

Supreme Metals Corp. Confirms Anomalous Cobalt in Drill Core from the Mount Thom Property

Sudbury, Ontario – May 25, 2018 - Supreme Metals Corp. (the "Company" or "Supreme") (CSE: ABJ)(FSE:A68) is pleased to report that anomalous cobalt has been confirmed on the Mount Thom Property (the "Property") on 3 drill cores selectively analyzed using an XRF (X-Ray Fluorescent). The Property is now believed to be a Cu-Co-Au variant of an IOCG mineralization event and further investigation of the Property is ongoing.

The Company entered into an option with American Cobalt Corp. ("American Cobalt"), a wholly owned subsidiary of International Cobalt Corporation, whereby American has the right to earn up to an 80% interest in the Property (see the Company's news release dated April 17th for further information).



Part of one of the several indoor buildings within the Nova Scotia Ministry of Natural Resources' well organized Stellarton Core Storage Facility where a near complete record of all the core drilled on the Mt Thom Property is securely stored.

Historically between 1971 to 1974, 49 diamond drill holes totaling 3,185 metres were drilled by Imperial Oil Ltd. ("Imperial Oil"). This drilling determined fracture and breccia-controlled pyrite, chalcopyrite, hematite, and specularite mineralization which was assayed for copper and gold. Assaying for cobalt was not undertaken at that time. In 1988 the Mount Thom site and core storage area was visited in 1989 by government sponsored researchers Northcote and G.A. O'Reilly¹ who analyzed numerous samples and recognized the presence of highly anomalous cobalt up to 3,050 ppm (0.3050%) in the mineralized sections. Northcote's sampling included samples collected from the trenches and from diamond-drill core from the Imperial Oil drilling. Anomalous cobalt was also reconfirmed later by Mazerolle (1992) as described below (analysis by ICP with aqua regia (extraction at Bondar Clegg & Co).

Hole	#9:	1061 ppm (0.1062%) cobalt across 6.0 ft.
Hole	#11:	1012 ppm (0.1012%) cobalt across 5.5 ft. and
		1110 ppm (0.1110%) cobalt across 15.8 ft.
Hole	#12:	1077 ppm (0.1077%) cobalt across 4.0 ft.

In 2004, an additional 29 core samples were collected on the Property and assayed using a multi acid digestions at the laboratory of the Mineral Engineering Centre, Dalhousie University. Values of cobalt encountered ranged from 157 ppm (0.0157%) cobalt to a high of 8,630ppm (0.8630%) cobalt with 5 of the 12 samples producing values in excess of 1500ppm (0.1500%) cobalt. Several MMI cobalt soil anomalies were also located in 2004 by Avalon Ventures Corp. ("Avalon").

During December 2017, Supreme had an XRF study undertaken by John O'Sullivan P.Eng., exploration project geologist on the last exploration program conducted on the Property for Avalon. The study confirmed the presence of cobalt in other core locations, and in other core holes, enhancing the cobalt potential of the Property.

Tabled cobalt XRF values analyzed by Supreme from the Mount Thom core is shown below. Note the correlative relationship between copper, nickel and cobalt. See the back-scatter image below for the explanation of this relationship.

Sample	Hole	Depth	Copper	Nickel	Cobalt	Cobalt	Comments (Dec. 15, 2017)
#	#	(ft)	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	
20	IOL 4	56.5	1179.4	1164.4	6449.5	0.64495	pyrite, chlorite, ankerite, sericitized
21	IOL 4	56.5	3539.6	1363.8	7154.3	0.71543	pyrite, chlorite, ankerite, sericitized
22	IOL 4	56.5	2567.6	405.6	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>cut face of core mostly ankerite</td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td>cut face of core mostly ankerite</td></lod<>	cut face of core mostly ankerite

¹ Northcote K. 1988 Report on Field Check of Mt. Thom Prospect. NSDNR Mineral Occurrence Data Sheet, Showing E06-01, Mount Thom.

23	IOL 4	59.0	583.4	237.7	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>outside of core, mostly ankerite</td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td>outside of core, mostly ankerite</td></lod<>	outside of core, mostly ankerite
24	IOL 4	59.0	57566.8	581.9	1233.1	0.12331	end of core, sulphides with breccia
25	IOL 4	75.9	39277.11	312.7	2941.4	0.29414	split core face
26	IOL 5	75.9	5108.6	153.6	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>end of core</td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td>end of core</td></lod<>	end of core
27	IOL 5	64.2	<lod< td=""><td>251.4</td><td><lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>8 cm ankerite vein</td></lod<></td></lod<></td></lod<>	251.4	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>8 cm ankerite vein</td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td>8 cm ankerite vein</td></lod<>	8 cm ankerite vein
28	IOL 5	67.5	3147.5	137.3	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>speck of chalcopyrite on end face</td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td>speck of chalcopyrite on end face</td></lod<>	speck of chalcopyrite on end face
							thin coating sulphides along
29	IOL 49	64.0	28056.8	1508.2	6732.7	0.67327	fracture with chalcopyrite
							12 cm ankerite vein 78° to the core
30	IOL 49	74.0	<lod< td=""><td>121.4</td><td><lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>axis</td></lod<></td></lod<></td></lod<>	121.4	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>axis</td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td>axis</td></lod<>	axis
31	IOL 49	38.0	45260.5	540.0	1845.6	0.18456	Cu, Co
32	IOL 49	37.5	110436.8	235.5	<lod< td=""><td><lod< td=""><td>bornite and chalcopyrite in ankerite</td></lod<></td></lod<>	<lod< td=""><td>bornite and chalcopyrite in ankerite</td></lod<>	bornite and chalcopyrite in ankerite
33	IOL 49	37.5	36137.14	897	1533.6	0.15336	chalcopyrite

Note: <LOD means below the level of detection of the XRF unit.

The Property has excellent logistics given it is located midway between Turo and New Glascow, Nova Scotia within 1-3 km to the west of the trans-Canada Highway #104. Good secondary road access exists on the Property and to the main outcrop showing. Hydro lines, including a major transmission line, presently exist on the Property.

A site visit earlier this winter located the main mineralized outcrop on the Property containing pyrite, chalcopyrite, and bornite within the iron carbonate (ankerite) hematized matrix of the brecciated host metasediments. A large area, in excess of 100 square meters of crackled brecciated bleached metasedimentary rock (believed to be a silty shale protolith) was also located to the west of this mineralized outcrop.

Several photos of this mineralization in the field are shown in the photos on the next page.



Electron Back-scatter image of copper-cobalt mineralization showing cobalt-nickel phases associated with chalcopyrite replacing earlier formed pyrite. Earlier Avalon sample MTC-19 collected from hole IOL-09 at a depth of 65 feet.

This photo was taken from Avalon's Report on the 2004 Exploration Program on the Mount Thom Copper Gold Silver Property Report, page 20.



Photo of mineralized rock exposed at the Property showing brecciation of the bleached silicified shale with a matrix of iron carbonate, hematite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and bornite.



Closeup of pyrite, hematite, chalcopyrite and bornite exposed at the Property.



One of several cased & capped diamond drill holes on the Mt Thom Property.

Bob Komarechka, CEO, noted:

"Supreme is very pleased with the confirmation of anomalous cobalt values found within numerous areas in several cores. With a near complete record of all core drilled at Mt Thom being available and maintained at the secure Nova Scotia Stellarton Core Library, a more thorough examination of the extent of the cobalt mineralization could easily be undertaken. In addition, the availability of existing cased boreholes could enable the economic use of borehole geophysics to better define the adjacent conductive chalcopyrite mineralization. The excellent infrastructure and access on the Mount Thom Property greatly facilitates further exploration and development of the property at minimal cost. Combined with the copper and gold values reported by Imperial Oil Ltd., the presence of additional cobalt values on the property can greatly enhance the economics of Mount Thom."

The handheld XDF unit used was a ThermoFisher Model XL3 XL3TS. It should be noted that although this XRF unit used was calibrated using standards and also checked with comparative readings from another calibrated identical handheld Xray Fluorescent Unit at the Stellarton Core storage area, the readings from XRF units are somewhat qualitative. In addition, the actual site measured by the XRF unit may only be 1/16" diameter. Consequently, it is recommended that the

core be systematically sampled over an appropriate interval and be assayed by a certified lab for cobalt to obtain a more representative value of the cobalt present.

Qualified Person

Mr. Robert Komarechka, P.Geo, a Qualified Person under NI 43-101 regulations, has reviewed the technical data for accuracy.

About Supreme Metals Corp.

Supreme Metals Corp. (CSE: ABJ)(FSE:A68) is a Canadian based exploration company with a focused approach in the area of green and energy metals in the Western World adjacent to anticipated downstream manufacturing projects that will have a significant need for these metals.

On Behalf of the Board,

Bob Komarechka

CEO

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