

MULTIPLE STRONG SOIL ANOMALIES IDENTIFIED AT TERERRO Cu-Au-Zn VMS PROJECT

Strong untested anomalies over 2.5km of strike immediately south of the Jones Hill Deposit represent compelling resource expansion targets

Highlights

- Review of historical data reveals multiple strong, high priority, under-explored copper-in-soil anomalies at the Tererro Cu-Au-Zn VMS Project.
- A strong copper-in-soil anomaly is evident over the Jones Hill Deposit itself – which was the target of virtually all historical drilling.
- Several comparably large, strong soil anomalies are evident over 2.5km of strike immediately south of Jones Hill. These anomalies have been either poorly tested or are completely untested and represent compelling resource expansion targets.
- Systematic soil sampling completed recently by NWC over all of these areas to confirm the location and tenor of responses prior to drill testing – *assay results expected late August.*
- Ground geophysics surveying will commence in early August over these anomalies and beyond, targeting coincident soil/geophysical anomalies ahead of drilling.
- Drilling scheduled to commence in Q4, shortly after new ground geophysics data is integrated with all other technical data.

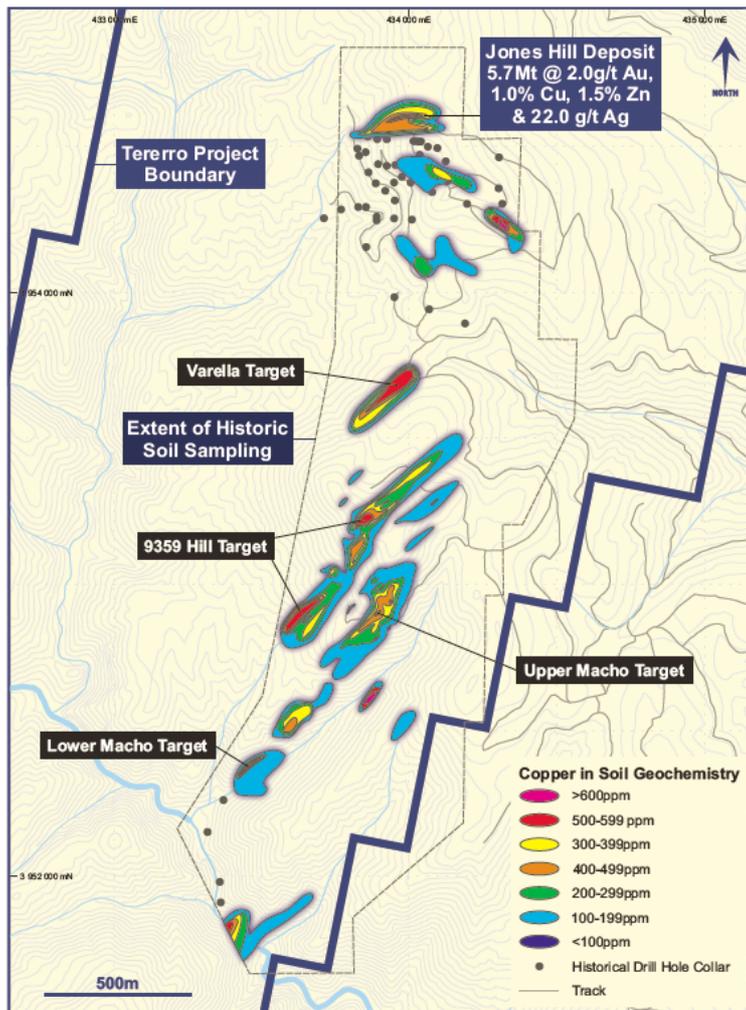


Figure 1. Historical copper-in-soil geochemistry data from the Tererro Cu-Au-Zn-Ag Project.

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: 772.1m

Share Price (30/7/19): \$0.015

Office Address

1/100 Railway Rd
Subiaco WA 6008
Australia

Contact Details

Phone: +61 8 9226 1356

Email:
info@newworldcobalt.com

Website:
www.newworldcobalt.com

Projects

- Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc Project, New Mexico, USA
- Colson Cobalt-Copper Project, Idaho, USA
- Goodsprings Copper-Cobalt Project, Nevada, USA



New World Cobalt Limited (ASX: **NWC**; “the Company” or “New World”) is pleased to announce it has identified multiple high-priority copper-in-soil geochemistry anomalies following a review of historical data obtained from the recently acquired **Tererro Copper-Gold-Zinc VMS Project**, located in New Mexico, USA.

An in-depth review of more than 400 historical reports from the Project has revealed that several soil sampling programs were completed between 1978 and 1989.

These surveys delineated a strong copper-in-soil anomaly over the Jones Hill Deposit itself, which contains a historical mineral resource estimate comprising:

5.7Mt @ 1.96 g/t Au, 1.02% Cu, 1.46% Zn, 0.24% Pb and 22.0 g/t Ag*

Virtually all historical drilling at the Tererro Project targeted the Jones Hill Deposit, where the mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth – highlighting strong potential to continue to expand the resource base with further exploration.

As the mineralisation at the Jones Hill Deposit is of the Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (“VMS”) type – and VMS deposits usually occur in clusters – there is considerable potential to discover additional mineralisation along strike from the Jones Hill Deposit.

In light of this, the identification of comparable, large, strong, poorly- and un-tested soil geochemistry anomalies over 2.5km of strike immediately south of the Jones Hill Deposit – hosted in the same geological sequence – is considered to be very encouraging.

Historical Soil Geochemistry Anomalies

A 250m-long copper-in-soil anomaly, with assays up to 700ppm Cu, coincides with the outcropping Jones Hill Deposit. This deposit dips to the south and therefore the majority of the holes drilled to explore this deposit are located south of the soil anomaly (see Figure 1).

Multiple other high-priority, under-explored soil geochemistry anomalies are evident in historical data collected over 2.5km of strike immediately south of the Jones Hill Deposit (see Figure 1). These include:

Varella – A 300m-long Cu-Au-Zn soil anomaly where highly anomalous assays up to 1,423ppm (0.14%) Cu, 20ppb Au and 3,342ppm (0.33%) Zn were returned. Historical underground workings, including a shaft, were developed in this area. There are no records of any drilling being undertaken at this prospect previously.

9359 Hill – Comprises a 750m-long NE-trending cluster of anomalous soil samples with assays up to 642ppm Cu. A coincident, very strong (>20msec) IP anomaly is noted in historic reports, the source of which was interpreted to arise from sulphides that persist at depth. Historical reports indicate that only one effective hole has been drilled in this corridor – a shallow Winkie hole drilled in 1976 (before the Jones Hill Deposit was discovered) that intersected anomalous copper mineralisation in rhyolitic breccia – the probable stratigraphic equivalent of the Jones Mine horizon. Further exploration was recommended but appears to never have been undertaken.

Upper Macho – A 250m-long Cu-Au-Zn soil anomaly with assays up to 2,289ppm (0.23%) Cu, 415ppm Zn and 22 ppb Au. A coincident, very strong (>20msec) IP anomaly is noted in historic reports. A drill site was prepared in 1990, but it appears the proposed hole(s) was never drilled.

Recent Soil Sampling Program

In order to confirm the location, tenor and veracity of the historical soil sampling data, the Company recently collected almost 600 samples over, and beyond, the previously sampled areas.

The Company’s samples have been submitted to a laboratory for analysis, with assay results expected in late August.

Ground Geophysics Survey to Commence Shortly

Four electrical ground geophysical survey methodologies were previously successfully trialled at the Jones Hill Deposit – namely electromagnetics (“EM”); Induced Polarisation (“IP”); controlled source audio-frequency magnetotellurics (“CSAMT”); and mise-a-la-mass.

The success of these geophysical methodologies bodes well for the ability to rapidly delineate potential extensions of the Jones Hill Deposit, as well as for discovering additional mineralisation of a similar style elsewhere within the Project area.

The Company has engaged a contractor to cover the majority of the southern portion of the Project area with a CSAMT survey (from Jones Hill to the Dalton Prospect; see Figure 2). CSAMT has been selected as the preferred initial electrical ground geophysical technique because:

- (i) A strong CSAMT anomaly is evident over the Jones Hill Deposit in the limited previous data acquired;
- (ii) CSAMT can resolve the lateral extent of targets well, which is advantageous when planning follow-up drilling;
- (iii) CSAMT can often detect deep targets better than the other methodologies; and
- (iv) A significant amount of ground can be covered relatively quickly with CSAMT, making it a fast, cost-effective methodology to rapidly identify new, “look-a-like” targets within the greater project area.

Coincident soil and CSAMT anomalies will be regarded very highly; with CSAMT surveying potentially fast-tracking location of massive sulphide mineralisation within sizeable soil anomalies.

The contractor has advised it expects to be on site in about a weeks’ time, with surveying to commence immediately thereafter.

Surveying is expected to take about a month to complete with final processed data expected to be available several weeks later.

Completion of the CSAMT survey will help to ensure that initial drilling is focused on the highest priority targets.

Maiden Drilling Program

The Company continues to advance its applications for permits required to commence its maiden drilling program at the Tererro Project. This program is scheduled to follow the completion of the CSAMT ground geophysics survey (and subsequent prioritisation of targets arising).

Approvals are expected in the fourth quarter of 2019, with drilling scheduled to follow shortly thereafter.

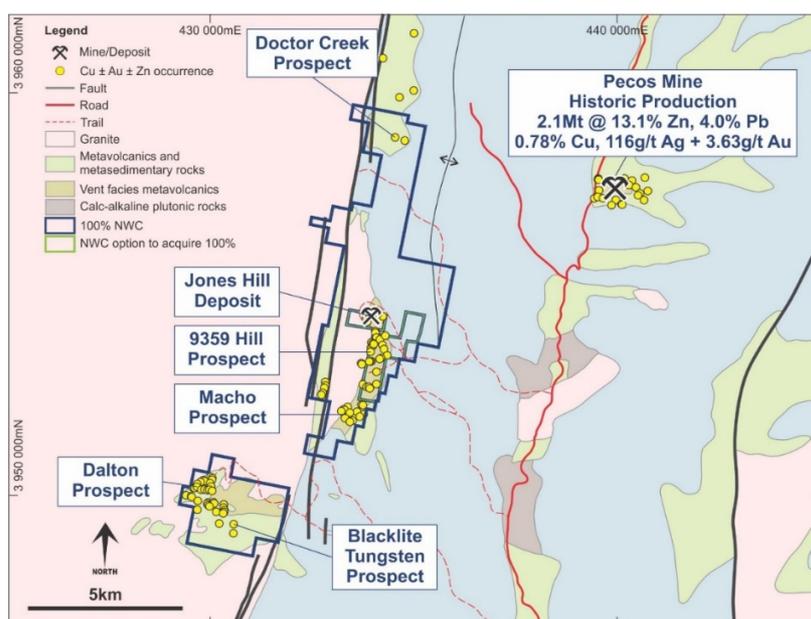


Figure 2. Geology of the Company’s Tererro Cu-Au-Zn Project and surrounds, New Mexico, USA.

For further information please contact:

Mike Haynes
Managing Director/CEO - New World Cobalt Limited
Phone: +61 419 961 895
Email: mhaynes@newworldcobalt.com

Media Inquiries:
Nicholas Read – Read Corporate
Phone: +61 419 929 046
Email: nicholas@readcorporate.com.au

Historical Mineral Resource Estimate

In 1981, Conoco calculated a Mineral Resource estimate based on the 39 diamond core holes (22,129 m) it had drilled to that time. The resource estimate comprised:

Table 1. Historic (1981) Mineral Resource estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit.

Zone	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Ag (g/t)
Upper	3,649,666	2.74	0.81	0.33	0.62	27.1
Lower	2,134,642	0.62	1.39	0.08	2.89	11.7
Total	5,784,307	1.96	1.02	0.24	1.46	21.4

* Notes to Historical Mineral Resource Estimate for the Jones Hill Deposit:

1. Readers are referred to the Company's initial market release dated 9 April 2019 which provides supporting information on the historical resource estimate.
2. The Company confirms that the supporting information disclosed in the initial market announcement continue to apply and has not materially changed.
3. Readers are cautioned that that this estimate is a "historical estimate" under ASX Listing Rule 5.12 and is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code.
4. A Competent Person has not yet undertaken sufficient work to classify the historic estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.
5. It is uncertain that, following evaluation and/or further exploration work, it will be possible to report this historical estimate as mineral resources or ore reserves in accordance with the JORC Code.

Qualified and Competent Person

The information in this report that relates to exploration results and the historic resource estimate is based, and fairly reflects, 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 and Mineral Resources (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, and 20 December 2018 and 23 January and 9 April 2019. 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All sampling was undertaken by previous operators. While results of previous sampling programs have been documented in numerous formal (historical) reports, the details of sampling and assay procedures is not recorded in these reports, hence is currently unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drilling Techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.
Drill Sample Recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-Sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available historical reports do not provide any details about the assay techniques utilised for the soil sampling programs.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New World Cobalt engaged a contractor to enter all available assay data to create a digital database. Data entry was validated by New World personnel.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations of some of the soil samples were recorded on a local grid system. • Some of the soil sample data has been digitised from historical contour plans. These plans did not show sample data points. • New World has developed a transformation, so local grid coordinates can be converted to georeferenced coordinates in the Universal Transverse Mercator, North American Datum 1983, zone 13. While there may be small errors arising from use of this transformation, the location of the data is considered reliable for the purposes of identifying general target areas where further exploration work will be focused.
Data Spacing and distribution	<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"> • Spacing of historical soil sampling appears to have been appropriate, as there are reports that most anomalies delineated during the first sampling programs were subsequently followed up with infill/re-sampling programs that generated comparable and/or better results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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 considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were collected along local grid lines oriented roughly perpendicular to the strike of the local geology.
Sample Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is not known what sample security measures were adopted historically.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practices employed appear to have been consistent with those adopted at other projects in North America around the same time.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in section 1 also apply to this section)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New World has entered into two separate option agreements that provide it the right to acquire a 100% interest in 20 Federal mining claims that cover most of the Jones Hill Deposit (~400 acres). The terms of these agreements are summarized in an ASX announcement released on 9 April 2019. • In addition New World has staked 216 Federal mining claims, covering approximately 4,300 acres, immediately along strike from these 20 claims. New World holds a 100% interest in these. • A Land Man has undertaken title searches at the BLM and local county recording offices and confirmed that the vendors hold the mineral rights the option agreements pertain to. • New World will be required to obtain local, state and/or federal permits to operate at the Tererro VMS Project. There is a long history of exploration and mining in the project area, so it is considered likely requisite permits will be obtained as and when they are required. However all of the mining claims are located on United States Forestry Services lands, which may be subject to use by other parties.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of the history of previous exploration activities (and operators) is included in an ASX announcement released on 9 April 2019.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation at the Tererro VMS Project comprises volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS)-type mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This announcement doesn't refer to new drilling results.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plan view showing contours that summarise the assays returned from the historical soil sampling programs is included in this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of all available historical soil sampling work have been summarised and reported in this announcement.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other historic exploration data identified includes geological, drilling, geophysical, and metallurgical data. A systematic review of all of this data has not yet been completed, however a summary of key results identified to date is included in this and previous announcements.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Further Work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New World intends undertaking surface geophysical surveys over highest priority areas within the Tererro VMS Project. Once results from this work are assessed and integrated with historic data, drilling programs will be planned and implemented.