

News Release

2017 Drilling October - November Silver Queen Project

December 29, 2017 GREENWOOD, BRITISH COLUMBIA – New Nadina Explorations Limited (TSX VENTURE: NNA). The Company provides assay results on drill holes 17S-01 and 17S-02 with 17S-03 to follow as soon as available. Figures showing drill hole information will be posted to the website (2017 Drill program images.pdf).

The standards had Cu reported by method UT2 (Aqua Regia Partial Extractions) in the 0.8 – 1.2% range, and, therefore, 33 samples, including the 3 standards, were re-assayed using 0.5g aqua regia digestion / ICP-OES, which caused significant delay of the results. All silver (Ag) results reported for 17S-01 have been by 0.5g Aqua Regia digestion with ICP-MS or ICP-OES finish and if Ag is >30 - 100ppm, then a 30g fire assay (FA) with gravimetric finish has been accomplished. Re-assaying 3 samples for gold using a larger sample size (30g for fire assay) was conducted in order to assure compliance with regulations. Assaying 17S-02 samples with four acid digestions caused no problems, and re-assaying data for hole 17S-03 are still pending.

The 2017 drill program was conducted during October and November with all three holes from the same drill pad for a total of 2,158.5M (see website Page 1 2017 Drill plan.pdf). Drilling planned to test the high conductive body inside the caldera and its apophysis further to the east, as well as test the high silver intercepts reported in 12S-05 (NR Dec 23, 2015) and a cylindrical type feature of chargeability high and resistivity low beyond the veins (NR Jun20, 2017). The property is showing both, Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn veins and Cu-Mo+/-Au porphyry, respectively. Reconnaissance geological work has shown that the Silver Queen Ag-Au-Cu-Pb-Zn vein system is located within a 3km wide caldera, which formed during repetitive explosive eruptions producing pyroclastic volcanics (tuffs).

Drill hole 17S-01 targeted a deep seated conductive geophysical anomaly with hole 17S-03 targeting an apophysis of this anomaly extending to the southeast of the main body, both identified in a 2012 Quantec Geoscience deep IP survey (see figure-NR May 24, 2017 & Jun20, 2017). The larger high conductive anomaly in blue color in the map has been named the 'Blue Zone'. The apparent ring structure of the ancient volcano appears to play an important role in the development of the Itsit Porphyry system adjacent to the south, likely by providing heat and metal bearing fluids. The target for hole 17S-02 is a cylindrical chargeability feature, coincident resistivity low, in the north Itsit Porphyry, which has been touched by hole 12S-05 in 2012, showing two high grade sections, formally interpreted as 'the NG3 extension and Sister vein' (NR Dec23, 2015).

Drill hole 17S-01, Az 300, Dip -59 degrees, drilled to a length of 816m, intersected the conductive geophysical anomaly in the southern part of the caldera. The structure of the mineralization is an intense stockwork veining grid with sub-vertical sulfide-low-silica veins ranging from less than a millimeter to 1.5cm. Some 1.5 cm veins show a 10 cm spacing. The drill hole assays have shown that the main body of the target stockwork mineralization consists of pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, and possibly fine grained tennantite-tetrahedrite, manganese oxides, +/- galena and cobaltite. Also, within the target there are value carrying sections with up to 1.5 cm veins containing sulfides, visually identified and supported by assay results as bornite, sphalerite, galena, pyrargyrite, and tennantite-tetrahedrite. Rhodochrosite has been identified as an indicator mineral as well. However, the majority of the non carrying sections dilute the values of the higher grade section, which can be seen on the following summary.

The following numbers are related to an upper blue zone:

From – To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %
423.47 to 423.67	0.2	91.3	0.06	0.65
433.3 to 433.7	0.4	120	1.29	1.41

From 663.35 to 809.35m (145.98m total including 13m of barren dykes) the average metal values are 8.0 g/t Ag, 0.10 g/t Au, and 0.06% Cu.

Included in the above are the following sections:

From – To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %
663.35 to 666	2.65	34.1	0.26	
690 to 693	3	120	0.24	0.5
791 to 793	2	47.3	0.71	0.72
807 to 809.33	2.33	21.4	0.86	

In addition, short intervals have been recognized at shallower levels:

From – To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Cu %
176.55 to 177.22	0.67	305	12.73	0.21
207.42 to 207.76	0.34	709	0.36	2.84

Drill hole 17S-02, Az 165, dip -61 degrees, drilled to a length of 667.51m, tested the northwest portion of the Itsit Copper-Molybdenum-Gold porphyry, and targeted both, the high grade silver veins intercepted in drill hole 12S-05 (NR Dec 23, 2015, Jun 30, 2017) and the high chargeability, low resistivity anomaly, respectively. Results show, that this target is a cylindrical sericite core of the Cu-Mo-Au Porphyry with an average grade of 0.27% copper and of 0.055% Molybdenum, which is rimmed by multiple layers of Zn-Ag sulphides on both sides, each of up to 3m, down to a depth of 660m. Note: the reported widths for the cylindrical core and the multiple layers are not true widths.

Drill Hole 17S-02, within the Itsit Cu-Mo-Au Porphyry, averages from 515.15 to 667.51m (142.06m) 0.27% Cu and 0.055% Mo, and contains Ag- Zn+/-Au rims.

Additional multiple layered poly-metallic rims of the cylindrical shape of the sericitic porphyry core have been recognized on both sides, and according to the inclination of the hole, at different depth.

At top, related to 'the NG3 extension' (NR Dec23, 2015)

From – To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Zn %
453 to 454	1	14	1.24
518 to 521	3	94	0.85

At bottom, not related to a vein:

From – To (m)	Interval (m)	Ag g/t	Au g/t	Zn %
615 to 618	3	12.4	0.13	0.32
621 to 624	3	14.3	0.12	0.24
630 to 633	3	36.9	0.19	6.77
642 to 645	3	25.2	0.13	0.19
659 to 661	3	24.1	0.10	3.97

Drill Hole 17S-03, AZ 146.6, Dip -87.5 degree, to depth of 675m, was from the same set up and will be reported as soon as completed analyses is available.

Discussions for spring drilling 2018

Plans for the spring drill program are being reviewed, where the Blue Zone will be tested from the north from two holes planned from each of the two drill pads on crown land, and drilling south and south-west, respectively. In addition, follow up to drill test the 12S-05 intercept at depth (NR Dec23, 2015), and, if possible, drilling two holes from the south-west from private land at about 90 degrees to 12S-05.

Dr. Mathias Westphal. P.Geo., a qualified person as defined under National Instrument 43-101, has provided, reviewed and approves the technical content of this release.

Silver Queen Property – Central British Columbia (100%)

The Company owns 100% interest in 17 crown-granted (includes 2 surface title owned crown grants of 40.47 ha), and 45 tenure claims covering 18,852 hectares in the Omineca Mining Division, near Owen Lake, British Columbia. The Silver Queen property is located at kilometre 43 on the all-weather Morice/Owen forest service road that originates in Houston B.C. continuing 125 kilometres south to Huckleberry Mine. There is a 10 person camp and core shed facilities established on the property.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

“Signed”

Ellen Clements, President and Chief Executive Officer

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS AND INFORMATION

This news release contains certain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of Canadian securities laws. Actual results may differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking information. All information included herein, other than statements of historical fact, including, without limitation, information regarding future production, is considered forward-looking information and involves various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that the forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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