ASX Release – 23 January 2019

OUTSTANDING IP RESULTS CONFIRM NEW PRIORITY DRILL TARGETS AT COLSON COBALT-COPPER PROJECT

Strong IP anomalies coincide with 1.3km long trend of anomalous soil samples assaying up to 0.11% Co at the Long Tom Prospect

- **Exceptional results from Phase 2 of IP surveying delineate several strong IP anomalies located immediately west of the area targeted in the maiden 2018 drilling campaign**
- **A new, very strong, 750m x 750m IP anomaly coincides with soil samples that returned assays up to 0.11% cobalt at the Long Tom Prospect**
- **Several other strong IP anomalies confirm the Long Tom Prospect as the highest priority drill target**
- **The very strong, undrilled "Salmon Canyon IP Anomaly" confirmed and refined during Phase 2 of IP surveying**
- **Permits to undertake first ever drill testing of the very high-priority Long Tom Prospect and Salmon Canyon IP Anomaly expected in Q1 2019 with drilling to commence immediately thereafter**
- **The Long Tom and Salmon Canyon IP anomalies are both stronger than the IP response delineated over the Salmon Canyon Deposit that was targeted in drilling last year**
- **The maiden 2018 drill program confirmed that significant cobalt-copper mineralisation is closely associated with IP anomalism and stronger IP anomalies are likely to be associated with thicker and/or higher grade mineralisation; and**
- **Commercial terms to complete the acquisition of 100% of the Salmon Canyon Deposit revised**

New World Cobalt's Managing Director, Mike Haynes, commented:

"The receipt of these exceptional results from IP geophysical surveying completed late last year really enhances our understanding of the Colson Project. Previous exploration had delineated a 1.3km long corridor that returned outstanding results from surface samples at the Long Tom Prospect, just to the west of the historical Salmon Canyon Deposit.

"We now know that there is a large, very strong IP anomaly, together with several other IP anomalies in this high-priority target area. These coincident geochemical and geophysical anomalies represent exceptional drill targets, which are further enhanced by the fact that we now know from last year's drilling that IP responses are associated with significant sulphide mineralisation – with stronger IP responses likely to arise from higher grade mineralisation.

"Putting all these elements together means we now have a clearly defined set of high-quality drill targets which we plan to test once we receive permit approvals."

New World Cobalt Limited
ABN 23 108 456 444

ASX Code: NWC

Directors and Officers
Richard Hill – Chairman
Mike Haynes – Managing Director/CEO
Scott Mison – Non-Executive Director
Ian Cunningham – Company Secretary

Capital Structure
Shares: 531.2m
Share Price (22/1/19): $0.018

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Projects
- Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho, USA
- Goodsprings Copper-Cobalt Project, Nevada, USA
- Grapevine Cobalt-Nickel-Copper Project, Arizona, USA

New World Cobalt Limited (**ASX: NWC**; "**New World Cobalt**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to advise that it has further expanded the potential of its Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, located in the premier Idaho Cobalt Belt of the USA, after receiving further highly encouraging results from geophysical surveys completed last year.

The Company has received the results from a second phase of Induced Polarisation ("IP") ground geophysics surveying completed towards the end of last year.

This 3-dimensional IP survey covered the very strong Long Tom Soil Anomaly – where very high-grade assays of up to 0.11% cobalt and 0.39% copper had been returned from surface soil sampling completed earlier in the year (refer NWC ASX Announcement dated 19 September 2018; see Figures 1 and 2).

Several very strong anomalies have been delineated in the new IP data. These include:

(i) A 750m x 750m anomaly that partially coincides with the Long Tom Soil Anomaly (see Figures 1 and 2). The strongest portion of the source of this "Long Tom IP Anomaly" is modelled to lie within about 250 metres of surface (see Figure 3; shallowest around 5,019,800N); and

(ii) A shallower, smaller, strong "Shallow Long Tom IP Anomaly" that coincides with the strongest surface geochemistry assays (1,095 ppm Co and 724 ppm Co). This anomaly is modelled to lie within about 100m of surface and may be a shallow extension of the deeper Long Tom IP Anomaly (see Figures 1-3).

Both anomalies will be targeted during the Company's next drilling program.

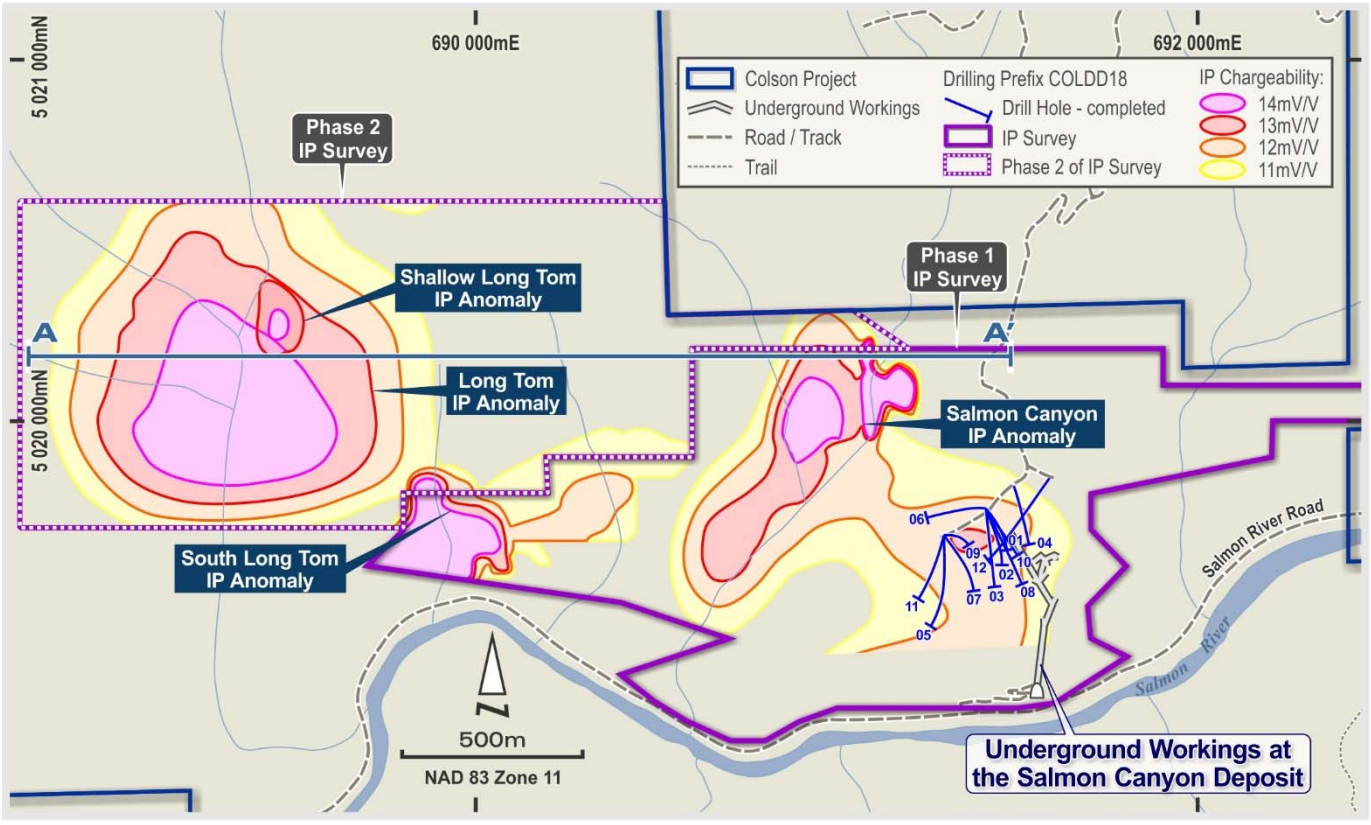

Figure 1. IP anomalies at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, relative to the historical underground workings at the Salmon Canyon Deposit and the traces of diamond core holes drilled during 2018 (illustrating the location of Cross Section 5,020,200N presented in Figure 3).

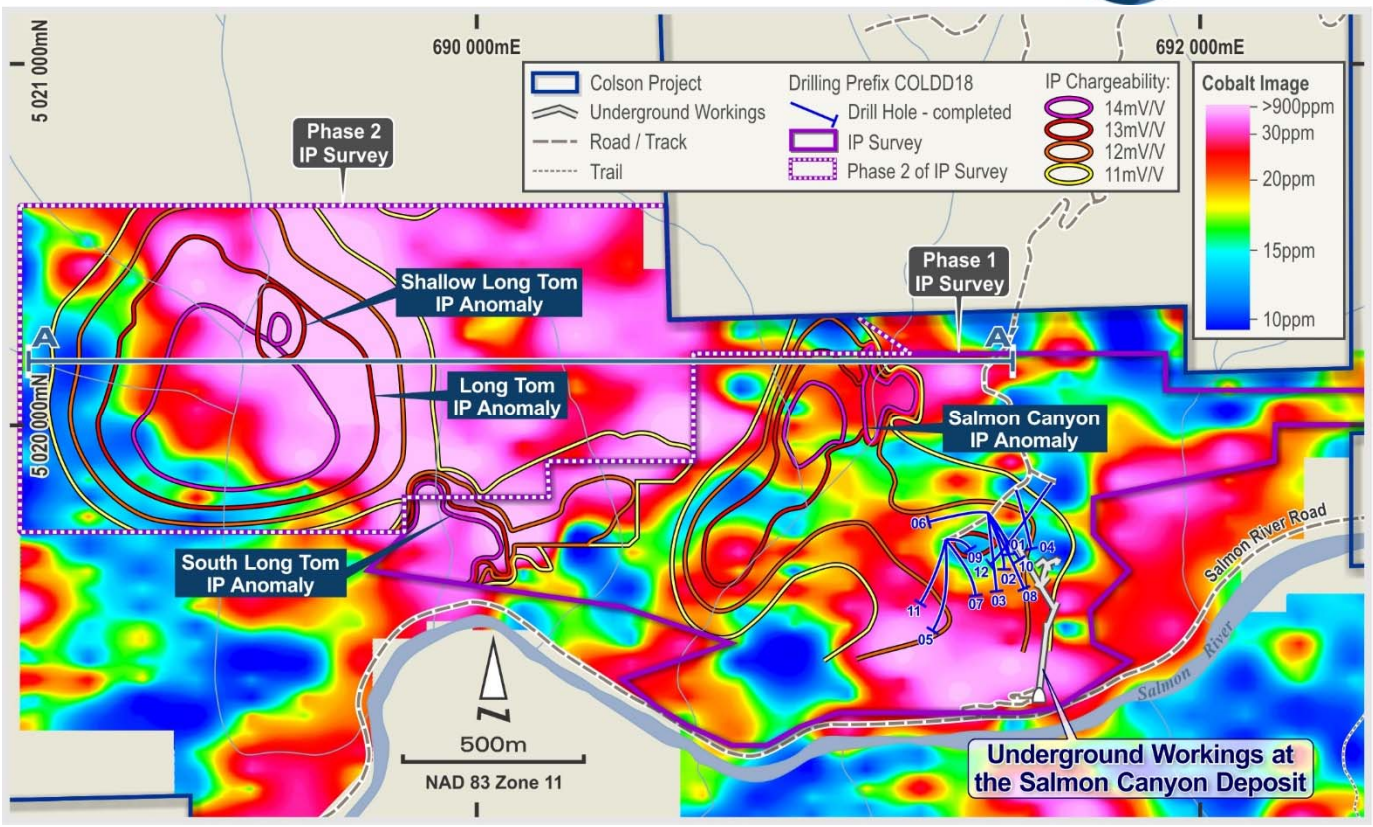

Figure 2. IP anomalies at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, relative to cobalt in soil geochemistry anomalism (illustrating the location of Cross Section 5,020,200N presented in Figure 3).

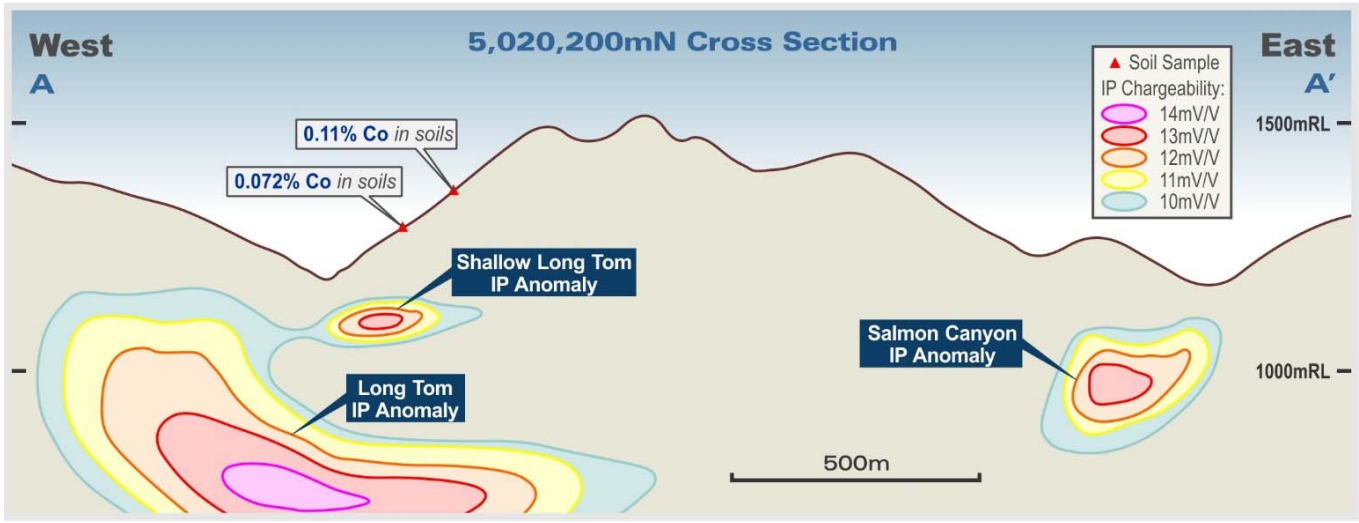

Figure 3. Cross-section 5,020,200N showing the Long Tom, Shallow Long Tom and Salmon Canyon IP anomalies at the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project.

Data collected during the second phase of IP surveying has also confirmed and refined the location of the undrilled Salmon Canyon IP Anomaly (see Figures 1-3). This is a very strong IP anomaly located in a very prospective position – immediately along strike from the Salmon Canyon Deposit – and will also be targeted during the Company's next drilling program.

Due to permitting limitations, all of the holes drilled during the Company's maiden drilling program in 2018 evaluated the strike extensions of the Salmon Canyon Deposit, rather than the strongest IP anomalism.

Assays returned included 5.5m @ 0.20% Co, including 0.3m @ 1.26% Co, with the results demonstrating that mineralisation is closely associated with even moderate IP anomalism. Accordingly, there is considerable potential for these stronger IP anomalies to be associated with thicker and/or higher-grade mineralisation.

Application for Permit to Undertake a Second Drilling Program at the Colson Project

An application for a permit that will allow the Company to drill-test the recently defined strong IP anomalies and the Long Tom soil geochemistry anomaly was submitted to regulatory authorities in September 2018. Approval is expected during the first quarter of 2019.

A second phase drilling program is expected to follow immediately thereafter.

Revised Commercial Terms to Complete the Acquisition of 100% of the Salmon Canyon Deposit

The Company holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in 10 Federal mining claims that encompass the Salmon Canyon Deposit (covering 200 acres in the central portion of the Colson Cobalt-Copper Project).

Under the terms of the initial option agreement, a final payment of US$300,000 cash and US$550,000 of NWC shares was scheduled to be made by 31 December 2018 in order to complete this acquisition.

In line with prevailing financial market conditions, the Company has been able to negotiate reduced terms with the vendors for this final tranche, whereby payment of US$50,000 cash and US$250,000 worth of NWC shares is now required, by 25 January 2019.

In light of the highly encouraging results returned from the Company's maiden drilling program in conjunction with the broader exploration potential being outlined by soil sampling programs and IP geophysical surveys completed over the past year, the Company intends to make this final payment in the coming days.

Following completion of the acquisition, New World Cobalt will hold a 100% interest in more than 6,500 acres at the highly prospective Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, which hosts some of the highest grade mineralisation and most advanced exploration targets in the Idaho Cobalt Belt – the premier cobalt district in the western world.

For further information please contact:

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

Previously Reported Results
There is information in this report relating to exploration results which were previously announced on 7 February, 22 March, 6 April, 23 May, 30 July, 5 September, 19 September, 26 October 2018 and 20 December 2018. Other than as disclosed in those announcements, the Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements.

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

APPENDIX 1 –

JORC CODE 2012 EDITION, TABLE 1 REPORT

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1
Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data
(Criteria in this section applies to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling Techniques	• Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. • 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information	• Pole-dipole IP surveying was undertaken on parallel grid lines spaced 100m and 200m apart, with transmitters spaced 50m and 100m apart along lines and receivers spaced 100m apart along lines. IP (chargeability) and resistivity readings were acquired in a 3-dimensional array both in-line and off-line (on adjacent lines).

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Location of data points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• Survey location points were determined with hand-held GPS utilising the UTM NAD 83 Zone 11 datum and projection.
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.	• Pole-dipole IP surveying was undertaken on parallel grid lines spaced 100m and 200m apart, with transmitters spaced 50m and 100m apart along lines and receivers spaced 100m apart along lines. IP (chargeability) and resistivity readings were acquired in a 3-dimensional array both in-line and off-line (on adjacent lines).
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.	• Grid lines were oriented roughly perpendicular to the interpreted geological strike. Notwithstanding this, IP data were collected and processed in a 3-dimensional array, which will mitigate many effects of data acquisition oblique to strike.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data	• An independent consultant geophysicist was engaged by NWC throughout the survey to oversee the acquisition of the IP data and to implement appropriate quality control procedures.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results
(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. • The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area	• Comprises 335 US Federal Mining Claims in which the Company holds a 100% interest together with 10 US Federal Mining Claims in which it is acquiring a 100% interest from Salmon Canyon Copper Company.
Exploration done by other parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• Mineralisation was first discovered at the Colson Project in the early 1960s. A review of historic information indicates virtually all previous exploration took place between discovery and 1979. Salmon Canyon Copper Company, Inspiration Development Company and Double Creek Mining Corporation were historically the most active companies at this project.
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation	• Mineralisation at the Colson Project comprises stratabound sediment-hosted copper-cobalt-gold-silver mineralisation. It appears to be very similar to that at the Blackbird and Ram Cobalt-Copper Deposits located 30km to the SE, also within the Idaho Cobalt Belt.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary

Drillhole Information	• A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:
	  • easting and northing of the drillhole collar
	  • elevation or RL (Reduced Level elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar
	  • dip and azimuth of the hole
	  • downhole length and interception depth
	  • hole length.
	• If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case
		• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project.

Data aggregation methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. • Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated	• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	• No new results from drilling are reported in this announcement.
Diagrams	• Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views	• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project. • Appropriate maps and plans showing recent exploration results are included in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results	• The Company has previously released to the ASX summaries of all material information in its possession relating to the Colson Project.
Other substantive exploration data	• Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to) geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	• No other exploration data is available at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	• New World Cobalt has applied for permits to undertake another drilling program at the Colson Project. The Company is also awaiting assay results from further systematic surface geochemistry sampling programs.