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EXPLORATION AT EDIE CREEK POINTS TO INCREASED GOLD AND SILVER POTENTIAL

Niuminco Group Limited ("Niuminco" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an update on its recent and current exploration activities and targets at its Edie Creek mining leases.

Edie Creek Exploration and Mining Areas

Niuminco has made a number of previous announcements in respect of its exploration diamond drilling programs testing geochemical anomalies and known veins on its Edie Creek Mining Leases in the Morobe Goldfield of PNG. Surface exploration undertaken on the leases in the past consisted of geological mapping, geophysics, soil and rock geochemical sampling.

The multiple veins on the leases have a 3km strike length, stretching from the Enterprise area in the north-west to Midas (south of Surmans) in the south-east. Selected areas of the veins currently being mined by Niuminco were mined to a depth of 100m below surface in the past, and have been tested by 51 exploration drill holes by four companies, with significant drill core intersections of gold and silver made and which have been the subject of a number of previous announcements.

COMPANY	DATE	HOLES	HOLE ID
RENISON CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS	1988	2	EC 1 - 2
WAYBURN RESOURCES/EDIE CREEK MINING JV	1997	12	ENT 1 - 12
NIUMINCO	2010-11	13	EDD 1 - 13
NIUMINCO / MINCOR JV	2012-13	12	EMD 1 - 12
NIUMINCO	2013-17	12	EDD 14 - 25

There are multiple objectives to the Company's exploration drill programs. They are;

- test shallow portions of the veins to assist in locating material suitable for processing through the plant that is currently operating,
- test for extensions to the known veins,
- in-fill drilling to test for the continuity and distribution of mineralisation within known veins,
- test undrilled rock anomalies, soil anomalies and veins.

Current mining and exploration efforts are focused on three main areas - Karuka/Enterprise, Alpha West (the main Edie Lode) and Surmans.

A feature of many of the vein systems at Edie Creek is the increase in the gold grade and coarseness with depth through the oxidised/weathered zone to bedrock, as documented by P. L. Lowenstein of GSPNG in the 1982 publication "Economic Geology of the Morobe Goldfield, Papua New Guinea", Memoir 9, Volume 1 .

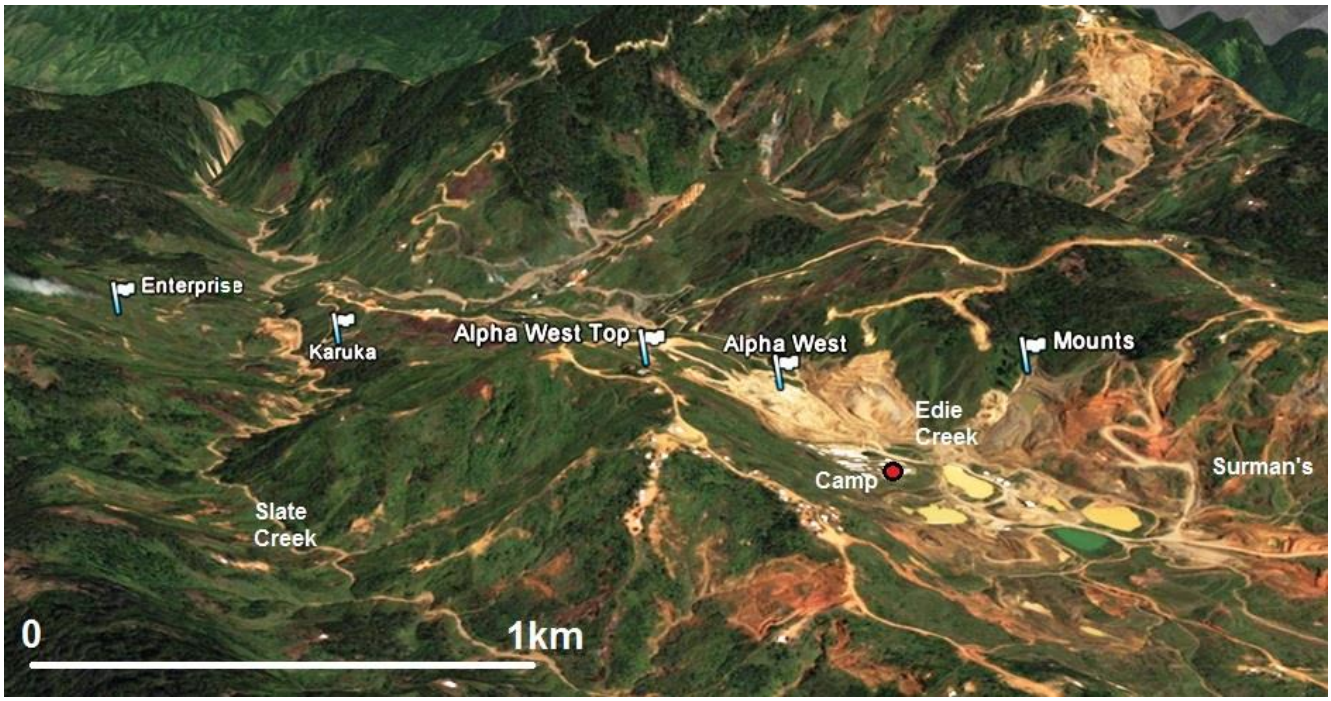

Figure 1: Edie Creek oblique Google Earth view showing location of infrastructure, vein systems and main targets.

Karuka-Enterprise Area (Stock-work/diatreme and vein/lode systems)

As announced previously, following recent further field work in the Enterprise-Karuka diatreme/stock-work area, **a significant new 7m wide quartz limonite sulphide vein structure** was discovered (pictured below). This vein, which has not had previous significant workings, is thought to be the south-bounding structure of the Karuka stock-work zone which is estimated to be approximately 3-400m wide and bounded to the north by the main Karuka vein (see Figure 3 below). Samples have been taken from this vein and sent for assaying.

Figure 2: Newly discovered 7m wide quartz vein in the Karuka stock-work area.

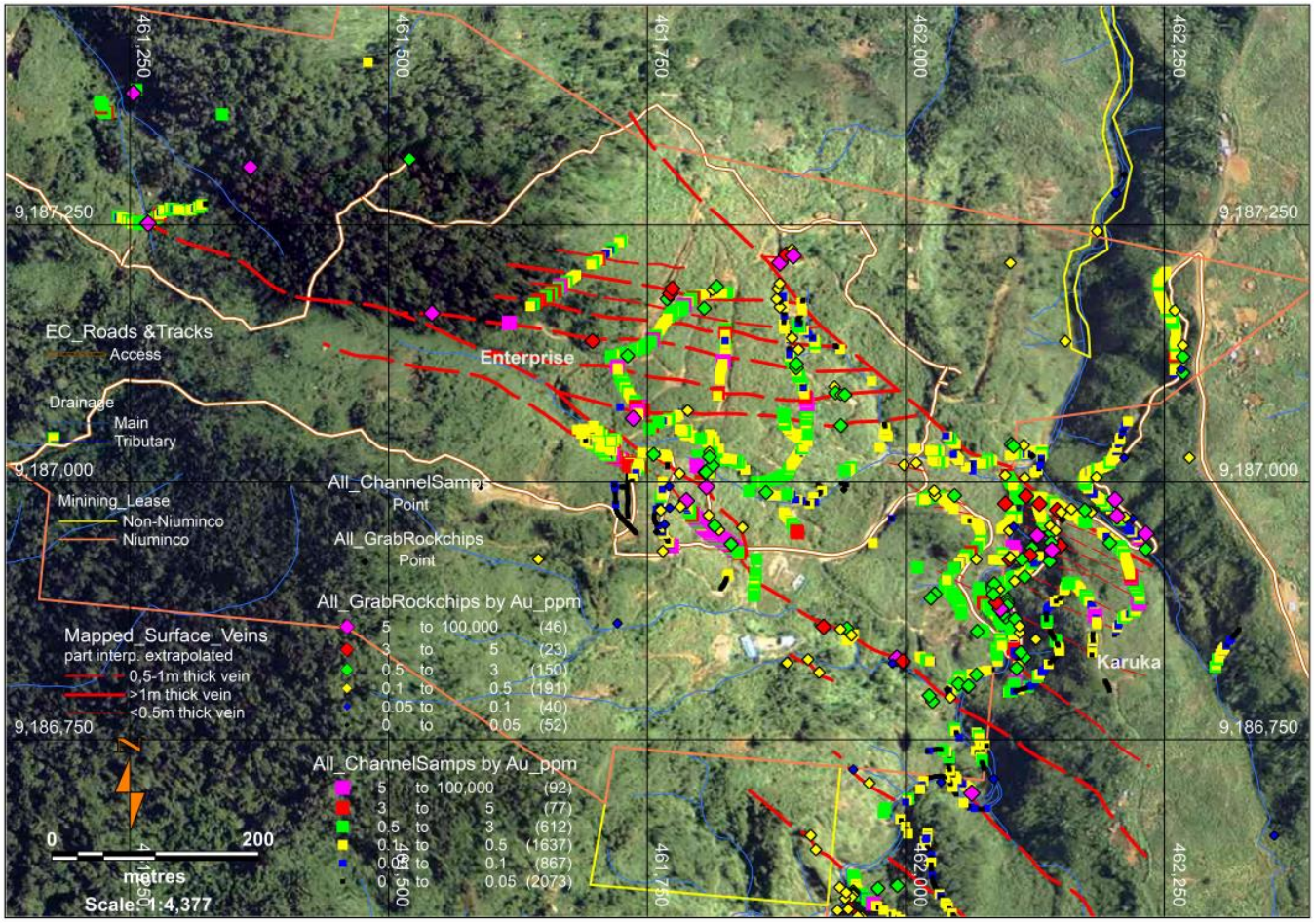

Figure 3 – Karuka/Enterprise vein systems

In addition, rock samples from the Enterprise area (pictured below) **with visible copper minerals** were recently collected and samples have also been sent for assaying.

Figure 4: Samples from the Enterprise area with visible copper minerals sent for assaying

The main Karuka Vein

Potential Parameters

Previous Government Survey compiled sampling from surface and the first level drive indicated that the upper oxidised section of the main vein would average between 15g/t and 30g/t (Lowenstein 1982). 1990s surface sampling compiled by Mincor had several **high grade assays of 34.85g/t and 16.08g/t** on adjacent samples and another nearby of **45.9g/t** within the hanging wall stock-work zone.

Recent sampling of the surface exposure on the top bench involved 6 samples at 3 vein exposure points.

Assays by ITS in Lae were:

EC0000053/54 – 0.8m@ 4.99g/t Au & 0.7 m @5.35g/t Au
EC0000055/56 - 0.8m @ 8.72g/t Au & 0.7m @ 7.5g/t Au
EC0000057/58 – 1m @ 6.48g/t Au & 1m @ 4.8 g/t Au

A calculation was done to estimate the potential for a resource using the main vein alone, without consideration of the other obvious sub-parallel and splay veins and veinlets, and assuming a grade of 15g/t. The dimensions used were a 200m strike length of main vein averaging 1.5m width and density of 2.5 tonnes/m^3 and a depth of 35m to the elevation level of the main access road.

The potential within these parameters was calculated to be 20,000 t for 10,000 ounces of gold, from mining some 200,000 BCM.

In light of this information a pilot mine plan has been developed to allow for the mining of material from the top of the exposed vein down 35 metres to the level of the access road.

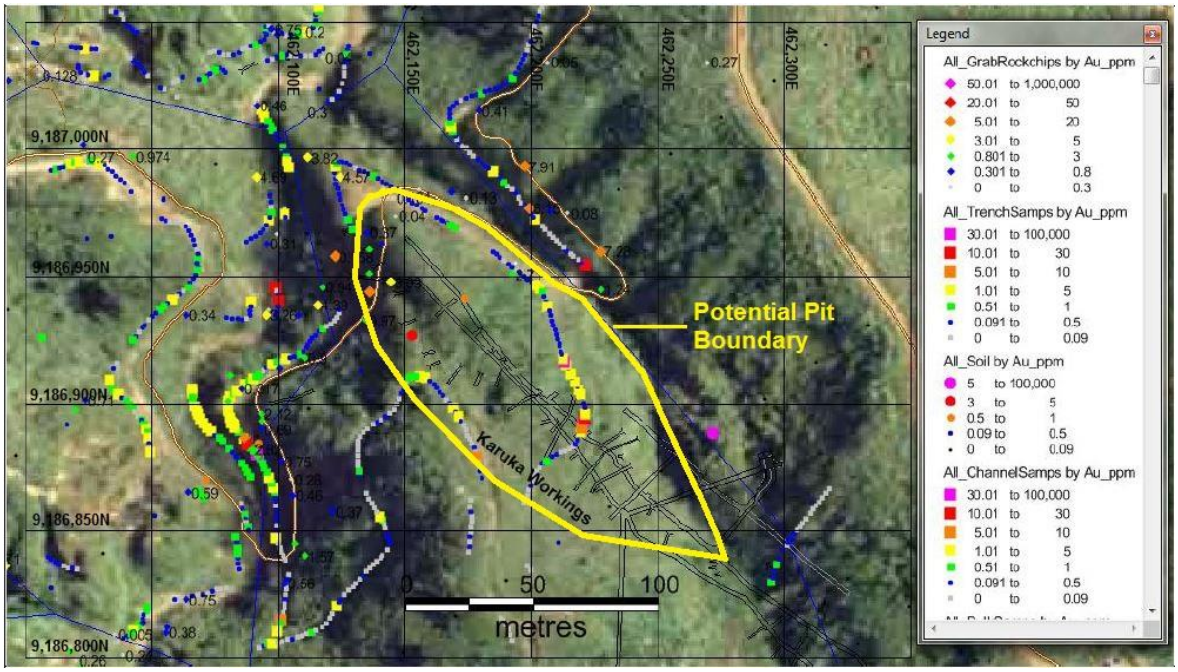

Figure 5: Karuka Vein channel sampling data and approximate pit boundary.

Drill Program

In addition to the planned mining of the main Karuka vein, a drill program has been proposed with drill sections to be spaced at 20m to achieve adequate data on width and grade to establish a JORC Indicated Resource. This would involve 10 cross-sections with 2 holes per section; a 30m hole at inclination of 45° and a 40m hole at inclination of 60°, for a total of 700m.
A decision on this drilling program will be made as pilot mining of the main Karuka vein progresses.

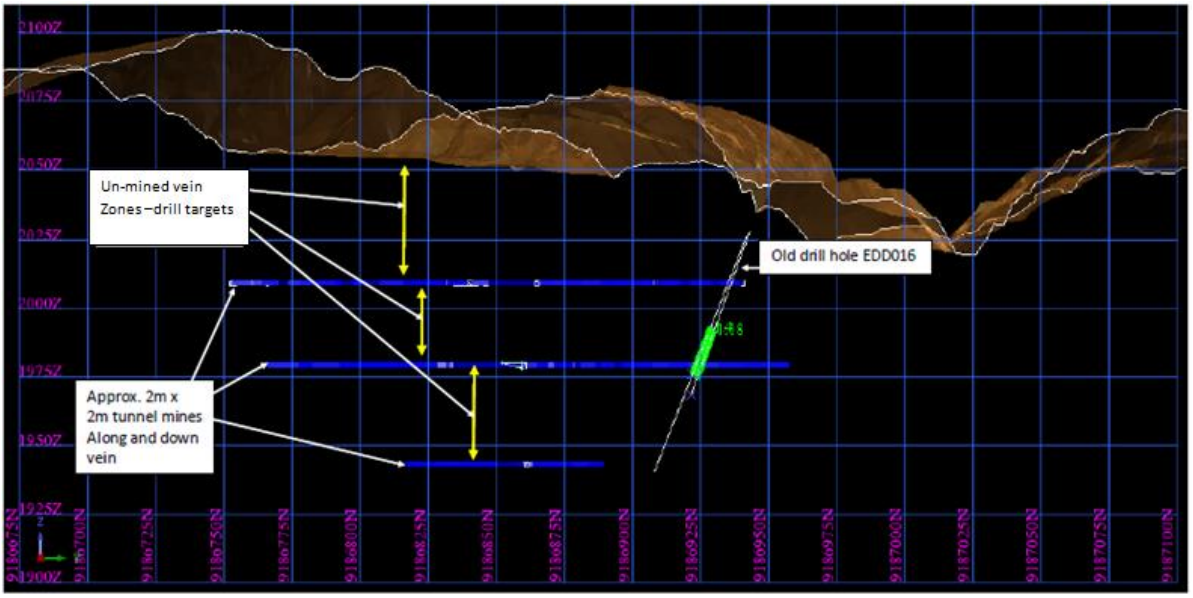

Figure 6: NS long section of main Karuka vein with development drives.

Enterprise Area

The Enterprise area has significant potential for a large disseminated bulk-tonnage gold system. As reported previously a 400m by 100m diatreme breccia pipe and apron, named the Enterprise Diatreme was mapped in the area immediately west of Slate Creek and this is a central feature of the Karuka - Enterprise broad elongate stockwork zone. It is noteworthy that diatremes were a focusing feature of the mineral haloes of the historic Wau gold mines, to the east of Edie Creek. The Karuka – Enterprise stockwork defined by extensive trenching to bedrock is 600m x 300m and the zone may be open in all directions. A cumulative length of 2,732m of trenching with 1,366 continuous chip samples of 2m intervals shows an average gold grade of 0.53 g/t. This calculation excluded high grade samples of a cumulative 60m @ 9 g/t on the Enterprise Vein and a 643g/t sample within the Karuka zone. Recent mapping has demonstrated that many of the strongly anomalous gold channel samples relate to a stacked system of east-trending gossanous dilational veins linking the main north-west trending Karuka Vein and Enterprise Vein.

A diamond core drilling program in late 2016 and early 2017 gave very encouraging results, with:

- Diamond core drilling, testing the known mineralisation veins at the Enterprise vein system, has given a high degree of confidence to add to the high grade Edie Creek mining material available.
- Results underline a further source of high-grade material to feed the upgraded processing circuit with significantly increased throughput capacity.
- **The Enterprise vein system is shown to have a strike length of at least 500 metres, a true width of 1.0m to 1.5m and being continuous and open to a depth of 60 metres.**
- **The initial 48 metres of the first hole (EDD 024) in the Karuka/Enterprise potential bulk-tonnage zone produced results indicating strong continuity of mineralization and high-grade intercepts:**
- **EDD 024 intercepted 48 metres at 1.72 g/t Au from surface, including:**
    - **3.2 metres @ 16.75 g/t Au from 39.1m, including a section of,**
    - **1.3 metres at 32.1 g/t Au from 41.0metres**
    - Assays for the remainder of EDD 024, which ended at a depth of 219 metres, showed extensive further, lower grade mineralization, indicating that the concept of a large, disseminated gold-bearing system is correct.

- **Significant intercepts at the Enterprise vein system include:**
    - **EDD 022: 3.0m @ 4.61g/t Au and 100.3g/t Ag from 38m (including 1.0m @ 8.98g/t Au and 88.5g/t Ag);**
    - **EDD 019: 5.4m @ 2.97g/t Au and 94g/t Ag from 8m; and**
    - **EDD 021: 3.4m @ weighted average of 2.03g/t Au and 143g/t Ag from 35m**

Further exploration drilling of the stacked vein system, parallel veins and the bulk-tonnage targets are planned for the near future.

Surmans

A mine plan has been developed for the Surmans vein system area, and pilot mining has commenced near the top of this vein system in recent weeks.
Earlier bulk sampling in 2016 produced high grade gold results (**average 22.3g/t for June 2016**) from veins lower in the system.
The geology underlying this system and mine plan is explained below.

Potential parameters

Bonanza grade thin centimetre-scale width manganiferous quartz veins are being exploited for bulk testing on a bench at Surman's and other veins are exposed on the old Bulldog Track bench above. These were examined to determine potential extension to the north towards Mounts and south towards Midas. Several geological observations are relevant:

- The veinlets on the bottom bench are formed in steeply dipping dilational fault "jogs".
- They are lenticular but do have a consistent trend in the range 000°M to 020°M.
- They are exposed over a strike length of some 50m crossing previous Trench 5, which is directly in line with some old workings on the next ridge to the north towards Mounts.
- Further north this same trend extends into the Mounts Pit in an area of anomalous gold channel sampling coincident with the outcrop of a shallow east-dipping thrust fault.
- Extending this trend to the south in the direction of Midas coincides with a bulk sample of 7.32g/t in a Cookley's Creek exposure.
- The current bench exposure at Surman's is around 3m below the exposure of a shallow-east-dipping thrust fault breccia.
- A similar NS-striking mineralised vein set occurs at Midas North as another target for bonanza grade veins and veinlets.

Structural Development

It is clear from previous mapping that in the area between Alpha East and Midas there are a stacked series of shallow east-dipping thrust faults, formed during regional EW compression. Four are mapped in the general vicinity of Surman's; Whites-Surman's Thrust, Midas Thrust, Mounts Thrust and Cookley's Thrust. These thrusts post-dated the intrusion of the Edie Creek Porphyry which has a thrust controlled boundary along its south-western side. The Edie Creek porphyry predates the epithermal vein mineralisation which seems to be associated with fine grained dacite dykes.

Compressional regime thrusting is very commonly followed by an extensional detachment faulting regime due to relaxation of the stress. Epithermal veins invariably occur in an extensional regime, not compressional. Elsewhere in the district, for example at Wau, diatremes, which also occur in an extensional regime, are rooted in what were thrusts, on which extension saw reversal of movement to become detachment slide faults. The evidence suggests that the same reversal to produce detachment slide faults also has occurred on the Edie Creek thrusts.

In an EW extensional regime the optimum extension faulting direction has north – south orientation, so it is inferred that the NS corridor containing dilational faults and veins at Surman's is a system of steeply-dipping extensional faulting linking the various shallow-dipping detachment slide faults. (See the two images below showing the larger, shallow-dipping detachment slide fault (Figure 7) and the steeply-dipping extensional faulting (Figure 8), with Lewis Koesi pointing out where artisanal miners have been taking high grade gold from these at night).

The Surman's NS-trend seems to link the Midas (to the south) and Mounts (to the north) Detachments Faults.

Figure 7: Shallow-dipping detachment slide fault (white line) and steeply dipping extensional faults (red lines)

Above and below pictures show (indicated by the white line) one of the shallow 45degree ENE dipping (towards Wau graben rift valley) parallel arrays of the thrust sheets. The red line shows near vertical tensional gash gold-rich veins (up to 20g/t gold) in between the thrust sheets targeted by the illegal miners boring selectively into them. These picture sections are on a meso-scale and typify the gold-hosting structural regime on the larger scale. Elsewhere throughout Edie Creek the diatremes and other Miocene to Pliocene intrusives have exploited the thrust sheets depositing the high grade gold into the more porous and permeable "clean" dilational gashes as opposed to the thrust sheet where reactivation rock milling reduces porosity.

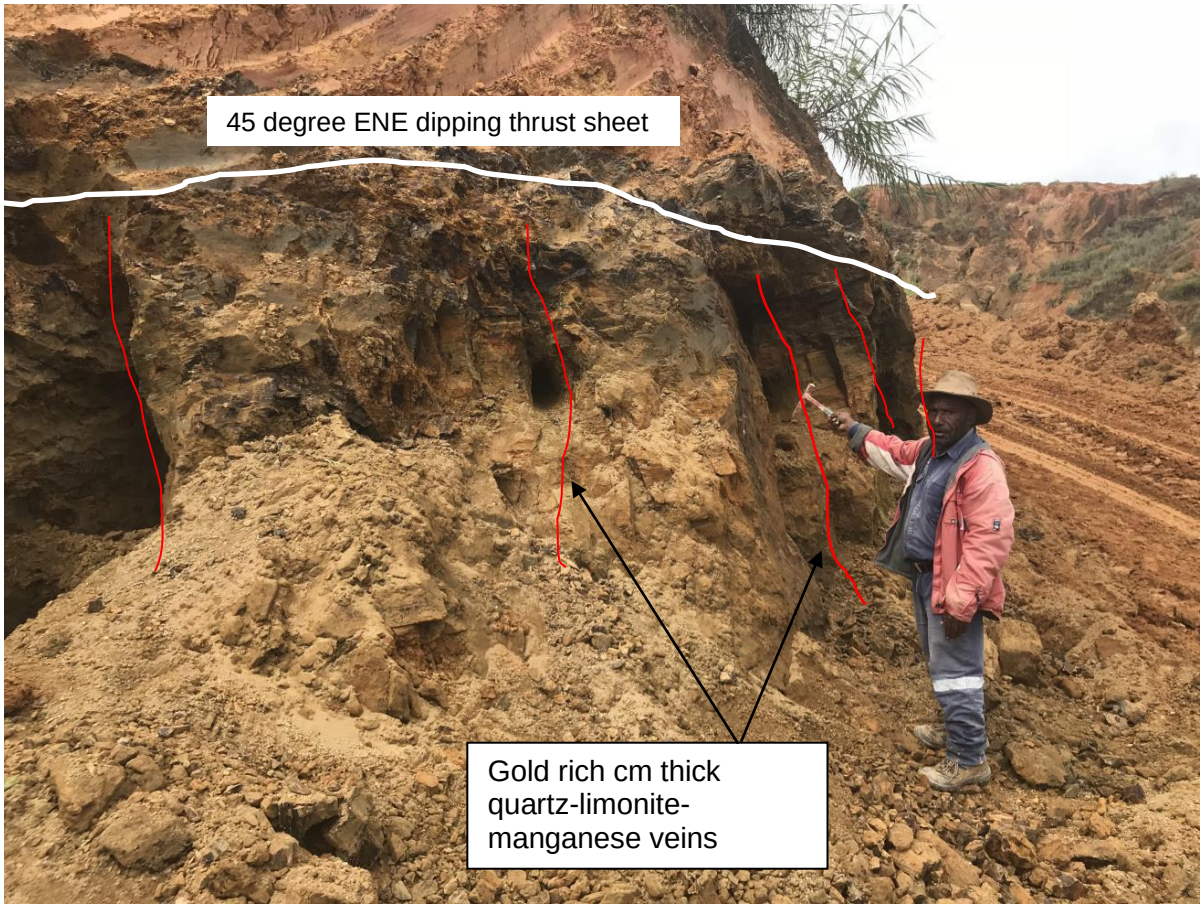

Figure 8: Lewis Koesi points out where artisanal miners have dug into the high grade narrow Surmans vein

Alpha West (the main Edie Lode)

The main Edie Lode at Alpha West is a near vertical vein running in an east-west direction and varying in width from 1.5m to 4m, with splay veins on either side.This vein was the site of the main underground workings in the 1930s over a number of levels, and Niuminco re-commenced bulk sampling and pilot mining again down at the Edie Creek level in 2014.

Assayed samples taken from this vein by Niuminco gave results of **4g/t at the top** of the vein, **14g/t approximately 20m above the creek level** and **34g/t from mining done at creek level**.
As mining continues down into the vein, grades are expected to increase, and drilling along strike is proposed at regular intervals to assist in determining future grade and mining quantities.

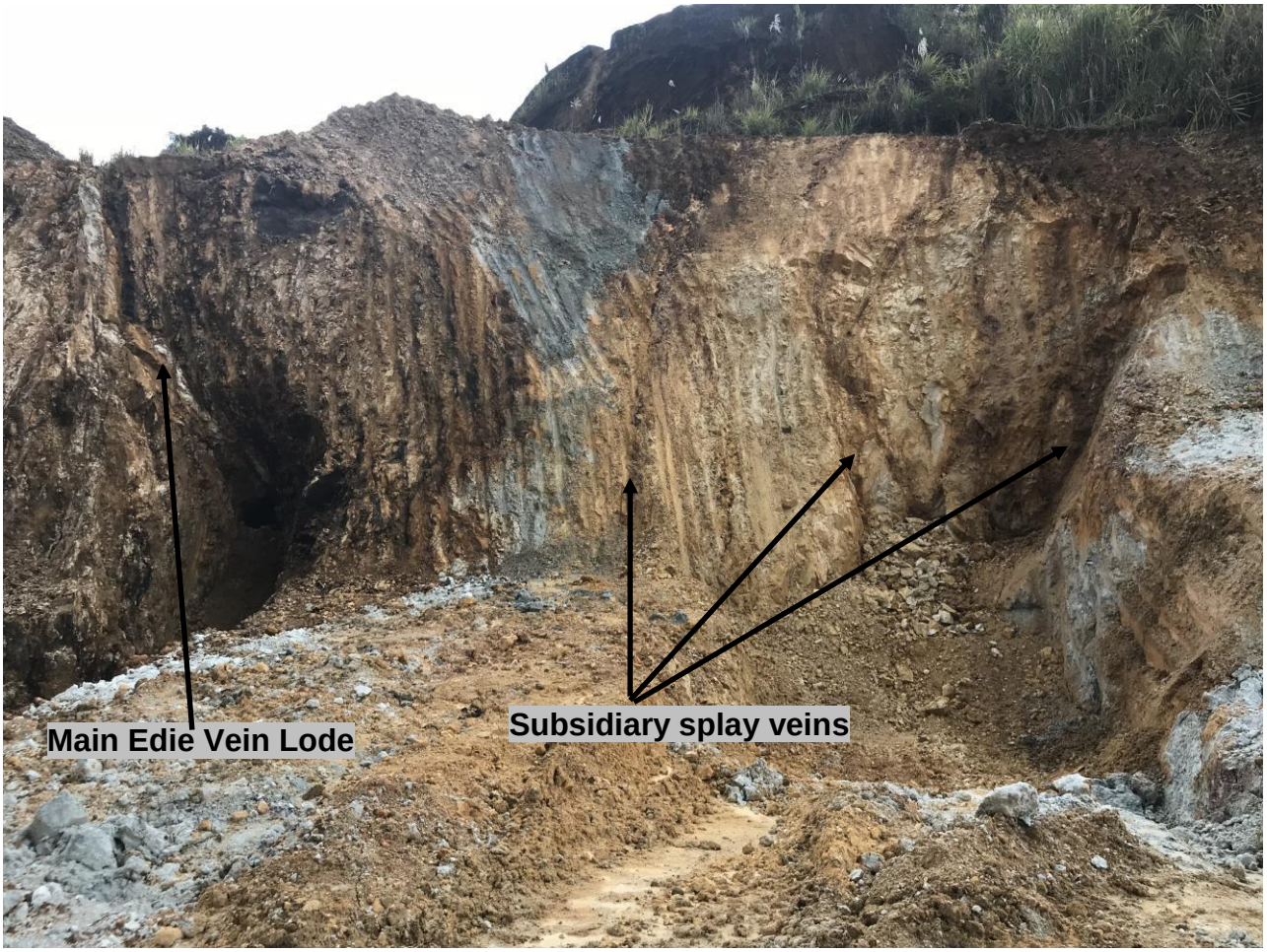

Figure 9: The current top bench showing the main Edie Lode (dark on left) and splay veins (right)

"These recent exploration activities point to significantly increased potential for future gold and silver discoveries within the leases", stated Managing Director, Mr Tracey Lake.

6 September, 2018
Mr Tracey Lake
Managing Director

The information in this report that relates to exploration results is based on Information reviewed by John Nethery (BSc Dip Ed.) who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (Chartered Professional) and a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Nethery has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to 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, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. He consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report to accompany press release 5 September 2018.

1. Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *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 (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.*	• Sampling reported for Edie Creek is for ½ PQ, HQ or NQ diameter diamond drill core. • Holes were generally steeply dipping (>60º) • Hole azimuths were generally planned to perpendicularly intercept, or intersect at a high angle, any known or inferred veins, mineralized zones or structural trends. • Sampling was done on sawn half core. • Consistency of sampling method was maintained by reference to a written protocol. • Sampling method is considered appropriate for vein style epithermal gold mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• *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).*	• All holes drilled by Niuminco are triple tube diamond core. Holes were drilled using HQ size core. The core was unoriented.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Recoveries recorded on a drill run and sample length basis. • There were some zones of poor recovery in near surface leached and oxidized zones and in intensely altered shear zones. • Overall recovery is acceptable but needs improvement. Most holes average 85% recovery. Recovery in the fresh mineralized zones averages 65%, recovery in oxidised mineralisation is 55%. • Could be grade loss with low recovery in fine gold in wad.
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.*	• All holes were geologically and geotechnically logged to a detail and standard appropriate for mineral resource estimation. • The logs are qualitative/semi-quantitative and record lithology, alteration, mineralogy, mineralization, weathering, strength, fracture numbers and their orientations and other relevant features of the core. • All core recovered is logged
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.*	• Samples are taken by cutting the core in half using a diamond saw. • No non-core samples were taken. • Samples were taken based on geological observations of changes in mineral intensity or type. • Sampling protocol is documented with a flow sheet. • Half core samples bagged and dispatched to Intertek Townsville for crushing, grinding and assay. • All sampling methods and sample sizes are deemed to be appropriate and are similar to sampling protocols used on epithermal gold deposits.
Quality of assay data and	• *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*	• All drill core samples were assayed using a 50g fire assay for Au, Screen Fire Assay of suspected coarse grained gold sections and ICP method for Ag and other elements. • The gold is determined by fire assay by using lead

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
laboratory tests	*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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	collection technique with a 50 gram sample charge weight. • Assaying carried out by Intertek Townsville, an accredited lab. • QAQC program involved standards submitted to the laboratory. No lab check carried out to date as the program has only recently started. Outcomes indicate acceptable precision and no obvious bias.
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.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by the Competent Person and the Edie Creek mine geologists • There were no twinned holes. • Niuminco has a series of written protocols relating to sampling, logging, data entry, data checking and data storage • There have been no adjustments to the assay data.
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.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drillhole collars were located by theodolite survey. Drill collar elevations were also calculated from the theodolite survey conducted by Niuminco over the Edie Creek Mining Leases area. • Expected accuracy is +/-0.1 m for northing and easting and +/-0.1 m for elevation coordinates • WGS84, zone 56S for local GPS work. •
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.*	• This is an update of a proposed 10 hole program on the Enterprise – Karuka stockwork zone. • Drilling in this report is of a scout nature and did not follow regular spacing or azimuth. • Downhole sampling is dependent upon intensity of mineralisation. • Compositing has not been applied.
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.*	• Drilling orientation is believed appropriate with no bias. Where some control to mineralisation distribution is suggested, the drill hole is oriented to perpendicular to the controlling feature. • Where multiple structures of unequal proportions or grade are identified, the drillhole is oriented perpendicular to the higher grade structure • Where multiple structures of equal proportions or grade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are identified, the drillhole is oriented to bisect each structure at the highest possible angle.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of custody is managed by Niuminco. Samples are collected and stored on site by Niuminco personnel. Half core samples are shipped directly to Intertek Lae by mine courier. Tracking sheets track the progress of sample batches.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits or reviews have been carried out at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• The results reported relate to exploration carried out within Mining Lease Number 462. This is one of the contiguous Mining Leases held by Niuminco collectively known as the Edie Creek Leases. They are ML, 144, 380, 384 - 392, 402 - 410, 444 - 446 & 462. The Leases are issued under the Authority of the PNG Mining Act (1992). • Niuminco holds an 100% interest in the ML's. • A royalty on production of Kina10/oz up to 20,000oz and Kina5/oz is payable to Barrick. (2.5 Kina are approximately equal to 1$Aus). • The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Gold lodes were originally discovered in the area by individual prospectors in the mid 1920's. Mining has been conducted at Edie lode for almost 90 years and approximately 75,000 oz has been produced. • Renison Goldfields Consolidated drilled 2 diamond holes in 1988 and conducted surface geochemical sampling. The sampling protocols employed are similar to those currently used by Niuminco, are of standard industry practice employing geochemical analysis of sawn half core, and are deemed appropriate for epithermal gold mineralisation. ANALABS laboratories were used for Au analyses. Method GG334; 30g sample, aqua regia digest, carbon rod. • Niuminco are unable to verify the integrity of the sampling and assay protocols of a 12 hole program carried out by Edie Creek Mining in JV with Wayburn Resources in 1997. Until the results can be verified, the results will be deemed as a geochemical indicator guide to mineralisation. • Sampling of core from the Niuminco 2010-2011 drill program followed identical sampling protocols as those currently used. Samples were dispatched to ALS Townsville for analysis. Assay method for Au assays was screen fire assay on all of the oversize fraction and two samples each of 30g of the undersize fraction. Other elements by ICP. • Mincor carried out drilling, geochemistry and geophysics on the ML's during a JV with Niuminco from 2011 - 2013. The drilling and geochemical program followed identical sampling protocols to those of Niuminco in its 2010-2011 and current campaign. Intertek Lae completed the analytical work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Mineralisation at Edie Creek is classified as low sulphidation epithermal gold-silver mineralisation in an island arc setting.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information*	• Refer to release 1/7/2013.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	drill holes: ○ *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.* • *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*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.*	• All reported assays have been length weighted. No top-cuts have been applied. • No Au lower cut-off is reported as significant in the context of this geological setting, from surface to less than 50m below the surface. • High grade gold intervals (>3ppm) applied to broader zones of gold mineralization are reported as included intervals. • Reported intervals did not include intervals of internal waste. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
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 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').*	• The geometry of the mineralization is incompletely known. All reported lengths are downhole lengths. True widths are unknown at this stage.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drill hole collar locations and appropriate*	• Refer to previous reports. This update does not require sections.
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.*	• Broad surface geochemical exploration results are reported as being anomalous or not. Subdivision into specific class intervals will be tabled. Reporting of continuous significant surface assays, and assays to 50m below the surface, use no Au cut-off. No top cut has been applied.
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.*	•
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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*	• Niuminco will carry out a scout drilling program over known veins, and gold anomalous rock/channel chip samples within the Edie Creek leases.