



8 February 2017

FURTHER HIGH-GRADE RESULTS AT SEYMOUR LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT FROM FINAL DRILL ASSAYS

Strong assay results of up to 5.23% Li₂O continue to expand the potential of the North Aubry prospect

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Outstanding grades of up to 5.23% lithium oxide (Li₂O) are reported from the final 13 diamond drill holes in the Phase 1 program at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project, Ontario with a total of 229 drill core samples obtained from the recently complete diamond drilling program.**
- **A total of 27 diamond drill holes of various lengths up to 105m were completed during this Phase 1 drill program, with results confirming that the interpreted second pegmatite sill also contains high-grade lithium mineralisation.**
- **A total of 388 drill core samples obtained, 53% (205 samples) returned assays above 0.5% Li₂O (cut-off grade) at an average grade of 1.86% Li₂O and 30% (116 samples) returned assays greater than 1.5% Li₂O at an average grade of 2.57% Li₂O.**
- **From the final 13 drill holes in the Phase 1 drill program, samples that returned assays above the 0.5% Li₂O cut-off grade reported a solid average grade of 1.77% Li₂O. Significant intersections included:**
 - *7.48m at 1.89% Li₂O from 21.37m down-hole (SL-16-61) including:*
 - *3.0m at 2.66% Li₂O;*
 - *11.5m at 2.10% Li₂O from 29.55m down-hole (SL-16-62):*
 - *6.0m at 2.24% Li₂O from 37.60m down-hole (SL-16-63):*
 - *7.57m at 2.88% Li₂O from 72.95m down-hole (SL-16-64) including:*
 - *3.77m at 4.30% Li₂O; and*
 - *1.77m at 5.18% Li₂O.*
 - *8.06m at 1.64% Li₂O from 5.84m down-hole (SL-16-68) including*
 - *2.0m at 2.51% Li₂O; and*
 - *4.06m at 1.69% Li₂O.*
 - *8.05m at 1.45% Li₂O from 18.66m down-hole (SL-16-68) including*
 - *2.0m at 2.58% Li₂O.*
 - *9.33m at 1.37% Li₂O from 67.90m down-hole (SL-16-73): including*
 - *3.0m at 2.67% Li₂O.*
- **Following the success of the Phase 1 drill program, planning is now well underway for the implementation of the Phase 2 drill program, which is scheduled to commence at Seymour Lake after the completion of the Manitouwadge drilling program.**
- **Ardiden will complete a maiden Mineral Resource estimate for the North Aubry prospect at Seymour Lake, further to the drilling program completion.**

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Lithium and graphite explorer Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to advise that it has received final assay results from the outstanding 13 drill holes completed as part of its recently completed Phase 1 resource delineation diamond drilling program at the majority-owned **Seymour Lake Lithium Project** in Ontario.

The results included **an outstanding intercept grading 5.23% lithium oxide (Li₂O)** as well as numerous strong assays which continue to support the potential to establish a maiden Mineral Resource at the North Aubry prospect.

North Aubry Prospect

The latest results continue to verify the presence of multiple zones of high-grade lithium mineralisation located either at or close to surface, with the final batch of results confirming the presence of a second, stacked and parallel, mineralised sill intersected in a number of diamond drill holes at the North Aubry prospect.



Figure 1. Drill core obtained from drill hole SL-16-62 showing the 11.5m intersection of high quality spodumene-bearing pegmatite.

Ardiden confirms that the outstanding 388 drill core assays from the Phase 1 program have now been received from Actlabs laboratory in Thunder Bay. The assay results, from drill holes SL-16-61 to SL-16-73, confirm the presence of significant lithium mineralisation at various grades in all samples, with significant assay **grades of up to 5.23% Li₂O** (drill hole SL-16-64) identified.

45% of this batch of assays (102 of 229 drill core samples) returned results greater than the 0.5% Li₂O cut-off with an average grade of **1.77% Li₂O**, while **31%** (71 of 229 drill core samples) returned results greater than 1.0% Li₂O with an average grade **2.23% Li₂O**. **24.5%** (56 of 229 drill core samples) returned results greater than 1.5% Li₂O with an average grade of **2.49% Li₂O**.

Ardiden notes that assay results for nine drill holes are reported in this announcement including SL-16-61 to SL-16-64, SL-16-68 to SL-16-69 and SL-16-71 to SL-16-73. Four assay results from holes SL-16-65 to SL-16-67 and SL-16-70 assayed below the cut-off grade and have not been reported in this announcement.

Table 1 presents the significant intersections which contain lithium mineralisation that reported above the cut-off grade of 0.5% Li₂O and the average grade for each significant intersection.

Table 1. Average Grade results for drill holes SL-16-61 - SL-16-64, SL-16-68 - SL-16-69, SL-16-71 - SL-16-73 at Seymour Lake Lithium Project, using a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li₂O.

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li ₂ O% (0.5% cut off)
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	51	-60	12.13	13.13	1.00	1.61
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	51	-60	15.13	18.19	3.06	0.94
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	51	-60	21.37	28.85	7.48	1.89
				includes	24.37	27.37	3.00	2.66
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	51	-60	32.80	33.81	1.01	0.67
SL-16-62	396965	5585179	105	-60	29.55	40.60	11.05	2.10
SL-16-62	396965	5585179	105	-60	93.23	96.23	3.00	2.02
				includes	93.23	94.23	1.00	3.57
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	30.00	30.94	0.94	1.61
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	37.60	43.60	6.00	2.24
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	85.71	86.71	1.00	0.54
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	87.45	88.61	1.16	4.65
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	91.00	93.00	2.00	2.39
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	94.00	98.25	4.25	2.36
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	100.28	103.25	2.97	1.89
SL-16-64	396999	5585239	102	-60	72.95	80.72	7.57	2.88
				includes	76.95	80.72	3.77	4.30
				includes	78.95	80.72	1.77	5.18
SL-16-64	396999	5585239	102	-60	83.93	84.93	1.00	0.56
SL-16-68	396539	5584627	52	-60	5.84	13.90	8.06	1.64
				includes	6.84	8.84	2.00	2.51
				includes	9.84	13.90	4.06	1.69
SL-16-68	396539	5584627	52	-60	18.66	26.71	8.05	1.45
				includes	20.66	22.66	2.00	2.58

SL-16-69	396527	5584573	52	-60	5.20	8.00	2.74	0.91
SL-16-69	396527	5584573	52	-60	9.00	10.00	1.00	1.38
SL-16-69	396527	5584573	52	-60	11.00	13.00	2.00	1.79
SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	44.75	46.50	1.75	1.25
SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	47.00	50.00	3.00	1.93
SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	51.00	51.50	0.50	0.58
SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	87.95	89.95	2.00	0.95
SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	92.21	94.21	2.00	0.81
SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	95.21	96.21	1.00	1.49
SL-16-72	396858.39	5585154.36	101	-80	57.85	62.20	4.35	1.71
				includes	58.85	60.85	2.00	2.45
SL-16-73	397109.64	5585130.17	102	-60	62.90	65.90	3.00	1.35
SL-16-73	397109.64	5585130.17	102	-60	67.90	77.23	9.33	1.37
				includes	72.90	75.90	3.00	2.67

The significant potential of the North Aubry prospect is once again highlighted by drill-hole SL-16-62, which intersected an impressive **11.05** continuous metres of spodumene mineralisation with an average lithium grade of **2.10% Li₂O**. Drill-hole SL-16-64 intersected **7.57** continuous metres of spodumene mineralisation with an average grade of **2.88% Li₂O**.

These latest results emphasise the potential of the Seymour Lake Lithium Project to host a quality lithium deposit. The Phase 1 drill program included holes which intersected the second sill of pegmatite mineralisation (beneath and parallel to known exposures) and include the exceptional grade of **5.23% Li₂O** at a depth of 80m down-hole.



Figure 2. Drill core obtained from hole SL-16-68 showing a portion of the 16m intersection of high quality spodumene-bearing pegmatite.

Table 2 at the end of the release outlines the larger and more complete lithium mineralisation zones identified in each of the drill holes, including those assay results below the 0.5% Li_2O cut-off grade. These assay results assist in the demonstration of the true potential of the North Aubry prospect as they contain multiple broad lithium mineralisation zones (23.4m in drill hole SL-16-68), reported either close to or at surface and at a number of deeper zones in the second pegmatites sills.

Central Aubry Prospect

As previously reported, initial drilling at the Central Aubry prospect successfully intersected multiple near-surface sills of pegmatite mineralisation of various widths, as seen in drill hole SL-16-68, which intersected a total of **23.4 metres** of spodumene-bearing sills from 5.84m down-hole, at an average grade of 1.1% Li_2O .

Additionally, drill hole SL-16-69, intersected a total of **10.55 metres** of spodumene-bearing sills at an average grade of 0.8% Li_2O from 5.2m down-hole.

Ardiden considers these initial assay results to be very encouraging as both holes intersected a number of higher grade spodumene zones, including SL-16-68 which returned a high grade of **2.67% Li_2O** at just 20.7m down-hole.

The Central Aubry pegmatites structures are yet to be fully drill tested and remain open to the north, east and at depth.

These assay results, have now confirmed the quality of the spodumene mineralisation over considerable widths. This now warrants further investigation by Ardiden's geological team and will be included in the next phase of drilling at the project.

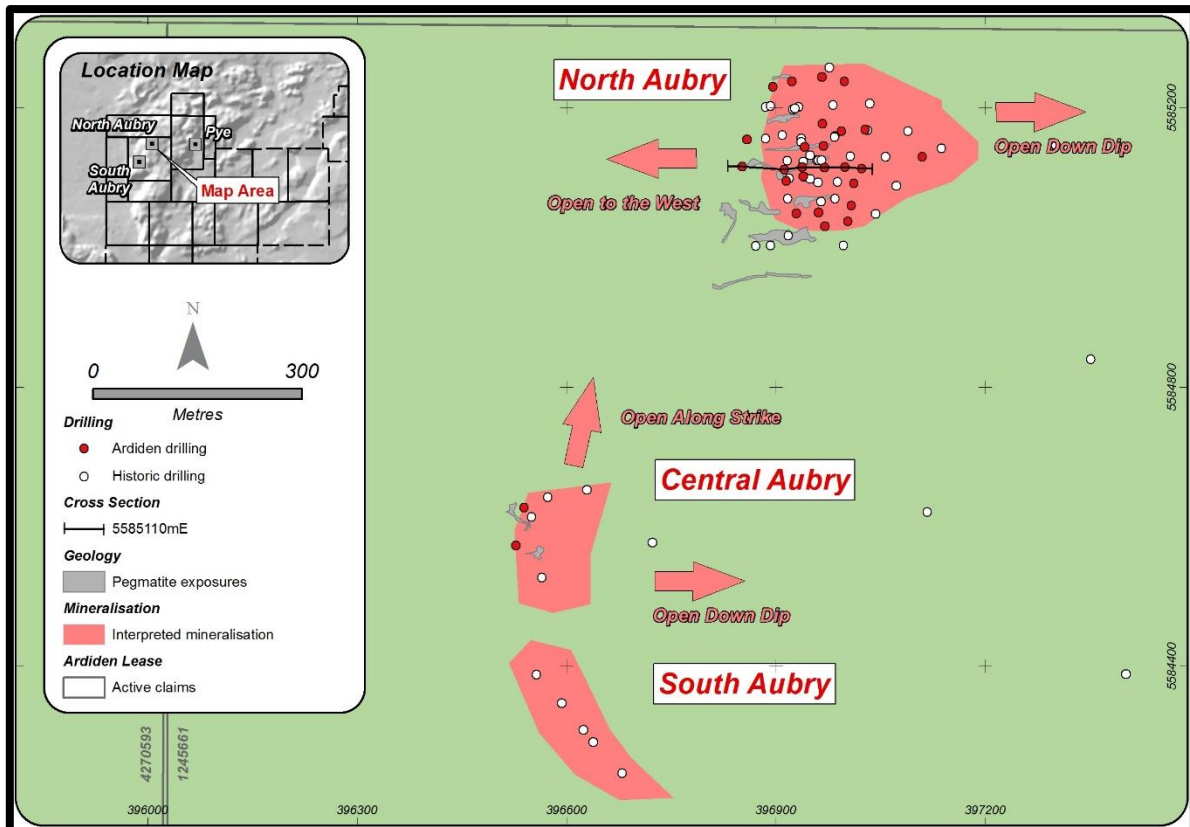


Figure 3. Overview showing the interpreted mineralisation zones and pegmatite exposures at North Aubry, Central Aubry and South Aubry prospects.

Potential Shallow Open Pit Mining

The near-surface location of the high-grade pegmatites at the North Aubry prospect is 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 along the strike length.

The identification of these previously unrecognised extensions is an important development which increases the Company's confidence in the potential of the Seymour Lake Project to host a significant lithium deposit. The extensions will be further evaluated during the next round of drilling.

The later drilling intersected multiple and substantial secondary layers of pegmatite mineralisation (beneath and parallel to known exposures) up to 20 metres thick at North Aubry, as seen in drill holes SL-16-62, SL-16-63 and SL-16-71 (Table 2). The deeper drill holes have confirmed the presence of multiple pegmatite mineralisation zones between 44m to 104m down-hole.

Completion of Phase 1 Drilling

Ardiden confirms that 27 diamond drill holes were completed during this Phase 1 of the drilling program, which was initially focused on defining lithium mineralisation at the North Aubry prospect.

A total of 388 drill core samples (excluding blanks, standards and duplicates) were tested during this program and significant Li_2O grades reported with 30% (116 drill core samples) returning assays of greater than 1.5% Li_2O , with a robust average grade of **2.57% Li_2O** . An impressive 53% of all samples (205 drill core samples) returned assays greater than 0.5% Li_2O at an average grade of **1.86% Li_2O** .

The global average grade from all 388 drill core samples from the 27 diamond drill hole program, including those assay results which were below the 0.5% cut-off grade, was **1.1% Li₂O**.

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

These latest results 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 and now also confirmed at depth with the second pegmatite sill.

The main pegmatite at the North Aubry prospect is hosted as a part of a vertically stacked series of gently dipping pegmatite sills, which has so far been confirmed as being at least 250m wide and 300m long, and remains open to the north, west, east and at depth. The final two diamond drill holes in the Phase 1 program, SL-16-72 and SL-16-73, confirmed extensions of the known mineralisation both to the east and west at North Aubry.

These extensions are yet to be fully evaluated and remain open. As the mineralisation zones at the North Aubry prospect have yet to be fully defined, Ardiden is eager to undertake further drilling in order to obtain a better understanding of the of the pegmatite structure and with the view of substantially expanding the known high quality lithium mineralisation zones at the prospect.

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

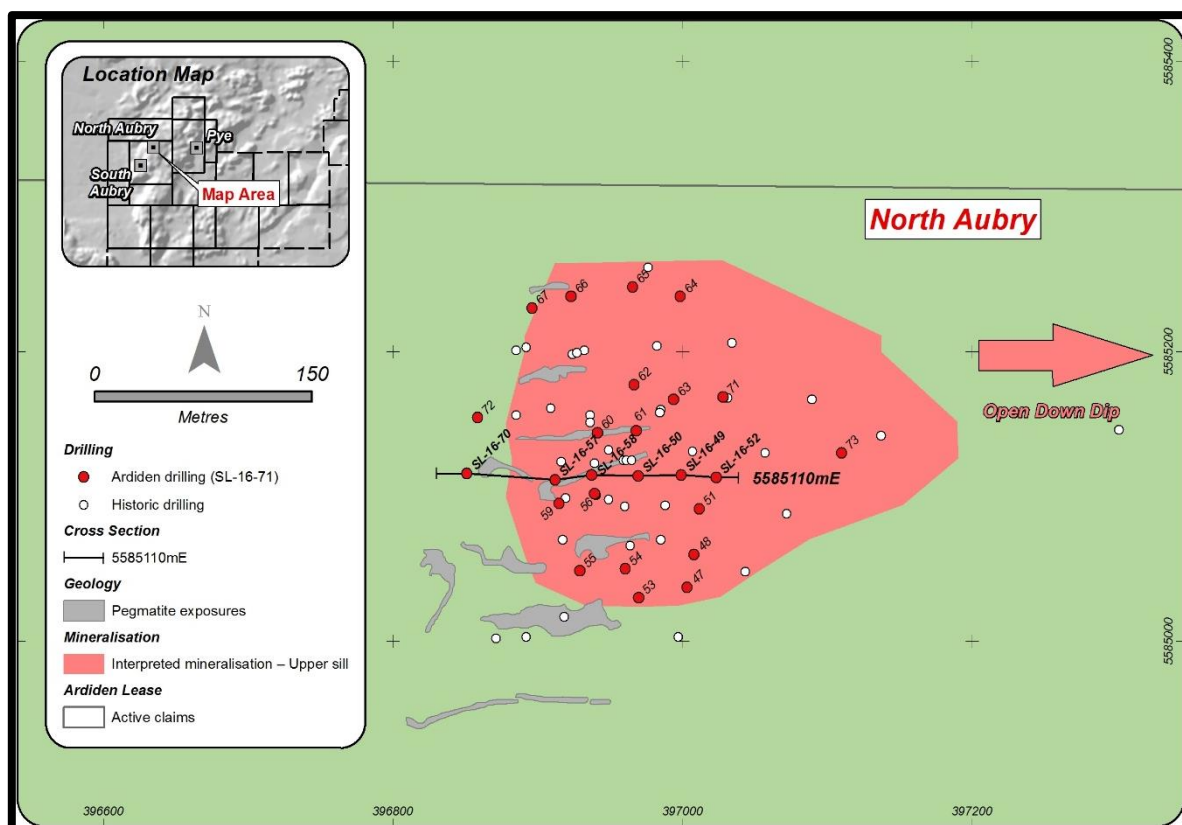


Figure 4. Overview showing the pegmatite exposures at North Aubry prospects and interpreted extensions.

Ardiden confirms metallurgical and mineralogical investigations of the drill core samples are now underway. 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.

Phase 2 Drilling

The successful completion of Phase 1 drill program confirmed the presence of very high grade lithium mineralisation at surface and at depth at the North Aubry prospect. Although Ardiden was only able to complete two diamond drill holes, the assay results have also confirmed the high quality of the spodumene mineralisation present at the Central Aubry prospect.

As previously announced, Ardiden will seek to expand the initial maiden lithium resource potential at North Aubry prospect to ensure there will be sufficient resources to be economically viable for any potential future mining operations.

The expansion of any resources will be completed in accordance with JORC (2012) guidelines and is likely to be completed in a number of stages, once the other prospects along the first 1km of the overall 5km strike length are progressively drill tested this year. These prospects include Central Aubry, South Aubry and Pye.

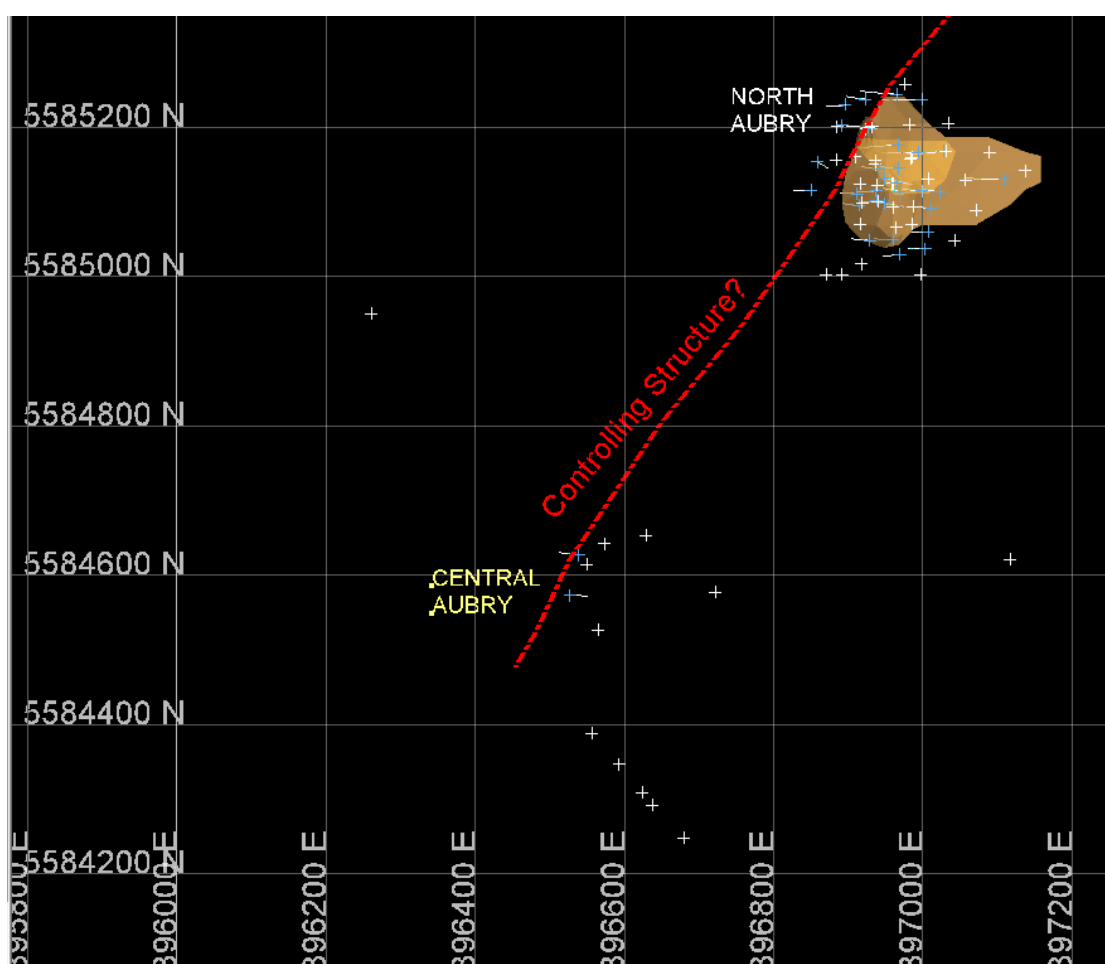


Figure 5. Plan view showing the North Aubry and Central Aubry prospects and the potential feeder zone along the western edge of the prospects.

The Phase 1 drilling is showing that the North Aubry prospect appears to be plunging to the north-west, which could be indicating a possible deep pegmatite feeder zone coming in from the west.

Planning is now underway to commence Phase 2 of the diamond drilling program at Seymour Lake, to further drill test the extensions of the lithium mineralisation zones on the west and north aspects of the North Aubry prospect and to drill test the possible pegmatite feeder zone on the western edge.

Further, Ardiden wants to explore and drill test the idea of possible dilation along the feeder zone, which may strike south towards Central Aubry prospect and could explain some of the similarities between the two prospect areas. If this interpretation of the geology is found to be accurate then there will be a strong potential to dramatically expand the size of the lithium mineralisation zones and as such increase the size of the potential lithium deposit.

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

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Table 2. Drill collar information and lithium mineralisation zones for drill holes SL-16-61 - SL-16-64, SL-16-68 - SL-16-69, SL-16-71 - SL-16-73, at Seymour Lake Lithium Project.

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li ₂ O%
SL-16-61	396967	5585145	51	-60	11.13	34.81	20.93	1.00
SL-16-62	396965	5585179	105	-60	27.54	41.60	14.06	1.69
SL-16-62	396965	5585179	105	-60	91.23	98.12	6.89	0.99
Second Sill								
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	29.00	47.83	16.75	1.00
SL-16-63	396995	5585165	105	-60	84.18	104.25	20.07	1.37
Second Sill								
SL-16-64	396999	5585239	102	-60	71.95	84.93	12.78	1.87
SL-16-68	396539	5584627	52	-60	5.84	29.20	23.36	1.08
SL-16-69	396527	5584573	52	-60	5.20	16.70	10.55	0.79

SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	42.75	57.46	12.46	0.74
SL-16-71	397027.75	5585168.64	102	-60	85.95	98.53	12.58	0.51
Second Sill								
SL-16-72	396858.39	5585154.36	101	-80	48.70	64.30	15.60	0.54
SL-16-73	397109.64	5585130.17	102	-60	61.10	78.23	17.13	1.05

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 commenced 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 orientated and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 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.
<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 hole collar positions were located with 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 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
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other parties have not appraised the exploration carried out to date
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<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.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See Table 2 for the drill collar information See Figure 4 for the location of the drill collars. See Table 1 for the reported significant intersections of Lithium mineralisation
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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
Relationship between mineralisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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 3 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.