20 August 2018

DRILLING AT NORTH AUBRY DELIVERS EARLY SUCCESS TO ARDIDEN

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Commencement of the Resource expansion drilling program at the North Aubry prospect, with holes ASD001 to ASD007 completed - all seven drill holes intersect multiple spodumene-bearing pegmatites.**
- **Completed drill holes show mineralisation consistency at various depths at North Aubry.**
- **Historic and recently generated data confirm potential to define a significantly larger Mineral Resource at North Aubry than previously indicated.**
- **Holes ASD001 to ASD007 represent only one-third of the planned 3000m Resource expansion drill program at North Aubry.**
- **Assays from holes ASD001 to ASD007 are expected to be available for release to the market over the coming weeks.**

Canadian-focused lithium explorer and developer, Ardiden Limited **("ADV" or "the Company")** (ASX: ADV), is pleased to announce further drilling success at its highly-prospective North Aubry prospect. The first seven diamond drill-holes are now complete (drill holes ASD001 to ASD007), with all seven intersecting multiple pegmatites at various depths. The North Aubry prospect is located within the Company's 100% owned flagship Seymour Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada.

The current Resource expansion drill program (see Figure 1 for drill-hole locations) has been designed to test and evaluate the interpreted continuation of the North Aubry pegmatites under cover, both along-strike and down-dip (Figure 2). The primary aim of the 3000m program is to identify additional lithium mineralisation, to increase the Mineral Resource (to be defined) at the North Aubry prospect.

Commenting on the early drilling success at North Aubry, Ardiden CEO and Executive Director, Brad Boyle stated "These latest drill results confirm substantial extensions and consistency in the mineralised zones around the North Aubry prospect, including the identification to the North of a new overlying spodumene bearing pegmatite dykes. This early success reinforces our strong belief in the potential of Ardiden's landholdings to add significant tonnage to the already defined high-quality resource at North Aubry."

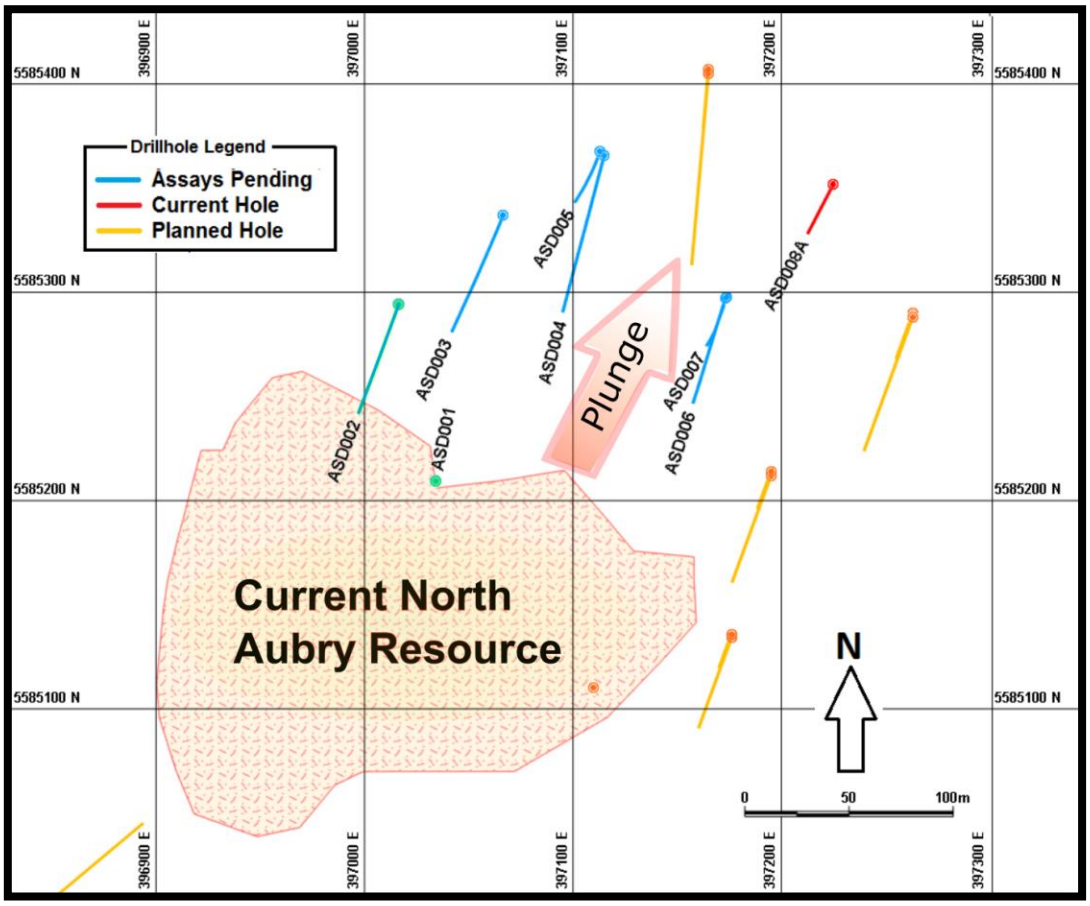

Figure 1: Location of planned, in-progress and completed drill-holes; current drilling at North Aubry.

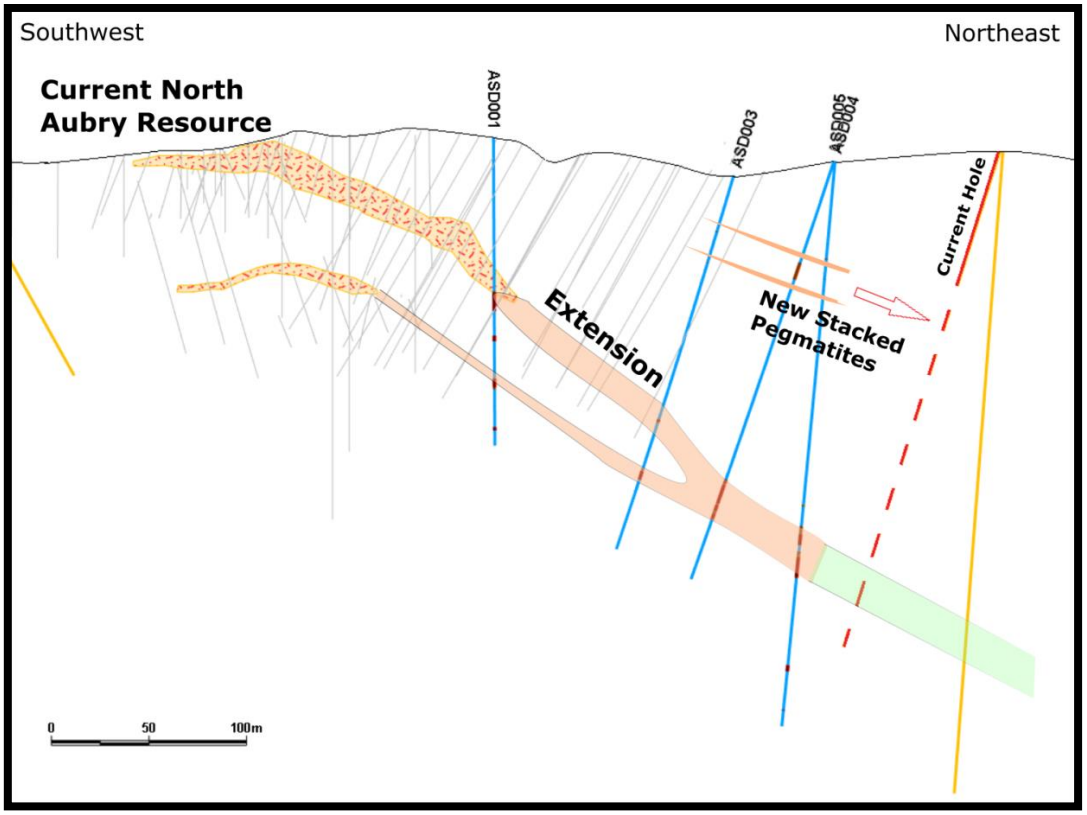

Figure 2: Schematic cross-section illustrating the pegmatite continuation and overlying pegmatites. *Note: the cross-section displayed as Figure 2 is a composite of adjacent sections, within which the thickness and depth of separate limbs of the pegmatite may vary slightly*.

The intersection of multiple pegmatites at various depths by each drill-hole (refer to Figure 2 and Table 1 below) confirms that the North Aubry prospect contains a series of "stacked" spodumene-bearing pegmatites within a zone extending towards the North East.

TABLE 1: Summary of pegmatites intersected

Drill hole ID	pegmatites intersected	thickest pegmatite intersection
ASD001	4	10.29m* (from 78.78m to 89.07m)
ASD002	5	4.97m* (from 66.25m to 71.22m)
ASD003	4	5.93m* (from 157.46m to 163.39m)
ASD004	4	**21.85m*** (from 173.64m to 195.49m)
ASD005	7	**26.90m*** (from 188.00m to 214.90m, inc 3.53m xenolith)
ASD006	2	9.01m* (from 150.64m to 159.65m)
ASD007	4	8.58m* (from 164.42m to 173.00m)

***Note:** stated lengths of intersections are down-hole lengths and the true thickness of the intersected pegmatites is not yet known and requires additional drilling to determine actual true thickness.*

Of particular significance is the identification of new spodumene-bearing pegmatite dykes, intersected to-date by holes ASD004 – ASD007 overlying the main North Aubry pegmatite dyke. The possible presence of these dykes was indicated by the GPR survey completed earlier this year. However, the confirmation of the pegmatite presence validates Ardiden's exploration model, and the Company believes there is potential to discover additional pegmatite dykes further to the North East.

The pegmatites intersected contain variable amounts of spodumene (refer to Figure 3), with pale green and grey to white varieties present. The other main minerals present include: quartz; feldspar (both microcline and albite); and muscovite.

Figure 3. Core from 177.5m to 185.90m of ASD004; note the abundant spodumene.

Ardiden confirms that drill holes ASD001 to ASD007 have been logged by the Company's geological team. Drill core samples are currently being analysed at AGAT Laboratories in Thunder Bay. Assay results are anticipated shortly, and Ardiden will keep shareholders updated on all material developments.

ENDS

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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 Robert Chataway who is a member of the Association of Professional Geologists of Ontario. Mr Chataway is not a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Chataway is employed as a Consultant Geologist. Mr Chataway 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 Chataway 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 2. *Results for drill holes ASD01 to and ASD06 at Seymour Lake Lithium Project.*

Hole ID	East	North	End of Hole (m)	Azimuth	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Description
ASD001	397035	5585207	158	0	-90	0.00	0.10	0.10	Overburden
						0.10	78.78	78.68	Mafic Volcanics Fine grained massive to locally pillowed
						78.78	**89.07**	**10.29**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** feldspar, microcline muscovite quartz pegmatite green spodumene.
						89.07	101.58	12.51	Mafic Volcanics Fine grained massive to locally pillowed
						101.58	**104.45**	**2.87**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** Microcline pegmatite with green spodumene
						104.45	123.53	19.08	Mafic Volcanics Weak pervasively chlorite altered pillowed
						123.53	**128.05**	**4.52**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** felspar, muscovite,

									quartz pegmatite with coarse green spodumene
						128.05	129.13	1.08	White aplite with coarser microcline and rare bluish apatite
						129.13	148.44	19.31	Mafic Volcanics greenish weakly chlorite altered pillowed
						148.44	**150.15**	**1.71**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** pinkish microcline dominated pegmatite with light green spodumene
						150.15	158	7.85	Mafic Volcanics greenish weakly chlorite altered pillowed
							TOTAL	**19.39**	
ASD002	397015	5585295	156	200	-70	0.00	3.00	3.00	Overburden
						3.00	12.62	9.62	fresh, fine grained dark coloured mafic intrusive rock
						12.62	19.61	6.99	pervasively weakly chloritized, sheared pillowed mafic volcanics
						19.61	**19.69**	**0.08**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** pinkish, coarse grained feldspar pegmatite with small whitish-greenish spodumene
						19.69	27.04	7.35	pervasively weakly chloritized, sheared pillowed mafic volcanics,

									moderately sheared
						27.04	**27.34**	**0.30**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** pink, feldspar quartz mica pegmatite
						27.34	66.25	38.91	chloritic pillowed basalt
						66.25	**71.22**	**5.97**	pink, feldspar quartz mica pegmatite
						71.22	80.30	9.08	chloritic pillowed basalt
						80.30	85.60	5.30	massive, fine grained diabase dyke
						85.60	90.47	4.87	chloritic pillowed basalt
						90.47	95.17	4.70	massive, fine grained diabase dyke
						95.17	104.64	9.47	chloritic pillowed basalt
						104.64	106.10	1.46	massive, fine grained diabase dyke
						106.10	118.52	12.42	chloritic pillowed basalt
						118.52	**120.30**	**1.78**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, muscovite pegmatite green spodumene
						120.30	136.40	16.10	chloritic pillowed basalt
						136.40	**140.57**	**4.17**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, muscovite pegmatite green spodumene

						140.57	156	15.43	chloritic pillowed basalt
							Total	**12.30**	
ASD003	397066	5585334	201	200	-70	0.00	3.00	3.00	Overburden
						3.00	29.93	26.93	Mafic extrusive pillowed
						29.93	**30.30**	**0.37**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, muscovite pegmatite white spodumene
						30.30	46.50	16.20	Mafic extrusive pillowed
						46.50	**47.10**	**0.60**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** quartz, muscovite pegmatite white spodumene
						47.10	130.74	85.80	Mafic extrusive pillowed
						130.74	**132.90**	**2.16**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** quartz, muscovite pegmatite white spodumene
						132.90	157.46	24.56	Mafic extrusive pillowed
						157.46	**163.39**	**5.93**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** quartz, muscovite pegmatite white spodumene
						163.39	201.00	37.61	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole
							TOTAL	**9.06**	
ASD004	397112	5585363	228	200	-70	0.00	3.50	3.50	Overburden
						3.50	51.14	47.64	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						51.14	**51.64**	**0.50**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz,

									pegmatite light green spodumene
						51.64	55.46	3.82	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						55.46	**64.57**	**9.11**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, pegmatite pink spodumene
						64.57	67.61	3.04	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole
						67.61	**67.89**	**0.28**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, pegmatite light green spodumene
						67.89	102.00	34.11	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						102.00	173.64	71.64	Green mafic extrusive basalt
						173.64	**195.49**	**21.85**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, pegmatite light green, white and pink spodumene
						195.49	228.00	32.51	Green mafic extrusive basalt
							TOTAL	**31.74**	
ASD005	397110	5585110	291	200	-70	0.00	3.80	3.80	Overburden
						3.80	30.90	27.10	Green mafic extrusive basalt
						30.90	50.24	19.34	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						50.24	**50.76**	**0.52**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, pegmatite pink spodumene

						50.76	60.74	9.98	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole
						60.74	**60.88**	**0.14**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, pegmatite light green spodumene
						60.88	66.87	5.99	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						66.87	**66.96**	**0.09**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, pegmatite pink spodumene
						66.96	69.39	2.43	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						69.39	**69.84**	**0.45**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, quartz, pegmatite pink spodumene
						69.84	177.04	107.20	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green, with quartz veining
						177.04	**177.84**	**0.80**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** tonalite, quartz pegmatite white spodumene
						177.84	188.00	10.16	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						188.00	**197.65**	**9.65**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** microcline, muscovite pegmatite pink spodumene
						197.65	201.18	3.53	Green mafic extrusive basalt
						201.18	**214.90**	**13.72**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite**

									microcline, aplite bands, muscovite pegmatite white spodumene
						214.9	259.52	25.14	Green and white mafic extrusive basalt
						259.52	**262.68**	**3.16**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** white spodumene
						262.68	282.4	19.72	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet, green
						282.4	**282.78**	**0.38**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** white spodumene
						282.78	291.00	8.22	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet, green
							TOTAL	**28.91**	
ASD006	397176	5585134	200	200	-70	0.00	1.56	1.56	Overburden
						1.56	53.00	51.44	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet, green. Veins of Diopside and Cb with minor Po and Cp
						53.00	**54.10**	**1.10**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** white spodumene, altered to pink/red Intergrown in feldspars
						54.10	135.30	81.20	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet, green.
						135.30	136.60	1.30	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole, green
						136.60	150.64	14.04	laminated quartz-amphibole +/-

									biotite, garnet, green.
						150.64	**159.65**	**9.01**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** pink, grey and white spodumene, microcline and muscovite
						159.65	180.07	20.42	Mafic extrusive basaltic
						180.07	183.30	3.23	Intermediate extrusive trachyte
						183.30	200.00	16.70	Mafic extrusive basaltic
							TOTAL	**10.11**	
ASD007	397195	5585212	251	200	-70	0.00	2.00	2.00	Overburden
						2.00	20.65	18.65	Extrusive tuff undifferentiated
						20.65	28.67	8.02	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet green
						28.67	**29.65**	**0.98**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** Felsic intrusive granitic, Feldspar porphyry, green pegmatite
						29.65	55.94	26.29	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet green
						55.94	**57.36**	**1.42**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** Felsic intrusive granitic, Feldspar porphyry, Pink pegmatite
						57.36	141.85	84.49	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet green
						141.85	143.89	2.04	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole grey

						143.89	164.42	20.53	laminated quartz-amphibole +/- biotite, garnet green
						164.42	**173.00**	**8.58**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** Felsic intrusive granitic, Feldspar porphyry, Pink to White pegmatite with microcline and muscovite
						173.00	178.63	5.63	Ultramafic intrusive pyroxenite green
						178.63	**179.27**	**0.64**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** Felsic intrusive granitic, Feldspar porphyry, Pink pegmatite with microcline
						179.27	180.32	1.05	Ultramafic intrusive pyroxenite green
						180.32	208.82	28.50	Quartz-biotite schist +/- garnet, amphibole green
						208.82	217.96	9.14	Mafic extrusive tuff undifferentiated green
						217.96	221.17	3.21	Mafic extrusive basaltic green
						221.17	227.65	6.48	Mafic extrusive tuff undifferentiated green
						227.65	246.36	18.71	Mafic extrusive basaltic green
						246.36	**247.43**	**1.07**	**Spodumene Nb/Ta Pegmatite** Felsic intrusive granitic, Feldspar porphyry, Pink pegmatite with microcline

						247.43	251.00	3.57	Mafic extrusive basaltic green
							TOTAL	**12.69**	

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 (e.g. 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Diamond drilling was used to obtain 1m samples (or close to 1m) which were pulverised and digested using a peroxide fusion followed by ICP-OES/ICP-MS.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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 drilling producing BTW core, having a 42mm diameter. Core was oriented using a Reflex 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.*	• Core was laid-out and measured. Core recovery was more than 95%.
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.*	• Core has been geologically logged and geotechnically logged by qualified geologists and is of sufficient detail to support Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging is both qualitative (geology) and quantitative (downhole surveys and RQD) • All core drilled has been 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.*	• Sampling was achieved through longitudinal cutting of the core, with half-core submitted for assay. • Certified reference materials (CRM's aka "standards"), blanks and field duplicates were incorporated into the sample stream. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples were submitted to Actlabs in Thunder Bay, where they were crushed, pulverised, digested by sodium peroxide fusion and assayed by ICP-OES/MS for a broad suite of elements. • The QA/QC procedures adopted by Ardiden and the laboratory confirmed that the results are both reliable and accurate.
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.*	• The assay results have been verified by independent consultants. Data 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.*	• Collars have been surveyed using a high-accuracy RTK differential GPS with locations recorded in metric units using UTM NAD83 Zone 16N projection coordinates. • Down-hole surveys were completed at 30m intervals.

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.*	• Locations of the drill-holes is shown in a collar plan in Figure 1 within the announcement and stated within Appendix 1 of the announcement.
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.*	• Samples obtained from the drilling are considered reliable and unbiased.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Ardiden ensures that the chain-of-custody is maintained and safeguarded.
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, 4270593, 4270594, 4270595, 4270596, 4270597, 4270598, 4279875, 4279876, 4279877, 4279878, 4279879, 4279880, 4279881, 4279882, 4279883, 4279884, 4279885, 4279886, 4279887, 4279888, 4279889, 4279890, 4279891, 4279869, 4279870, 4279871, 4279872, 4279873 and 4279874. • 400 new claim cells applications submitted to the MNDM
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Prior to Ardiden's exploration, there was exploration for pegmatite-hosted mineralisation completed in the late 1950's but this is poorly documented. The most recent exploration pre-dating Ardiden's activities was by Linear Resources between 2001 and 2010, focussing upon tantalum mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Seymour Lake area pegmatites have been classified as belonging to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Rare Element, LCT Complex-type, Spodumene-subtype of pegmatite. Lithium mineralisation is comprised almost entirely of spodumene. Significant but localised tantalum mineralisation accompanies the lithium mineralisation. The pegmatites have variable orientations but generally strike northwest or north and dip towards the northeast at moderate angles.

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.*
		• The required information is stated directly in the announcement, supported by appropriate images, or is contained in appendices.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.*	• Grade cut-offs have not been incorporated.
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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The reported results are stated as down hole lengths and it is clearly stated that this is the case.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• A Collar Plan and a Cross-section of the drill-hole that intersected significant mineralisation are included as Figures 1 and 2 respectively. .
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.*	• All assay results are reported.
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 (e.g. 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.*	• Ardiden is planning to expand both the drilling and exploration activities during the 2018 field season.