REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS FURTHER POTENTIAL AT SEYMOUR LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT, CANADA

Due diligence review identifies numerous drill-ready targets with potential to extend known lithium mineralisation zones

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Due diligence review confirms that the mineralisation is open in all directions at the North and South Aubry prospects at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada (under option).**
- **Review also identifies an additional pegmatite structure east of current prospects.**
- **Five new drill-ready lithium targets identified to potentially expand the known North and South Aubry prospects.**

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to provide an update on the due diligence review of the **Seymour Lake Lithium Project** in Ontario, Canada following the recent completion of its highly successful maiden drilling program.

SEYMOUR LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT

As previously announced by Ardiden on 5 May 2016, the recently completed due diligence drilling program confirmed the high potential of Seymour Lake to host a quality lithium deposit. Although limited drilling was undertaken on the project, the latest results have further increased the Company's confidence in the historical drill data and the overall prospectivity of the Seymour Lake Project.

The assay results included several thick intercepts of spodumene-lithium mineralisation with all 150 drill core samples from the program showing various grades of lithium, including an exceptional grade of 5.4% Lithium Oxide (Li_2O).

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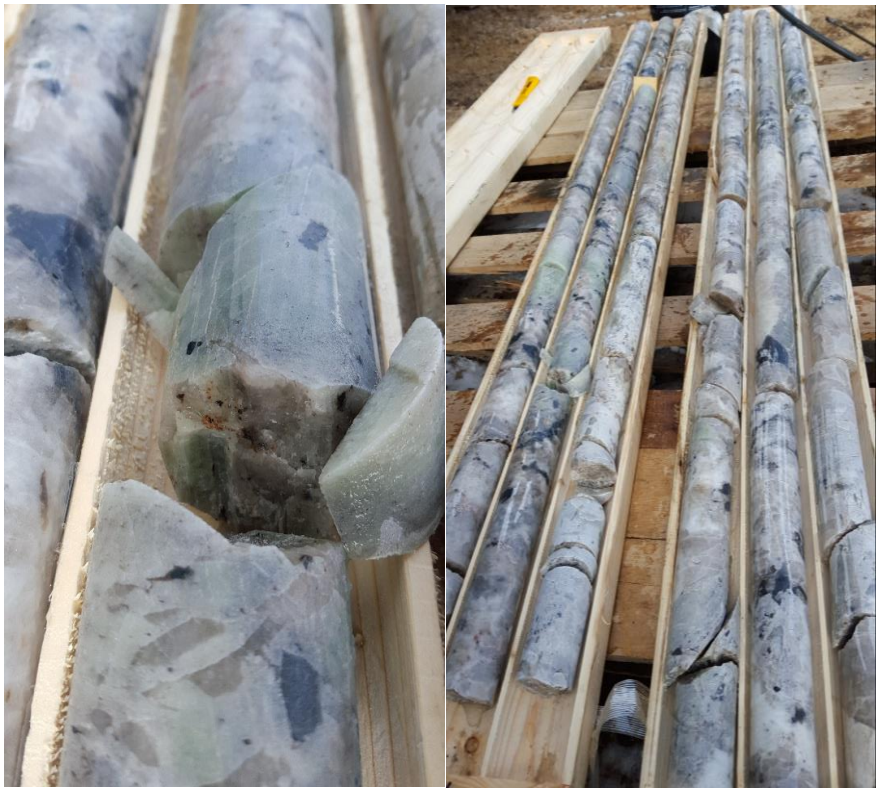

Figure 1. *Drill core from the Seymour Lake Project showing multiple intersections of spodumene mineralisation in the pegmatite structures.*

Logging and sampling of all six diamond drill holes **confirmed the strong presence of spodumene**, with more than 52% of the drill core (147.2m) being readily identified as spodumene pegmatite. In addition, the assay results confirmed the original visual logging of the drill core, with 30% of all 150 drill core samples returning assay results greater than **2.0% Li_2O** and 15% of samples with grades above **3.0% Li_2O**.

Ardiden notes that 55% of assay results (82 samples) from the drill core graded above 1% Li_2O, and these 82 samples had an overall weighted average grade of **2.4% Li_2O**, which is calculated by the sum of the assay results divided by the number of samples being reviewed.

Table 1 below highlights the various intervals of the drill holes which contained lithium mineralisation that reported above the cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O and is expressed as the weighted average grade for each drilled interval.

Table 1. *Weighted Average Grade results for drill holes SL-16-42, SL-16-43, SL-16-45 and SL-16-46 at Seymour Lake Lithium Project, using a cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O.*

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O% (0.5% cut off)
SL-16-42	396965	5585125	47	90°	**11**	**16**	**5**	**2.6**
SL-16-42				includes	12	15	3	3.2
SL-16-42				includes	12	13	1	4.6
SL-16-42	396965	5585125	47	90°	**20**	**33**	**13**	**2.3**
SL-16-42				includes	21	23	2	3.1
SL-16-42				includes	24	30	6	2.9

SL-16-42				includes	22	23	1	3.7
SL-16-42				includes	24	25	1	4.1
SL-16-42				includes	28	29	1	4.3
SL-16-42				includes	29	30	1	3.6
SL-16-43	396949	5585098	27	90°	**2.8**	**14**	**11.2**	**2.7**
SL-16-43				includes	2.8	6.9	4.1	3.9
SL-16-43				includes	4.8	5.9	1	5.4
SL-16-43				includes	2.8	12	9	3
SL-16-45	396949	5585132	57	45°	**1.5**	**15.5**	**14**	**1.8**
SL-16-45				Includes	1.5	6.5	5	2.4
SL-16-45				Includes	4.5	6.5	2	3.0
SL-16-45				Includes	9.5	10.5	1	3.3
SL-16-45	396949	5585132	57	45°	**18.5**	**30.5**	**12**	**2.6**
SL-16-45				Includes	19.5	22.5	3	2.6
SL-16-45				Includes	25.5	30.5	5	3.5
SL-16-45	396949	5585132	57	45°	**31.5**	**35.5**	**4**	**1.5**
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	**7**	**10**	**3**	**2.2**
SL-16-46				Includes	8	9	1	4.1
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	**12**	**15**	**3**	**2.9**
SL-16-46				Includes	13	15	2	3.3
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	**16**	**21**	**9**	**2.1**
SL-16-46				Includes	17	19	2	3
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	**22**	**23**	**1**	**2.4**
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	**25**	**28**	**3**	**2.4**

The Company confirms that 67% of the assay results (100 samples) from the drill core reported above the 0.5% Li_2O cut-off grade. The remaining 50 samples fell below the cut-off grade have not been reported in this announcement.

The significant potential of the Seymour Lake Project is highlighted by drill hole SL-16-45, which intersected almost 36 continuous metres of spodumene mineralisation with a weighted average lithium grade of **1.8% Li_2O** (refer to Table 2 below).

Table 2. *Overall length of the lithium mineralisation zones for drill holes SL-16-42, SL-16-43, SL-16-45 and SL-16-46, at Seymour Lake Lithium Project.*

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O%
SL-16-42	396965	5585125	47	90°	8	35.1	**27.1**	1.7
SL-16-43	396949	5585098	27	90°	1.5	16.7	**15.2**	1.9
SL-16-45	396949	5585132	57	45°	1.5	37	**35.5**	1.8
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	6	35.5	**29.5**	1.3

These assay results relating to the last four diamond drill holes from the six-hole program and including drill holes SL-16-42, SL-16-43, SL-16-45 and SL-16-46, verified the presence of various significant high-grade lithium mineralisation zones expressing at or close to surface at the Seymour Lake Project.

The cross-section (Figure 2 below) highlights the large outcropping zone of the pegmatite structure at the North Aubry prospect. The main pegmatite structure at the North Aubry prospect is hosted in a vertically stacked series of gently dipping pegmatite sills, has so far been confirmed as being at least 250m wide and 300m long, and remains open in two or more directions.

The assay results from drill holes SL-16-42 and SL-16-45 (highlighted in blue) in Figure 2, have helped to validate the previous historical drill results, which show substantial and continuous zones of high grade lithium mineralisation within the pegmatite structure.

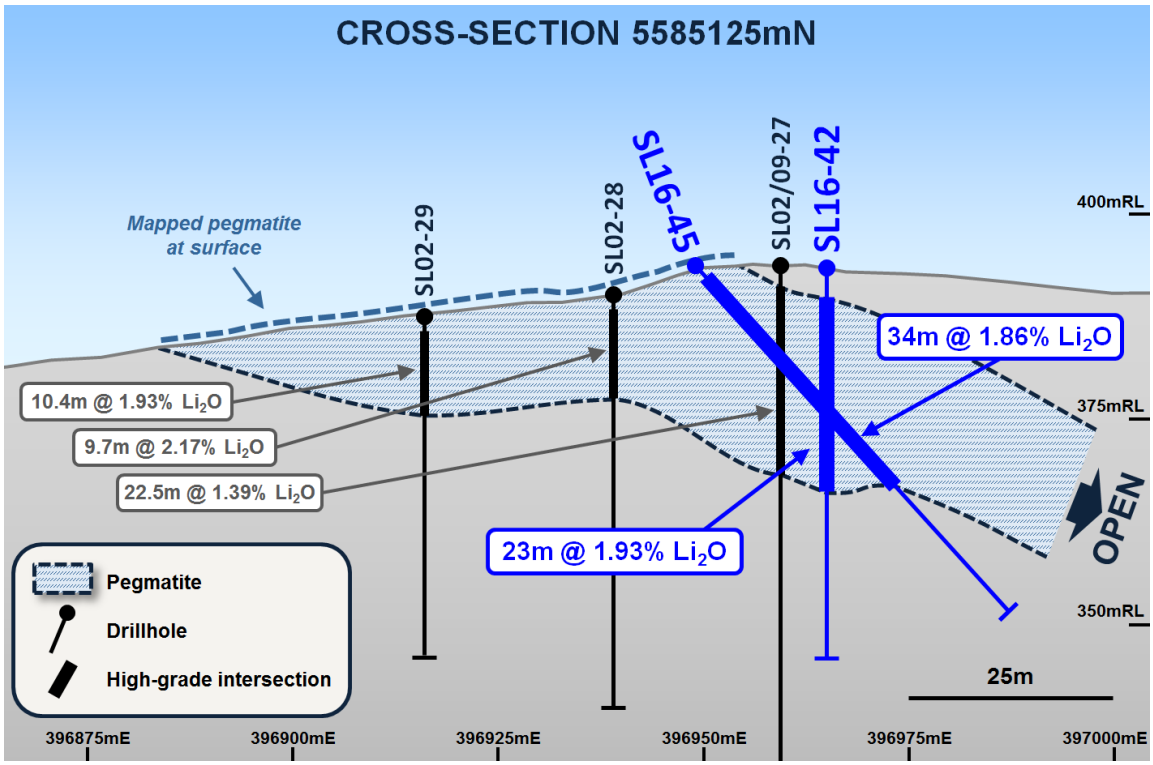

Figure 2. *Cross Section showing high grade lithium oxide intercepts on pegmatite structure at North Aubry. Highlighted in blue are the Ardiden due diligence drill holes SL-16-42 and SL-16-45. The remaining drill holes and results are from previous historical drilling programs.*

The results from the last four drill holes are encouraging when compared to other spodumene-lithium deposits from around the world, where average lithium grades of 1.1% to 1.3% Li_2O are considered to be economic and suitable to mine. Ardiden notes that the weighted average lithium grades in Table 2 above for each drill hole is equal to or well above this global level.

The Company also notes that a review of all 150 drill core samples taken from the six drill holes (which encountered a total of 147.2m of spodumene mineralisation) in the due diligence drill program at Seymour Lake – including all the samples that graded below the cut-off grade of 0.5% Li_2O – indicated that the weighted average grade was an impressive **1.46% Li_2O**.

FURTHER LITHIUM POTENTIAL

As a result of the due diligence review, Ardiden is pleased to confirm that at least five additional drill-ready targets have now been identified at the North and South Aubry prospects at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project (see Figure 3 below).

These drill targets have been identified by the Company after reviewing the current and historical drilling results, mapping and exploration reports, including an analysis of the historical soil and rock chip samples which defined a number untested anomalous zones in and around the North and South Aubry prospects.

The review has confirmed that only limited exploration has been undertaken at the project and the lithium-bearing pegmatite structures are yet to be fully defined and remain open in all directions at North and South Aubry prospects. **Ardiden has now identified five new drill-ready targets which will provide Ardiden with the opportunity to expand the known lithium mineralisation zones at the the North and South Aubry prospects**.

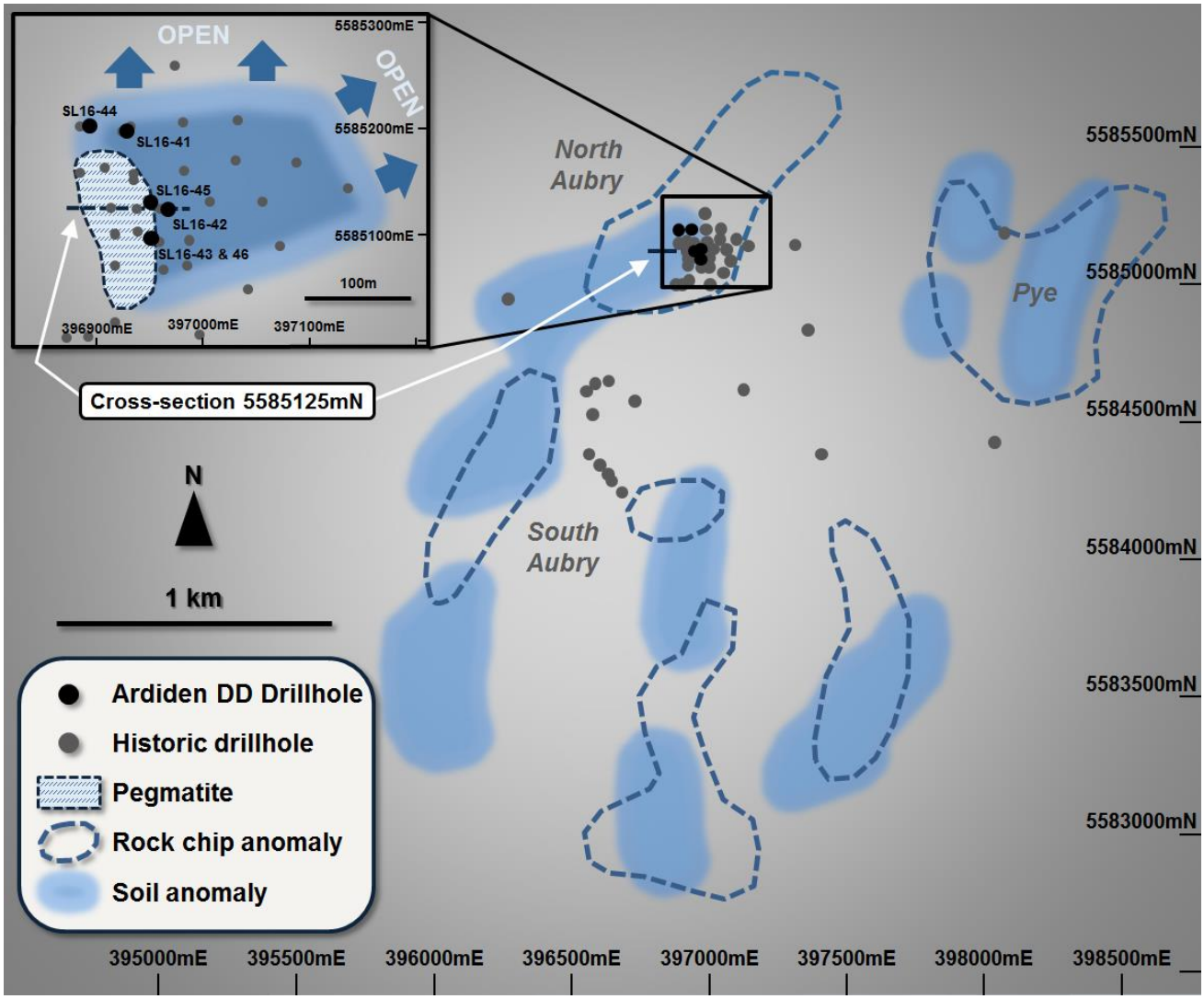

Figure 3. *Drill collar map for North and South Aubry prospects. Further drill targets identified at the Seymour Lake lithium project in the Rock Chip and Soil anomalous zones.*

Additionally, previous regional mapping at the project identified a further pegmatite structure (Pye), located approximately 1km due east of the North Aubry prospect, which has not been properly explored or drill tested. The Pye prospect provides a further significant opportunity for Ardiden to expand the known lithium high grade lithium mineralisation zones at the project.

The next phase of exploration for Ardiden at the Seymour Lake Project prior to undertaking further drilling is likely to include a further analysis of the current and historical data in conjunction with a detailed geological and structural mapping program, in order to develop a better understanding of the pegmatites and the influence of the surrounding structures.

CONCLUSION

The due diligence review in conjunction with the limited drilling program has helped Ardiden to recognize the further potential at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project to host a quality lithium deposit.

The identification of the additional pegmatite structure at Pye and the definition of five new drill-ready targets has provided Ardiden with the potential to substantially increase the known high-grade lithium mineralisation zones which have already been outlined at the North and South Aubry prospects.

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

-ENDS-

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About the Ardiden Ltd

The Seymour Lake Lithium Project (under option to acquire 100%) is located in Ontario, Canada. The project comprises 912 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 Root Lake Lithium Project (under option to acquire 100%) 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 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, low-cost gravity and flotation beneficiation techniques can result in graphite purity levels of up to 96.8% for jumbo flake and 96.8% for large flake. Testing using the proven caustic bake process was able to produce ultra-high purity (>99.95%) graphite. The graphite can also be processed into high value expandable graphite and produces a high quality graphene and graphene oxide.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration and drilling 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.

The information in this report that relates to exploration results on the Seymour Lake project is extracted from the reports entitled ASX Release "Seymour Lake Lithium Project: Exceptional Grades of up to 5.4% Lithium Oxide From Maiden Drill Program" created 5 May 2016, and is available to view on www.ardiden.com.au The reports were issued in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the JORC Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement

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.*	• Core was split using a hydraulic splitter along a plane perpendicular to the foliation within the host rock gneiss. • Bagging of the 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 at least 1 m past the Spodumene Pegmatite zone within the core, even if it is truncated by Mafic Volcanic a later intrusion. This is required in order to close off each zone for future resource modeling purposes. • Sampling continued through intervening barren rock (if less than 10m width) where multiple Spodumene Pegmatite zones were intersected. • Data from the 2002 drill program is referred to "as is" from the respective report, and no specific attempt was made to verify these earlier results (e.g. QAQC), although in several cases holes from the earlier program was fully or partially twinned by holes drilled in the 2009 program, with generally comparable results. • The 2010 43-101 compliant report relies heavily on the 2002 drilling results, reported by Morgan (2002), which were incorporated into the drill hole database and in part formed the foundation for the 2009 drilling campaign. • Although no internal company QAQC program was used at that time, visual inspection of the internal SGS-XRAL routine checks as listed on the assay sheets (e.g. duplicates and blanks), and knowledge of the analytical methods used (total flux fusions, with XRF or ICP analyses) indicates that the assay data are adequate to use reliably, at least on a first-pass basis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond wireline core drilling. • 2002 and 2009 drill core size is NQ , core diameter is 45.0 millimeters
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• The sample interval of core was measured and recorded along with a description and incorporated in the completed drill logs. • Core within the mineralised zone tended to be uniform and competent so loss was minimal and samples represent the true nature of the mineralisation
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.*	• Samples represent half the core width, and are logged in detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation at a later stage of exploration. • All drill holes are logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Core is split in half using a pressure hydraulic splitter with the remaining half retained in the core tray. • Mineralisation is massive and relatively uniform so assay samples closely represent the in situ material. • Samples were taken on an average of 1 meter intervals and were determined to be appropriate for the mineralised material being sampled
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Core samples were analysed by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada a SCC (Standards Council of Canada) accredited laboratory. • Core samples from 2002 drill program were analysed by XRAL Laboratories in Don Mills, Ontario Canada • Core samples from 2009 drill program were analysed by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada a SCC (Standards Council of Canada) accredited laboratory.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• The 2002 drill program did not include any specific company-implemented QAQC protocols although SGS-XRAL routinely used internal blanks, duplicates and standards, but the • Standards employed were not of ore grade, and so are of limited use in QAQC controls. In the 2009 drill program Linear Metals employed standard QA/QC protocols involving the submission of standards, duplicates and blanks within each batch of samples submitted to the lab.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Drill logs and sample information is documented and stored digitally in field laptop units and backed up at the Stares Contracting exploration office located in Thunder Bay, Ontario • Some holes were twinning historical reported holes to assist in the assessment of the project.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill holes were located with handheld WAAS enabled handheld GPS units (+/- 3m accuracy) set for recording UTM NAD27 Zone 16 projection coordinates. • In 2002 drill hole orientation was measured (azimuth and dip) using a Tropari instrument at the bottom of the hole • In 2009 down hole surveys were performed on all of the completed holes using a Flexit Multishot® survey tool, at 50 to 100m intervals.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Core samples of the mineralised zone were taken at approximately 1 meter intervals and deemed appropriate to represent the in situ nature of the mineralization. • Further drilling and sampling will be required to adequately establish the geologic and grade continuity for any Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill hole locations were designed to intercept the mineralised zone as close to true width as possible to avoid sampling bias. .

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples were bagged and tagged by contract personnel and transported directly to the accredited laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• The 2002 drill results were reviewed by Mat Rees the qualified person documenting the exploration results up to and including 2009 drilling and surface exploration work described in the 2010 43-101 compliant report.

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 licence 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
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.*	• The Seymour Lake area pegmatites have been classified as belonging to the Complex-type, Spodumene-subtype. Mineralization is dominated by spodumene (Li), with lesser beryl (Be), tantalite(Ta), and Rb-bearing potassium feldspar, hosted in a vertically stacked series of gently dipping pegmatite sills.

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*
		• Drill hole information including Easting and Northing of drill collars, elevation, dip and azimuth and down hole length and interception depth has been documented in Gemcom database format.
		• Database is presently in the process of being restored.
		• Property assessment reports for both the 2002 and 2009 drill programs are available on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources website.
		• Review to Table 2 in Appendix.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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 or near the 1 meter interval. • Weighted averaging calculations were used when sample intervals were not uniform. • 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').*	• 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.
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.*	• Maps and scaled sections were reviewed and partially included in the 43-101 compliant technical report on the Seymour Lake property.
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.*	• Comprehensive reporting of all exploration results was completed in the Technical Report on the Seymour Lake Property done by Linear Metals in 2010.
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.*	• Well documented in 43-101 compliant report by Linear Metals in 2010.
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.*	• Further drilling is planned to test the lateral extension and depth extension of the mineralised zones. • Further drilling of geochemical targets will be considered to try and confirm the source of selected Enzyme Leach soil survey anomalies.

Table 2. Drilling Logs for holes SL-16-41 to SL-16-46 at Seymour Lake Lithium Project

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Description
SL-16-41	396927	5585199	45	90°	0	6	6	Overburden
SL-16-41	396927	5585199	45	90°	6	12.4	6.4	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-41	396927	5585199	45	90°	12.4	42.4	**30**	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-41	396927	5585199	45	90°	42.4	45	2.6	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-42	396965	5585125	47	90°	0	8	8	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-42	396965	5585125	47	90°	8	35.1	**27.1**	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-42	396965	5585125	47	90°	35.1	47	11.9	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-43	396949	5585098	27	90°	0	1.5	1.5	Overburden
SL-16-43	396949	5585098	27	90°	1.5	16.7	**15.2**	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-43	396949	5585098	27	90°	16.7	27	10.3	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-44	396892	5585203	66	45°	0	6	6	Overburden
SL-16-44	396892	5585203	66	45°	6	31.1	25.1	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-44	396892	5585203	66	45°	31.1	41	**9.9**	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-44	396892	5585203	66	45°	41	66	25	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-45	396949	5585132	57	45°	0	1.5	1.5	Overburden
SL-16-45	396949	5585132	57	45°	1.5	37	**35.5**	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-45	396949	5585132	57	45°	36	57	21	Mafic Volcanic
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	0	6	6	Overburden
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	6	35.5	**29.5**	Spodumene Pegmatite
SL-16-46	396949	5585098	39	45°	35.5	39	3.5	Mafic Volcanic