17 August 2022

NEW ASSAYS REPORT EXCITING WIDE & HIGH-GRADE GOLD INTERCEPTS

Highlights:

- ✓ **All 12 diamond drill holes hit significant near surface gold intercepts, supporting Ardiden's gold mineralisation targeting strategy.**
- ✓ **Three distinct sets of gold mineralisation events are becoming evident, with gold intercept widths ranging up to 30m wide.**
- ✓ **Remaining 28 drillholes still pending results, to be released over the coming weeks.**
- ✓ **Additional, largely untested, iron formation units identified parallel to the Golden Patricia formation now providing new targets along a 40km strike length.**
- ✓ **Drill results from the recent Western Hub campaign confirm continuity of geological modelling with assay results including:**

Dorothy Prospect:

- ✓ **DR22-01 30.65m @1.57g/t Au** from 31.85m including **5.0m @ 4.69 g/t Au** from 57.0m
- ✓ **DR22-02 17.8m @ 1.46 g/t Au** from 70.0m including **2.0m @ 3.52g/t Au** from 77.0m

Tonsil Prospect:

- ✓ **DD22-06 1.0m @ 3.37 g/t Au** from 86.0m

Esker Prospect:

- ✓ **WP22-02A 0.5m @ 15.2 g/t Au** from 59.5m

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) ("**Ardiden**" or "**the Company**") is pleased to announce the next set of gold assay results from its recent Western Hub drill programme at its Pickle Lake Gold Project. Ardiden's district-scale 1,088km^2 gold landholding is located east of Red Lake in the well-endowed Uchi Geological sub-province of north-western Ontario, Canada.

Ardiden MD & CEO Rob Longley said:

"It's really encouraging to see the assay results and geological structures start to align with our predictive modelling. Now that we are seeing a pattern unfolding and we begin to understand the geology and mineralisation drivers, we grow more confident about the future at Pickle Lake. We have also worked hard to gain further exploration work permits across the 100km wide project and will report on these and our 100% ownership, as they are realised"

Results from recent drilling at the Western Hub are adjacent to the following historical drill results*, located within the same area, including:

- **Dorothy Prospect**
  - **20.65m @ 3.6 g/t Au** from 96.85m (DOR88-025)
  - **8.63m @ 5.5 g/t Au** from 55.82m (DOR88-028)
  - **0.50m @ 472.8 g/t Au** from 184.10m (DOR90-043)
  - **7.12m @ 3.6 g/t Au** from 113.06m (DOR88-032)
- **Tonsil Prospect**
  - **0.44m @ 153.5 g/t Au** from 111.40m (DOR07-005)
- **Esker Prospect**
  - **5.35m @ 3.1 g/t Au** from 80.65m (ME86-006)
  - **12.03m @ 3.2 g/t Au** from 29.90m (ME88-008)
- **Dobie Prospect**
  - **4.00m @ 5.3 g/t Au** from 108.00m (DOB09-010)
  - **3.20m @ 8.8 g/t Au** from 130.00m (MD88-049)
  - **12.40m @ 2.4 g/t Au** from 67.00m (DOB09-014)

** Historical results reported by Ardiden Limited, refer to ASX Announcement 18 February 2020.*

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"The results thus far support the excitement our exploration team has in this vastly underexplored, yet highly prospective terrane. We will continue to interpret the results and assess the geology and structures as we plan our next drilling phase. While timing to get results from drill bit to market has been disappointing we are pursuing several options to accelerate assay delivery in a very competitive laboratory market in Thunder Bay".

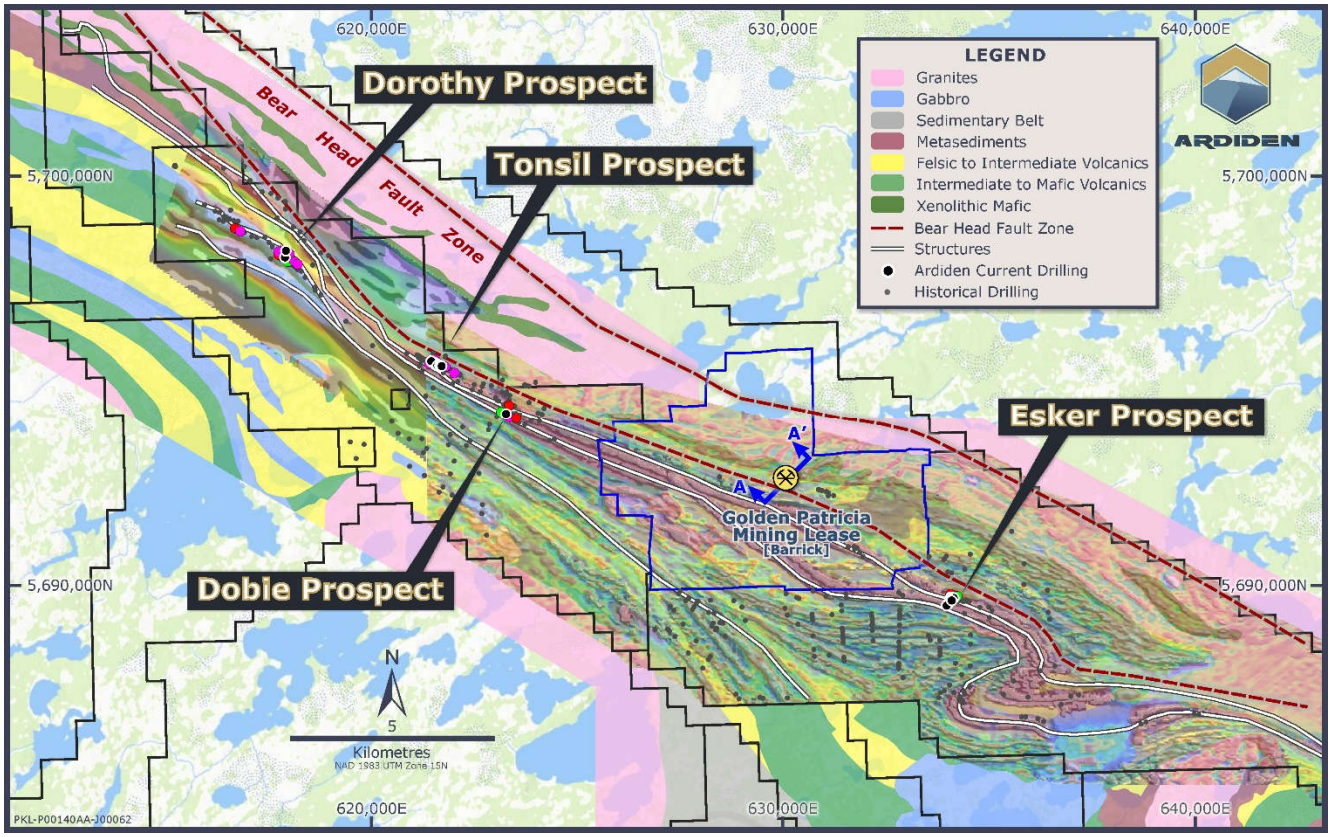

Figure 1-Drilling Locations along the Western Hub – (Cross-section line A—A' through Golden Patricia Mine shown on Figure 6)

A total of 5,939m of diamond drilling has been completed at four brownfield gold prospects at Pickle Lake along a 20km strike length of gold mineralisation, either side of the historic Golden Patricia Gold mine. The prospect locations along the Western Hub are shown above in Figure 1.

Results from an additional 12 holes have been received and are reported within this release from the Dorothy, Tonsil and Esker Prospects. Results have not yet been received for recent drilling at Dobie.

Results from an additional 28 holes in total along the Western Hub, are still to be received.

Significantly, at least two additional iron formation units have been identified parallel to the main Golden Patricia unit, providing large step out targets from the main iron unit that hosted the **619,796oz @ 15.2g/t Au** production output from the historic Golden Patricia Mine.

Figure 2 - Ardiden Management at the Golden Patricia Shaft historical location (left) and decline entrance (right)

How Ardiden's new results compare with historical drilling at the Western Hub:

On 18 February 2020, Ardiden released a list of historical results along the Western Hub at Pickle Lake. This was based on a desktop review of historical reports and data capture of reliable data sets from past drilling and reporting from the region.

The latest drill programme undertaken at the Western Hub by Ardiden indicates strong support for the historical assay results shown below and the recognition for possibly three distinct gold mineralisation populations;

1. **Narrow, high grade nuggety gold intercepts of up to 472.8g/t Au:**
   - DOR-90-043 0.50m @ **472.8 g/t** Au from 184.10m (Dorothy)
   - DOR-07-005 0.44m @ **153.5 g/t** Au from 111.40m (Tonsil)
   - MD-90-119 0.32m @ **26.4 g/t** Au from 60.34m (Tonsil)
   - MD-90-113 0.40m @ **17.5 g/t** Au from 54.12m (Tonsil)
   - DOR-88-034 1.50m @ **13.7 g/t** Au from 43.32m (Dorothy)

2. **Medium width gold intercepts:**
   - DOB-09-012 6.60m @ 2.6 g/t Au from 38.80m (Dobie)
   - ME-86-006 5.35m @ 3.1 g/t Au from 80.65m (Esker)
   - DOR-88-026 4.75m @ 3.2 g/t Au from 34.50m (Dorothy)
   - DOB-09-013 4.00m @ 2.8 g/t Au from 63.60m (Dobie)
   - DOB-09-010 4.00m @ 5.3 g/t Au from 108.00m (Dobie)
   - DOB-09-013 3.70m @ 4.1 g/t Au from 46.20m (Dobie)
   - DOB-09-010 3.50m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 92.70m (Dobie)
   - MD-88-049 3.20m @ 8.8 g/t Au from 130.00m (Dobie)

3. **Lower grade, but wide gold intercepts:**
   - DOR-88-025 **20.65m** @ 3.6 g/t Au from 96.85m (Dorothy)
   - DOB-09-014 **12.40m** @ 2.4 g/t Au from 67.00m (Dobie)
   - ME-88-008 **12.03m** @ 3.2 g/t Au from 29.90m (Esker)
   - DOB-09-014 **8.50m** @ 2.4 g/t Au from 125.50m (Dobie)
   - DOR-88-028 **8.63m** @ 5.5 g/t Au from 55.82m (Dorothy)
   - DOB-16-017 **7.90m** @ 2.1 g/t Au from 73.10m (Dobie)
   - DOR-88-026 **7.75m** @ 3.1 g/t Au from 19.00m (Dorothy)
   - DOR-88-032 **7.12m** @ 3.6 g/t Au from 113.06m (Dorothy)

Recent high-grade results by Ardiden along the Western Hub, so far fall mainly within the first group:

- WP22-03[1] 0.4m @ **148.0 g/t Au** from 70.29m (Esker)
- DD22-04[1] 0.3m @ **33.6g/t Au** from 117.5m (Tonsil)
- DD22-03[1] 0.7m @ **9.45g/t Au** from 107.5m (Tonsil)
- WP22-02A[2] 0.5m @ **15.2g/t Au** from 59.5m (Esker)

With two recent wide intercepts at the Dorothy Prospect, falling into the third category :

- DR22-01[2] **30.65m** @ 1.57 g/t Au from 31.85m (Dorothy)
- DR22-02[2] **17.80m** @ 1.46 g/t Au from 70.0m (Dorothy)

Assays are currently pending on the remaining 28 holes from the recent drill campaign.

1. Refer to ASX Announcement 14 June 2022.

2. Results subject to this announcement

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Next Steps:

The company anticipates finalising the remaining assays, which are currently pending, within the September quarter.

Once the remaining 28 assays have been received and analysed, the team will finalise a robust geological model which will further assist with the next phase of drilling via an updated understanding of the mineralisation styles along the Western Hub.

Exploration is expected to continue along the entire Western Hub upon the finalisation of the work described above.

At the Esker Prospect, drilling so far has only been undertaken on the first of four targeted areas immediately south-east of Barricks Golden Patricia Mine (Figure 3).

Each of the remaining three target areas at Esker, identified by detail geophysical and structural modelling, represent a 2km prospective strike length each, underpinning the size and potential within the landholding.

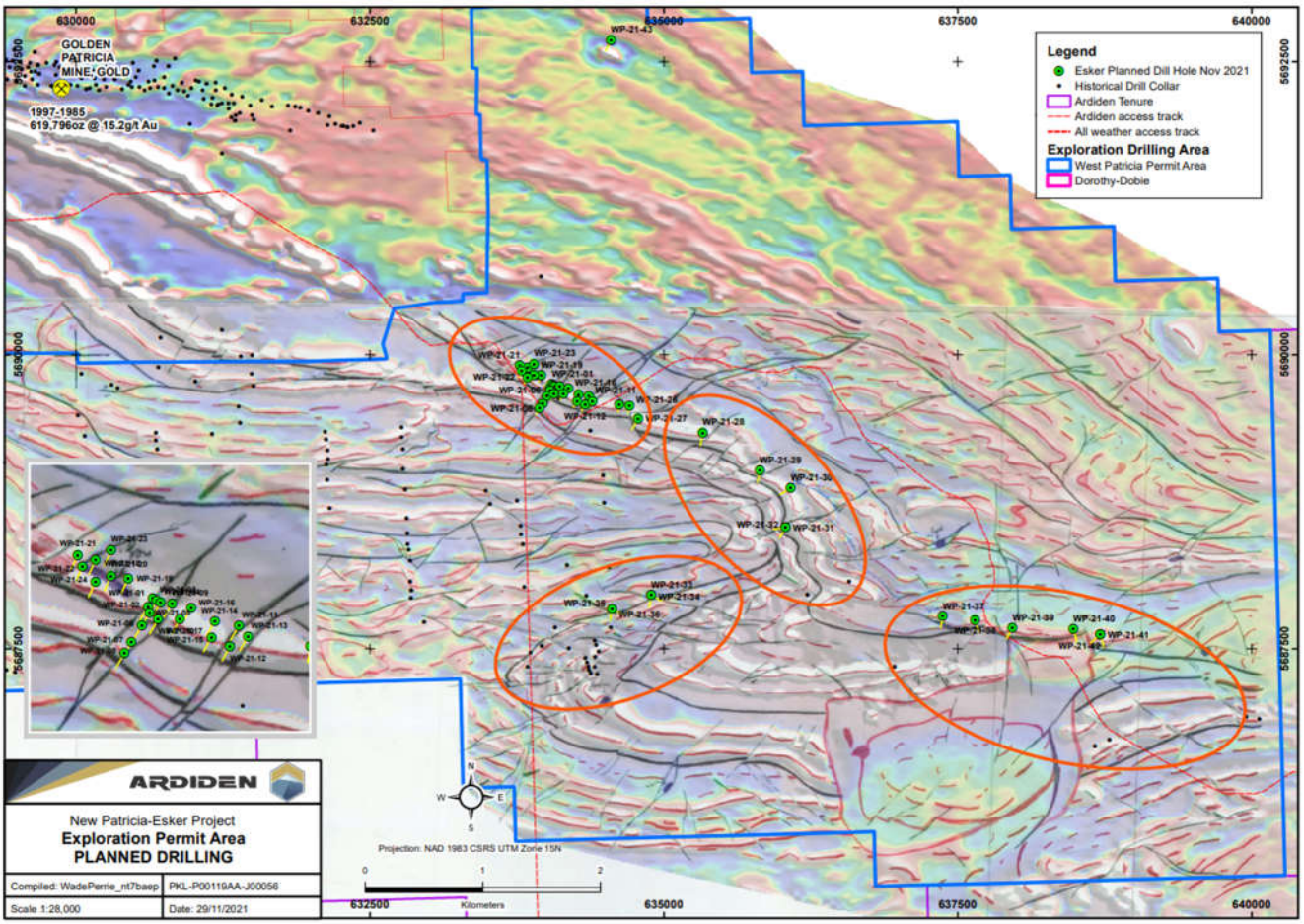

Figure 3: Four Key Target Areas at Ardiden's Esker Prospect, immediately south-east of the Golden Patricia Mine

Geological Assessment

Drilling at four of Ardiden's gold prospects along the Western Hub at Pickle Lake, underscores the expansive upside to the remaining 20 prospects held by the Company. Drill results support Ardiden's current geological model while enhancing our knowledge and confidence as we work to unlock the full gold potential at the Western Hub.

Commenting on the technical assessment of the geological modelling, Ardiden's Exploration Manager, Haydn Daxter said:

"We are very excited to review these results that potentially highlight three types of shallow mineralisation styles across the Western Hub; we have nuggety high grade gold over short intervals with up to 472g/t gold, moderate 4m to 8m intervals running at 3g/t to 8g/t Au, and wide intervals such as 20.65m at 3.6g/t Au and 30.65m @ 1.57g/t Au at Dorothy.

Importantly, recent drilling has reinforced a long list of exciting historical assay results along the Western Hub. The gold hits in all 12 drill holes provide a clearer understanding of mineralisation controls from geophysics, structural interpretations and oriented drill core. These results are in addition to the three initial holes reported in June which included a 148.0g/t Au intercept over 0.5m at Esker.

We have another 28 holes pending assays which have the potential to provide further geological support for the tenement package. We will progressively report these assay sets over the coming weeks as we add to our geological understanding of the mineralisation controls".

Ardiden conducted a series of structural and lithological desktop studies in 2021 with Southern Geoscience Consultants and renowned structural geologist Leigh Rankin to gain an understanding of the company's "Belt Scale" Pickle Lake Gold Project. The work was centred on a technical assessment from the historical drilling, recent geophysical data obtained from a low-level, high-resolution ground magnetic survey and reprocessed historical government surveys. This generated a series of targets and a hypothesized lithological and structural interpretation of the Western Hub.

Early exploration drilling was planned from the interpretation to target the structural-lithological interpretation against the historical drilling dating back to the early 1970's. Initial drilling assays and the ongoing technical review of both the lithological sequences and structural events has confirmed continuity of the Golden Patricia style mineralisation at both the Esker and Tonsil Prospects. Both prospects display a proximal location to the Bear Head Fault Zone (BHFZ) with drilling conducted on the primary structure that displays a steeply dipping system consistent with narrow high-grade vein mineralisation. Recent drilling and historical high-grade intercepts have also coincided with the proximal location to the secondary shearing structures "Tension Gash", running NNW in Dorothy, Dobie and Tonsil before developing a NE to ENE trend at Esker.

Drilling at the Dobie and Dorothy Prospects was planned to target the secondary structure. This appears as a magnetically high anomaly and runs parallel to the primary structure throughout the Western Hub. The secondary structure along with the primary structure has a series of deformation events and overprinting sequences along the BHFZ, in addition to a series of north-south striking shears and dilation zones. The mineralisation from recent assays and historical drilling has confirmed a broad secondary zone that appears in a favourable rock sequence of mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanics rocks, consistent with a highly strained metamorphic zone.

Typically, these high-grade systems are present within Archean Greenstone belts such as the Uchi Sub Province. The lode style gold system is characteristically present with stratiform, strata-bound series of mafic volcanics, an upper and lower felsic maker sequence, intermediate volcanics, metamorphic sequence of greenschist to amphibolite facies and iron bearing metasediment rocks. Ardiden's drilling has confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralisation in both the primary and secondary structures and continuity of the Golden Patricia mineralised zone with a strike length over 20km across the four prospects. The current geological model and historical results as illustrated in Figure 1 demonstrate extensive mineralisation with the limited drilling across the Western Hub.

The recent drill programme at the Western Hub has been across a 20km strike length and has included four gold prospects; **Dorothy, Tonsil, Dobie and Esker**. Each of these prospects are slightly different and are described in detail in the following sections and compared to known gold mineralisation at the **Golden Patricia mine**, which is situated between Dobie and Esker.

1 - Dorothy Prospect:

The Dorothy Prospect is situated along the BHFZ and drilling has so far defined significant gold mineralisation over a **3.4km strike length**.

Dorothy is further subdivided by two major shear zones with the secondary structure hosting the recent drilling and broad mineralisation zone (Figure 4). This secondary structure displays a structurally complex region within favourable greenstone rocks from mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanics. The third structural target to the south is overlain by a series of transgressive pop-up blocks with the package younging to the south. The entire Prospect is crosscut within a series of north/north/west to north trending faults and dilation zones. The recent and historical drilling has been conducted into the secondary structure with the other two structures being poorly explored to date and little to no drilling conducted.

Recent intersections highlight the potential of the Dorothy Prospect with a confirmation of a broad zone containing semi-massive to massive sulphide mineralisation reported in this announcement with **30.65m @ 1.57 g/t Au** from 32.85m downhole, including **5.0m @ 4.69 g/t Au** from 57.0m downhole in **DR-22-01** and **17.80m @ 1.46 g/t Au** from 70.0m down hole in **DR-22-02**.

Results are still pending for the end of Dorothy drillhole DR22-02 from 205m to 221m, where significant sulphides have been logged by the rig geologists (see Table 2).

Overall, these initial results from recent drilling confirm historical results as described above at Dorothy, showing a near-surface broad gold mineralisation trend ranging from 8m to 30m wide.

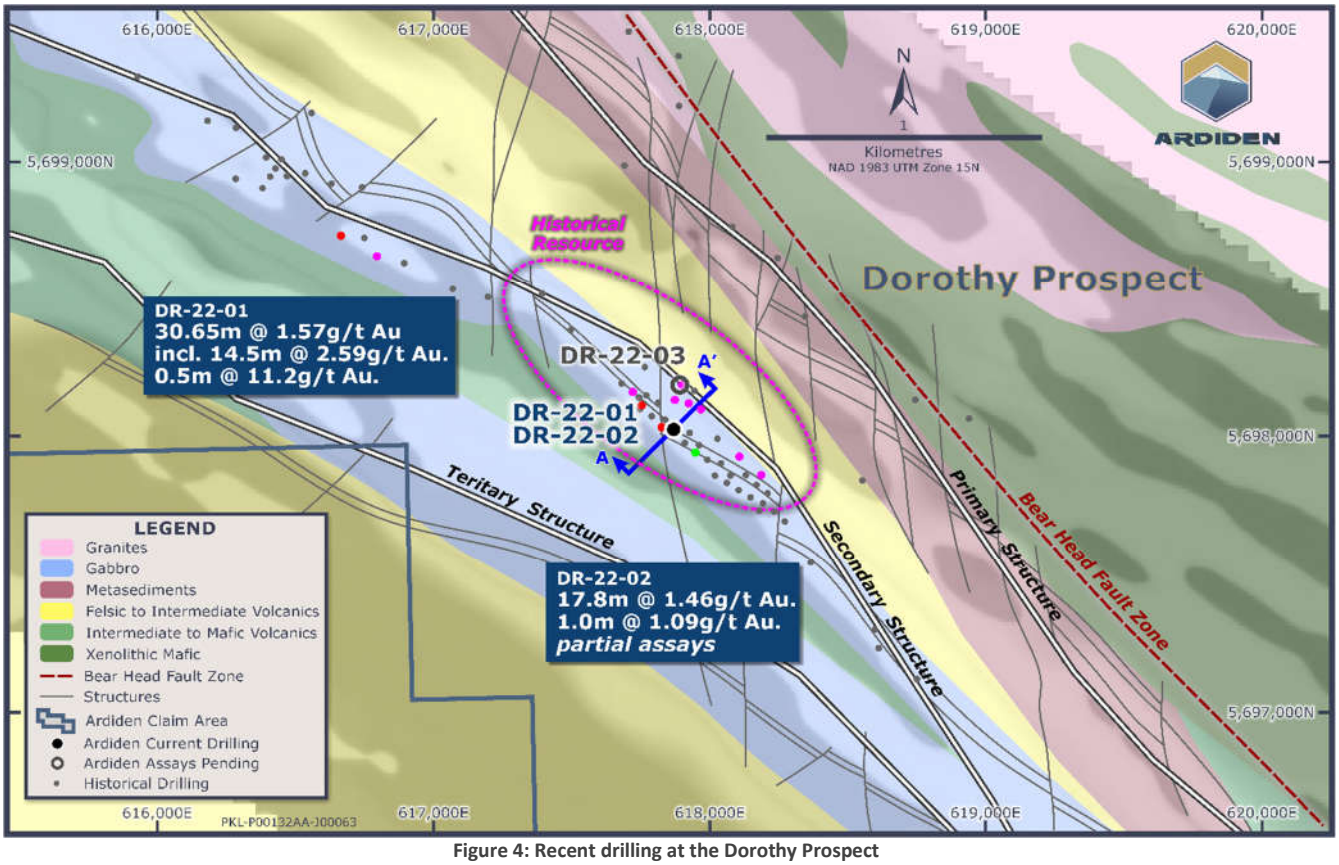

Figure 4: Recent drilling at the Dorothy Prospect

Shallow high-grade mineralisation was also intercepted at the Dorothy Prospect (Figure 5) and reported in this announcement on a secondary structure with the intersection of **1.0m @ 6.47 g/t Au** from 51m downhole, **1.0m @ 4.92 g/t Au** from 48.0m downhole and **0.74m @ 4.62 g/t Au** from 31.85m downhole in **DR-22-01.**

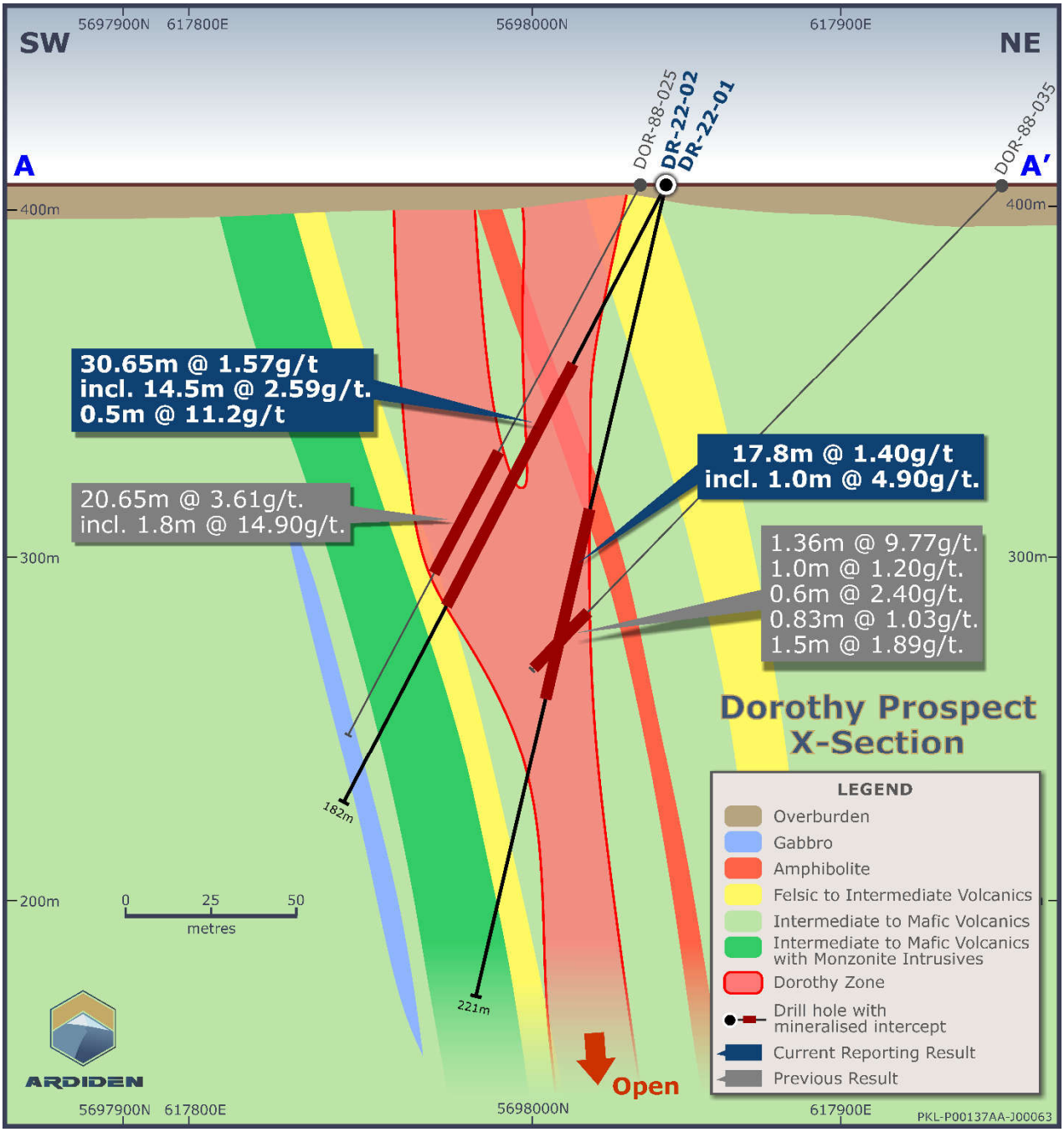

Figure 5: Dorothy Cross Section

Geologically, the region has a series of intermediate diorites and mafic gabbro's that are present with a series of metamorphic rocks from amphibolites to iron bearing metasediments. Higher strained zones with moderate to strong levels of deformation and foliation are consistent with amphibolite facies and are consistent with minor rose garnets and gold mineralisation. Sulphides consistent with mineralisation zone is predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite, though minor arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite has been present.

Recent drilling confirmed multiple later stage intrusives along with a series of narrow quartz feldspar porphyries and fine-medium grained monzonite. Both intrusive bodies are no thicker than 1-2m and may be associated with the massive sulphides observed at depth. Semi massive to massive sulphides intercepted within DR-22-01 and

DR-22-02 represent an anomalous zone that is yet to be defined, and whilst consistent with massive pyrite, minor gold, and quartz more understanding of this zone and its potential is required. Similar mineralisation was intercepted in Dobie with assay results pending.

2. Tonsil Prospect:

Drilling at Tonsil so far has defined significant gold mineralisation over an 800m strike length. The recent early-stage exploration drilling at the Tonsil Prospect was conducted into the primary structure, targeting the proximal location to the BHFZ and magnetically high signature on the north, vertically dipping structure 68-73°. Recent drilling confirms shallow high-grade mineralisation intersected at the Tonsil Prospect and reported on 14 June 2022 with **0.30m @ 33.6 g/t Au** from 117.50m downhole in **DD22-04** and **0.7m @ 9.45 g/t Au** from 107.5m downhole in **DD22-03**. Results reported in this announcement include, **1.0m @ 3.37 g/t Au** from 86.0m downhole in DD22-06 and **1.0m @ 2.19 g/t Au** from 124.0m downhole in **DD22-01**. The consistent mineralisation and geological setting at the Tonsil Prospect display similar characteristics to the Golden Patricia Mine where **619,796 oz Au @ 15.2 g/t Au*** was extracted between 1988-1997 (Figure 6).

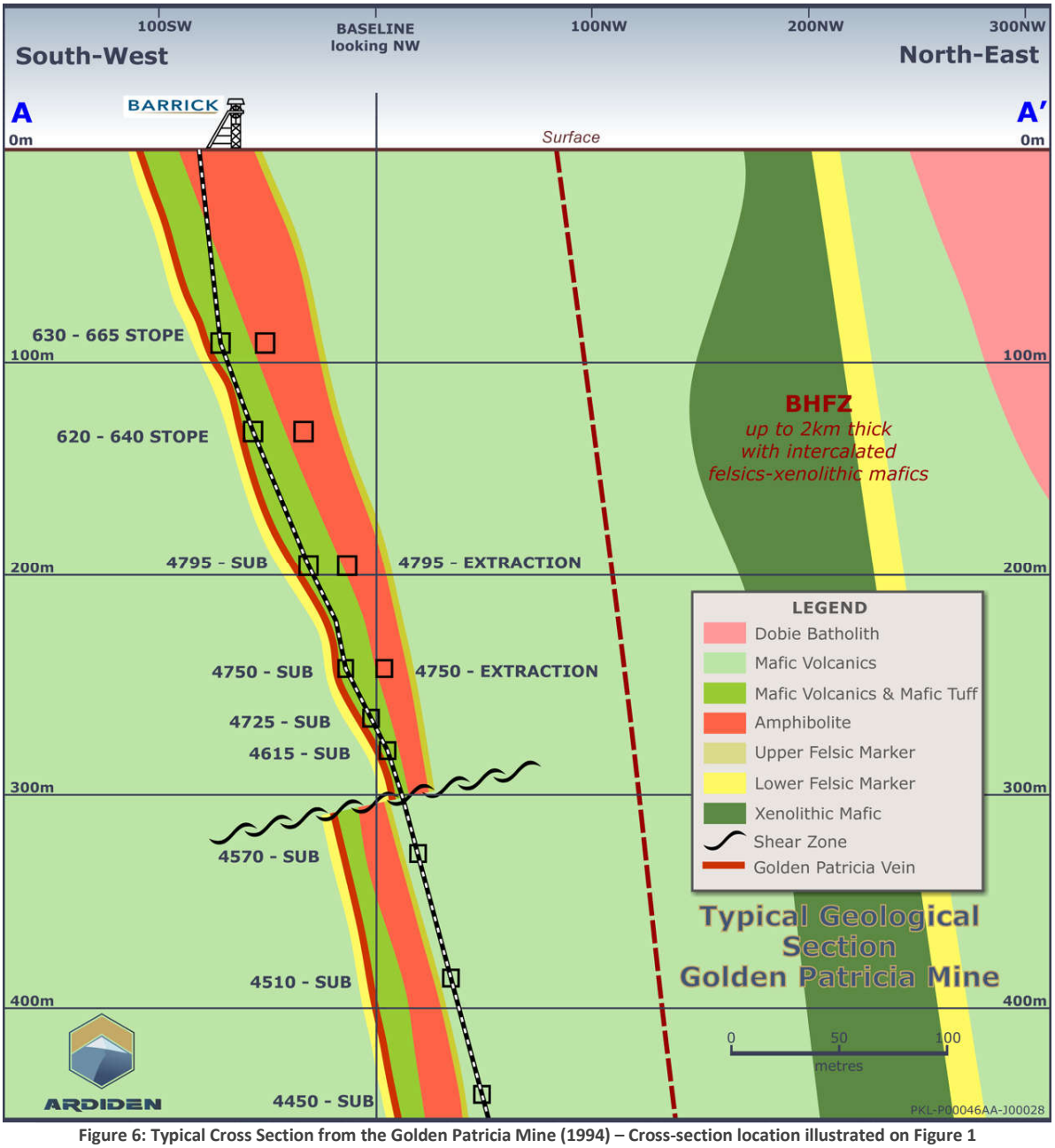

Figure 6: Typical Cross Section from the Golden Patricia Mine (1994) – Cross-section location illustrated on Figure 1

**Information in relation to historical gold production at the Pickle Lake Gold Camp, and Golden Patricia Mine in Figures and notes above have been referenced from three sources of publication, namely: 1. Harron, G. A. 2009. Technical Report on Three Gold Exploration Properties Pickle Lake Area, Ontario, Canada. G.A. Harron, P.Eng., G.A. Harron & Associates Inc. 2. Smyk, M., Hollings, P. and Pettigrew, N., 2015. Geology and Mineral Deposits of The Pickle Lake Greenstone Belt. Institute on Lake Superior Geology, May 20-24, 2015 Field Trip Guidebook and 3. Puumala, M. A. 2009. Mineral Occurrences of the Central and Eastern Uchi Domain. Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6228*

Geologically the Tonsil Prospect represents a steeply dipping sequence to the north while younging occurs to the south, mafic volcanics are strata bound either side of the mineralisation zone along with an upper and lower felsic marker.

Fine-grained and highly deformed metamorphic rocks appear as greenschist to amphibolite facies, along with an iron bearing metasediment. Minor intermediate volcanics and mafic gabbro's were also present at the Tonsil Prospect from recent drilling (Figure 7).

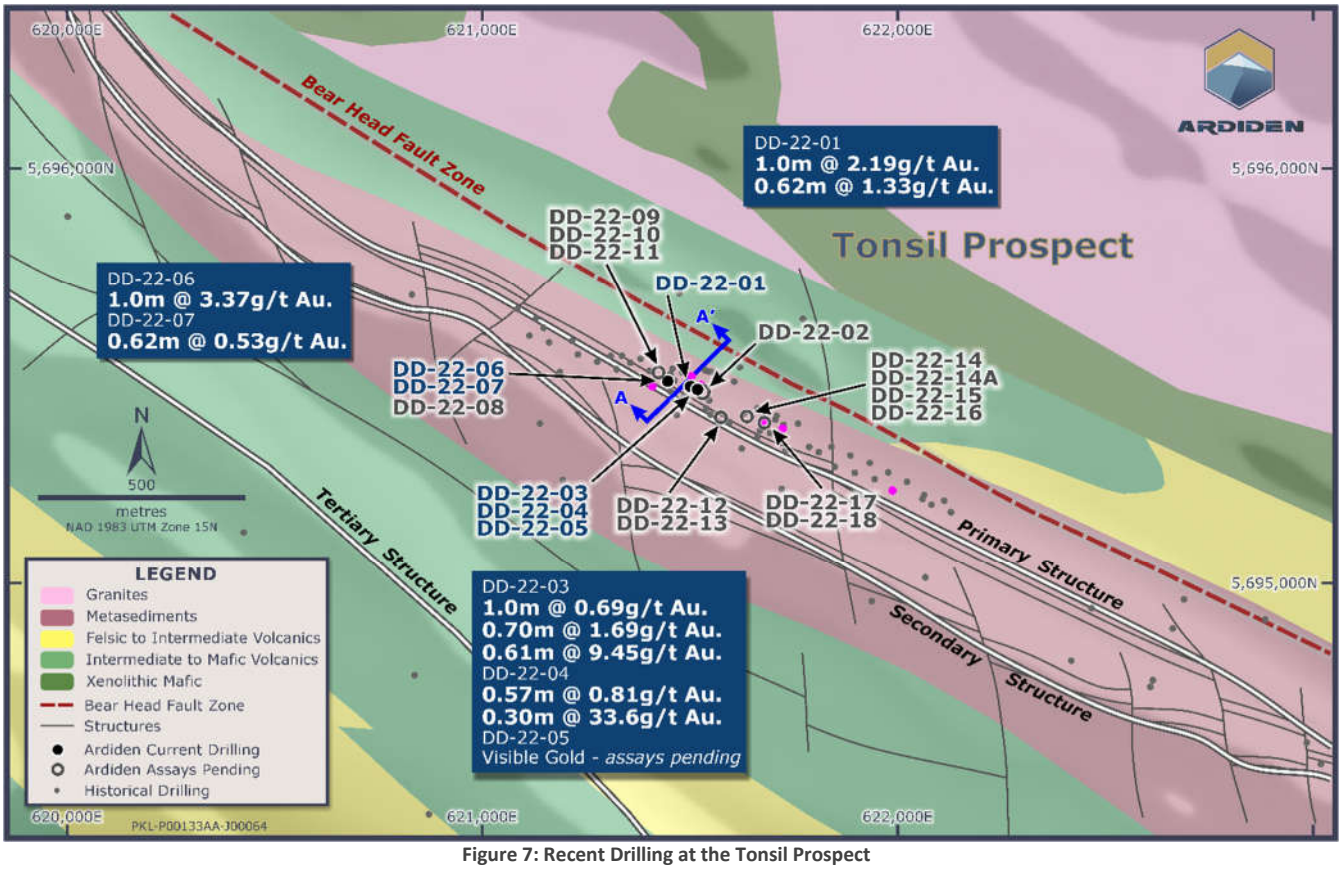

Figure 7: Recent Drilling at the Tonsil Prospect

Mineralisation is consistent with two zones at Tonsil (Figure 8) with a highly strained metasediment consistent with sulphide mineralisation of pyrite and pyrrhotite, though minor chalcopyrite has been present.

Magnetite and increased biotite represent alteration zones.

The second mineralisation event represents an auriferous, stratiform, siliceous zone "Tonsil Zone" that is between 0.3m-2.0m thick and appears consistent with the "Golden Patricia Zone" and the typical geological section from the Mine Closure Plan, Lac Minerals LTD, 1994, Golder and Associates, MNDM (Figure 6).

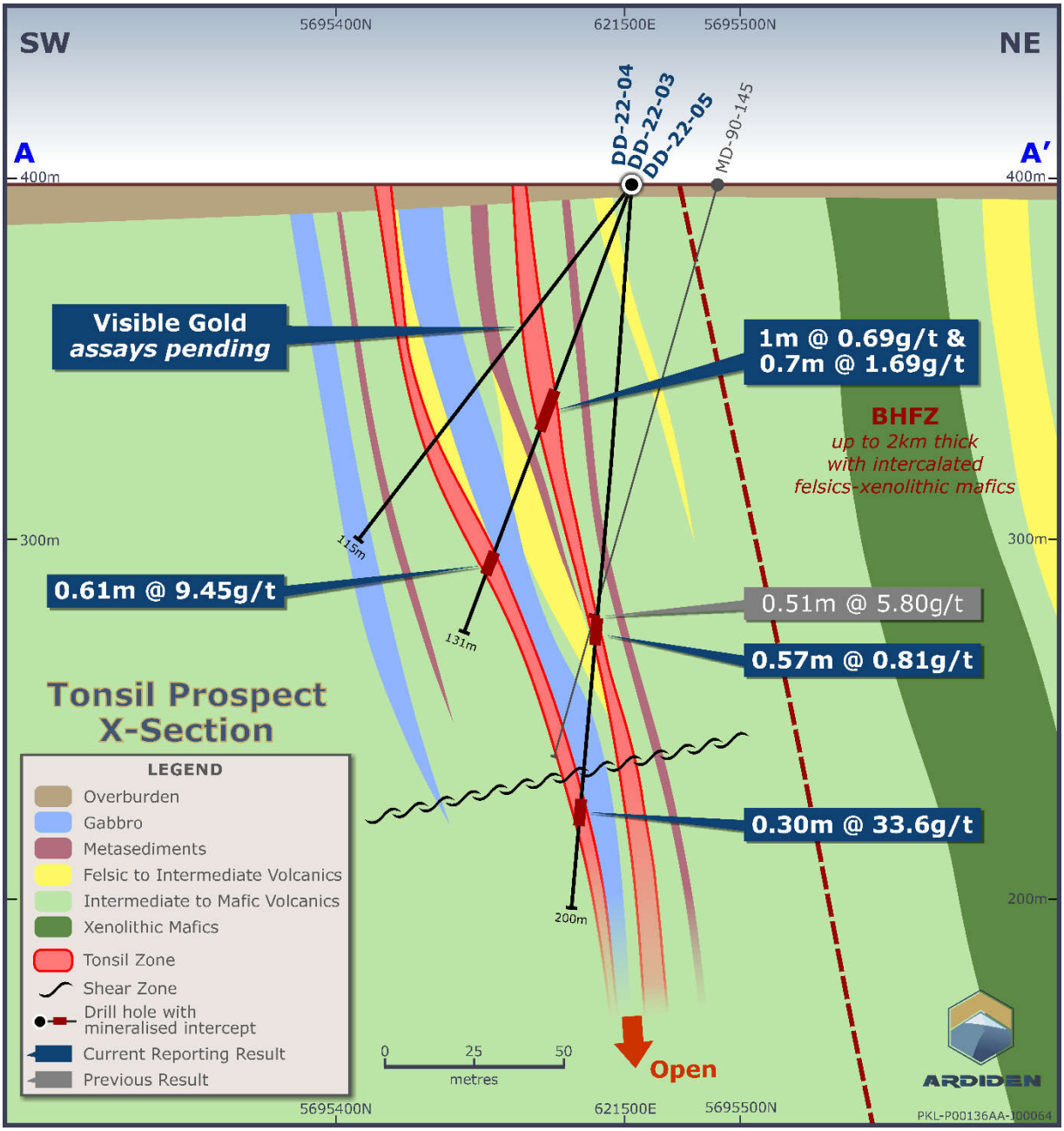

Figure 8: Tonsil Prospect Cross Section

3. Dobie Prospect:

Drilling at Dobie has so far defined significant gold mineralisation over a 500m strike length The Dobie Prospect is situated along strike from the Tonsil Prospect and located to the south of the controlling mineralisation structure of the BHFZ. Most of the historical drilling had been conducted on the secondary structure that is with a structurally complex zone of north-south and north/east-south/west cross cutting shear zones (Figure 9).

The secondary structure is within a suite of Archean greenstone rocks from mafic, intermediate, and felsic volcanics. The recent and historical drilling has been conducted into the secondary structure whilst the primary structure being poorly explored to date with little to no drilling conducted. Recent intersections highlight the potential of the Dobie Prospect with the confirmation of a broad zone containing semi-massive sulphide mineralisation in **DB22-01 and DB22-02**. Assays from recent drilling at Dobie are expected in August.

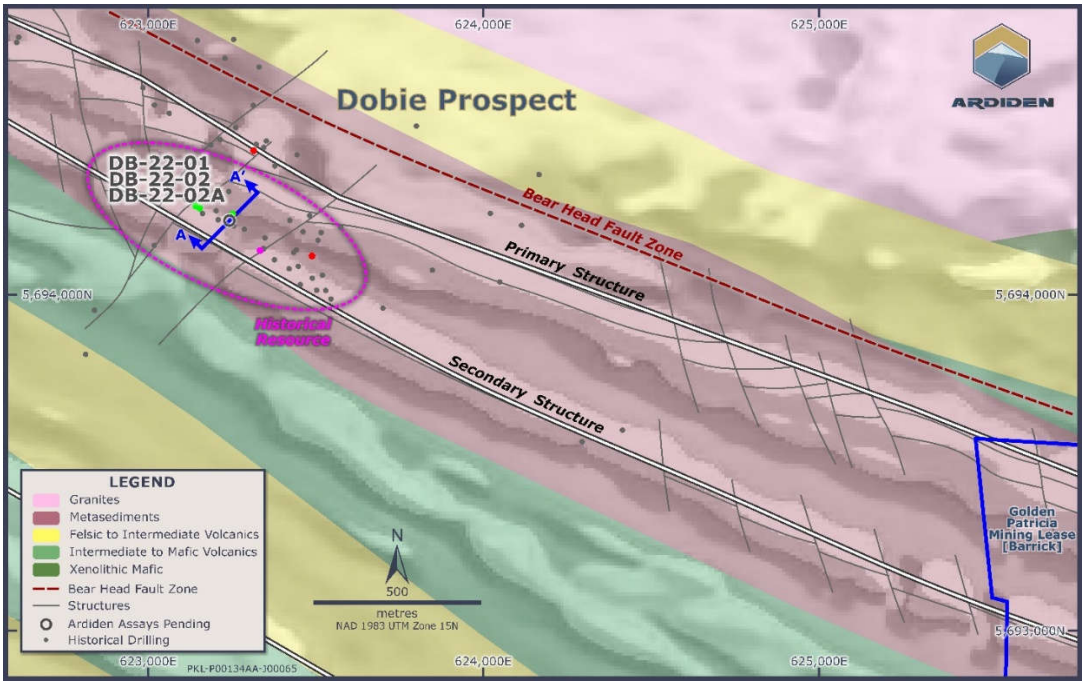

Figure 9: Recent Drilling at the Dobie Prospect

Geologically the Dobie Prospect displays a suite of mafic volcanics, felsic and intermediate volcanics along with iron bearing metasediments. Not dissimilar to Esker, Tonsil and Golden Patricia Mine with the presence of an upper and lower felsic marker, schistose textures are apparent in highly strained zones with moderate to strong levels of deformation and foliation, consistent with amphibolite facies. Sulphides consistent with mineralisation zone is predominantly pyrite and pyrrhotite. Confirmation of pending assays shall assist with understanding the style of mineralisation at the Dobie Prospect (Figure 10).

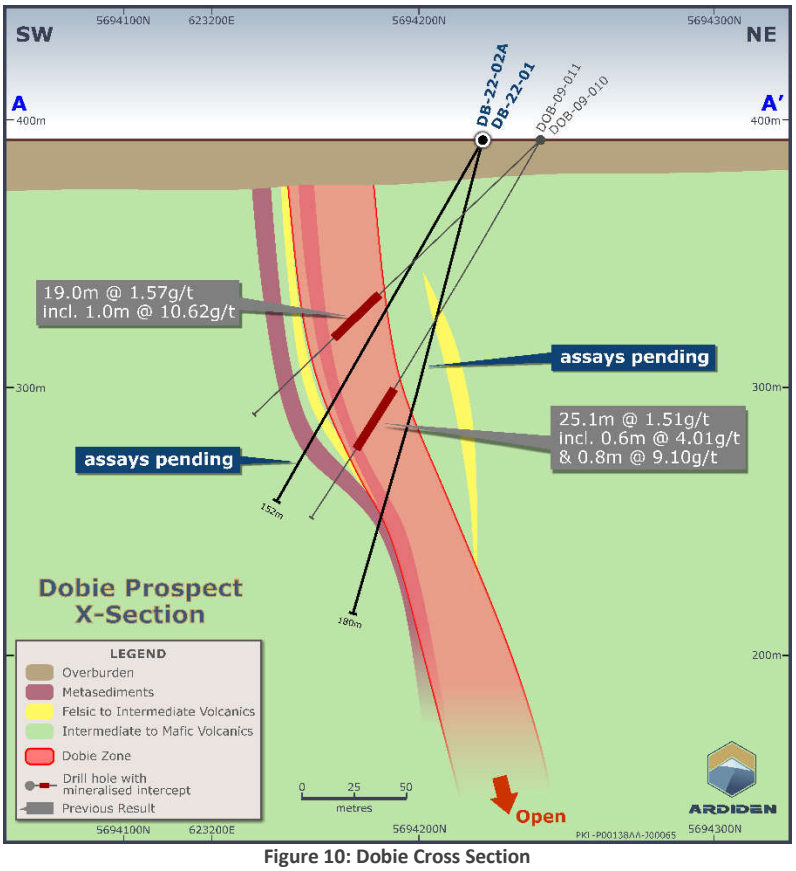

Figure 10: Dobie Cross Section

4. Esker Prospect:

Early-stage exploration drilling at the Esker Prospect was conducted to target the primary structure at the closure of the major dilation zone that hosts the Golden Patricia Mine. This poorly tested zone appears proximal to the BHFZ that controls mineralisation at the Esker Prospect. Shallow high-grade mineralisation was intersected in the Esker Prospect from the recent drilling reported on 14 June with **0.30m @ 148.0 g/t Au** from 70.29m downhole, and **0.50m @ 5.35 g/t Au** from 83.50m downhole in drillhole **WP22-03**.

Results being reported in this announcement are **0.50m @ 15.2 g/t Au** from 59.50m downhole in **WP22-02A** and 0.5m @ 4.26 g/t Au from 89.00m downhole in **WP22-01B**.

The continued results and proximity to the BHFZ confirms the hypothesized geological model with consistent mineralisation and a geological setting akin to the Golden Patricia Mine.

Geologically the tested zone at the Esker Prospect displays similar characteristics to Tonsil and the Golden Patricia Mine with a steeply dipping sequence of mafic volcanics that are strata bound either side of the mineralisation zone along with an upper and lower felsic marker. Fine grained metasediments appear in the upper region of the "Esker Zone" with a thickness up to 10 metres and consistent across the Pickle Lake region. Intermediate volcanics, amphibolites, and gabbro sequences, which are consistent within the upper and lower felsic rocks as illustrated in the cross section (Figure 11), represent the strataform and stratabound orebody hosted within Archean metavolcanic rocks.

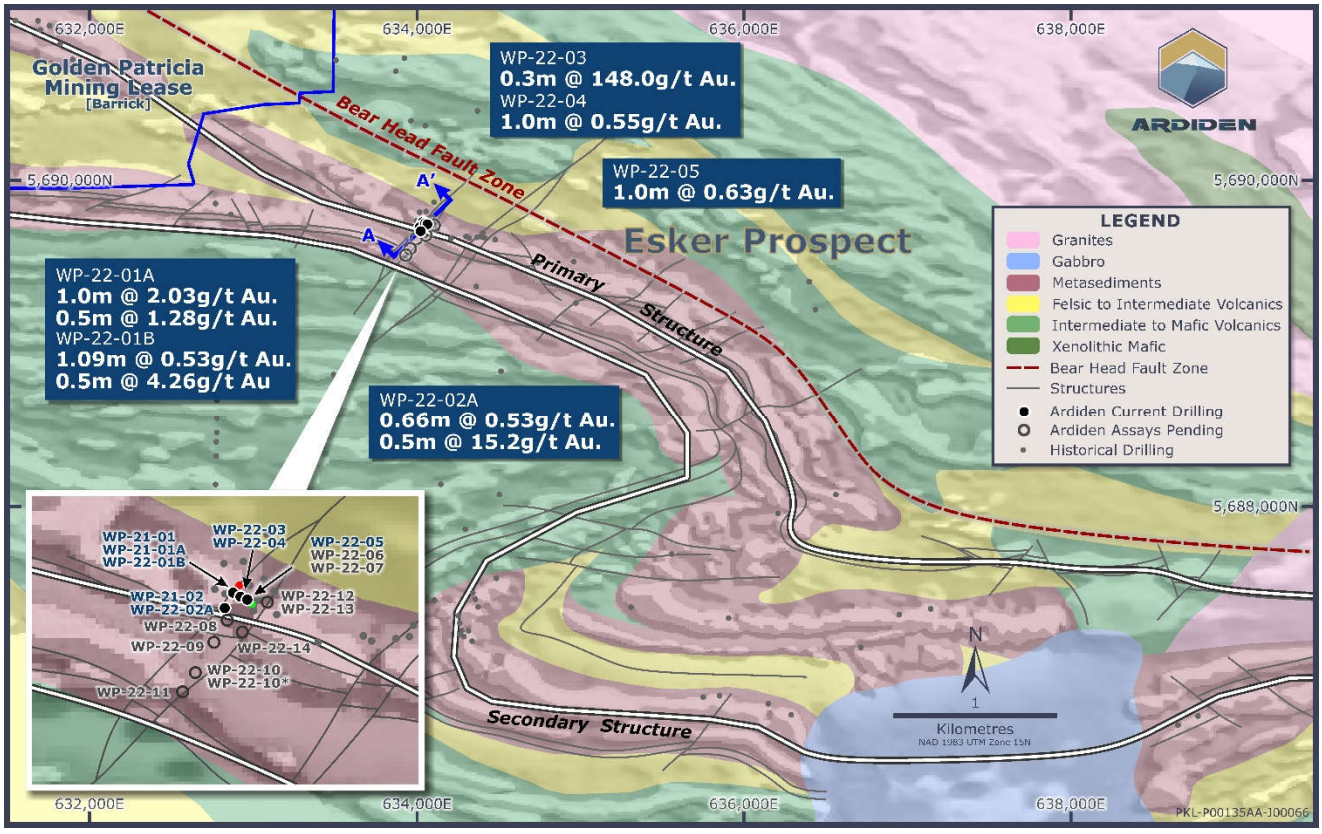

Figure 11: Recent Drilling from the Esker Prospect

Mineralisation at Esker is within two hypothesized zones, primarily a highly strained iron bearing metasediment is present with sulphide mineralisation consistent with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite. Alteration zones are consistent with magnetite and biotite represent along with a distinct linear fabric.

Localised quartz and carbonate flooding is pervasive in all veins and brecciated structures. The secondary mineralised zone is a highly siliceous "Esker Zone" that is thought to be up to 2.0m thick.

This zone displays similar characteristics across Tonsil, Golden Patricia, and Esker on the primary structure of the BHSZ (Figure 12). The secondary mineralisation zone drilled at Esker displays strong brecciation, with predominantly quartz and carbonate flooding present. Sulphide mineralisation throughout this zone is consistent pyrite, pyrrhotite, and minor chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite.

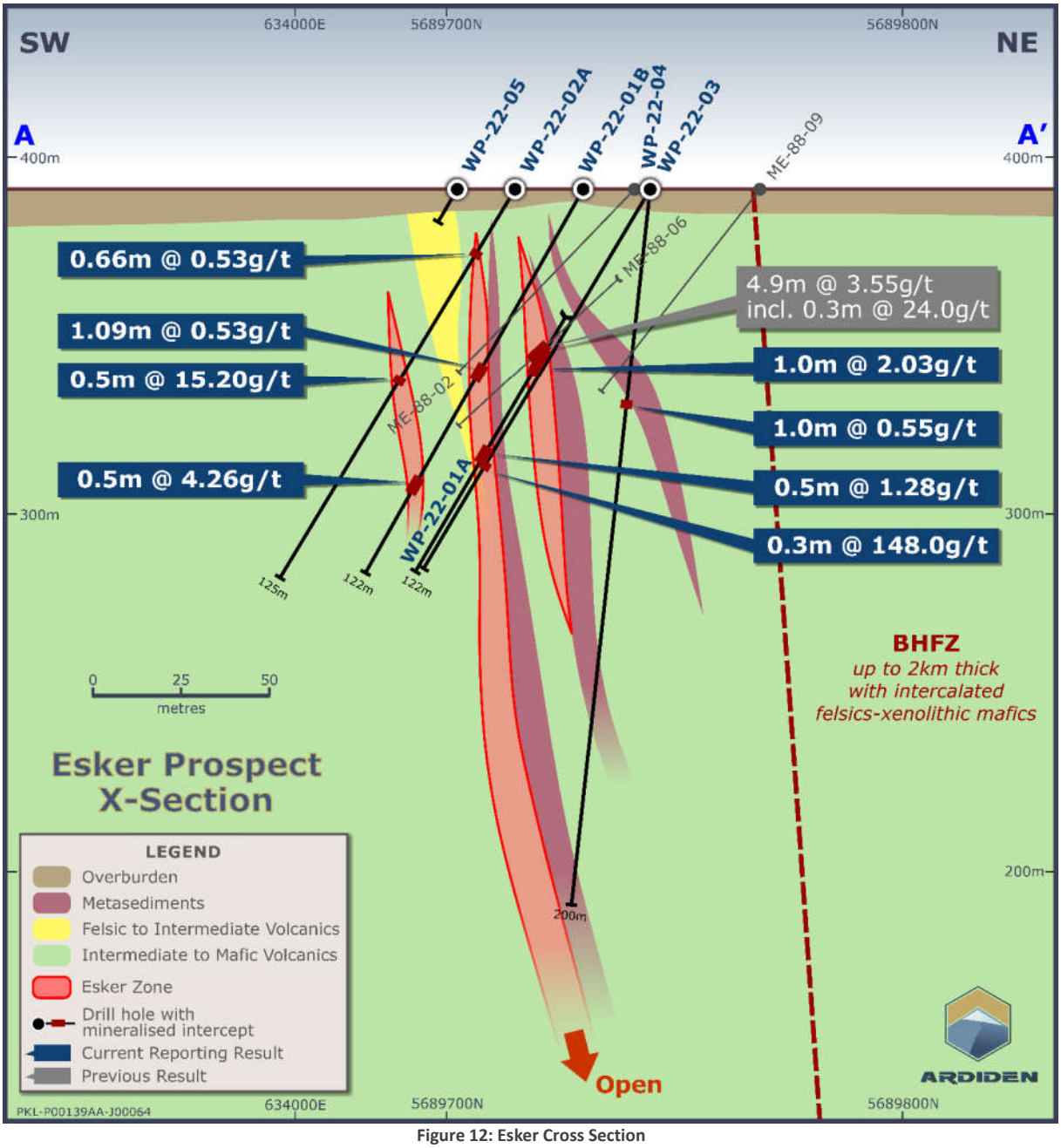

Figure 12: Esker Cross Section

This information is authorised for ASX release by the Board of Directors.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets at the Pickle Lake Prospects is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Robin Longley, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Longley is a full time Executive of Ardiden Limited. Mr Longley has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Longley consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Ardiden:

Ardiden is focused on systematic gold exploration at its Pickle Lake Gold Project in the well-endowed Uchi Geological Subprovince of north-west Ontario, Canada (Figure 13). *The Company's 1,088km² (108,800 hectare) District-Scale Gold Project is the largest continuous gold land holding in the Uchi Belt, where Barrick, Newmont Kinross and Evolution all hold significant gold mine and exploration assets. Pickle Lake produced over 3 Moz of gold up to 1997 and has remained vastly under-explored since.*

Ardiden's strategic landholding is situated on the same geological belt as Red Lake, the 'Uchi' Subprovince, which has produced over 30Moz of gold to date and where new Tier-1 gold discoveries are still being made, such as Great Bear Resource's Dixie Project, which is now under new ownership following the successful CAD$1.6 billion acquisition by Kinross.

In addition to its Gold Project, Ardiden has a free carried 20% interest in a Lithium Joint Venture with Green Technology Metals (ASX:GT1). Ardiden's free carry is until the earlier of completion of a positive Bankable Feasibility Study or a GT1 decision to mine. In addition, under the JV, each party retains off-take / marketing rights in the same percentage as their respective JV interest. Ardiden also owns ~13 million shares in GT1 currently valued at ~$10M[1].

Figure 13 - Location of Ardiden's Pickle Lake Gold project within the Uchi Belt of northwest Ontario, which also hosts the Red Lake gold mining area.

[2] Calculated on closing price of GT1 on 16 August 2022. The Shares are subject to escrow until November 2023.

APPENDIX

DRILLHOLE COLLAR TABLES

Esker Prospect

	Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth NAD83	Depth (m)	Dip	Prospect	Comments
1	**WP-22-01**	634047	5689752	392	210	18m	-59	Esker Prospect	Hole Abandoned
2	**WP-22-01A**	634047	5689752	392	210	123m	-59	Esker Prospect	Reported Here
3	**WP-22-01B**	634044	5689734	392	210	122m	-60	Esker Prospect	Reported Here
4	**WP-22-02**	634034	5689729	391	210	45m	-60	Esker Prospect	Hole Abandoned
5	**WP-22-02A**	634030	5689721	391	210	125m	-60	Esker Prospect	Reported Here
6	**WP-22-04**	634062	5689744	390	215	200m	-85	Esker Prospect	Reported Here
7	**WP-22-05**	634035	5689696	390	210	107m	-60	Esker Deposit	Reported Here

Tonsil Prospect

	Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth NAD83	Depth (m)	Dip	Prospect	Comments
8	**DD-22-01**	621517	5695467	402	211	152m	-72	Tonsil Prospect	Reported Here
9	**DD-22-06**	621445	5695487	401	213	122m	-60	Tonsil Prospect	Reported Here
10	**DD-22-07**	621445	5695487	401	211	152m	-80	Tonsil Prospect	Reported Here

Dorothy Prospect

	Drill Hole	Easting	Northing	RL	Azimuth NAD83	Depth (m)	Dip	Prospect	Comments
11	**DR-22-01**	617870	5698027	410	207	182m	-61	Dorothy Prospect	Reported Here
12	**DR-22-02**	617870	5698027	410	207	221m	-77	Dorothy Prospect	Partial Assays Reported

DRILLHOLE ASSAY TABLE*

Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	GOLD Au g/t	Gold Prospect
WP-22-01A	4.24	50		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-01A	50	50.5	759657	**1.30**	**Esker**
WP-22-01A	50.5	51	759658	**2.75**	**Esker**
WP-22-01A	51	86		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-01A	86	86.5	759710	**1.28**	**Esker**
WP-22-01A	86.5	123		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-01B	2.6	49.91		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-01B	49.91	51	704159	**0.53**	**Esker**
WP-22-01B	51	89		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-01B	89	89.5	704124	**4.26**	**Esker**
WP-22-01B	89.5	122		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-02A	3.79	19.2		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-02A	19.2	19.86	704272	**0.53**	**Esker**
WP-22-02A	19.86	59.5		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-02A	59.5	60	704321	**15.2**	**Esker**
WP-22-02A	60	125		No significant assays	**Esker**
WP-22-04	5.49	63		No significant assays	**Esker**

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Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	GOLD Au g/t	Gold Prospect
WP-22-04	63	64	704630	0.55	Esker
WP-22-04	64	200		No significant assays	Esker
WP-22-05	5.87	52		No significant assays	Esker
WP-22-05	52	53	704847	0.63	Esker
WP-22-05	53	107		No significant assays	Esker
DD-22-01	2.88	65		No significant assays	Tonsil
DD-22-01	65	65.62	704995	1.33	Tonsil
DD-22-01	65.62	124		No significant assays	Tonsil
DD-22-01	124	125	759976	2.19	Tonsil
DD-22-01	125	152		No significant assays	Tonsil
DD-22-06	2.8	86		No significant assays	Tonsil
DD-22-06	86	87	1250603	3.37	Tonsil
DD-22-06	87	121.67		No significant assays	Tonsil
DD-22-07	2.56	109		No significant assays	Tonsil
DD-22-07	109	110	1250781	0.53	Tonsil
DD-22-07	110	150		No significant assays	Tonsil
DR-22-01	2.72	31.85		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	31.85	32.59	1251393	4.62	Dorothy
DR-22-01	32.59	32.94	1251394	2.17	Dorothy
DR-22-01	32.94	36		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	36	37	1251399	2.27	Dorothy
DR-22-01	37	38	1251400	2.55	Dorothy
DR-22-01	38	45		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	45	46	1251410	0.58	Dorothy
DR-22-01	46	48		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	48	49	1251413	4.92	Dorothy
DR-22-01	49	52		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	52	53	1251418	6.47	Dorothy
DR-22-01	53	57		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	57	57.5	1251426	9.52	Dorothy
DR-22-01	57.5	58	1251427	3.08	Dorothy
DR-22-01	58	58.37	1251428	3.17	Dorothy
DR-22-01	58.37	58.87		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	58.87	59.36	1251430	1.49	Dorothy
DR-22-01	59.36	59.98	1251431	4.09	Dorothy
DR-22-01	59.98	60.5	1251432	6.64	Dorothy
DR-22-01	60.5	61	1251433	11.2	Dorothy
DR-22-01	61	61.5	1251434	5.57	Dorothy
DR-22-01	61.5	62	1251435	1.53	Dorothy
DR-22-01	62	62.5	1251437	0.96	Dorothy
DR-22-01	62.5	69		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	69	70	1251447	1.36	Dorothy

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Drill Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Sample ID	GOLD Au g/t	Gold Prospect
DR-22-01	70	112.29		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	112.29	112.79	1251498	0.69	Dorothy
DR-22-01	112.79	119		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	119	119.5	1251512	0.62	Dorothy
DR-22-01	119.5	122.5		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	122.5	123	1251520	0.69	Dorothy
DR-22-01	123	123.5		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-01	123.5	124	1251523	1.59	Dorothy
DR-22-01	124	124.5	1251524	0.54	Dorothy
DR-22-01	124.5	182		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	2.34	70		Assays Pending	Dorothy
DR-22-02	70	71	1250131	2.76	Dorothy
DR-22-02	71	72	1250132	0.94	Dorothy
DR-22-02	72	73	1250133	0.52	Dorothy
DR-22-02	73	74		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	74	75	1250136	1.38	Dorothy
DR-22-02	75	76	1250137	1.37	Dorothy
DR-22-02	76	77	1250138	1.22	Dorothy
DR-22-02	77	78	1250139	2.94	Dorothy
DR-22-02	78	79	1250140	4.1	Dorothy
DR-22-02	79	80	1250141	1.6	Dorothy
DR-22-02	80	80.92	1250142	1.08	Dorothy
DR-22-02	80.92	82		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	82	83	1250144	2.41	Dorothy
DR-22-02	83	84	1250145	1.69	Dorothy
DR-22-02	84	86		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	86	87	1250148	0.64	Dorothy
DR-22-02	87	87.8	1250149	2.99	Dorothy
DR-22-02	87.8	91		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	91	101		Assays Pending	Dorothy
DR-22-02	101	109		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	109	110	1250176	1.09	Dorothy
DR-22-02	110	111	1250177	0.64	Dorothy
DR-22-02	111	117		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	117	127.3		Assays Pending	Dorothy
DR-22-02	127.3	130		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	130	131	1250199	0.89	Dorothy
DR-22-02	131	160.67		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	160.67	165.66		Assays Pending	Dorothy
DR-22-02	165.66	205		No significant assays	Dorothy
DR-22-02	205	221		Assays Pending	Dorothy

*Au drill assays not reported below 0.5 g/t

DRILLHOLE SULPHIDES TABLE

Table 1 -Description of sulphides and alteration observed in drill core with gold assay results received

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold Results	Geologists Logging
WP-22-03 Esker	70.4m	70.5m	0.10m	**148.0 g/t Au, and 57.0g/t Ag** from 70.29-70.59m	Metavolcanic, moderately foliated with pervasive biotite and carbonate alteration, 2% pyrite and pyrrhotite with over 42 x 1mm specks of visible gold.
DD22-03 Tonsil	107.5m	108.2m	0.80m	**9.45 g/t Au** from 107.5-108.2m	Mafic volcanic medium grained Gabbro, 1% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite, chlorite rich with minor foliation, shear zone.
DD-22-04 Tonsil	117.5m	117.8m	0.30m	**33.6g/t Au** from117.5-117.8m	Silicified metasediment, quartz carbonate veins with 6% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite 15 x 1mm specks visible gold.

Table 2 -Description of sulphides and alteration observed in drill core with assays still pending

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Gold Results	Geologists Logging
DB-22-01 Dobie	125.0m	134.46m	**9.46m**	Assays Pending	Metavolcanic with 30% pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralisation, orogenic system with disseminated sulphides, moderate to strong foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate, and biotite alteration.
DB-22-02 Dobie	135.0m	146.5m	**11.5m**	Assays Pending	Metasediment with 30% disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation, "Dobie Zone", moderate to strong foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate and chlorite alteration.
DR-22-01 Dorothy	112.3m	125.0m	**12.70m**	**0.69 g/t Au** from 112.79-113.29m **0.62 g/t Au** from 119.0-119.5m **0.69 g/t Au** from 112.5-123.0m **1.07 g/t Au** from 123.5-124.5m	Metavolcanic with 20-95% pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation, orogenic system with blebby-massive sulphides, moderate to strong foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate, and biotite alteration in proximal halos.
DR-22-02 Dorothy	165.7m	179.6m	**13.90m**	No Significant Results	Metavolcanic with 15-70% pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation, orogenic system with semi blebby-massive sulphides, moderate foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate, and chlorite alteration in proximal halos.
DR-22-02 Dorothy	180.6m	186.7m	**6.10m**	No Significant Results	Metavolcanic with 25-90% pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation, orogenic system with blebby-massive sulphides, moderate foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate, chlorite, and biotite alteration in proximal halos.
DR-22-02 Dorothy	187.6m	195.8m	**8.20m**	No Significant Results	Metavolcanic with 25% pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation, orogenic system with semi massive-blebby sulphides, moderate foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate and biotite alteration in proximal halos.
DR-22-02 Dorothy	197.3m	199.4m	**2.10m**	No Significant Results	Metavolcanic with 60% pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation, orogenic system with semi massive-massive sulphides, moderate foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate, chlorite, and biotite alteration in proximal halos.
DR-22-02 Dorothy	201m	221m	**20.00m**	Assays Pending 205m-221m	Metavolcanic with 25-90% pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralisation, orogenic system with semi massive-blebby sulphides, moderate foliation and pervasive silica, carbonate, chlorite, and biotite alteration in proximal halos.

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[1]In relation to the disclosure of visual intersections of visible gold and sulphides in core, the Company cautions that visual observations should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to confirm the widths and grade of visually identified intersections of mineralisation reported in the preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when additional laboratory analytical results become available which is expected to be during June, July and August of 2022.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

JORC Code Table 1 Criteria - The table below summaries the assessment and reporting criteria used for the New Patricia/Dorothy Dobie Mineral Resource estimate and reflects the guidelines in Table 1 of *The Australasian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves* (the JORC Code, 2012).

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Samples from the New Patricia and Dorothy Dobie properties shall be derived from half NQ diamond drill core. The core shall be logged, cut, and sampled by qualified personnel to industry best practise and samples submitted to Actlabs in Ontario, a reputable and certified facility. • Prior to shipping, all samples shall be routinely subjected to wet/dry weight SG determination by Ardiden Ltd personnel and geological comments on each sample documented. The entire half-core sample was used in this process. • All samples received by Actlabs shall be crushed to 80% passing 2-10mm mesh sieve. This was then riffle split to a 250g sample which was pulverised to 90% passing 150 microns. • A 30g subsample is then subject to Fire Assay for Au, subjected to an Aqua Regia digestion and finished by AAS. • Another 0.5g subsample is subjected to an Aqua Regia digest and ICP for Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hg, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. • These techniques are considered appropriate for the mineralisation expected at all properties.
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).*	• All samples and geological information have been derived from diamond core using standard equipment of NQ size (47.6mm diameter). • The holes were completed by either Missinaibi Drilling or CYR Drilling of Ontario in 2022. • The drill core was oriented by either Missinaibi Drilling or CYR Drilling and verified by Ardiden Limited.
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.*	• All drill core was measured and compared to actual drilled depths on a run-by-run basis by the company geologist and driller to determine core recovery and Rockmass Quality Data (RQD). Recoveries averaged higher than 98% with the only loss of material coming from the overburden. This horizon is not considered prospective for Ardiden Ltd's purposes. • Core recovery through the mineralised zones is greater than 98%. • No sample bias was observed.
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.*	• All diamond core has been marked up, inspected, logged, and photographed by suitably trained and qualified personnel. • Logging detail includes Depth, Hole Orientation, Lithology, Alteration, Veining, Mineralogy, Mineralised Zonation, RQD, Magnetic Susceptibility and Structure. These methods involve a combination of both qualitative and quantitative determinations.
Sub-sampling techniques and	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• All samples have been derived from NQ diamond core and have been cut in half or quartered using a standard core saw.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	• *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.*	Foliation is aligned perpendicular to the cut. This technique is considered appropriate for the mineralisation historically observed at the properties. • Field duplicates (half-core cut in half again) have been submitted to the lab at a rate of 1:20 to evaluate the sampling technique as per standard industry practise. • Ardiden Ltd has retained and stored all remaining half-core samples for future reference/use.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• All samples have been derived from NQ diamond core and have been cut in half or quartered using a standard core saw. Foliation is aligned perpendicular to the cut. This technique is considered appropriate for the mineralisation historically observed at the properties. • Field duplicates (half-core cut in half again) have been submitted to the lab at a rate of 1:20 to evaluate the sampling technique as per standard industry practise. • Ardiden Ltd has retained and stored all remaining half-core samples for future reference/use.
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.* • *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.*	• Actlabs is a certified lab (17025 accredited) and subject to its own internal QAQC processes. • Actlabs digest processes are considered total and appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • Ardiden Ltd determined SG values have been derived from whole-sample wet/dry weights using a suitable set of electronic scales as per industry standard practise. • Field duplicates have been derived at a ratio of 1:20 samples. • Certified Gold standards and blanks have been inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 1:20 standards and 1:50 for blanks. • Actlabs is subject to its own internal QAQC determinations. A duplicate sample is generated for *crushed* samples at a rate of 1 in 50. Another duplicate for *pulverised* samples is generated at a rate of 1 in 50. • Laboratory instruments are calibrated every 42 samples. • Laboratory blanks (x2), certified reference materials (x2) and sample duplicates (x3) are analysed within every 42 samples in the batch tray. • Ardiden has viewed the QAQC results, and they are considered acceptable.
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.*	• Results shall be reviewed by the exploration manager, managing director and competent person. Sample results have been merged into company database by Ardiden Ltd personnel. • Twinned holes have not been employed as a check to the current program at this stage. • All data is electronically logged in Access and stored on the company's database. A master copy of this data exists on the Ardiden Ltd server in Australia. • The data is imported into Micromine software for visual checks and database validation by a competent person. • Grades for significant intersections are calculated on length and SG weighted averages.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• The 2022 program of drilling was subject to suitable location and orientation techniques given the technically difficult nature of the location and magnetic lithologies. • Initially, hole locations and field samples have been placed in NAD83-15 using a hand-held GPS and notes have been recorded on how these locations relate to existing holes and clearing. • The drill rig was aligned to planned azimuth using a reflex automatic positioning system (APS), a satellite seeking instrument prior to collaring.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Downhole surveys were conducted using a true north seeking Reflex Giro Sprint-IQ multishot tool. This instrument records dip, true north azimuth, and temperatures. This tool is not affected by magnetism. • Surveys were all calculated to UTM (Grid North) based on grid convergence angles at New Patricia and Dorothy Dobie.
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.*	• Diamond drill holes are selectively to be directly targeting mineralisation based on regional orientations known along strike. • Drilling within New Patricia and Dorothy Dobie area is considered sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource estimation and classification applied. • No sample composites have been created.
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.*	• Due to the difficulty in mobilising and moving drill rigs at all sites, a series of holes were drilled from one location. Both dip and azimuth changes were performed. Thus, it will be rare that any drillhole will intersect the mineralisation in a purely perpendicular manner. • There is no expected assay bias resulting from the orientation of drilling due to the nature of mineralisation observed at all locations.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Diamond drill core is transported from site by a contractor to a secured core processing facility for cutting and sampling. Samples are subsequently sent by a contractor to the assay laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• A full sample review was conducted prior to writing sampling, logging and QAQC procedures for all Ardiden Ltd personnel. • These procedures were then used for the current program and supervised internally by Ardiden Ltd personnel in charge of the due-diligence program.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	• The New Patricia Gold deposit consists of 678 granted Mining claims totalling 134.51km^2. The Dorothy Dobie deposit consists of 326 granted Mining Claims totalling 58.62km^2. • Ardiden Limited owns the tenements 100% for Dorothy Dobie and is in the final year of an earn in agreement to obtain 100% of New Patricia from Exiro Minerals. • There are no known issues affecting the security of title or impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Pickle Lake Project is located within the Pickle Lake area, Kenora (Patricia) Mining Division, Ontario. Significant gold deposits including the historical Pickle Crow Gold Mine. • Over 25,000 m of historical diamond drilling was completed across the Pickle Lake Gold Properties by previous owners, confirming the potential for multiple extensive gold mineralised zones at both Dorothy-Dobie Lake and Kasagiminnis Lake deposit, with gold mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Pickle Lake Project is located within the Meen-Dempster greenstone belt and the adjoining Pickle Lake greenstone belt, which contain the known gold deposit (Kasagiminnis) and prospects (New Patricia, South Limb, West Pickle and Dorothy-Dobie). Both greenstone belts are located on the southern margin of the North Caribou terrane within the Uchi domain. • Rocks within the Uchi domain greenstone belts display petrochemical characteristics of arc and back-arc volcanism. • The Dorothy Dobie and New Patricia gold deposits comprise lode style mineralisation within a steep north-dipping shear zone. In the Meen-Dempster belt, gold mineralisation occurs in narrow deformation zones within or near the flanks of a strain domain. At the Golden Patricia Mine, this occurs as a narrow, sheared quartz sheet interpreted as a substratiform vein. Overburden comprises glacial till and there is a lake in the vicinity of the mineralisation. • Both the Dorothy and Dobie prospects displayed zones with semi-massive to massive sulphides on a secondary structure that is at a southerly location to the Golden Patricia lode style mineralisation. This style of mineralisation is not well understood to date but is thought to be hydrothermally and structurally controlled.
Drillhole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drillholes:* – *easting and northing of the drillhole collar* – *elevation or RL (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drillhole collar* – *dip and azimuth of the hole* – *down hole length and interception depth* – *hole length*	• Drillhole/sample location and other relevant details are described in the body of the text, In Appendix 2 and related Figures. • All exploration information has been reported.
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.*	• A minimum intercept length of 0.3 m applies to the drilling data in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this release. • No cut-off grades were reported within this release from historical data. • No metal equivalence is reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drillhole 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.*	• Drillholes have been angled at an appropriate direction and angle relevant to the anticipated orientation of the mineralisation and/or geology.
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 drillhole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Relevant maps and plans have been included within the body of this announcement.

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The report is considered balanced and provided in context with all information 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.*	• No other exploration data is considered meaningful and material to this announcement.
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).*	• Extensional drilling along strike, up and down dip is scheduled to be completed. • Further drilling is to be planned based on assay results across the property.

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