

century cobalt

OTCQB:CCOB

The world is demanding secure, domestic cobalt supplies...we hold the largest acreage of claims in America's largest and most prolific cobalt mineralization trend.



Largest Cobalt Project

Larger than the combined claims of the 5 largest publicly traded companies focused in the Idaho Cobalt Belt.



Prolific Cobalt Region

Historic production with cobalt occurring in high enough concentrations to make it the primary metal in the deposits.




Rapidly Growing Market

As rechargeable battery production surges, demand for cobalt is forecast to be 285% greater in 2030 than it is today.



Exceptional Proven Team

Experienced in sound business development and managing large scale mineral exploration and development programs.



“We are focused on identifying, assessing and developing high-potential, economic, early-stage cobalt production opportunities in America to take advantage of growing demand for secure cobalt supplies.”

Century Cobalt is a publicly-traded (OTCQB:CCOB) cobalt exploration and development company headquartered in Los Angeles, California.

We are focused on identifying, assessing and developing high-potential, economic, early-stage cobalt production opportunities in America to take advantage of growing demand for secure cobalt supplies.

By targeting domestic cobalt sources and leveraging local infrastructure and expertise, we represent the potential to establish secure cobalt production within a stable political and economic climate.

Our three-fold aim is to:

- accelerate our path to becoming a cobalt producer
- fully respect the land we work on
- establish long-term supply agreements with companies that use cobalt in their products and processes

This model will help meet the growing market demand for cobalt while increasing the value passed along to our shareholders.

Emperium Cobalt Project – Idaho Cobalt Belt

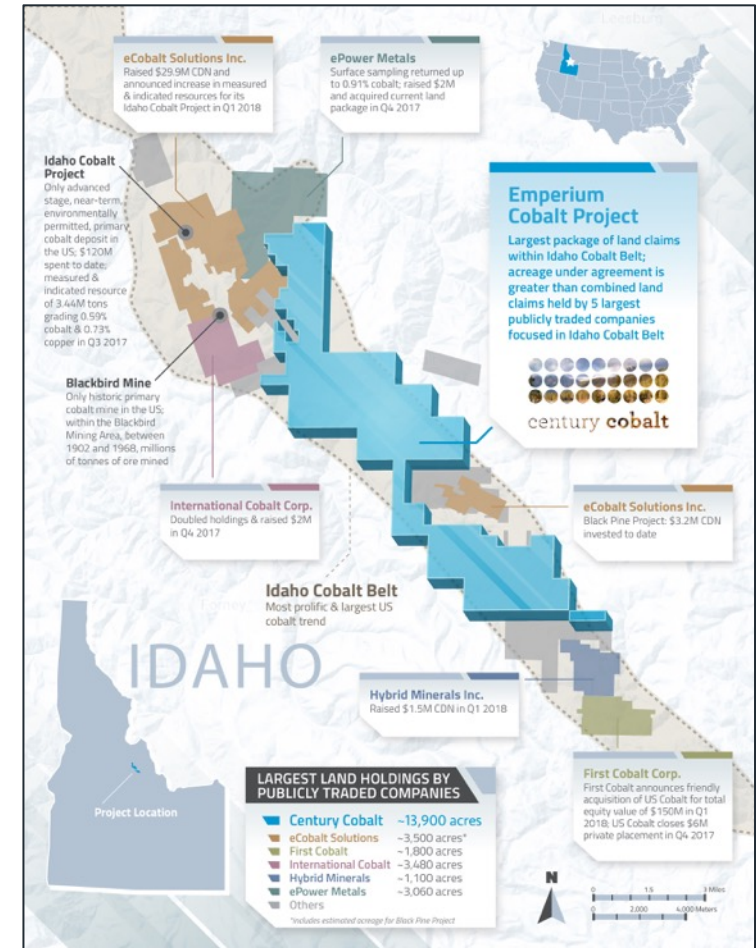
“695 claims in America's largest and most prolific cobalt mineralization trend.”

Century Cobalt is focused on exploring and developing our large Emperium Cobalt Project to take advantage of the growing demand for secure, domestic cobalt supplies.

We hold a 100% Working Interest in 695 lode claims in America's largest and most prolific cobalt mineralization trend: the Idaho Cobalt Belt.

The Idaho Cobalt Belt is an exceptional metallogenic province that hosts 18 cobalt occurrences, with cobalt occurring in sufficiently high concentrations to make it the primary metal in the occurrences (Bending & Scales, 2013).

Additional exploration is expected to discover more deposits since only a small portion of the belt has undergone systematic modern-day exploration.



Emperium Cobalt Project – Idaho Cobalt Belt

The Idaho Cobalt Belt contains numerous historic mines and prospects, and our Emperium Cobalt Project is located within this:

- Directly to the west: Idaho Cobalt Project (eCobalt Inc), the only advanced stage, fully permitted primary cobalt deposit in the US
- Directly to the west: Blackbird Mine, America's only historic pure producing cobalt mine, which previously reached annual output of 2,000 tons cobalt. An estimate of total resources for the Blackbird Mine area are calculated at 16.8 Mt at 0.735% Co, 1.37% Cu and 1.04 g/t Au (Slack, 2013).
- Directly to the south: Iron Creek Project (First Cobalt Corp), historic cobalt mine, with a historic estimate* of 1.3 million tons grading 0.59% cobalt.

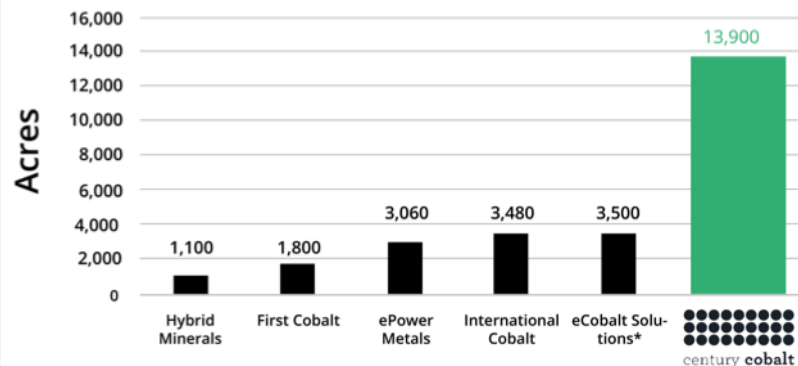
“America's only historic pure producing cobalt mine is directly to the west.”

Emperium Cobalt Project – Idaho Cobalt Belt

The Emperium Cobalt Project totals 13,900 acres (5,625 hectares), making it larger than the combined land claims of the 5 largest publicly traded companies focused in the Idaho Cobalt Belt.

The project is located roughly 16 miles (26 km) directly southwest of the town of Salmon, Idaho, located on Highway 93 (a major north-south US highway), and where Century Cobalt's field office is located.

Largest land holdings in Idaho Cobalt Belt by publicly traded companies



**includes estimated acreage for Black Pine Project*

Boise, the state capital, is located to the southwest of the project, with a population of over 200,000.

Emperium Cobalt Project proximity to established infrastructure and centers



Exploration program plan and 3 types of targets

The location of our Emperium Cobalt Project within the Idaho Cobalt Belt, along strike from historic mines and in an area undergoing extensive exploration, means Century Cobalt believes the project is highly prospective for cobalt and associated metals.

The exploration project will initially be focused on a desk-top study of existing historic and recent data and preliminary reconnaissance visits, followed by regional geochemical and possibly geophysical surveys. With an aim to evaluate the claim area and identify prospect targets areas, that can then be focused on and, if warranted, advanced through detailed exploration, including initial drilling.

“Century Cobalt believes the project is highly prospective for Cobalt and associated metals.”

There are a number of significant cobalt-copper occurrences within the Idaho Cobalt Belt that are overall stratiform and predominantly stratabound, and associated with two stratigraphic horizons within the Apple Creek Formation. Three main mineralization styles observed in the belt are (Nash, 1989, reported in Pegg, 1997):

Type 1: Cobalt-copper-arsenic rich occurrences which generally contain approximately equal amounts of copper and cobalt, and variable amounts of gold. The dominant minerals include cobaltite (CoAsS) and chalcopyrite (CuFeS₂) and variable amounts of pyrite. The cobaltite accounts for nearly all of the arsenic content in these occurrences. The deposits have a tabular form and are stratabound, being closely associated with mafic sequences of the Apple Creek Formation. Occurrences around the Blackbird mine best exemplifies this style of mineralization.

Type 2: Cobalt-iron rich, arsenic poor occurrences with pyrite, magnetite and variable chalcopyrite and minor pyrrhotite. Cobalt is primarily located in the pyrite and the absence of cobaltite means these occurrences are low in arsenic (Mattson, 1973; Snow, 1983). Mineralization is stratabound, locally stratiform hosted in fine-grained metasediments from the lower unit of the Apple Creek Formation. Occurrences around Iron Creek best exemplify this mineralization style.

Type 3: Cobaltiferous, tourmaline-cemented breccias. These are relatively common in the lower unit of the Apple Creek Formation, and outcrop and float are wide-spread to the southeast of the Blackbird Mine. Cobalt contents of the breccias is low (commonly <0.1% Co).

Idaho Cobalt Belt production details and recent activity

The Idaho Cobalt Belt is a northwest trending belt of cobalt- and copper-bearing mineral deposits and prospects (Bookstrom, 2013).

The belt is at least 40 miles long (64 km) and up to 6 miles wide (10 km).

“The Idaho Cobalt Belt is at least 40 miles long and up to 6 miles wide.”

Mining began in the Idaho Cobalt Belt in the early 1900s.

Total past production from the Blackbird Mine (to the immediate west of our Emperium Cobalt Project) was roughly 2.4 million tons of ore containing 19 thousand tons of cobalt. Mine production reached a peak in 1958 at annual output of 2,000 tons cobalt.

As the only primary cobalt mine in the US to date, the mine site became a superfund site and was cleaned up in the 1990s.

Today, the Blackbird Mine is located within eCobalt Solution's Idaho Cobalt Project (ICP), the only advanced stage, near-term, environmentally permitted, primary cobalt deposit in the US. eCobalt has spent \$120 million on the project to date.

“Interest in the Idaho Cobalt Belt from exploration companies has grown recently.”

ICP represents a measured & indicated resource of 3.87 million tons grading 0.59% cobalt, while eCobalt's feasibility study estimates production of 31.8 million pounds of cobalt from a 12.5-year mine life with annual production of 2.4 million pounds of cobalt.

The recent rise in demand and price for cobalt has resulted in interest from multiple exploration and development companies in the Idaho Cobalt Belt, including International Cobalt Corp. doubling their holdings in the region in Q4 2017, and First Cobalt Corp's friendly acquisition of US Cobalt in Q1 2018 for total equity value of \$150 million.

Advantages of a domestic, primary cobalt supply

“The Idaho Cobalt Belt contains the largest known cobalt resources in the US.”

Companies such as Apple, Tesla and others – who rely on growing amounts of cobalt for the rechargeable batteries in their products – agree their success is dependent on a secure and ethical cobalt supply chain, unlike most of the cobalt produced today in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

By way of example, Tesla's CEO, Elon Musk, committed to sourcing only North American cobalt for his electric cars, representing ~7,000 tonnes of cobalt each year for his massive Gigafactory battery plant in the bordering state of Nevada.

The US Geological Survey (USGS), meanwhile, listed cobalt as a critical mineral resource for the US in late 2017, and a Presidential Executive Order was issued a day later to ensure secure and reliable supplies of critical minerals "that are vital to the Nation's security and economic prosperity".

Our exploration and development plans for the Emperium Cobalt Project are aligned with this market demand and political directive for abundant cobalt supplies from domestic regions that are politically stable and free of human rights abuses.

And with cobalt occurring in sufficiently high concentrations in the Idaho Cobalt Belt to make it the primary metal in the deposits (Bending & Scales, 2013), we have the potential to produce cobalt without it being a byproduct of nickel or copper mining, which commonly suffer from price swings that threaten the feasibility of developing or maintaining those operations.

* The tonnage and grade estimates indicated are historical estimates, prepared prior to the adoption and implementation of NI 43-101. The historical estimates do not use categories that conform to current CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves as outlined in National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and have not been redefined to conform to current CIM Definition Standards. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources and the historical estimates are not being treating as being current mineral resources. Investors are cautioned that the historical estimates do not mean or imply that economic deposits exist on this/these property/properties.

A silver electric car is shown from a side profile, parked at a charging station. A charging cable is plugged into the car's port, and the station's display shows a green progress bar at 58%. The background is dark and moody.

Market

“Average annual cobalt prices more than doubled in 2017. “

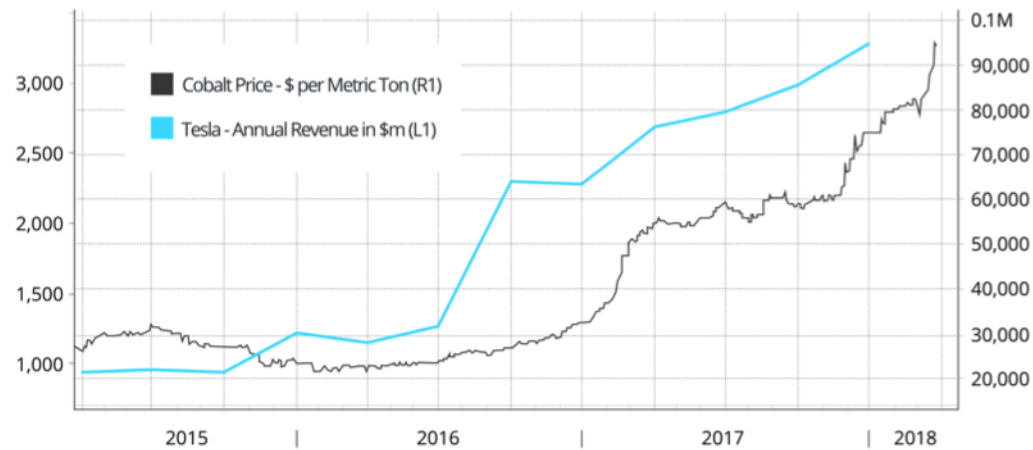
Cobalt has become one of the most in-demand minerals today due to its vital role in rechargeable batteries used in electronics and especially the surging electric vehicle market.

The result is that average annual cobalt prices more than doubled in 2017, and more than tripled between 2016 and 2017.

But the world's supply of cobalt is threatened on multiple fronts.

With 98% of cobalt production coming as a by-product of the cyclical nickel and copper mining sector, and with roughly 60% of cobalt sourced in the conflict-ridden Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the need is high for primary cobalt production that is secure and domestic.

Demand for electric vehicles drive cobalt price surge



Source: Bloomberg, March 2018

“The need is high for primary cobalt production that is secure and domestic.”

Demand for cobalt is growing rapidly

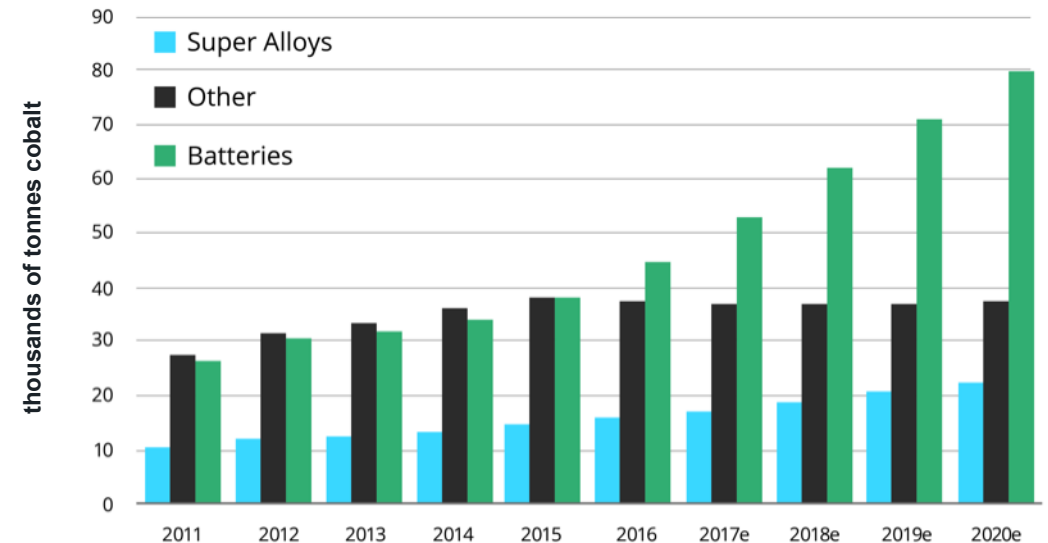
“Cobalt demand forecasts for 2030 are over 285% more than production in 2017.”

The US Geological Survey (USGS) estimates global cobalt production in 2017 was 110,000 tons.

But the predicted rise in electric-vehicle production is forecast to require annual cobalt production to total 314,000 tons by 2030, which is over 285% more than production levels in 2017.

Driving this rapid growth in demand are companies dependent on rechargeable batteries, from consumer electronics giants such as Apple and Samsung, to nearly all the large automakers aggressively expanding their electric vehicle (EV) lines, from Tesla to Toyota, Ford, General Motors, BMW, VW Group and China's leading EV company, BYD.

Cobalt demand by end use



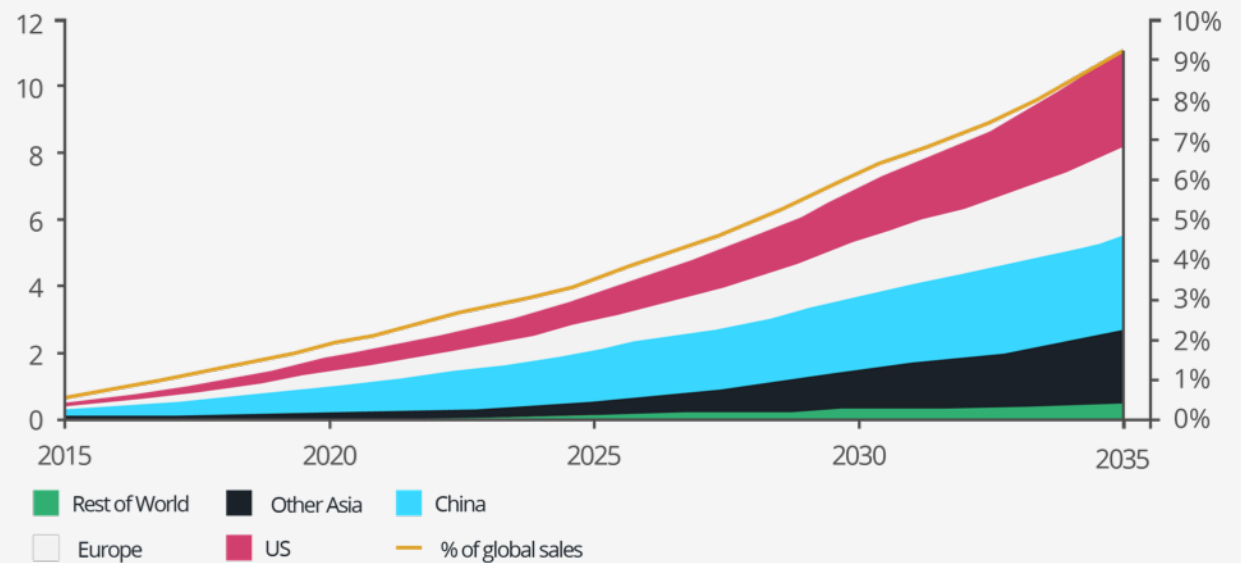
Source: Energy and Capital, August 2017

In response, analysts are revising their forecasts upward for electric vehicle adoption:

- Exxon, BP and Statoil are expecting at least 100 million electric vehicles to hit the road worldwide between 2030 and 2035
- Bloomberg New Energy Finance's bullish outlook projects 530 million cumulative electric cars will be sold by 2040 (about 33% of the market for automobiles)
- Morgan Stanley predicts electric cars will outpace gasoline-powered cars within two decades

At the same time, Tesla's CEO, Elon Musk, has committed to sourcing only North American cobalt for his electric cars, representing ~7,000 tonnes of cobalt each year for his massive Gigafactory battery plant.

Cobalt demand by end use



Source: Energy and Capital, August 2017

Cobalt is a key component for batteries in EVs & electronics

Of the 5 most common types of rechargeable batteries, 3 rely on cobalt for their compositions.

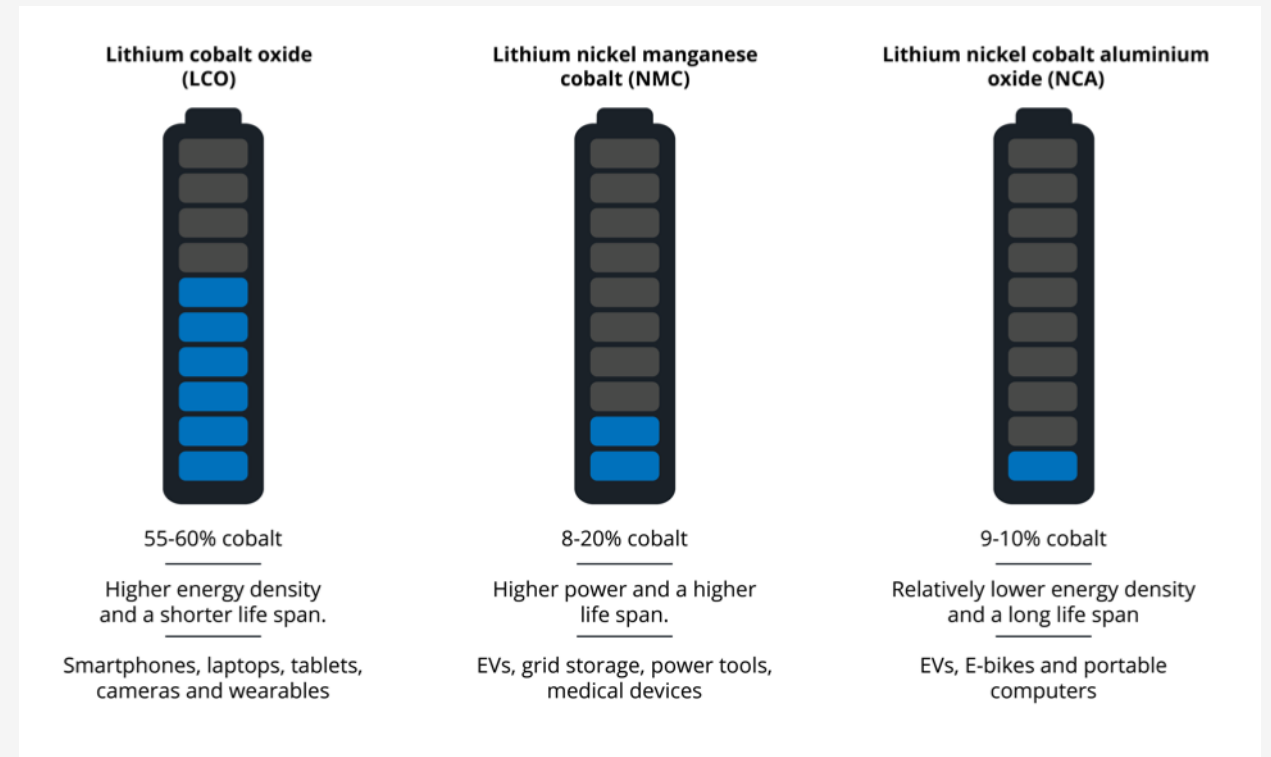
NMC and NCA batteries are the 2 leading technologies favored for EVs, due to their exceptional energy density.

Cobalt makes up 8 to 20% of the longer-life, more stable NMC battery, which is the most prevalent battery type used across plug-in hybrid electric vehicle (PHEV) and EV models.

The higher-energy density NCA battery used by Tesla for its Model S, is made up of 9 to 10% cobalt.

The LCO battery favored for electronics, meanwhile, is made up of 55 to 60% cobalt.

Leading rechargeable battery types dependent on cobalt



Most of the cobalt supply is threatened

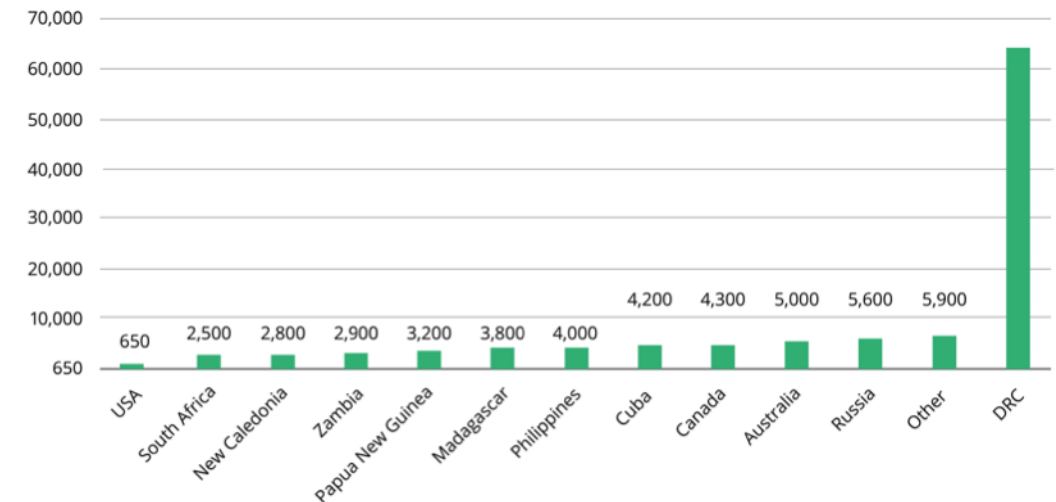
“Roughly 60% of global cobalt originates from the unstable Democratic Republic of Congo.”

With global demand for cobalt increasing rapidly, reliable production sources are crucial.

However, most cobalt is produced as a by-product of nickel and copper mining operations. With nickel and copper prices commonly suffering from price swings, the predictability of developing or maintaining such mining operations can be less than desirable, and can adversely affect cobalt prices.

Even more significant is that roughly 60% of the global cobalt supply originates in Africa's Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which has been crippled since the 1960s by political uprisings, wars, violence and corruption.

Cobalt production by country (in metric tons)



Source: US Geological Survey, 2017 numbers

In recent years, the violent political scene has closed borders, affecting the export of vital cobalt supplies.

Meanwhile, some of the world's largest corporations that use cobalt are being pressured by human rights organizations to ban imports from the DRC due to the cobalt supplies commonly being linked to child labor and unethical mining practices.

Due to cobalt supply risk, companies are looking for long-term supply deals, including BMW seeking a 10-year deal for its electric car program, and Apple reportedly in talks to secure several thousand metric tons of cobalt a year direct from miners in a deal spanning 5 years or more.

On the national front, the US Geological Survey (USGS) in late 2017 listed cobalt as a critical mineral resource for the US.

The following day, a Presidential Executive Order was issued on a federal strategy to ensure secure and reliable supplies of critical minerals "that are vital to the Nation's security and economic prosperity".

The Executive Order stated, "It shall be the policy of the Federal Government to reduce the Nation's vulnerability to disruptions in the supply of critical minerals," and committed the nation to:

- "identifying new sources of critical minerals";
- "increasing activity at all levels of the supply chain"; and
- "streamlining leasing and permitting processes to expedite exploration, production, processing, reprocessing, recycling, and domestic refining of critical minerals".



"The US Geological Survey listed cobalt as a critical mineral resource for the US."

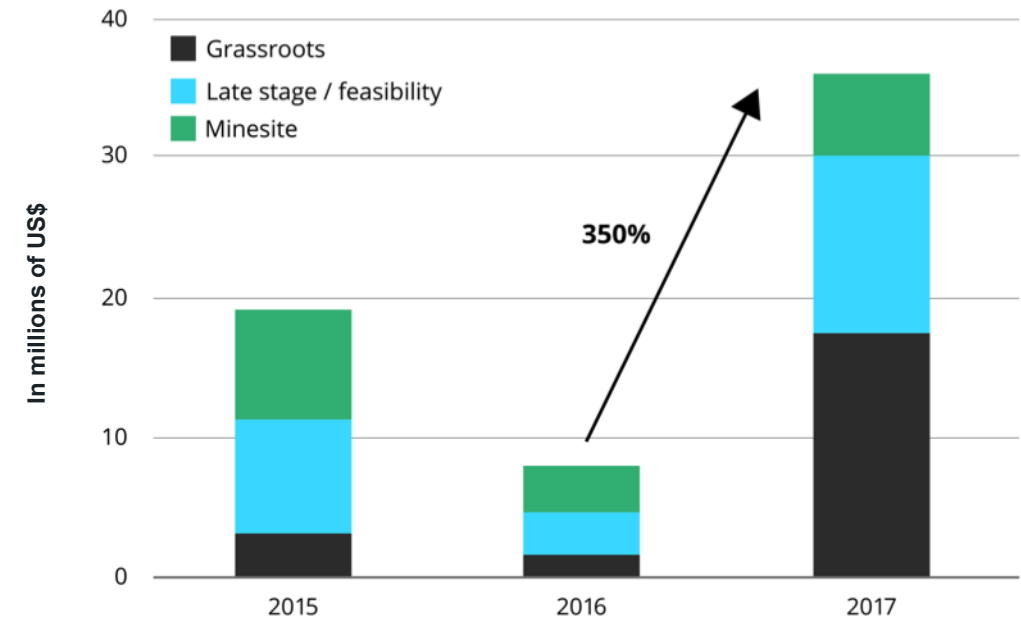
The opportunity

With growing market demand and the need for cobalt production that is secure and domestic, progressive companies are acquiring, exploring and developing US-based cobalt properties.

Among those opportunities, the USGS singles out Idaho – where Century Cobalt's project is located – as representing 1 of only 2 deposit locations in the US where primary cobalt production could occur (i.e., production not as a byproduct of another metal).

"Idaho is 1 of only 2 deposit locations in the US where primary cobalt production could occur."

Cobalt exploration budgets



Source: S&P Global, BMO Capital

Reference sources:

U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries, January 2018; Bloomberg, March 26, 2018; Government of Northwest Territories website, accessed March 2018; Wood Mackenzie (Greentech Media), July 2017
USGS Critical mineral resources of the United States, Professional Paper 1802, December 19, 2017; Whitehouse.gov: Presidential Executive Order on a Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals, December 20, 2017; Electrek.com, February 21, 2018



Team

Century Cobalt is dedicated to building an exceptional team of professionals marked by business and operational excellence.

We understand our success depends on our team's experience in sound business development and in managing large scale exploration and development programs, both internationally and on the ground in the US.

**Alexander Stanbury**

President, CEO & Director

Alexander Stanbury represents executive strengths across the fields of business development and consultation, corporate finance and the Natural Resources sector.

In 2011, Mr. Stanbury founded HASS Advisors Limited. Drawing on his experience and training, the consultancy firm provides guidance regarding growth strategies, project finance, and raising capital through private equity firms and private placements.

Mr. Stanbury's prior corporate finance consultancy experience includes the origination and syndication of both private and public placements for companies within the Natural Resources sector for the boutique merchant bank Prosdocimi Limited.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Stanbury served as Associate Director with the London-based investment bank Dawnay, Day Corporate Finance Limited, where he specialized in equity capital markets, M&A, and providing financial advisory services including research, analysis and transaction structuring and execution.

Mr. Stanbury also gained hedge fund management experience through his time at the New York-based firm Lindemann Capital Partners LLP, and received training from the New York Institute of Finance.



Lester Kemp

Chief Operating Officer

Lester graduated in 1990 with a Masters Degree from the Royal School of Mines, University of London, England (UK) and went on to work with GeoScience Limited in Ascot before running a gold exploration camp in Guyana.

After completing his MBA, Lester worked with various junior resource companies operating throughout Africa / Europe and Scandinavia. Lester was co-founder of Mantle Diamonds Limited and is the co-founder of Arabian Nubian Resources.



Greg Hunt

Project Manager

Greg has over thirty years' experience in applying geology and hands on management expertise to reduce investment risks, increase mine safety, and improve productivity and effectiveness of mining operations. Greg has expertise in planning and managing domestic mining exploration and production, domestic and international mine acquisitions, applied mine geology, structural geology, computer modeling, geotechnology/ground-control and groundwater investigations and management.

He graduated in 1983 with an M.S. Geology from Brigham Young University (Igneous Petrology and Structure) and in 1979 with B.S. Geology from Weber State College (chemistry minor w/analytical emphasis). Greg has extensive training in geological computer modeling.

Greg is also a Member of the Geological Society of America.



Richard Belcher

Independent Consulting Geologist

Richard Belcher is an exploration geologist by training and has over 15 years' experience in academia, government and industry working in Europe and Africa. Richard specializes in the design, implementation and management of exploration projects from grassroots to pre-resource, as well as the review and evaluation of exploration projects and properties in a variety of commodities.

He holds a BSc (Hons) Geology (Cardiff University, UK), MSc Finance (Leicester University, UK) and a PhD Geology (Stellenbosch University, RSA) and is a Qualified Person for exploration reporting. He is a chartered geologist (CGeol, Geological Society of London, UK) a European geologist (EurGeol, European Federation of Geologists) and a Professional Natural Scientists (Pr. Nat. Sci., South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals).



Michael Landvig Keller

Project Geologist

Michael graduated as the Honor Graduate of Geology from the College of Eastern Utah in 2005 and senior of the year of the Utah State Geology Department in 2008. He subsequently attended the International Masters Programme of Sustainable Energy at the Iceland School of Energy in Reykjavik.

He has worked across Colorado, Utah and Texas as a contractor Geologist and Researcher for Geo-Hunt Consulting, Harrison Land Services (ancillary to NORAM Engineering and Constructors Ltd.), Bowie Resources and Wasatch Natural Resources.



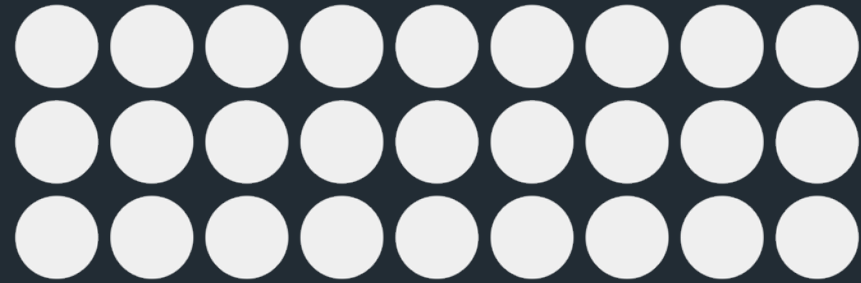
Coleman Meredith

Student Geologist

Coleman Meredith is a senior at University of Idaho, Environmental Geology track, graduating in 2019.

Coleman worked for the Idaho Department of Lands for four years and Selkirk Timberland Services for two years. He then served in the US Army for five years reaching the rank of Sergeant in the 82nd Airborne's 2nd Battalion 504th Parachute Infantry Regiment.

DISCLAIMER: This document may contain certain forward-looking statements that involve numerous risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond the control of Century Cobalt Corp. Such forward-looking statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the resource industry, management beliefs, as well as certain assumptions made by our management. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements since there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. Information concerning factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements can be found in Century Cobalt's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Unless required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise to reflect future events or circumstances or reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.



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Discover the future

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OTCQB:CCOB

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