12 December 2016

IMPRESSIVE GRADES OF UP TO 4.69% LITHIUM OXIDE CONFIRMS POTENTIAL OF SEYMOUR LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT, CANADA

Strong assay results support the completion of initial maiden resource estimate for North Aubry

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **85 of the 310 drill core samples from the recent diamond drilling program at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project analysed to date with outstanding grades of up to 4.69% Lithium Oxide (Li_2O) returned.**

- **Significant grades of Li_2O returned in the 85 drill core samples with 36.5% (31 samples) returning assays of greater than 1.5% Li_2O, including an 11m mineralised zone with an impressive average grade of 3.15% Li_2O (drill hole SL-16-54).**

- **Approximately 85m of spodumene mineralisation was identified in the first 8 holes with a remarkable average grade of 1.27% Li_2O. Significant intersections included:**

    - *18.22m at 2.33% Li_2O from 2.5m down-hole (SL-16-54) including:*
        - *11m at 3.15% Li_2O; and*
        - *2m at 4.4% Li_2O;*
    - *20.22m at 1.51% Li_2O from 15.8m down-hole (SL-16-50);*
    - *3m at 2.58% Li_2O from 16.8m down-hole (SL-16-50) including:*
        - *1m at 3.23% Li_2O;*
    - *6.5m at 2.07% Li_2O from 23.1m down-hole (SL-16-50).*

- **Additional assay results are due to be received shortly with further metallurgical testwork to be undertaken.**

- **These assay results will assist Ardiden to complete the initial maiden resource estimate for the North Aubry prospect at Seymour Lake.**

Lithium and graphite explorer Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to advise that it has received outstanding initial assay results from the recently completed maiden resource delineation diamond drilling program at its majority owned **Seymour Lake Lithium Project** in Ontario, confirming the potential of the project and putting it on track to complete a maiden Mineral Resource estimate early next year.

Initial assay results received from the first eight diamond drill holes from the 27-hole drill program, which comprised a total of 1,728m of drilling, have once again verified the presence of numerous significant high-grade lithium mineralisation zones which are located either at or close to surface at the North Aubry prospect.

Figure 1. Drill core obtained from hole SL-16-73 showing a portion of the 15m intersection of high quality spodumene-bearing pegmatite.

Ardiden confirms that 85 assay results of the 310 drill core samples from the program have now been received from Actlabs laboratory in Thunder Bay. The assay results, from drill holes SL-16-47 to SL-16-54, have confirmed the presence of substantial lithium mineralisation at various grades in all 85 samples, with significant assay **grades of up to 4.69% Li_2O** (SL-16-54) identified.

36.5% of this initial batch of assays (31 of 85 drill core samples) returned results greater than **1.5% Li_2O** and almost **50%** (42 of drill core samples) returned results greater than **1.0%** Li_2O.

Ardiden notes that the initial assay results for the five drill holes reported in this announcement (SL-16-49 to SL-16-52 and SL-16-54), which consisted of 69 drill core samples, had an impressive overall average grade of **1.53% Li_2O**. The remaining 36 drill core samples fell below the cut-off grade and have not been reported in this announcement.

Even after including those samples below the 0.5% cut-off grade, the first eight drill holes comprising 85 drill core samples still had an overall average grade of **1.27% Li_2O**.

Table 1 below presents the significant intersections which contain lithium mineralisation that reported above the cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O and is expressed as the average grade for each significant intersection.

Table 1. *Average Grade results for drill holes SL-16-49- SL-16-52 and SL-16-54 at Seymour Lake Lithium Project, using a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O.*

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O% (0.5% cut off)
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	**33.74**	**34.85**	**1.11**	**3.12**
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	35.90	37.65	1.75	2.58
SL-16-49				includes	**36.90**	**37.65**	**0.75**	**3.23**
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	38.12	41.98	3.86	1.44

SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	16.85	19.85	3.0	2.58
SL-16-50				includes	**17.85**	**18.85**	**1**	**3.04**
SL-16-50					**18.85**	**19.85**	**1**	**3.23**
SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	21.40	22.10	0.7	1.51
SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	23.13	29.58	6.45	2.07
SL-16-50				includes	**23.13**	**24.00**	**0.87**	**3.40**
SL-16-50					**28.89**	**29.58**	**0.69**	**3.64**
SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	30.41	34.68	4.27	1.71
SL-16-50				includes	31.41	32.41	1.00	2.58
SL-16-51	397011.61	5585091.61	50	-60	32.00	34.55	2.55	1.01
SL-16-52	397025	5585112	48	-60	36.03	39.67	**3.64**	2.66
SL-16-52				includes	**38.03**	**39.03**	**1.00**	**3.75**
SL-16-52	397025	5585112	48	-60	40.67	43.06	2.39	0.71
SL-16-54	396961	5585051	51	-60	2.48	20.0	17.52	2.33
SL-16-54				includes	**5.0**	**16.0**	**11**	**3.15**
SL-16-54				Includes	**9.0**	**11.00**	**2**	**4.40**

The significant potential of the Seymour Lake Project is highlighted by drill-hole SL-16-54, which intersected an impressive **18.22** continuous metres of spodumene mineralisation close to surface with an average lithium grade of **2.23% Li_2O**. Drill-hole SL-16-50 intersected **20.22** continuous metres of spodumene mineralisation with an average grade of **1.51% Li_2O** (refer to Table 2 below).

Ardiden considers the strong assays results to be very encouraging, as these eight drill holes were only drilled to a maximum drill depth of 51m and were not deep enough to intersect the numerous substantial secondary layers of pegmatite mineralisation (beneath and parallel to known exposures).

Table 2. Drill collar information and *lithium mineralisation zones for drill holes SL-16-49 to SL-16-52 and SL-16-54, at Seymour Lake Lithium Project.*

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O%
SL-16-49	396998	5585113	50	-60	32.74	44.28	11.54	1.1
SL-16-50	396970	5585114	50	-60	15.85	36.08	20.22	1.51
SL-16-51	397011.61	5585091.61	50	-60	31.00	37.30	6.30	0.54

SL-16-52	397025	5585112	48	-60	35.03	43.06	8.03	1.28
SL-16-54	396961	5585051	51	-60	2.48	20.70	18.22	2.23

These strong assay results confirm the visual logging of the drill core and the potential to establish a maiden JORC 2012 Mineral Resource estimate for the Seymour Lake Project.

The assay results from drill holes SL-16-47 to SL-16-54, have helped to validate the previous historical drill results, which show a number of substantial and continuous zones of high grade lithium mineralisation, which lie at or close to surface.

Ardiden will seek to expand the initial maiden lithium resource in accordance with JORC (2012) guidelines at North Aubry in a number of stages once the other prospects along the first 1km of the overall 5km strike length are progressively drill tested next year. These prospects include Central Aubry, South Aubry and Pye.

Due to the limited amount of drilling completed to date and the general complexity of the pegmatite mineralisation, it is still unknown how the pegmatites at these prospects relate to each other and what impact this will have on the delineation of the future lithium resources.

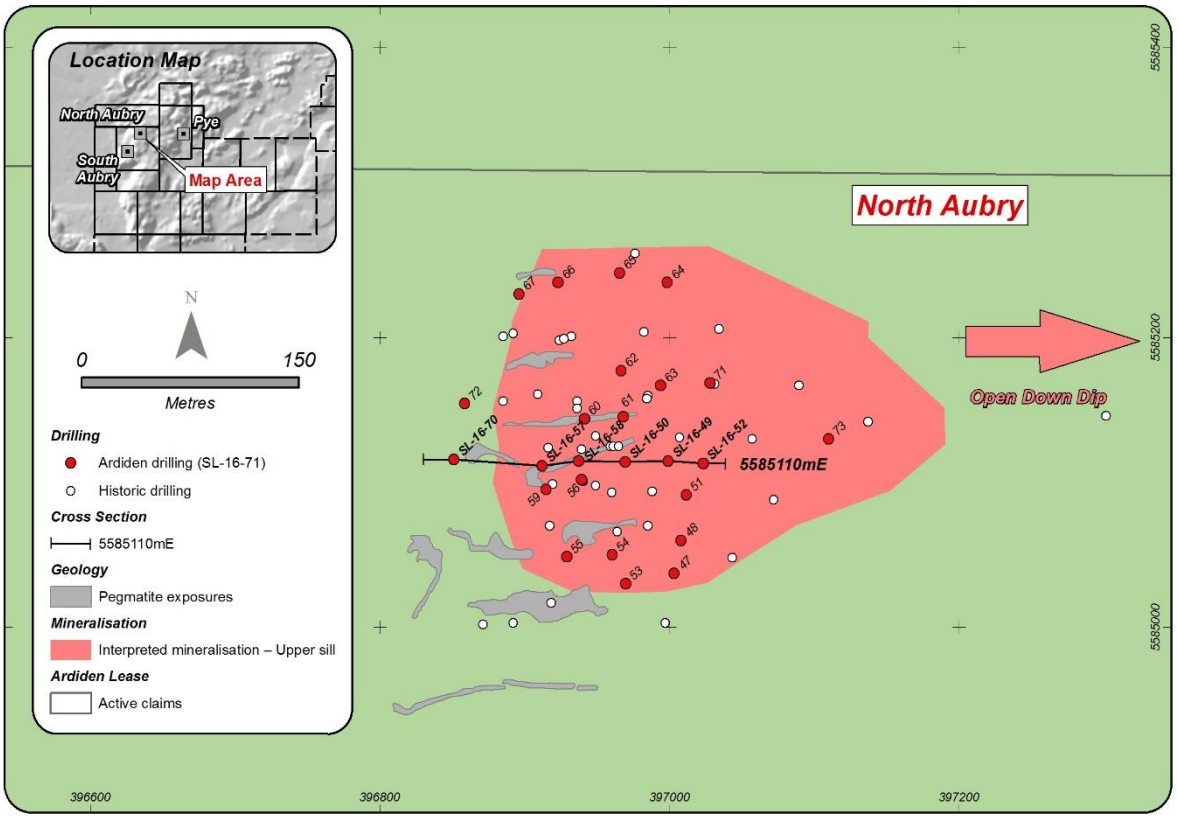

Figure 2. Overview showing the pegmatite exposures at North Aubry prospects and interpreted extensions.

The cross-section (Figure 3 below) highlights the large outcropping zone of the pegmatite structure at the North Aubry prospect. The main pegmatite at the North Aubry prospect is hosted as a part of a vertically stacked series of gently dipping pegmatite sills, has so far been confirmed as being at least 250m wide and 300m long, and remains open in two or more directions.

The proximity of the pegmatites to surface at North Aubry prospect is also considered to be a strategic advantage, potentially allowing easier access to high-quality mineralisation in a future mining scenario, reducing the required pre-strip and resulting in a lower extraction cost and improved project economics.

Depending on future exploration and drilling results, the mineralisation at North Aubry may be amenable to extraction via a series of high grade-low strip boutique open pits.

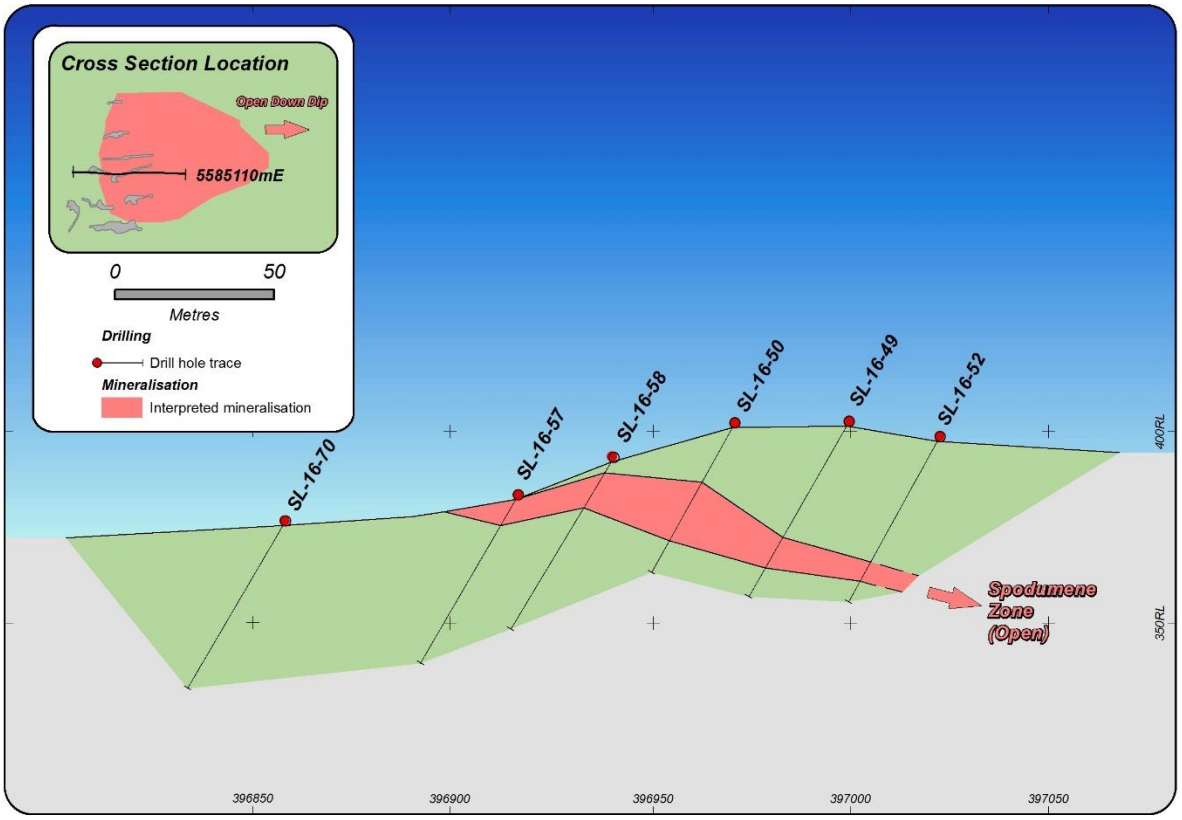

Figure 3. Representative cross-section of North Aubry at 5585110mN showing the upper sill

Ardiden expects to receive additional assay results shortly and will also undertake more detailed metallurgical and mineralogical investigations of the drill core samples. These investigations will allow the Company to focus on the next step of establishing the most appropriate lithium extraction methods in order to optimise the overall lithium recovery and final lithium concentrate grades.

Ardiden considers these initial assay results to be very encouraging and looks forward providing further updates on the project as the rest of the results are received.

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% Li_2O. 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 facilitates) 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *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).*	• Diamond wireline core drilling. • 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	• *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.*	• 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource*	• 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
	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.*	
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.*	• 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
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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 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.*	• All samples were analysed by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada a SCC (Standards Council of Canada) accredited laboratory. • The assay technique was FUS-Na202 with a 0.01% detection limit • Quality control procedures included the insertion of certified standards and blanks into the sample stream.
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.*	• Drill logs and sample information is documented and stored digitally in field laptop units and backed up on the Ardiden server.
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.*	• Drill hole collar positions were located with handheld WAAS enabled handheld GPS units set for recording UTM NAD83 Zone 16N projection coordinates and drilled collars were picked up using a Trimble DGPS. • Drillholes were orientated using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		tool
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.*	• 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.
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.*	Drill hole locations were designed to intercept the mineralised zone as close to true width as possible to avoid sampling bias.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were secured and delivered to the assay lab under chain of custody controls by the Caracle Creek Consulting group
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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
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 license to operate in the area.*	• 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		4279883, 4279884, 4279885, 4279886, 4279887, 4279888, 4279889, 4279890, 4279891, 4279869, 4279870, 4279871, 4279872, 4279873 and 4279874
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Other parties have not appraised the exploration carried out to date
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *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 Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• See Table 2 for the drill collar information
		• See Figure 2 for the location of the drill collars.
		• See Table 1 for the reported significant intersections of Lithium mineralisation

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.*	• With the homogeneity of the mineralised material, sample intervals for the most part were kept at one metre intervals
Relationship between mineralisation	• *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*	• 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
widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
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 sectional views.*	• See Figure 2 for the location of the drill hole collars • See Figure 3 for a representative cross-section across the mineralised zone
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.*	• No comprehensive report has been completed to date to include the latest Ardiden exploration results.
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.*	• All meaningful and material data is reported
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 commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to text within the report.