



9th November 2018

High Grade Cobalt-Nickel Mineralisation Within Josef Adit

- *Entry of Josef Adit through Langenberg Adit has revealed high grade cobalt – nickel ± copper ± antimony ± silver sulphide mineralisation*
- *Last reported exploration was completed in 1870's*
- *Initial four grab samples have all reported multiple significant results:*
 - 5.41% Co, 1.35% Ni (SKDO3414)
 - 1.77% Co, 13.6% Ni (SKDO3416)
 - 1.17% Co, 5.24% Ni (SKDO3415)
 - 0.19% Co, 6.96% Cu, 1.6% Ni, 313 g/t Ag, 4.62% Sb (SKDO3417)
- *Josef Adit is located 500m along strike to the west and 35m down dip of current position of drilling within Joremeny Adit*
- *Zemberg-Terezian Vein System extends across a strike length of 1,500m, extends in a down dip extent over 600m and consists of up to three discrete veins identified to date*
- *Extensive underground multi rig diamond drilling program ongoing at Joremeny Adit with results pending*

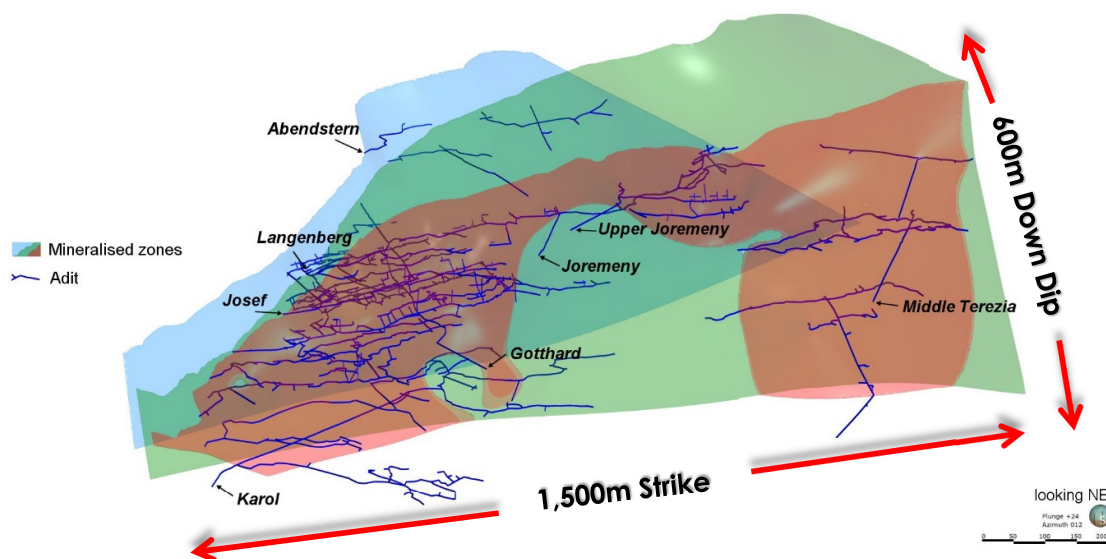


Figure 1: 3D View of Adit Development and 3 Mineralised Vein Targets



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European Cobalt Ltd ("EUC" or "the Company", ASX: EUC) is pleased to announce the results of initial sampling completed within the Josef Adit. Josef Adit is located within the Zemberg Vein System and is accessible via an inclined shaft down from Langenberg Adit. The results reported display particularly high grades of cobalt (up to 5.41%) and nickel (up to 13.6% Ni). In addition, SKDO3417 displays polymetallic style of mineralisation including cobalt-copper-nickel-silver-antimony. Polymetallic mineralisation reported 6.96% Cu, 4.62% Sb, 0.19% Co, 1.6% Ni and 313 g/t Ag. This has been interpreted that the Josef Adit is located within the lower levels of the mixing zone transitioning into purely cobalt-nickel mineralisation. A refurbishment plan is currently being devised and scheduled to facilitate further exploration activities.

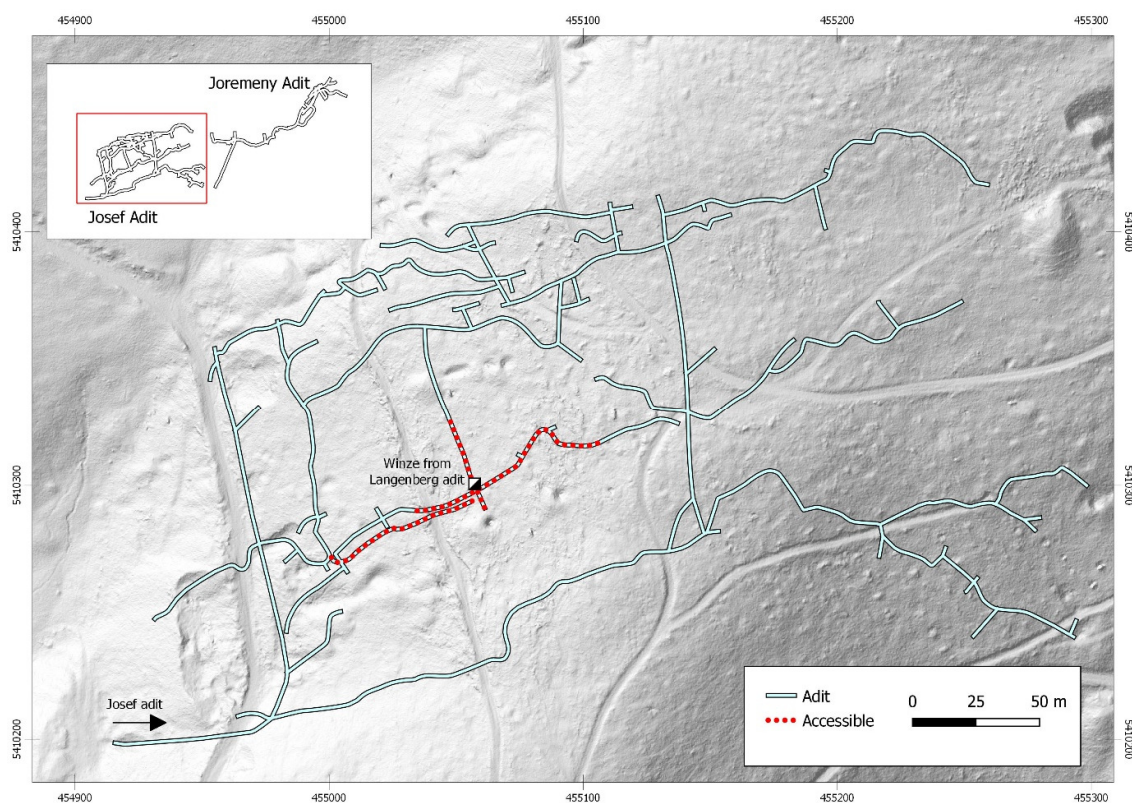


Figure 2: Plan View of Josef Adit, areas accessible and Lidar DTM Background

Managing Director, Rob Jewson commented "The exceptional results from initial sampling completed at Josef Adit has extended our priority target zone within the Zemberg-Terezian Vein System. Through the sequential opening of each of these adits across the entire 1,500m strike length of the Zemberg-Terezian Vein System we are rapidly developing a further understanding of the extent, geometry and grade distribution of the mineralisation."



JOSEF ADIT

The Josef Adit is situated within the north-western quadrant of the Dobsina Licence. The portal of Josef is currently covered and as such access is presently limited to travelling via an inclined shaft from Langenberg for approximately 60m down dip to reach Josef Adit. The total development accessible at present from Josef is 150-200m. Potential exists for access via refurbishment from Gotthard Adit which connects to the Josef Adit or alternatively through re-establishment of the Josef Adit Portal.

At present, only the central zone of the Josef Adit is accessible, this adit development represents only the main vein. Additional potential exists for the southern and northern vein which are presently not accessible. This main vein extends from Josef Adit through into Joremeny. Potential exists for further vein repetitions.

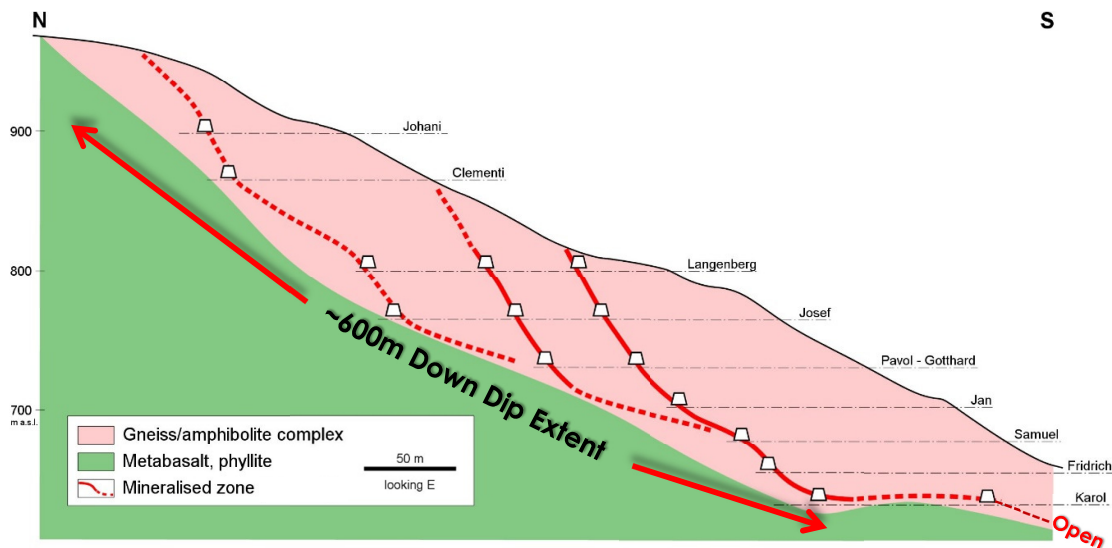


Figure 3: Section View of Josef Adit illustrating the multiple levels of adits, their respective mineralisation across three discrete veins which coalesce at depth to a single vein. Joremeny Adit is located 500m east (off section), similar level to Langenberg

The exploration strategy being utilised is to progressively open each of the adits, conduct underground surveying, detailed geological mapping, channel sampling and targeted underground diamond drilling.



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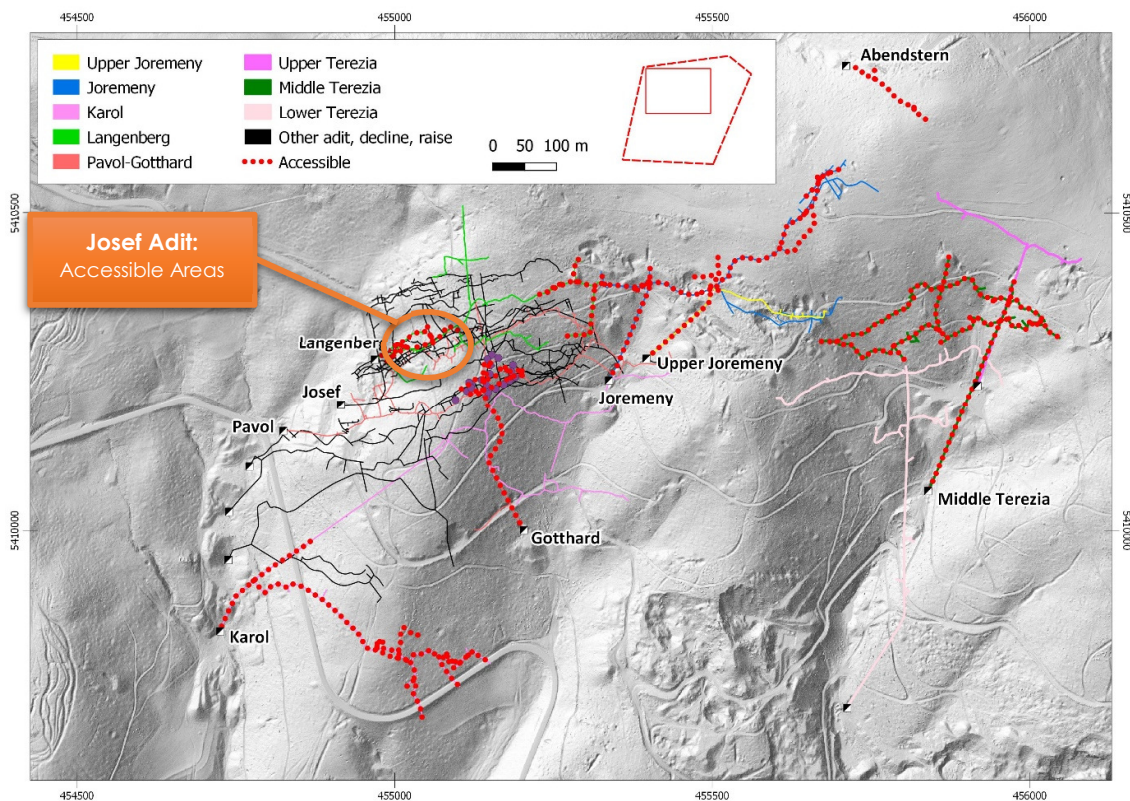


Figure 4: Plan View of Zemberg-Terezia Adits and Areas Accessible



APPENDIX 1: GRAB SAMPLING RESULTS

Sample	Easting	Northing	RL	Co (%)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Ag (g/t)	Sb (%)
SKDO3414	455,003	5,410,272	765.5	5.41	0.04	1.35	4	0.02
SKDO3415	455,004	5,410,273	765.3	1.16	0.02	5.24	1	0.01
SKDO3416	455,032	5,410,289	770.2	1.78	0.01	13.6	1	0.06
SKDO3417	455,033	5,410,290	770.1	0.19	6.96	1.6	313	4.62



DISCLAIMER

Forward-looking statements are statements that are not historical facts. Words such as "expect(s)", "feel(s)", "believe(s)", "will", "may", "anticipate(s)" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements include, but are not limited to statements regarding future production, resources or reserves and exploration results. All of such statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties, many of which are difficult to predict and generally beyond the control of the Company, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied or projected by, the forward-looking information and statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: (i) those relating to the interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of mineral deposits and conclusions of economic evaluations, (ii) risks relating to possible variations in reserves, grade, planned mining dilution and ore loss, or recovery rates and changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined, (iii) the potential for delays in exploration or development activities or the completion of feasibility studies, (iv) risks related to commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, (v) risks related to failure to obtain adequate financing on a timely basis and on acceptable terms or delays in obtaining governmental approvals or in the completion of development or construction activities, and (vi) other risks and uncertainties related to the Company's prospects, properties and business strategy. Our audience is cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements that speak only as of the date hereof, and we do not undertake any obligation to revise and disseminate forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof, or to reflect the occurrence of or non-occurrence of any events.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results for Dobsina Project is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Robert Jewson, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Managing Director of European Cobalt Ltd. Mr Jewson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Jewson consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.



JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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.	Selective rock chip sampling of visibly mineralised material was taken in order to understand the geochemical nature and tenor of mineralisation.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Rock chip sampling was conducted in accordance with EUC's rock chip sampling protocol which includes 1:25 field duplicate samples were taken in order to ensure representivity of sampling completed. Standard reference materials and blanks were inserted every 25 th sample.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· 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.	Rock chip samples of minimum 2kg were taken from selected areas. Samples were crushed and pulverised to 95% passing <106µm. Samples were analysed using four acid digest with ICP finish. Samples were prepared by ALS Laboratories Romania and were shipped to ALS Laboratories Ireland for analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· 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).	No drilling reported
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	No drilling reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	No drilling reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· 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 drilling reported



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
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. 	<p>The rock chips were logged in their entirety for lithology, mineralogy, alteration, veining, structure, mineralisation and weathering.</p> <p>Data is initially captured in field logging sheets, entered into Excel thence imported into an access database for validation. Further validation is completed through importing this data into Micromine.</p> <p>The rock chip sampling completed is purely for reconnaissance purposes.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. 	Logging of rock chip samples is both qualitative and quantitative.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	No drilling reported
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. 	No drilling reported
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. 	No sub sampling methods conducted to rock chip samples. All samples collected were dry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. 	Sample preparation was completed in accordance with ALS Laboratories standard operating procedure inclusive of crush and pulverise sample to 95% passing <106µm.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 	Standard preparation procedure inclusive of internal laboratory internal crushing and pulverising QC tests were applied by ALS Laboratories.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	A field duplicate sample is taken at the rate of 1:25 samples from directly adjacent to the previous rock chip sample. Standard reference materials and blanks were similarly included at the rate of 1:25 samples.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	The sample size is considered appropriate to the mineralisation style and the grain size of the material.
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. 	Four acid digest with ICP-AES finish is considered industry standard for this mineralisation style. This method is considered to be a total digestion method.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No geophysical tools were used.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Standard reference materials and blanks were inserted at the rate of 1:25 samples.</p> <p>QAQC checks reported in-line with range of certification.</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Comments
Verification of sampling and assaying	· The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Results are initially reviewed by EUC's Chief Geologist and are subsequently cross validated by the competent person.
	· The use of twinned holes.	No drilling reported
	· Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Information is initially recorded on field logging sheets. Information is validated and subsequently stored in an access database. Further validation is conducted through the importation and validation in Micromine.
	· Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	No adjustments completed.
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.	Historical survey markings were cross referenced to historical maps and surveys to locate sample sites. A comprehensive underground survey pick up is underway in order to accurately capture the location of each of the sample sites. This will be required in order for the locations of channel samples to be utilised in Mineral Resource Estimations in the future.
	· Specification of the grid system used.	UTM-WGS84- zone 34N
	· Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Elevation data is derived from previous underground surveys completed. A comprehensive underground survey pickup is underway to improve the quality of the locational based information.
Data spacing and distribution	· Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Rock chip samples were taken in selected areas of mineralisation and were not conducted on a systematic grid.
	· 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.	The drilling completed is of a reconnaissance nature and as such is insufficient to report a mineral resource. Rock chip sampling is not intended to be utilised in the estimation of a mineral resource.
	· Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing was completed.
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.	The rock chip sampling was selective spot samples and as such is only representative of specific areas of mineralisation.
	· 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.	No drilling reported
Sample security	· The measures taken to ensure sample security.	Sampling was completed by EUC staff in collaboration with contractors. Samples were transported by EUC staff to a secure sample storage facility prior to be transported by courier to ALS laboratories in Romania.
Audits or reviews	· The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	None conducted



SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

(Criteria listed in the preceding section 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.	<p>Dobsina consists of a granted Licence (License number 2466/2017-5.3) covering a land area of 6.97km², held by CE Metals s.r.o, a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of NiCo Minerals Pty Ltd, a 100% wholly owned subsidiary of European Cobalt Ltd. Further conditional payment consideration includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- 73,333,334 Performance Shares (subject to ASX approval per Listing Rule 6.1) on the following terms and conditions being:<ul style="list-style-type: none">o 36,666,667 Class A Performance Shares for the achievement of an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines of not less than 500,000 tonnes at a minimum grade of 0.5% Cobalt equivalence within the Dobsina Licence or the sale/processing of a minimum of 50,000t of ore sold/processed at a minimum grade of 0.5% Cobalt equivalence (Performance Shares Milestone 1)o 36,666,667 Class B Performance Shares for the achievement of an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC 2012 Edition Guidelines of not less than 1,000,000 tonnes at a minimum grade of 0.5% Cobalt equivalence within the Dobsina Licence or the sale/processing of a minimum of 100,000t of ore sold/processed at a minimum grade of 0.5% Cobalt equivalence (Performance Shares Milestone 1)- Payment of a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on the production of any minerals from the Dobsina Licence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.	<p>No known impediments exist with respect to the exploration or development of Dobsina Project.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>At present the information utilised within this release is sourced from "Geologicky prieskump s.p., Spisska Nova Ves Geologica oblast Roznava, Zaverena sprava Dobsina- Ni-Co- VP nickel Kobalt" 1992 and "Bankse Mestro Dobsina" a publication prepared by the Slovak Ministry of Interior, published in Kosice 2013 (ISBN 978-80-97005-7-8).</p>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<p>The Dobsina Project lies at a major thrust contact between two regional tectonostratigraphic units called Veporicum and Gemericum.</p> <p>Mineralisation at Dobsina is characterised by the following styles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siderite hydrothermal veins (siderite-ankerite, quartz sulphide) Metasomatic Fe-Carbonate replacement Stratiform sediment hosted Ag-Au Stratiform sediment hosted magnetite-hematite <p>Siderite hydrothermal veins prospective for Co-Ni veins are located in two main east-west tectonic zones along a fault contact between gneiss-amphibole and underlying phyllite green schist.</p>
Drill hole 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 drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. 	No drilling completed.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	All available information has been released.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 	No data aggregation methods applied
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	No data aggregation methods applied



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	No metal equivalence are reported.
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 drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	No drilling reported
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	Maps and plans have been included in body of the 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. 	All results including those with no significant results have been reported.
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. 	No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). 	<p>A substantial program inclusive of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complete underground survey pickup of all accessible areas - Extensive channel sampling and mapping program - Bulk sampling <p>Is planned to be undertaken.</p>



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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Diagrams illustrating the results of rock chip sampling, underground development have been included in the body of this release. Upon finalisation of the refurbishment plan, further releases will be provided to the market.

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