PEGMATITE STRUCTURES AT SEYMOUR LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT EXPOSED OVER 5KM STRIKE LENGTH– DRILL PREPARATIONS UNDERWAY

Successful mapping and exploration programs continue to expand the exploration potential of the project

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Field program continues to identify more surface exposures of multiple pegmatite structures with visible spodumene (lithium-bearing mineral) crystals.**
- **Pegmatites exposures now identified over a 5km strike length, with multiple exposures confirming the pegmatite swarm at or near surface.**
- **Pegmatite structures remain open at depth and along strike.**
- **Pegmatite development phases successfully classified.**
- **Assay results from limited channel and grab sampling confirm high-grade spodumene potential across the known prospects, with grades up to 4.54% Li_2O returned.**
- **Confirmatory excavations underway at North Aubry and Pye to expose pegmatite extensions in areas of alluvium cover.**
- **Mega Tantalite crystal zones identified at North Aubry and Pye pegmatites.**
- **Planning is now underway for upcoming drilling program.**
- **New claims approved by MDNM which host multiple new pegmatite exposures.**
- **Additional claims staked over new pegmatite exposures and potential mineralisation extensions.**

Lithium and graphite explorer Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to advise that it has significantly increased the project footprint and the exploration potential of its **Seymour Lake Lithium Project** in Ontario, Canada, following the discovery of numerous new pegmatite exposures during the current mapping and sampling campaign.

Mapping and sampling programs currently underway have been successful in confirming historical data and have also now dramatically expanded the potential strike length of previously drilled pegmatites up to 5km, further enhancing the previously delineated new pegmatite structures – all of which are located at or near surface.

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Options:	21M
Cash at Bank:	$3.20M

These results provide the Company several exciting new targets for priority follow-up and potential future resource definition, which the Company is now actively planning and preparing for.

Ardiden's geological team has continued to identify and map additional pegmatite structures around the North Aubry, South Aubry and Pye prospects. The structural mapping program has confirmed the presence of significant spodumene mineralisation throughout the pegmatite swarm, which will be quantified during the drilling phase of the current exploration campaign.

ADDITIONAL PEGMATITES

As previously announced, the primary objective of the program is to develop a better geological understanding of the mineralisation, orientation and structural controls of the mineralisation at the North Aubry, South Aubry and Pye prospects.

The information on the structural controls and morphology of the mineralisation at these prospects should assist the Company's geological team to locate and identify sufficient mineralisation to underpin resource delineation drilling programs, which are aimed at defining a lithium resource in accordance with JORC (2012) guidelines.

This structural knowledge has assisted the Company to identify potential extensions of known mineralised zones and delineated even more surface exposures of multiple pegmatite structures with visible spodumene (lithium-bearing mineral) crystals. To date, the geological team has now identified total of 43 additional pegmatite exposures of various sizes at the Seymour Lake project (Figure 1).

The additional pegmatite structures have confirmed some of the historical rock chips and soil sample anomalies, assisting the geological team to better interpret the mineralisation zones and structures.

Based on these preliminary results, it appears that the dominant mineralised trend appears to be striking Northeast Southwest at the Seymour Lake project, with some East-West trending mineralisation, secondary to the primary orientation (Figure 1).

This initial interpretation will be further tested as more detailed exploration is completed. At this stage, all of the identified pegmatite structures remain open at depth and along strike, showing that some of these structures are at or near surface, with pegmatite exposures now identified 5km along strike to the South of the North Aubry prospect (Figure 6) and again significantly expanding the known lithium mineralisation zones in all directions.

The exploration program has also assisted Ardiden to classify the pegmatites by mineralisation zone and development phase which has helped the Company to delineate the target locations which are likely to host the spodumene mineralisation and further develop its geological model.

The successful identification of multiple pegmatite exposures over extended distances at and close to surface has again reaffirmed the great potential of the Seymour Lake project to host a significant lithium resource.

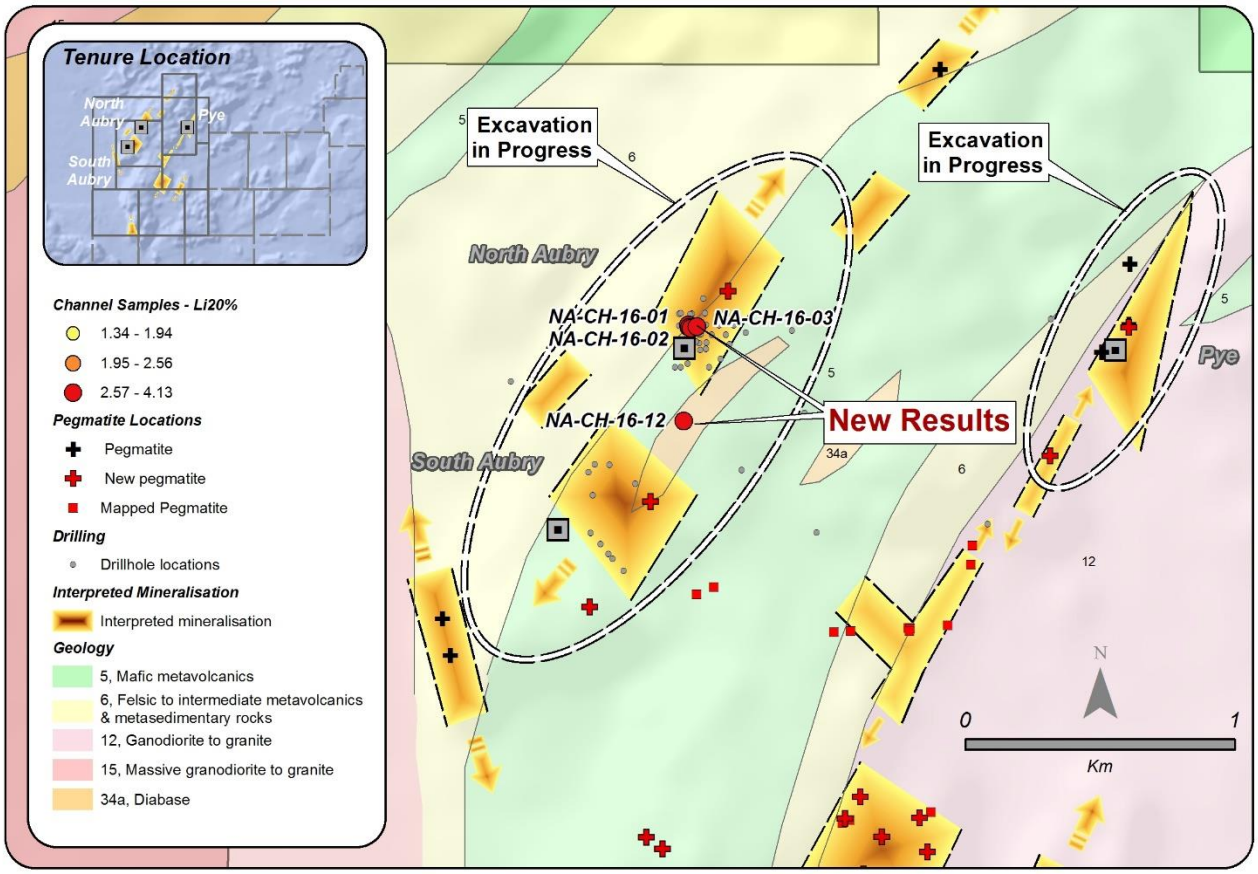

Figure 1. *Overview of the Seymour Lake project showing the known and newly identified pegmatite exposures and the interpreted mineralised zones and structures. Also highlighted are some of the channel sample locations and the areas currently being excavated.*

EXCAVATION OF PEGMATITE STRUCTURES

Based on the early exploration success and initial interpretations by the Ardiden geological team, combined with the continued identification of the multiple pegmatite exposures across the project, the team has now begun a confirmatory excavation program, with the aim of exposing the pegmatite mineralisation extensions in areas of shallow alluvium cover and provide further definition for resource drilling.

The initial focus of this work is around the pegmatite extensions of North Aubry, South Aubry and Pye prospects where strong lithium mineralisation occurs. The program has already successfully uncovered a number of new and extended lithium mineralisation zones, including the identification of more high quality white spodumene crystals, as shown in Figure 4 below.

The geological team is cleaning the new pegmatite exposures in order to complete mapping, structural interpretation and classification of various mineralisation zones contained within the structures.

The identification of these new lithium mineralisation zones and extensions has the potential to dramatically increase the size and scope of future resource definition programs, which the Company is now actively planning and preparing for.

Figure 2. *Excavator removing shallow alluvium cover from new pegmatite exposures located just south of the North Aubry prospect.*

Figure 3. *Worker washing down the newly excavated pegmatite structure located south of the North Aubry prospect to enable the geological team to review and identify the various lithium mineralisation zones.*

Figure 3. *Example of high quality white spodumene crystals discovered during the excavations of pegmatite exposures south of North Aubry prospect.*

ASSAY RESULTS

During this mapping and exploration program a limited number of channel and grab samples were taken to test and verify the quality of the historical data previously obtained from both the North Aubry and Pye prospects. These samples are also being used to confirm the quality of the lithium mineralisation identified during the mapping phase of this program.

The assay results from 56 channel samples have confirmed the of presence several broad zones of spodumene-lithium mineralisation, up to 7m wide with an average grade of **1.57%** Lithium Oxide (Li_2O) from Channel NA-CH-16-04. Also of note is the 5m wide lithium mineralised zone in Channel NA-CH-16-06 which averages **1.97%** Li_2O.

All channel samples from the program showed various grades of lithium, including an exceptional grade of **4.13%** Li_2O being identified at the North Aubry prospect in Channel NA-CH-16-08.

The logging of the channel samples again **confirmed the strong presence of spodumene**. In addition, the assay results confirmed the original visual logging of the channel samples, with 57% (32 samples) of all channel samples returning assay results greater than 0.7% Li_2O and 43% (24 samples) of channel samples with grades above **1.5% Li_2O**.

Table 1 below highlights the various intervals of significant lithium mineralisation obtained from 11 different channels completed at the North Aubry prospect. A total of 13 channels of various lengths were completed at the North Aubry prospect and not all assays results from the channel samples have been reported in this announcement.

Table 1. *Overview of significant channel sample results obtained from the North Aubry prospect at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project. The samples refer to significant intervals from Channels NA-CH-16-01 to NA-CH-16-04, NA-CH-16-06 to NA-CH-16-01-10, NA-CH-16-12 and NA-CH-16-13.*

Channel	East	North	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O%
NA-CH-16-01	396917	5585164	0	10.65	11.65	1	0.80
NA-CH-16-01	396917	5585164	0	11.65	12.65	1	1.21
NA-CH-16-01	396917	5585164	0	12.65	13.65	1	1.79
NA-CH-16-01	396917	5585164	0	13.65	14.65	1	2.56
NA-CH-16-01	396917	5585164	0	14.65	15.65	1	1.85
NA-CH-16-01	396917	5585164	0	15.65	16.65	1	1.59
					TOTAL	**6**	**Average 1.63**
NA-CH-16-02	396919	5585164	0	0	1	1	1.61
NA-CH-16-02	396919	5585164	0	1	2	1	1.85
					TOTAL	**2**	**Average 1.73**
NA-CH-16-03	396919	5585161	0	0	1	1	3.36
NA-CH-16-03	396919	5585161	0	1	2	1	1.92
NA-CH-16-03	396919	5585161	0	2	3	1	0.97
					TOTAL	**3**	**Average 2.10**
NA-CH-16-04	396923	5585158	0	0	1	1	0.99
NA-CH-16-04	396923	5585158	0	1	2	1	0.62
NA-CH-16-04	396923	5585158	0	2	3	1	0.43
NA-CH-16-04	396923	5585158	0	3	4	1	2.17
NA-CH-16-04	396923	5585158	0	4	5	1	2.91
NA-CH-16-04	396923	5585158	0	5	6	1	2.15
NA-CH-16-04	396923	5585158	0	6	7	1	1.72
					TOTAL	**7**	**Average 1.57**
NA-Ch-16-06	396931	5585149	0	0	1	1	2.35
NA-Ch-16-06	396931	5585149	0	1	2	1	1.87
NA-Ch-16-06	396931	5585149	0	2	3	1	2.99
NA-Ch-16-06	396931	5585149	0	3	4	1	1.31
NA-Ch-16-06	396931	5585149	0	4	5	1	1.33
					TOTAL	**5**	**Average 1.97**
NA-CH-16-07	396926	5585148	0	0	1	1	2.35
					TOTAL	**1**	**Average 2.35**
NA-CH-16-08	396950	5585154	0	0	1	1	4.13
					TOTAL	**1**	**Average 4.13**
NA-CH-16-09	396948	5585155	0	0	1	1	1.08
NA-CH-16-10	396952	5585151	0	0	1	1	1.94
					TOTAL	**2**	**Average 1.51**

NA-CH-16-12	396901	5584805	0	1	2	1	3.19
NA-CH-16-12	396901	5584805	0	2	3	1	2.35
NA-CH-16-12	396901	5584805	0	3	4	1	1.05
NA-CH-16-12	396901	5584805	0	4	5	1	2.02
					TOTAL	**4**	**Average 2.15**
NA-CH-16-13	396902.5	5584800	0	0	0.8	0.8	1.94
NA-CH-16-13	396902.5	5584800	0	1	2	1	1.74
					TOTAL	**1.8**	**Average 1.84**

Ardiden also notes that several grab samples were collected from the Pye prospect during the mapping program and encouraging lithium results were also obtained from this location, including grades up to **4.54%** Li_2O (East: 398450, North: 5584835) being identified.

TANTALUM POTENTIAL

During the exploration program the Ardiden geological team has identified a number of localized manganotantalite crystal zones at both the North Aubry and Pye prospects.

Initial review and assessment of the mineralisation shows what appears to be high grade manganotantalite crystals up to 5cm in width. These rare formations of manganotantalite mega-crystals are an encouraging sign of the potential for Tantalum within the pegmatite structures at both North Aubry and Pye prospects.

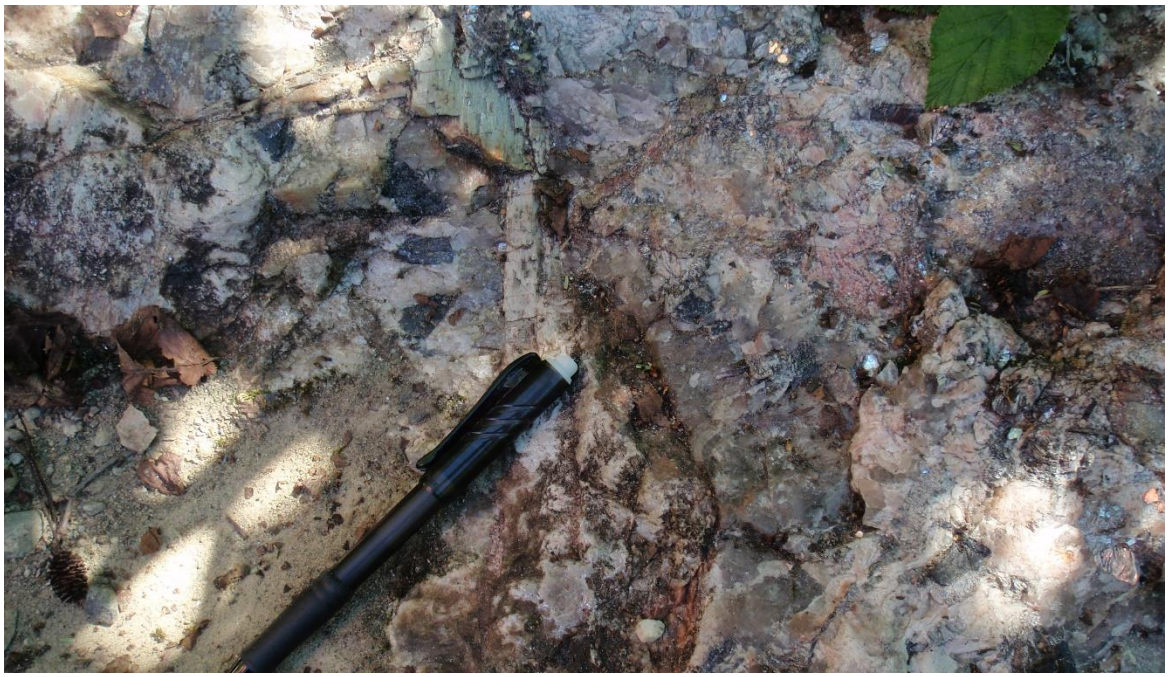

Figure 4: *Close-up of mega Tantalite crystals at the Pye prospect.*

Figure 5: *Close-up of mega Tantalite crystals at the North Aubry prospect*

Historically, exploration at the North Aubry prospect was focused on the Tantalum potential contained within the pegmatite structures, as seen in the 2006 Dimmell and Morgan report* where a 4m channel returned an average grade of 2.49% tantalum pentoxide (Ta_2O_5)

Subject to further exploration and testing, the presence of tantalum mineralization has the potential to have a positive economic impact on any future resource delineated at the Seymour Lake Project.

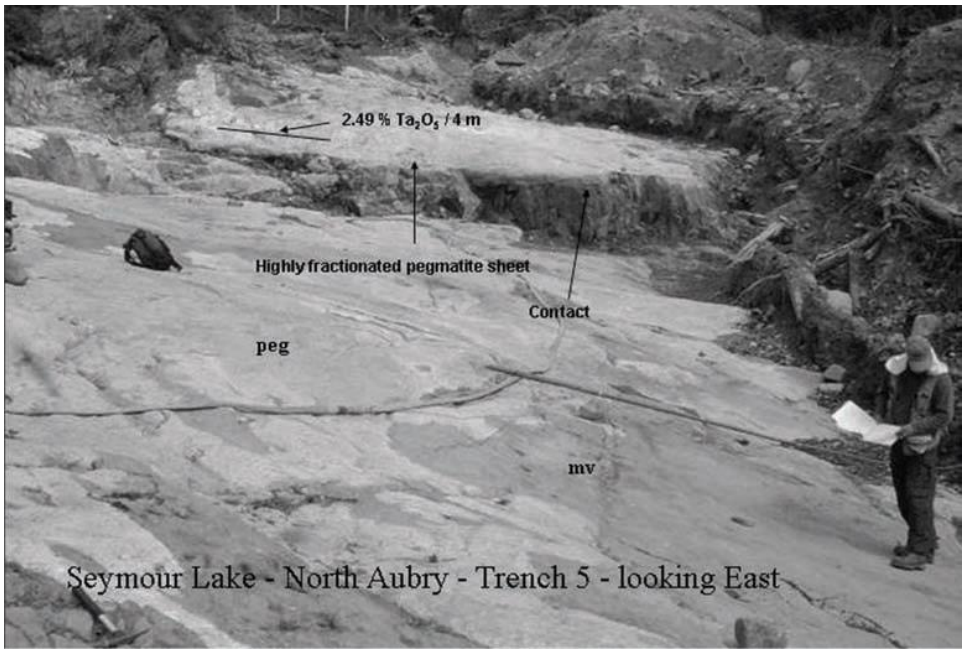

Figure 6. *Overview of Trench 5 at North Aubry prospect showing the tantalum mineralisation. Image sourced from 2006 Dimmell and Morgan report.*

DRILLING PROGRAM

In light of the early exploration success by the geological team, combined with the continued identification of the multiple pegmatite exposures across the project and confirmation that the lithium mineralization has been extended by the excavations, Ardiden's geological team has commenced planning and preparations for a resource definition drilling program.

A number of drill-ready targets have already been identified at the prospects which will be tested as soon as the current phase of work has been completed.

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS

As previously announced on 22 August 2016, Ardiden has applied for (staked) a further six claim areas (totally 1,104 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 by the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines ("MNDM").

Due to the continued identification of the multiple pegmatite exposures throughout Seymour Lake project, Ardiden has again expanded the land-holding South and East in the project to cover these newly identified pegmatite structures and potential mineralisation extensions.

As previously advised the pegmatite exposures have now been extended over 5km in strike length to the South. The new claims will allow the Ardiden geological team to continue the mapping and exploration program.

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

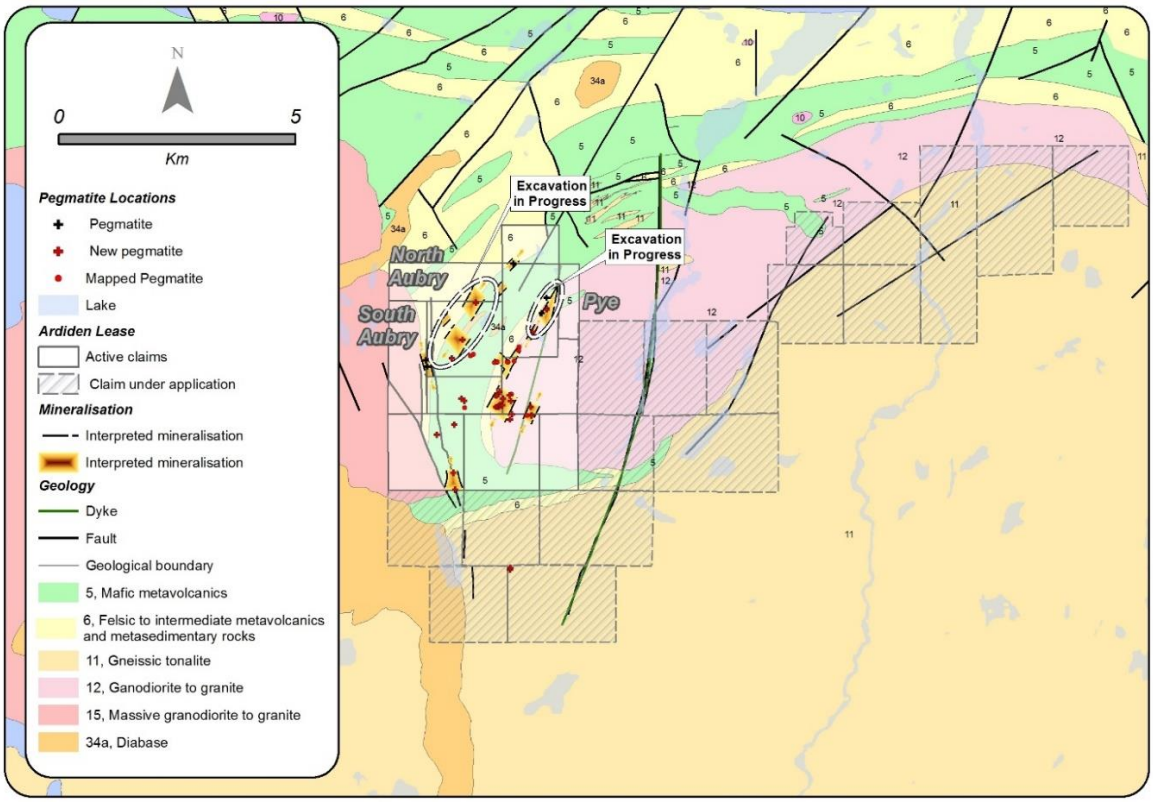

Figure 6. *Seymour Lake project overview showing new pegmatite exposures, faults and dykes and the newly staked claim areas.*

The additional 17 claims have again more than doubled the Company's land-holding at Seymour Lake and based on the identification of the additional pegmatites and the potential extensions of the mineralisation zones, this will allow Ardiden to substantially expand project footprint (Figure 6).

Ardiden looks forward to providing further updates and results from the current program as they come to hand.

-ENDS-

***** *Dimmell, P.M. & Morgan, J.A. 2006 Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum "The Aubry Pegmatites: Exploration for Highly Evolved Lithium-Cesium-Tantalum Pegmatites in Northern Ontario", Exploration and Mining Geology, Vol. 14, Nos. 1-4, pp. 45-59, 2005.*

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About the Ardiden Ltd

The Seymour Lake Lithium Project (exercised option to acquire 100%) is located in Ontario, Canada. The project comprises 2,016 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. In addition, tantalum and beryllium grades of up to 1,180 ppm (Ta2O5) and 1,270ppm (BeO) respectively were intersected.

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, totaling 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 is 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 is located in Ontario, Canada. The Project area is 5,300 Ha and has a 20km strike length of EM anomalies with graphite prospectivity and is being subject to systematic exploration to determine areas that have potential to be a near-term development opportunity.

Metallurgical testwork has indicated that up to 80% of the graphite is high value jumbo or large flake graphite. Testwork has 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.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration and channel sample results for the Seymour Lake Lithium project 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.*	• Channel sampling was conducted across a 13 pegmatite exposures at Seymour Lake • One metre long continuous channel samples were completed for the full length of each channel
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).*	• This report does not present drilling results
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.*	• This report does not present drilling results
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• This report does not present drilling results • Channel samples were logged by consulting geologists from the Caracle Creek consulting group

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Channel sampling was conducted across a 13 pegmatite exposures at Seymour Lake • One metre long continuous channel samples were completed for the full length of each channel • Individual one metre samples were assayed • Average sample size was 1.5kgs • Quality control procedures included the insertion of certified standards and blanks into the sample stream • Sample sizes are appropriate for the grainsize of the material
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-Na20$_2$ • 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.*	• Assay data has been transcribed from original laboratory reports. • An independent QAQC analysis was undertaken by consulting geologists from the Caracle Creek consulting group. • Assay data has been uploaded to a Microsoft Access database
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.*	• The channel and sample locations were recorded using handheld WAAS enabled GPS units (+/- 3m accuracy) set for recording UTM NAD27 Zone 16 projection coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The channel samples were spaced at 1m intervals continuously along each channel • This report does not present any Mineral Resource or Ore Reserve Estimation • No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• The channel samples were developed perpendicular to the strike of mineralisation • The orientation of the channel samples is designed to not bias sampling
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 are in good standing and are 100% owned by Stockport Exploration Inc. These include claims 1245661 1245648 1245662 1245664 1245646. Ardiden has exercised option to acquire 100% ownership. • Ardiden staked and owns additional claims 4270593, 4270594, 4270595, 4270596, 4270597 and 4270598. • Ardiden has staked and waiting approval for a further 17 claims
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Figure 1 for the location of the channel samples. • See Table 1 for the significant channel sample assay results
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 • Li_2O is calculated from Li% using a factor of 2.153
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• True width not known - significant intervals reported are not necessarily representative of true widths
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 1 for the location of the surface channel samples
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.