GRADES OF UP TO 3.8% LITHIUM OXIDE FROM MAIDEN DRILL PROGRAM AT ROOT LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT, CANADA

Initial assays including outstanding thick intercept of 70m grading 1.7% Li_2O confirm project's significant potential

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HIGHLIGHTS

- **Outstanding grades of up to 3.8% lithium oxide (Li_2O) returned from analysis of 151 core samples from the recent diamond drilling program at the Root Lake Lithium Project in Ontario, Canada (under option).**
- **Significant grades of Li_2O returned in all samples with an overall average lithium grade at 1.3% Li_2O.**
- **60% of all drill samples returned lithium grades above 1.0% Li_2O (average grade 1.8% Li_2O) while 38% of samples returned grades of more than 1.5% Li_2O (average grade of 2.2% Li_2O).**
- **Hole RL-16-06 intersected 70 metres of continuous Li_2O mineralisation with an average grade of 1.7% Li_2O including:**
  - *15m at 1.7% Li_2O from 7m down-hole, including 6m at 2.2% Li_2O 1m at 2.7% Li_2O and 1m at 3.8% Li_2O;*
  - *9m at 2.0% Li_2O from 24m down-hole, including 3m at 2.3% Li_2O and 1m at 2.5% Li_2O;*
  - *7m at 2.3% Li_2O from 34m down-hole, including 4m at 3.1% Li_2O and 1m at 3.6% Li_2O.*
- **Due diligence review confirms that the mineralisation is open in multiple directions at the McCombe and Root Lake prospects.**
- **Further metallurgical testing to be undertaken with the new assay results expected to assist Ardiden to finalise its due diligence assessment of the Root Lake Lithium Project.**

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to advise that it has received highly encouraging initial assay results from the recently completed due diligence diamond drilling program at the **Root Lake Lithium Project** in Ontario, Canada (under option).

ROOT LAKE LITHIUM PROJECT

As announced on 25 May 2016, the recently completed due diligence drilling program has confirmed the high potential of the Root Lake Project to host a quality lithium deposit.

Although limited drilling was undertaken on the project, the newly received assay results have further increased the Company's confidence in the historical drill data and the overall prospectivity of the Root Lake Project.

The assay results included **several thick intercepts of spodumene-lithium mineralisation** with all 151 drill core samples from the program returning various grades of lithium, including an exceptional grade of **3.8% lithium oxide** (Li_2O).

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

Logging and sampling of all eight diamond drill holes **confirmed the strong presence of spodumene**. In addition, the assay results have confirmed the original visual logging of the drill core, with **60%** of all 151 drill core samples returning assay results greater than **1.0% Li_2O** (averaging 1.8% Li_2O) and 38% of samples returning lithium grades above **1.5% Li_2O** (averaging 2.2% Li_2O).

Table 1 below highlights the various intervals of the drill holes which contained lithium mineralisation that reported above the cut-off grade of 1.0% Li_2O and is expressed as the average grade for each drilled interval.

Table 1. *Average grade results for drill holes RL-16-01, RL-16-01A, RL-16-02, RL-16-03, RL-16-04, RL-16-05, RL-16-06 and RL-16-07 at Root Lake Lithium Project, using a cut-off grade of 1.0% Li_2O.*

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O% 1.0% Cut-off
RL-16-01	590794	5643600	30	-45	27.3	30	2.7	1.3
RL-16-01A	590792	5643600	75	-45	26.2	33.2	7	1.5

RL-16-02	590790	5643615	26.5	-73.8	13	15	2	1.6
RL-16-02	590790	5643615	26.5	-73.8	16	20	4	1.8
				includes	17	19	2	2.2
RL-16-03	590725	5643582	72	-46.3	52.5	57.5	5	1.6
RL-16-04	590726	5643623	41	-46	20	22	2	1.3
RL-16-04	590726	5643623	41	-46	26	30	4	2.0
RL-16-05	590853	5643552	80	-46	69.4	72.4	3	1.7
RL-16-05	590853	5643552	80	-46	74.4	75.4	1	1.4
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	4	6	2	1.3
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	7	22	15	1.8
				includes	7	13	6	2.2
				includes	8	9	1	3.8
				includes	12	13	1	2.7
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	24	33	9	2.0
				includes	26	29	3	2.3
				includes	26	27	1	2.5
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	34	41	7	2.4
				includes	36	40	4	3.1
				includes	36	37	1	3.6
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	42	44	2	1.1
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	45	52	7	2.5
				includes	46	52	6	2.7
				includes	46	49	3	3.3
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	53	56	3	2.7
				includes	53	54	1	3.2
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	58	62	4	2.0
				includes	59	61	2	2.3
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	64	71	7	1.7
				includes	65	70	5	2.0
RL-16-07	590848	5643594	54	-46	27	28	1	1.3
RL-16-07	590848	5643594	54	-46	42	45	3	1.7

The Company confirms that 60% of the assay results (151 samples) from the drill core reported above the 1.0% Li_2O cut-off grade. The remaining 51 samples fell below the cut-off grade and have not been reported in this announcement.

The significant potential of the Root Lake Project is highlighted by drill hole RL-16-06, which intersected 70 continuous metres of spodumene mineralisation with an average lithium grade of **1.7% Li_2O** (refer to Table 2 below). Importantly, this hole verifies the down-dip extension of the lithium mineralisation zones of the historical resource at the McCombe pegmatite.

Table 2. *Overall length and average grade of the lithium mineralisation zones for drill holes RL-16-01, RL-16-01A, RL-16-02, RL-16-03, RL-16-04, RL-16-05, RL-16-06 and RL-16-07 at Root Lake Lithium Project*

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Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Li_2O%
RL-16-01	590794	5643600	30	-45	25.3	30	4.7	0.99
RL-16-01A	590792	5643600	75	-45	24.2	35.9	11.7	1.0
RL-16-02	590790	5643615	26.5	-73.8	9	22.4	13.4	1.0
RL-16-03	590725	5643582	72	-46.3	51.5	62.5	11	1.1
RL-16-04	590726	5643623	41	-46	17	33	16	0.94
RL-16-05	590853	5643552	80	-46	67.4	77	9.6	0.86
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-59	4	74	70	1.7
RL-16-07	590848	5643594	54	-46	27	47	20	0.62

The assay results from the maiden drill program have verified the presence of various significant zones of high-grade lithium mineralisation located at or close to surface at the McCombe pegmatite, validating historical reports that the Root Lake Project has the potential to host multiple high-grade spodumene structures.

The cross-section (Figure 2 below) highlights the large outcropping zone of the pegmatite structure at the McCombe pegmatite. The assay results from drill holes RL-16-06, RL-16-04 and RL-16-03 (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 structures.

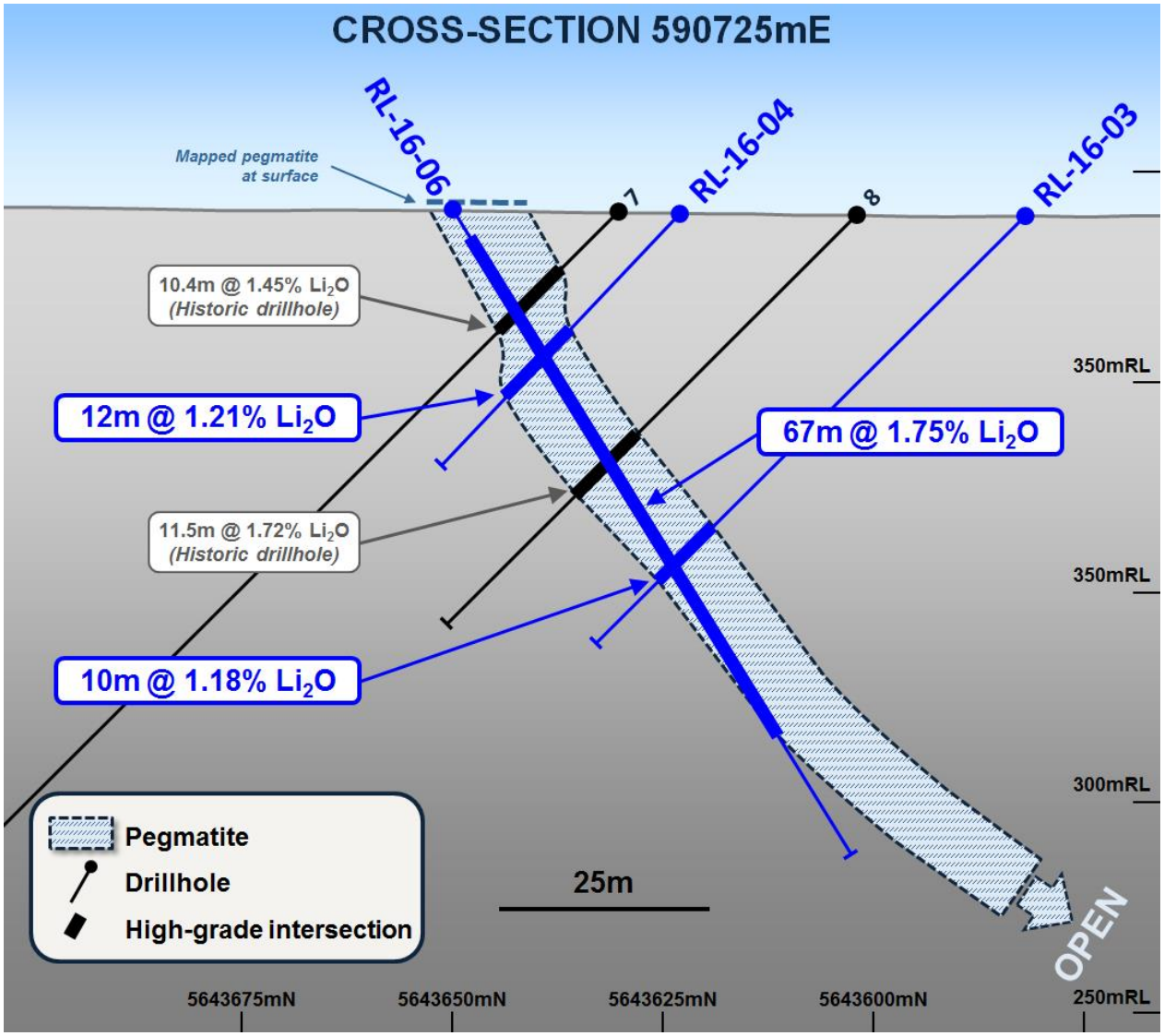

Figure 2. *Cross-Section 590725mE shows the high grade lithium oxide intercepts on the pegmatite structure at McCombe prospect (Looking East). Highlighted in blue are the Ardiden due diligence drill holes RL-16-06, RL-16-04 and RL-16-03. The remaining drill holes and results are from previous historical drilling programs*

These assay results from the McCombe pegmatite are very 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 a review of all 151 drill core samples taken from the eight drill holes completed as part of the due diligence drill program at Root Lake – including all of the samples that were below the cut-off grade of 1.0% Li_2O – indicated that the average grade was an impressive **1.3% Li_2O**.

FURTHER LITHIUM POTENTIAL

The assay results from the limited maiden drill program have validated historic results and confirmed the potential for the Root Lake Project to host multiple high quality spodumene structures.

Considerable historical exploration for lithium was undertaken in 1956 at the McCombe pegmatite, which is located on two dikes and has been traced on surface for a strike length of approximately 550m.

Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. completed a diamond drilling programme on the Root Lake property in 1956, consisting of 55 drill holes for 10,442m. Capital Lithium Mines Ltd. outlined a 2,333,752 tonne deposit (NB: Not JORC or NI 43-101 compliant) at the McCombe pegmatite grading 1.3% Li_2O. This non-compliant deposit covers less than 5% of the Project area.

The McCombe pegmatite structure is hosted in a vertically stacked series of dipping pegmatite sills. The best exposed part of these pegmatite dikes, situated toward the west end, has been mapped historically. Dike 1 is the largest and is intermittently exposed for a strike length of 176m and maximum width of 15m. Dike 2 is lens-shaped in plan and measures 19m by 87m (Figure 3).

As a result of the due diligence review, Ardiden is pleased to confirm that multiple drill-ready targets have now been identified on the McCombe and Root Lake pegmatite structures at the Root Lake Lithium Project (see Figures 3 and 4 below) which have the potential to significantly expand the known zones of lithium mineralisation.

These drill targets have been identified by the Company after reviewing the current and historical drilling results, mapping, exploration and resource reports which defined a number untested anomalous zones in and around both known lithium occurrences, including the McCombe pegmatite (known strike length of 550m) and the Root Lake pegmatite (known strike length of 1,200m).

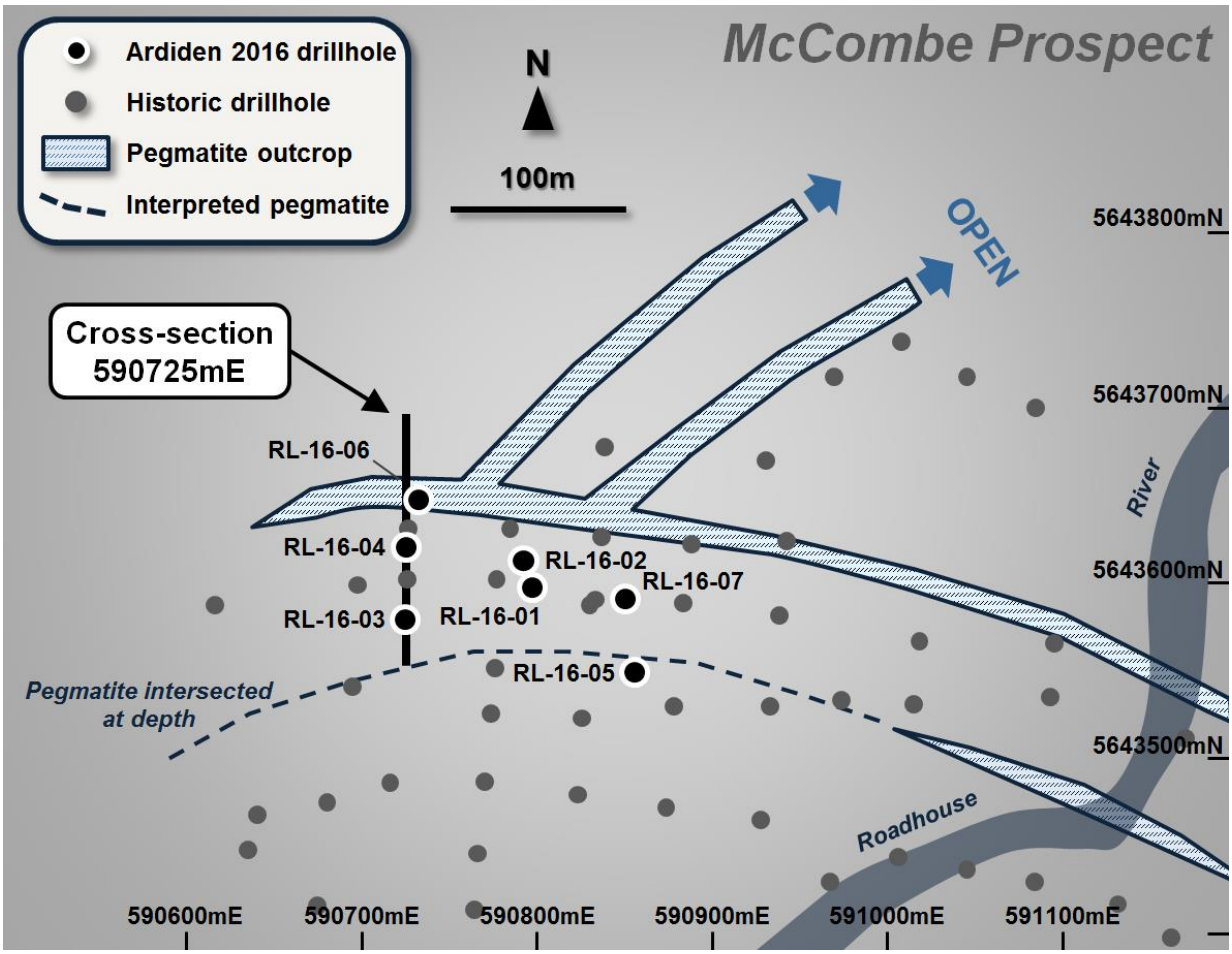

Figure 3. Drill collar map for the historic and current drilling completed at the McCombe pegmatite. Also highlighted are the outcropping pegmatites structures and potential extensions of the mineralisation zones

The review has confirmed that the majority of the exploration has previously been focused on the McCombe prospect and only limited and incomplete exploration has been undertaken across the rest of the project area, including the Root Lake prospect.

The review has highlighted that the lithium-bearing pegmatite structures at the McCombe and Root Lake prospects, and elsewhere on the project, are yet to be fully defined and remain open in multiple directions.

Ardiden has now identified multiple new drill-ready targets areas along both the McCombe and Root Lake prospects which will provide Ardiden with the opportunity to expand the known zones of lithium mineralization at these locations.

Figure 4 below shows a more regional view of the McCombe Root Lake prospects on the project, including the McCombe and Root Lake pegmatites and highlighting the various outcropping pegmatites structures, current and historical trenches and drilling, and the potential extensions of the lithium mineralisation zones.

The Root Lake prospect is encouraging with a known strike length of 1,200m which remains open both to the east and west. The historical drilling completed in 1956 confirmed and intersected a pegmatite structure at depth (~25-30m below surface), verifying the presence of spodumene with grades of up to 2.62% Li_2O being reported.

In 2009/2010, Golden Dory completed a trenching and sampling program on the outcropping zones of the pegmatite structure, which is located approximately 75m to 100m north of the historical drilling locations. Golden Dory reported grades of up 4.43% Li_2O being obtained from those trench samples.

These historical high grade intersection of Li_2O at the Root Lake prospect are consistent with the high grades identified at the McCombe prospect and provide Ardiden with greater confidence in the project to host multiple high grade spodumene structures.

The Company will now undertake an exploration program to confirm if the pegmatite intersected at the Root Lake prospect in the historical drilling is in fact the same pegmatite structure that is outcropping to the north and was tested by Golden Dory.

The next phase of exploration for Ardiden at the Root 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 and to obtain a better understanding of the relationship and potential connection between the McCombe and Root Lake pegmatites.

Should a relationship and connection between the McCombe and Root Lake pegmatites be confirmed during this next phase of exploration, **Ardiden will again have further opportunities to dramatically expand the known lithium mineralisation zones** at the Project.

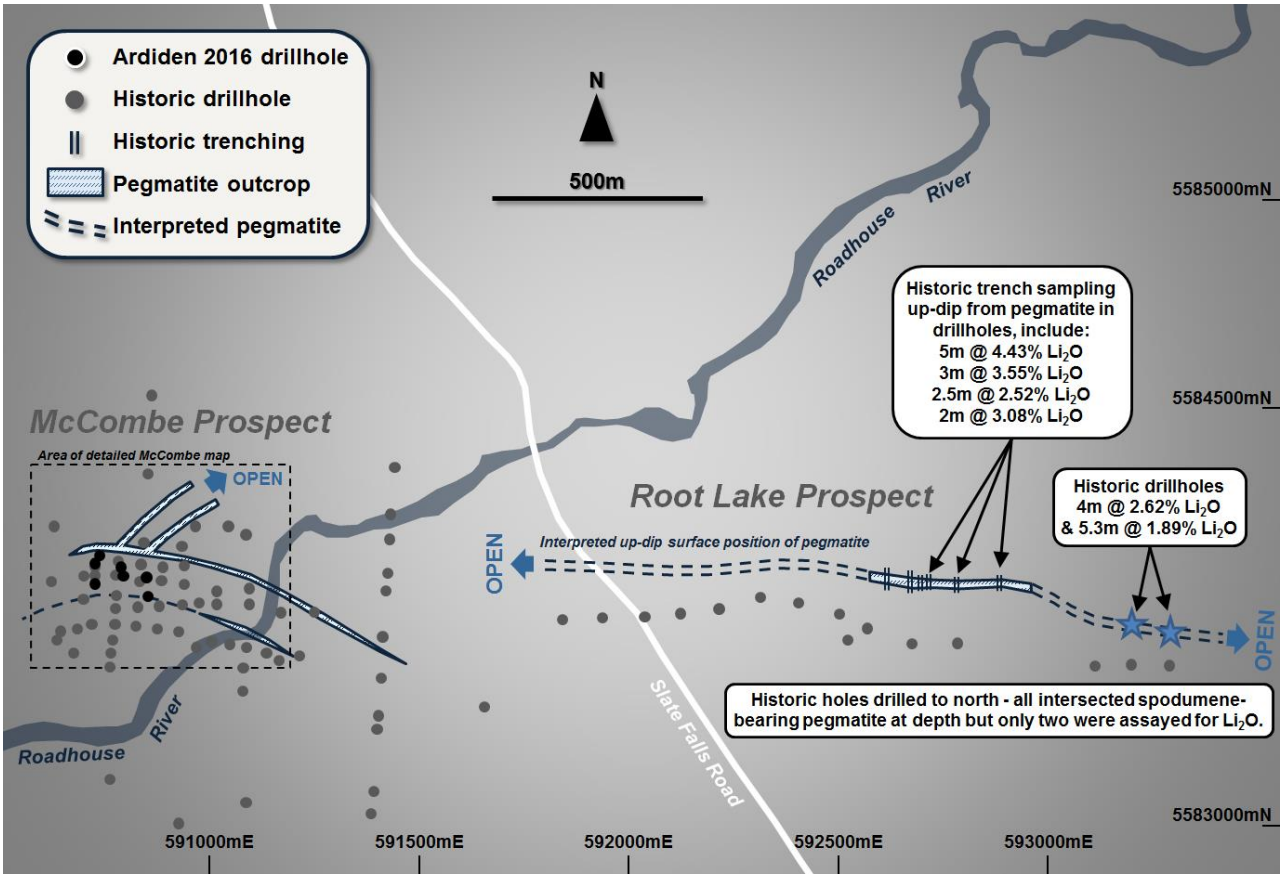

Figure 4. Overall map showing the location of the McCombe and Root Lake pegmatites on the Root Lake lithium project. Highlighted are the outcropping pegmatites structures, current and historic trenches and drilling and the potential extensions of the mineralisation zones.

CONCLUSION

The due diligence review in conjunction with the recently completed limited maiden drilling program has helped Ardiden to confirm the potential of the Root Lake Lithium Project.

Ardiden considers the early intersection of significant zones of spodumene-pegmatite mineralisation close to surface at Root Lake to be very positive outcome of the drilling program, while the identification of additional and extensions of the pegmatites structures reaffirms the high potential of this project area to host a JORC Compliant lithium resource.

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 Root 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 Root Lake project is extracted from the reports entitled ASX Release "Ardiden Intersects Thick Zones of Pegmatite in Maiden Drilling at Root Lake Lithium Project, Canada" created 25 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. Drilling Logs for holes RL-16-01 to RL-16-07 at Root Lake Lithium project.

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Description
RL-16-01	590794	5643600	30	-45	0	5	5	Overburden
RL-16-01			30		5	26.3	21.3	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-01			30		26.3	30	**3.7**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-01			30		30			**Hole Abandoned due to intersection of old drill rod**
RL-16-01A	590792	5643600	75	-45	0	5	5	Overburden
RL-16-01A			75		5	25.2	20.2	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-01A			75		25.2	33.9	**8.7**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-01A			75		33.9	75	41.1	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-02	590790	5643615	26.5	-75	0	6	6	Overburden
RL-16-02			26.5		6	10.5	4.5	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-02			26.5		10.5	24	**13.5**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-02			26.5		24	26.5	2	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-03	590725	5643582	72	-45	0	6	6	Overburden
RL-16-03			72		6	52.5	46.5	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-03			72		52.5	61.5	**9**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-03			72		61.5	72	10.5	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-04	590726	5643623	40	-45	0	2	2	Overburden
RL-16-04			40		2	18	16	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-04			40		18	32	**14**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-04			40		32	40	8	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-05	590853	5643552	80	-45	0	6	6	Overburden
RL-16-05			80		6	68.4	62.4	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-05			80		68.4	76.1	**7.7**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-05			80		76.1	80	3.9	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-06	590734	5643650	90	-60	0	3	3	Overburden
RL-16-06			90		3	71.8	**68.8**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-06			90		71.8	90	18.2	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-07	590848	5643594	54	-45	0	28	28	Mafic Volcanic

RL-16-07			54		28	35.3	**7.3**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-07			54		35.3	41	5.7	Mafic Volcanic
RL-16-07			54		41	46.1	**5.1**	Spodumene Pegmatite
RL-16-07			54		46.1	54	7.9	Mafic Volcanic

Table 2: Root Lake Lithium Project

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 • Drill core information is based on historic reports from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines assessment records. • Core sampling was assumed to be done with mechanical core splitter and remaining half of sample was placed back in core tray. • Data from the 1956 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 the current Ardiden drill program at the McCombe pegmatite, with generally comparable results. • 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.
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).*	• Current Ardiden drilling program used Diamond wireline core drilling • Historic Diamond core drilling. • No core orientation procedures indicated in historic results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 • Historic drill logs are available but no description of drill program is available and was not required at the time of reporting.
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. • Historic samples represent half the core width, and were logged in insufficient detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation.
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 • Historic information is not available to elaborate on these points.
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*	• Core samples were analysed by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario Canada a SCC (Standards Council of Canada) accredited laboratory. • Historic assay standards were appropriate for the time of sampling in 1956 but cannot be comparable to assay techniques that may be available today. • A magnetometer and resistivity survey was completed over the property but the relationship between mineralisation and geophysical anomalies was not described in the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	
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. • No verification of significant intersections by independent personnel or data entry procedures is indicated in the historic reports.
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. • Historic reports show location and placement of holes was based on cut grid lines using imperial measurements and are not tied to earth coordinates. • Drill dip was measured using acid tube method but corrected azimuth was not available.
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. • No information available to accurately establish geological or grade continuity on historic reports. • New 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. • Not documented in historic reports.

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. • Not documented in historic reports.
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 license to operate in the area.*	• All claims are in good standing and are 100% owned by Landore Resources the vendor of the property. Further exploration permit application is in progress. • This announcement refers to current and future exploration activities on Claim number 4283915 and Patent numbers KRL36778, KRL36779, KRL36780, KRL36781, KRL36782, KRL36783, KRL36784, KRL36785 and KRL36786.
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.*	• Root Lake and McCombe area pegmatites have been classified as belonging to the Complex-type, Spodumene-subtype. Mineralization is dominated by spodumene (Li), with lesser tantalite(Ta) hosted in a series of steeply dipping pegmatite dykes.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
		• 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
		• Historic drill hole information including Easting and Northing (imperial grid) of drill collars, elevation, dip and azimuth and down hole length has been documented in scanned to pdf files.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• Property assessment report for 2009 trench sampling program to verify historic data is available on the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources website for the Root Lake pegmatite.
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 • Documentation is incomplete from the historic records to comment on these points.
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 steep dipping and drill holes were drilled vertically and angled so that mineralised drill intercepts represented close to true widths minimizing any bias in reporting of results. • Downhole information is available but true width of mineralisation can not be verified from historic records.
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 are created in accordance with JORC 2012 requirements. • Historic maps and scaled sections are available but incomplete and not all drill sampling is available.
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. • • Comprehensive reporting of all historic exploration results was completed in the Technical Report on the Root Lake Property done by Landore 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.*	• Historic exploration resource report by Capital Lithium Mines Ltd discovered the McCombe pegmatite in 1955 with 11 diamond drill holes and defined a resource of 2.3 million tonnes of 1.3% Li2O.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Diamond drilling and twinning of holes is to verify historic information.