



14 November 2016

ARDIDEN

THICK SPODUMENE-BEARING ZONES INTERSECTED AT SEYMOUR LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT, CANADA

Ardiden on track for maiden resource estimate next year following strong start to drilling program

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Resource drilling program at the majority owned Seymour Lake Lithium Project in Ontario progressing well, with all diamond holes completed to date intersecting spodumene-bearing pegmatites.
- Numerous shallow spodumene-bearing pegmatites logged in drilling core from 15 completed diamond drill holes, with mineralised zones up to 22.5m wide.
- Drilling extends pegmatite zones further South on the North Aubry prospect. The mineralisation at the prospect remains open to the North and West.
- 198 drill core samples now sent to Actlabs in Thunder Bay for assay testing.
- Seymour Lake drilling results to underpin a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource, targeted for Q2 2017.
- New claims at Seymour Lake which host multiple pegmatite exposures approved by MDNM.
- Preparations almost complete for a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource drilling program at the Manitouwadge Graphite Project

Lithium and graphite explorer Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to advise that it has made a strong start to the resource delineation diamond drilling program currently underway at its 100%-owned **Seymour Lake Lithium Project** in Ontario with numerous zones of spodumene-bearing pegmatite logged in all 15 drill holes completed to date.

The successful and early intersection of multiple high quality spodumene-bearing pegmatite structures confirms the potential to establish a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for the Seymour Lake Project, with the early results already validating the interpreted extensions of the known mineralised zones and helping to further expand and define the boundaries of the main outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite structures at the project.

The initial review and logging of the drill holes has confirmed the strong presence of multiple spodumene-bearing pegmatites, many of which lie close to surface, with down-hole mineralised widths of up to **22.5m** (refer Table 1). As the mineralisation is either at or close to surface, most of the planned drill holes in this current program will only need to be drilled to a maximum depth of 50m.

Phase 1 of this targeted drilling program has been designed to underpin the maiden Lithium JORC 2012 Mineral Resource, initially for the North Aubry prospect. Subject to obtaining the drill core assay results from this current drilling program, Ardiden expects to define a maiden Mineral Resource at North Aubry by Q2 2017.

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Phases 2 and 3 of the resource delineation drilling program will be designed to further expand the Mineral Resource to include areas around the South Aubry and Pye prospects.

Drill core samples from 15 diamond drill holes have been logged, cut and prepared with 198 samples delivered to the Actlabs laboratory in Thunder Bay for assay testing.



Figure 1. Photo of the Diamond Drill Rig drilling at the North Aubry prospect on the Seymour Lake Lithium Project.



Figure 2. Drill core obtained from hole SL-16-50 showing an intersection of 18.23m of spodumene-bearing pegmatite.

Ardiden verifies the drilling program has now confirmed Southern extensions of the pegmatite zones, from the lithium mineralisation previously identified at the North Aubry prospect (Figure 3). The North Aubry prospect still remains open to the North and West and will be further drill tested by Ardiden during this current program.

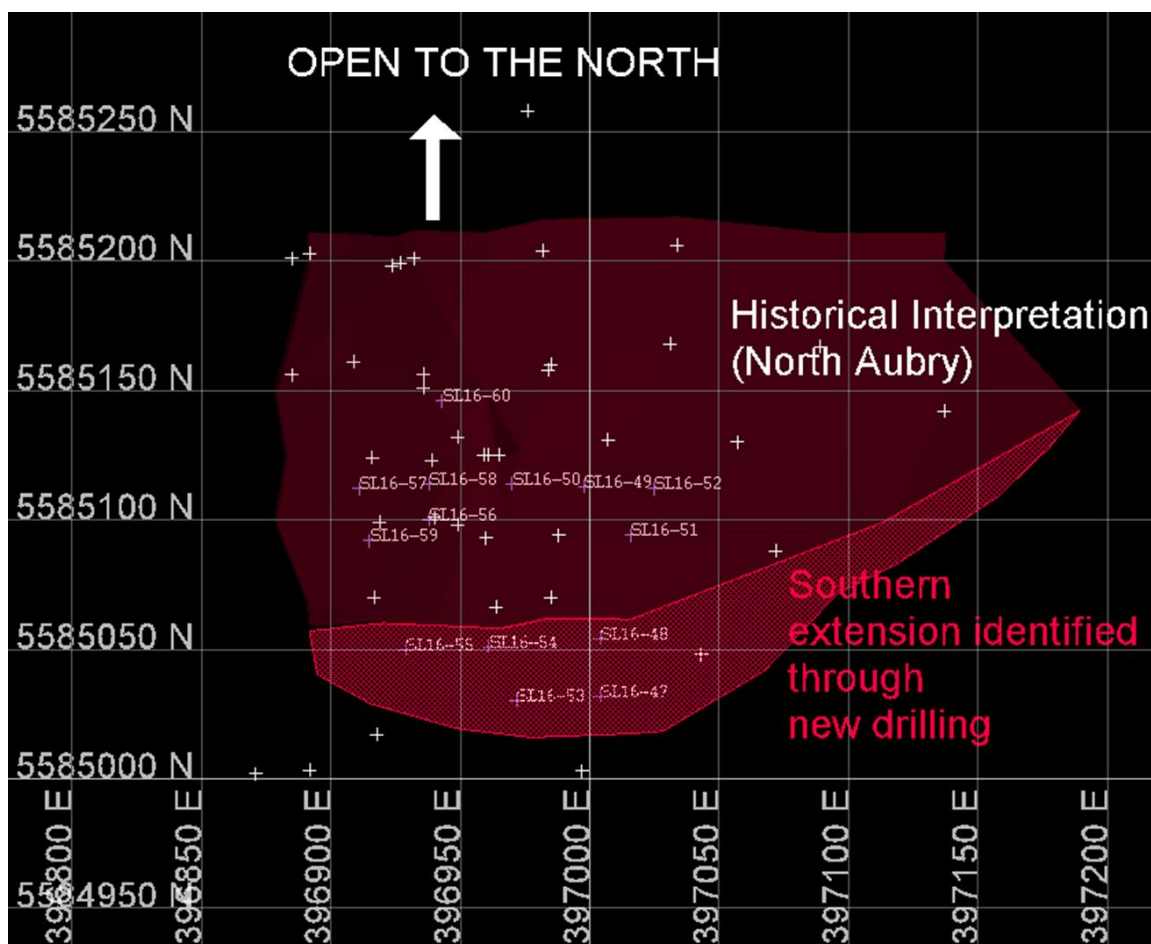


Figure 3. Plan view of new (SL16-47 to SL16-60) and historical drill collar locations at North Aubry prospect. The grid lines are spaced at 50m intervals.

This extension of numerous pegmatite zones to the South with down-hole mineralised widths of up to **18.22m** (SL16-54) is another encouraging outcome and provides Ardiden greater confidence that the Seymour Lake project can host sizeable and good quality lithium resources.

Table 1. Drilling Logs for holes SL-16-49 to SL-16-50, SL-16-52, SL-16-54, SL-16-56 to SL-16-61 at Seymour Lake Lithium Project.

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Description
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	0.00	2.61	2.61	Overburden
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	2.61	33.63	31.02	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	33.63	43.28	9.65	Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	43.28	50.0	6.72	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	9.65	
SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	0.00	0.29	0.29	Overburden
SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	0.29	16.85	16.56	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	16.85	35.08	18.23	Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite



SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	35.08	50.0	14.92	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	18.23	
SL-16-52	397025	5585112	48	-60	0.00	2.10	2.10	Overburden
SL-16-52	397025	5585112	48	-60	2.10	36.03	33.93	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-52	397025	5585112	48	-60	36.03	42.06	6.03	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-52	397025	5585112	48	-60	42.06	48.00	5.94	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	6.03	
SL-16-54	396961	5585051	51	-60	0.00	2.48	2.48	Overburden
SL-16-54	396961	5585051	51	-60	2.48	20.70	18.22	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-54	396961	5585051	51	-60	20.70	29.22	8.52	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-54	396961	5585051	51	-60	29.22	30.12	0.9	Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite
SL-16-54	396961	5585051	51	-60	30.12	50.00	19.88	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	19.12	
SL-16-56	396938	5585100	51	-60	0.00	5.90	5.90	Overburden
SL-16-56	396938	5585100	51	-60	5.90	16.50	10.6	Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite
SL-16-56	396938	5585100	51	-60	16.50	51.00	34.5	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	10.6	
SL-16-57	396911	5585112	50	-60	0.00	0.45	0.45	Overburden
SL-16-57	396911	5585112	50	-60	0.45	9.16	8.71	Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite
SL-16-57	396911	5585112	50	-60	9.16	50.0	40.84	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	8.71	
SL-16-58	396938	5585114	51	-60	0.00	2.83	2.83	Overburden
SL-16-58	396938	5585114	51	-60	2.83	14.07	11.24	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-58	396938	5585114	51	-60	14.07	51.00	36.93	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	11.24	
SL-16-59	396915	5585092	49	-60	0.00	4.00	4.0	Overburden
SL-16-59	396915	5585092	49	-60	4.00	11.03	7.03	Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite
SL-16-59	396915	5585092	49	-60	11.03	49.00	37.97	Mafic Volcanic

						Total	7.03	
SL-16-60	396943	5585146	50	-60	0.00	3.00	3.0	Overburden
SL-16-60	396943	5585146	50	-60	3.00	25.47	22.47	Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite
SL-16-60	396943	5585146	50	-60	25.47	50.0	24.53	Mafic Volcanic
						Total	22.47	
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	0.00	0.33	0.33	Overburden
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	0.33	12.13	11.8	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	12.13	17.63	5.5	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	17.63	18.19	0.56	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	18.19	18.57	0.38	Pegmatite
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	18.57	21.37	2.8	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	21.37	28.85	7.48	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	28.85	32.8	3.95	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	32.8	33.81	1.01	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	33.81	37.57	3.76	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	37.57	38.17	0.6	Pegmatite
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	50	-60	38.17	50.0	11.83	
						Total	14.97	

Ardiden considers these initial logging results to be very encouraging with the new phase of drilling confirming the potential of the Seymour Lake Project to host multiple zones of lithium mineralisation. The Company notes that drill holes which intersected less than 5 metres of spodumene pegmatite were not reported in this announcement.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS

As announced on 21 September 2016, Ardiden has applied for (staked) a further 17 claim areas (totalling 4,992 Ha) around the Seymour Lake Project which host multiple new pegmatite exposures. Ardiden is pleased to confirm these new claims have now been approved by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM").

The Seymour Lake Lithium Project now covers a total area of 7,019 Ha. As previously advised, the pegmatite exposures have been extended over a 5km strike length to the south (Figure 4). The new claims will allow Ardiden's geological team to progress future mapping and exploration programs.

The new claims to the east side of the project were not only staked for their pegmatite potential; given the number of faults, dykes and shear zones along the granite formation, there is also a possibility of discovering base metals in the region. Historically, copper mineralisation was identified within the southern portion of the new claim areas.

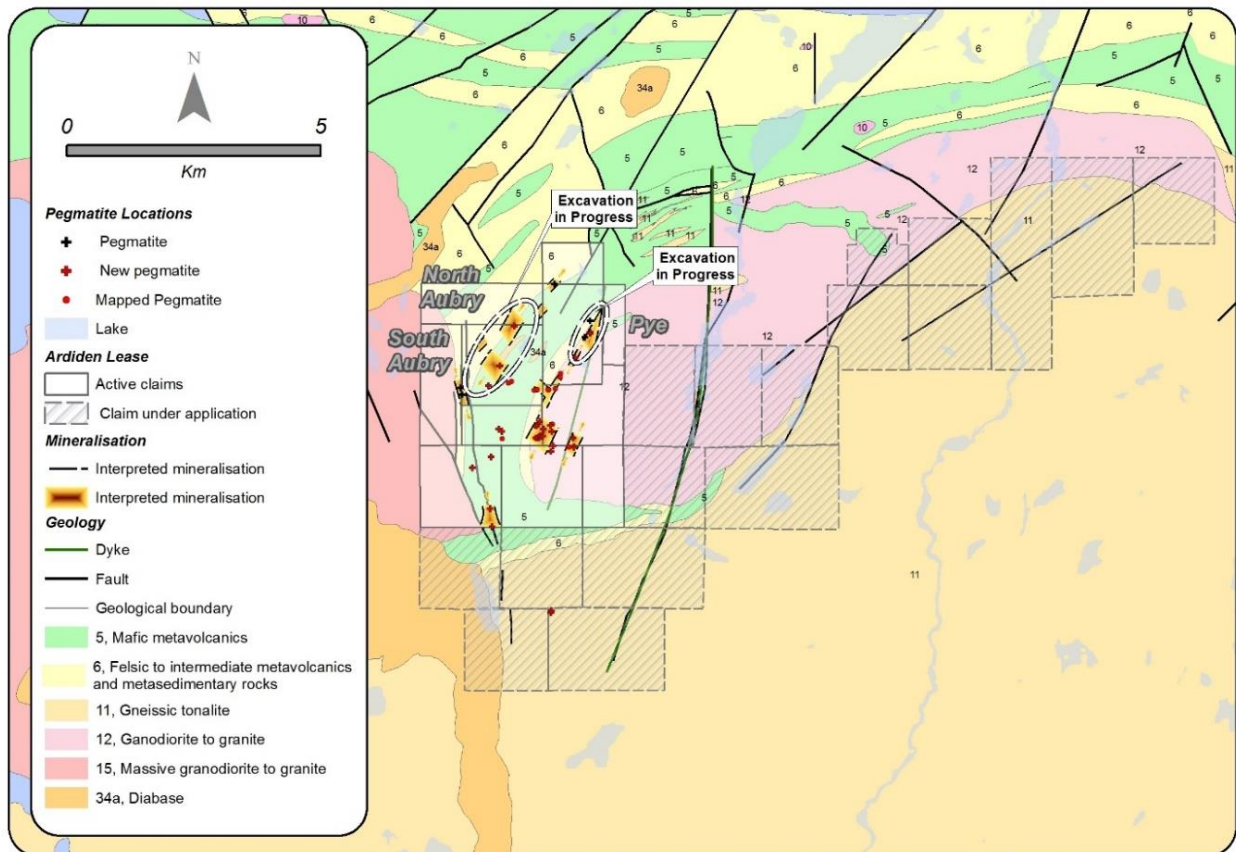


Figure 4. Seymour Lake project overview showing new pegmatite exposures, faults and dykes and the newly staked claim areas.

Manitouwadge Graphite Project

Ardiden confirms that preparations are almost complete for the upcoming drilling program at the Manitouwadge Graphite Project, also located in Ontario.

Approximately 1,500m of diamond drilling will be undertaken shortly at the priority Silver Star North prospect, where previous exploration work has confirmed the potential to establish a maiden JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resource. This program is expected to commence in late November 2016, paving the way for the definition of a maiden Graphite JORC Mineral Resource in Q2 2017.

The Silver Star North prospect represents less than 5 per cent of the EM anomaly strike length identified at Manitouwadge, highlighting the immense potential of the land-holding. Exploration to date has confirmed high quality graphite coincident with strong EM anomalies along 10km of the potential 19.3km strike length identified using EM surveys. The remaining 9.3km of EM strike length is yet to be tested, and remains highly prospective for additional discoveries during upcoming exploration programs.

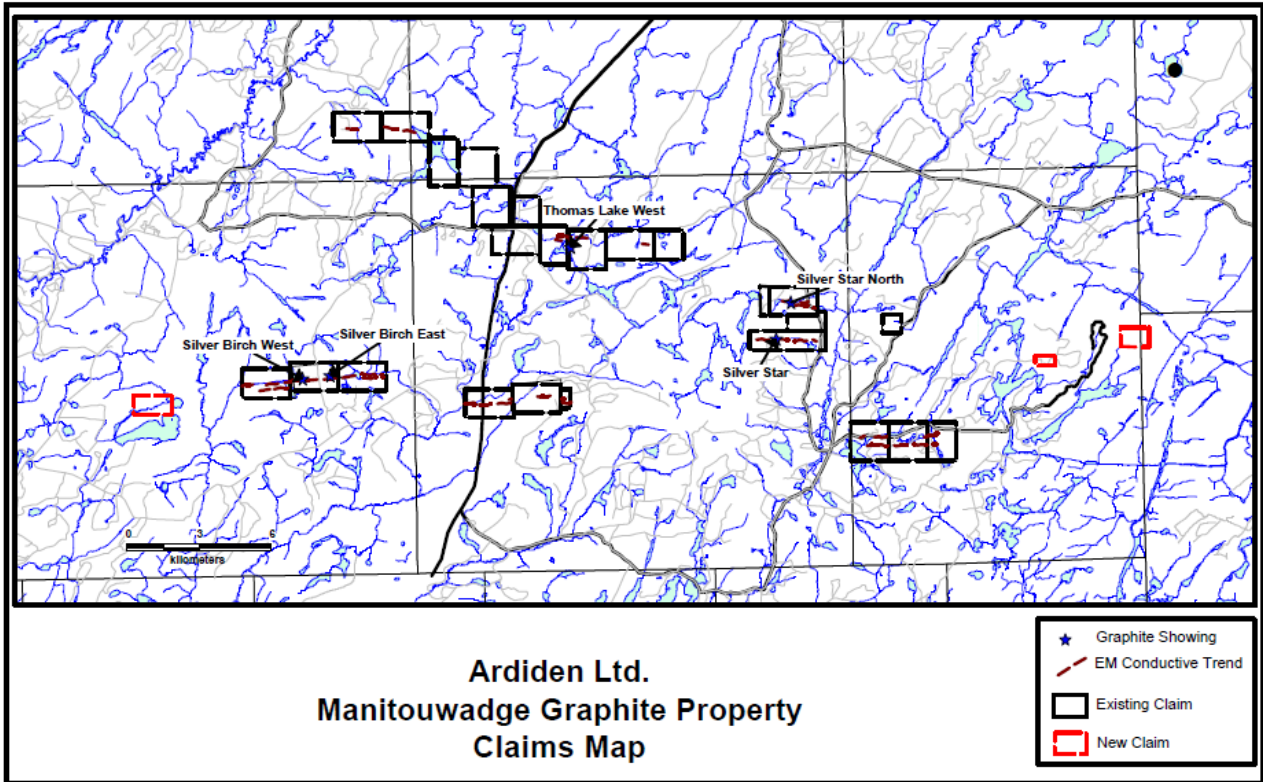


Figure 5. Claims map for Manitowadge Graphite project, highlighting the Silver Birch and Silver Star North prospects.

Ardiden looks forward to providing further updates as they come to hand.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT EFFECTIVELY CEASES THE TRADING HALT REQUESTED BY THE COMPANY ON 10 NOVEMBER 2016. THE COMPANY IS NOT AWARE OF ANY REASON WHY THE ASX WOULD NOT ALLOW TRADING TO RECOMMENCE IMMEDIATELY.

ENDS

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About Ardiden Ltd

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is an emerging international strategic metals company which is focused on the exploration, evaluation and development of two 100 per cent owned projects located in the established mining jurisdiction of Ontario, Canada.

The Seymour Lake Lithium Project comprises 7,019 Ha of mining claims and has over 4,000m of historic drilling. Mineralisation is hosted in extensive outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite structures with widths up to 26.13m and grades of up to 2.386% Li₂O. These high-grade pegmatite structures have been defined over a 5km strike length. Drilling program to establish a maiden JORC resource is scheduled to commence in October 2016.

The 100%-owned Root Lake Lithium Project is located in Ontario, Canada. The project comprises 1,013 Ha of mining claims and has over 10,000m of historic drilling. Mineralisation is hosted in extensive outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite structures with widths up to 19m and grades of up to 5.10% Li₂O. In addition, tantalum grades of up to 380 ppm were intersected.

The 100%-owned Root Bay lithium project is strategically located approximately 5km to the east of the recently acquired Root Lake Lithium Project and consists of three claim areas, totalling 720 hectares. The project was staked by Ardiden as part of its regional exploration focus in and around the Root Bay spodumene-bearing pegmatite.

Initial observations of the exposed pegmatite are characterized by coarse white albite, grey quartz and pale grey-green spodumene crystals up to 10cm long.

The 100%-owned Manitouwadge Jumbo Flake Graphite Project covers an area 5,300 Ha and has a 20km strike length of EM anomalies with graphite prospectivity. Following systematic field exploration programs, Ardiden is planning to commence its maiden resource drilling program in November 2016 to underpin economic development studies.

Previous preliminary metallurgical testwork indicated that up to 80% of the graphite at Manitouwadge is high value jumbo or large flake graphite. Testwork also indicated that simple, gravity and flotation beneficiation can produce graphite purity levels of up to 96.8% for jumbo flake and 96.8% for large flake. With the proven caustic bake process ultra-high purity (>99.95%) graphite can be produced. The graphite can also be processed into high value expandable graphite, high quality graphene and graphene oxide.

All projects located in an established mining province, with good access to infrastructure (road, rail, power, phone and port facilities) and local contractors and suppliers

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Seymour Lake Lithium project and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting geological information and documentation in this report has been reviewed by Mr Paul Nielsen who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Mr Nielsen is not a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Nielsen is employed as a Consultant Geologist. Mr Nielsen has more than five years relevant exploration experience, and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Nielsen consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions and other forward-looking statements. Although the company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved. They may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein. All references to dollars (\$) and cents in this presentation are to Australian currency, unless otherwise stated. Investors should make and rely upon their own enquires and assessments before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

Table 1: Seymour Lake Lithium Project (Claim Title 1245661)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond Core was split using a hydraulic splitter along a plane perpendicular to the foliation within the host rock gneiss. Bagging of the half core samples was supervised by a geologist to ensure there are no numbering mix-ups. One tag from a triple tag book was inserted in the core tray in the position of the sample interval. Standard sample intervals averaged 1 m. Sampling continued through intervening barren rock (if less than 10m width) where multiple Spodumene Pegmatite zones were intersected The sample preparation and assaying techniques are industry standard and appropriate for this type of mineralisation.
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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond wireline core drilling. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drill core size is CHD 76, core diameter is 43.5 millimeters Drillholes were orientated using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation tool
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample interval of core was measured and recorded along with a description and incorporated in the completed drill logs. Core within the mineralised zone tended to be uniform and competent so loss was minimal and samples represent the true nature of the mineralisation No relationship between sample recovery and grade is evident.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples represent half the core width, and are logged in detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation at a later stage of exploration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	
<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core is split in half using a pressure hydraulic splitter with the remaining half retained in the core tray. • Mineralisation is massive and relatively uniform so assay samples closely represent the in situ material. • Samples were taken on an average of 1 meter intervals and were determined to be appropriate for the mineralised material being sampled
<p><i>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples will be analysed by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada a SCC (Standards Council of Canada) accredited laboratory. • The assay technique will be FUS-Na202 • Quality control procedures included the insertion of certified standards and blanks into the sample stream.
<p><i>verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill logs and sample information is documented and stored digitally in field laptop units and backed up on the Ardiden server.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill holes were located with handheld WAAS enabled handheld GPS units set for recording UTM NAD83 Zone 16N projection coordinates. • Drillholes were orientated using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation tool

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core samples of the mineralised zone were taken at approximately 1 meter intervals and deemed appropriate to represent the in situ nature of the mineralization. • Further drilling and sampling will be required to adequately establish the geologic and grade continuity for any Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	Drill hole locations were designed to intercept the mineralised zone as close to true width as possible to avoid sampling bias.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples were secured and delivered to the assay lab under chain of custody controls by the Caracle Creek Consulting group
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All claims in the Seymour Lake Lithium project are in good standing and these include claims 1245661 1245648 1245662 1245664 1245646, which are 100% owned by Stockport Exploration Inc.. Ardiden has exercised option to acquire 100% ownership of the project claims. • Ardiden staked and owns additional claims around the project including claims: 4270593, 4270594, 4270595, 4270596, 4270597, 4270598, 4279875, 4279876, 4279877, 4279878, 4279879, 4279880, 4279881, 4279882, 4279883, 4279884, 4279885, 4279886, 4279887, 4279888, 4279889,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		4279890, 4279891, 4279869, 4279870, 4279871, 4279872, 4279873 and 4279874
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other parties have not appraised the exploration carried out to date
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seymour Lake area pegmatites have been classified as belonging to the Complex-type, Spodumene-subtype. Mineralization is dominated by spodumene (Li), with lesser tantalite(Ta) hosted in a series of steeply dipping pegmatite dykes.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Figure 3 for the location of the drill collars. • See Table 1 for the downhole drill logs showing the intersected zones of spodumene mineralisation
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the homogeneity of the mineralised material, sample intervals for the most part were kept at one metre intervals
<i>Relationship between mineralisation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralised zones were determined to be shallow dipping and drill holes were drilled vertically so that mineralised drill intercepts represented close to true widths minimizing any bias in reporting of results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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').</i> 	
<i>diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Figure 1 for the location of the drill hole collars
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No comprehensive report has been completed to date to include the latest Ardiden exploration results.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All meaningful and material data is reported
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to text within the report.