



ARDIDEN

9 March 2017

DRILLING UPDATE – CANADIAN GRAPHITE AND LITHIUM PROJECTS

Assay results from recently completed drill program at Manitouwadge Graphite Project imminent; drilling about to commence at newly optioned Wisa Lake Lithium Project

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **30-hole diamond drilling program at Manitouwadge Graphite Project now complete.**
- **Further visible large flake graphite identified in numerous graphite domains.**
- **Graphite mineralisation remains open along strike to the west, north and at depth.**
- **Drill core samples submitted to Actlabs in Thunder Bay.**
- **Drill core assay results expected shortly.**
- **Maiden due diligence drilling program at Wisa Lake Lithium Project to commence shortly.**
- **Phase 2 drilling program at Seymour Lake Lithium Project to commence in March 2017.**

Diversified minerals explorer and developer, Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to provide an update on recently completed and upcoming diamond drilling programs across its portfolio of graphite and lithium projects in Ontario, Canada.

Drilling has recently been completed at the 100%-owned **Manitouwadge Graphite Project**, with first assay results imminent, and preparations are well advanced for a maiden due diligence program at the recently optioned Wisa Lake Lithium Project and a Phase 2 drilling program at the Seymour Lake Lithium Project.

Manitouwadge Graphite Project

Drilling has now finished at the Manitouwadge Graphite Project and the drill rig has been de-mobilised from site, while the Company's geological team finalises the preparation of drill core samples for assay.

Visual results from the last 19 drill holes in the 30-hole diamond drilling program indicate that the holes continued to intersect multiple layers of large flake graphitic mineralisation over various widths.

Visual logging and inspections of the diamond drill core by Ardiden's geological team have identified multiple layers of thick graphitic mineralisation in zones up to **65.4m** in true width, as seen in diamond drill hole **MW-16-28** (Table 1). Whilst, diamond drill hole MW-16-12 also intersected thick layers of mineralisation with **a total down-hole width of approximately of 59m of graphite mineralisation**, which is an encouraging outcome.

The mineralisation intersected in the current diamond drilling program has verified the interpreted extensions of the graphitic mineralisation zones, for a strike extension of over 700m, as highlighted in the drill plan below (Figure 1).

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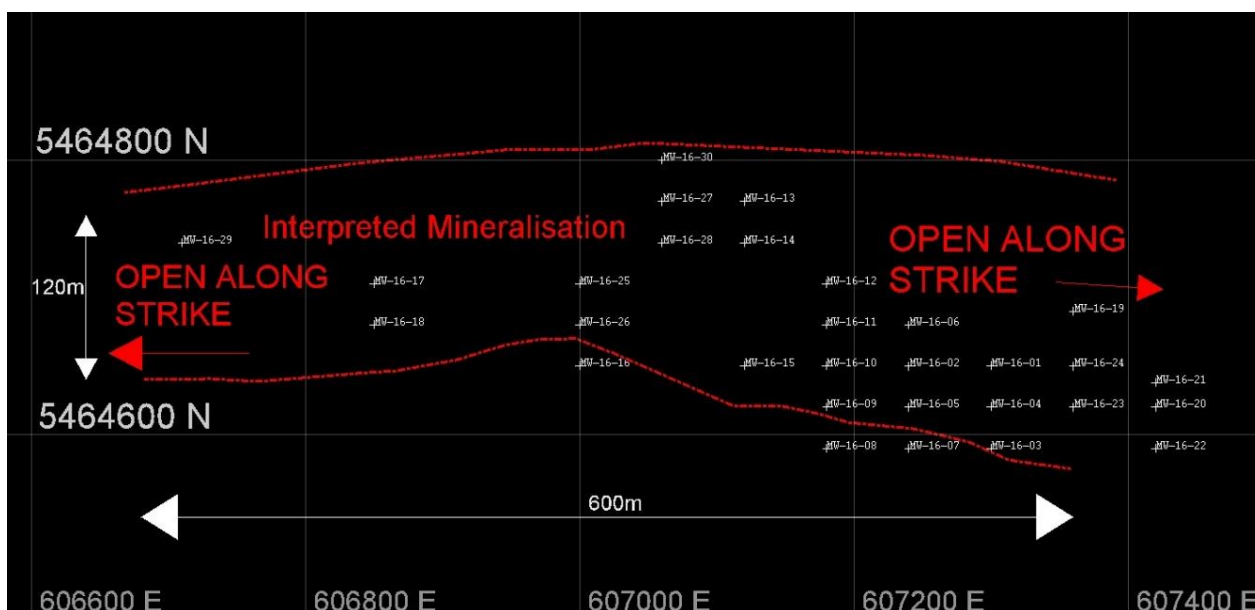


Figure 1. Overview of the drill hole locations at Manitouwadge graphite project.

Ardiden confirms that additional diamond core from the recently completed program is currently being logged, cut and prepared for delivery to Activation Laboratories in Thunder Bay for assaying. Ardiden confirms that only drill holes which intersected above a total of 20m of graphite mineralisation have been reported in this announcement. Ardiden expects to receive the initial assay results from the first drill holes shortly.

Wisa Lake Lithium Project

Drilling approval has now been received from the Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (MNDM) and Notice and Approval has been received from the local Lac la Croix First Nation Group. The Company is finalising the engagement of an additional drilling team and geological staff and mobilise the crews to start the due diligence drilling program at Wisa Lake within the next few weeks.

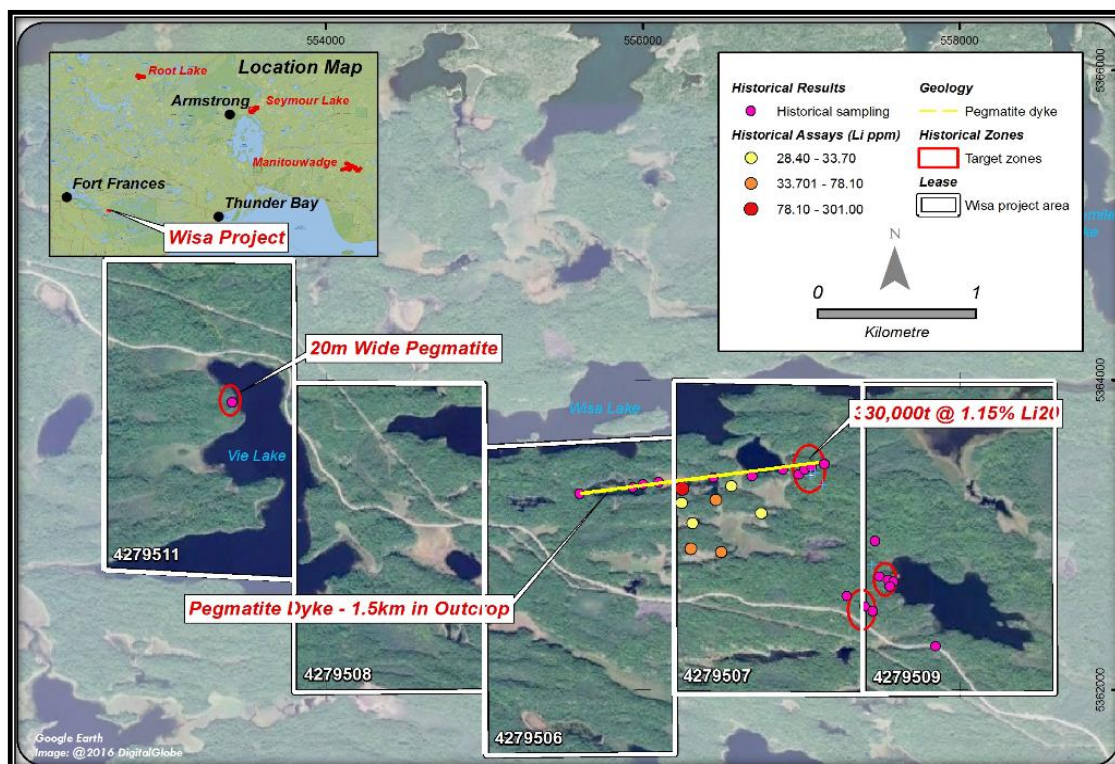


Figure 2. Overview map of historical exploration results at the Wisa Lake Lithium Project.

Seymour Lake Lithium Project

The successful completion of the recent Phase 1 drill program at Seymour Lake has confirmed the presence of high grade lithium mineralisation at surface and at depth at the North Aubry prospect. Assay results from the two diamond drill holes at the Central Aubry prospect also confirm the high quality of the spodumene mineralisation present at this prospect.

As previously announced, the Company will seek to expand the initial maiden lithium resource potential at North Aubry prospect to ensure there will be sufficient resources to be economically viable for any potential future mining operations.

The expansion of any resources will be completed in accordance with JORC (2012) guidelines and is likely to be completed in several stages, once the other prospects along the first 1km of the overall 5km strike length are progressively drill tested this year. These prospects include Central Aubry, South Aubry and Pye.

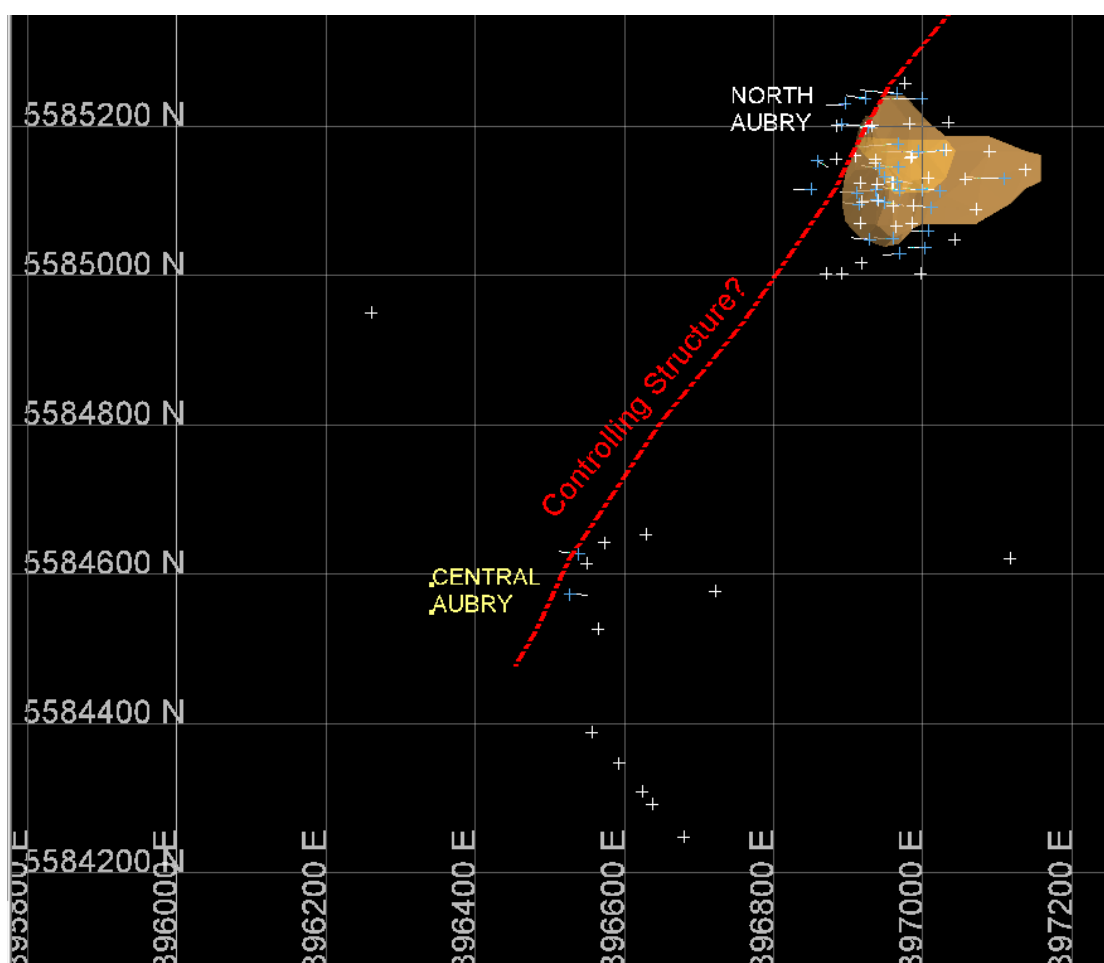


Figure 3. Plan view showing the North Aubry and Central Aubry prospects and the potential feeder zone along the western edge of the prospects.

Geological interpretation from the Phase 1 drilling indicates that mineralisation at the North Aubry prospect appears to be plunging to the north-west, which could be indicating a possible deep pegmatite feeder zone along the western controlling structure.

Preparations are almost complete to commence Phase 2 of the diamond drilling program at Seymour Lake, which will be designed to further test the extensions of the lithium mineralisation zones on the western and northern aspects of the North Aubry prospect, and to drill test the possible pegmatite feeder zone on the western flank.

In addition, the Company intends to further evaluate and drill test the concept of possible dilation along the feeder zone, which may strike south towards the Central Aubry prospect and which could explain some of the similarities between the two prospect areas. If this geological interpretation is found to be accurate, this could dramatically expand the potential size of the lithium mineralisation zones and therefore increase the scale of the lithium deposit.

Ardiden expects to be on site to commence Phase 2 of the resource drilling program at Wisa Lake within the next few weeks.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as they come to hand.

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About Ardiden Ltd

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is an emerging international strategic metals company which is focused on the exploration, evaluation and development of two 100 per cent owned projects located in the established mining jurisdiction of Ontario, Canada.

Majority owned Seymour Lake Lithium Project comprises 7,019 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 6.01% Li₂O. These high-grade pegmatite structures have been defined over a 5km strike length. Drilling program to establish a maiden JORC resource is scheduled to commence in October 2016.

The 100%-owned Root Lake Lithium Project is located in Ontario, Canada. The project comprises 1,013 Ha of mining claims and has over 10,000m of historic drilling. Mineralisation is hosted in extensive outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite structures with widths up to 19m and grades of up to 5.10% Li₂O. In addition, tantalum grades of up to 380 ppm were intersected.

The 100%-owned Root Bay lithium project is strategically located approximately 5km to the east of the recently acquired Root Lake Lithium Project and consists of three claim areas, totalling 720 hectares. The project was staked by Ardiden as part of its regional exploration focus in and around the Root Bay spodumene-bearing pegmatite. Initial observations of the exposed pegmatite are characterized by coarse white albite, grey quartz and pale grey-green spodumene crystals up to 10cm long.

The 100%-owned Manitouwadge Jumbo Flake Graphite Project covers an area 5,300 Ha and has a 20km strike length of EM anomalies with graphite prospectivity. Following systematic field exploration programs, Ardiden is planning to commence its maiden resource drilling program in November 2016 to underpin economic development studies.

Previous preliminary metallurgical testwork indicated that up to 80% of the graphite at Manitouwadge is high value jumbo or large flake graphite. Testwork also indicated that simple, gravity and flotation beneficiation can produce graphite purity levels of up to 96.8% for jumbo flake and 96.8% for large flake. With the proven caustic bake process, ultra-high purity (>99.95%) graphite can be produced. The graphite can also be processed into high value expandable graphite, high quality graphene and graphene oxide.

All projects are located in an established mining province, with good access to infrastructure (road, rail, power, phone and port facilities) and local contractors and suppliers. The company continues to evaluate additional projects which may expand its portfolio within the jurisdiction of Ontario, Canada.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results for the Manitouwadge project and is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting geological information and documentation in this report has been reviewed by Mr Paul Nielsen who is a member of the Association of Professional Geoscientists of Ontario. Mr Nielsen is not a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Nielsen is employed as a Consultant Geologist. Mr Nielsen has more than five years' relevant exploration experience, and qualifies as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (the JORC Code). Mr Nielsen consents to the inclusion of the information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statement

This announcement may contain some references to forecasts, estimates, assumptions and other forward-looking statements. Although the company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions, it can give no assurance that they will be achieved. They may be affected by a variety of variables and changes in underlying assumptions that are subject to risk factors associated with the nature of the business, which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed herein. All references to dollars (\$) and cents in this presentation are to Australian currency, unless otherwise stated. Investors should make and rely upon their own enquires and assessments before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

Table 1. Drilling Logs for holes MW-16-01 to MW-16-06 and MW-16-10 to MW-16-11 at Manitouwadge Graphite Project.

Hole ID	East	North	Total Depth (m)	Dip	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Description
MW-16-12	607180	5464710	139	-45	0.00	3.60	3.60	Overburden
MW-16-12	607180	5464710	139	-45	3.60	60.24	56.64	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-12	607180	5464710	139	-45	60.24	92.80	32.56	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-12	607180	5464710	139	-45	92.80	108.50	15.70	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-12	607180	5464710	139	-45	108.50	134.75	26.25	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-12	607180	5464710	139	-45	134.75	139.00	4.25	Biotitic gneiss
						TOTAL	58.81	
MW-16-14	607120	5465740	120	-45	0.00	12.60	12.60	Overburden
MW-16-14	607120	5465740	120	-45	12.60	67.30	54.70	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-14	607120	5465740	120	-45	67.30	113.20	45.90	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-14	607120	5465740	120	-45	113.20	120.00	6.80	Biotitic gneiss
						TOTAL	45.90	
MW-16-17	606850	5464710	92	-45	0.00	30.50	30.50	Overburden
MW-16-17	606850	5464710	92	-45	30.50	66.50	36.00	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-17	606850	5464710	92	-45	66.50	92.00	25.50	Biotitic gneiss
						TOTAL	36.00	
MW-16-23	607360	5464620	80	-45	0.00	14.00	14.00	Overburden
MW-16-23	607360	5464620	80	-45	14.00	26.45	12.45	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-23	607360	5464620	80	-45	26.45	32.00	5.55	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-23	607360	5464620	80	-45	32.00	37.60	5.60	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-23	607360	5464620	80	-45	37.60	63.20	25.60	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-23	607360	5464620	80	-45	63.20	71.10	7.90	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-23	607360	5464620	80	-45	71.10	80.00	8.90	Biotitic gneiss
						TOTAL	25.95	



MW-16-24	607360	5464650	84	-45	0.00	12.00	12.00	Overburden
MW-16-24	607360	5464650	84	-45	12.00	40.10	28.10	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-24	607360	5464650	84	-45	40.10	51.20	11.10	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-24	607360	5464650	84	-45	51.20	60.00	8.80	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-24	607360	5464650	84	-45	60.00	74.25	14.25	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-24	607360	5464650	84	-45	74.25	84.00	9.75	Biotitic gneiss
						TOTAL	25.35	
MW-16-28	607060	5464740	150	-45	0.00	10.80	10.80	Overburden
MW-16-28	607060	5464740	150	-45	10.80	78.60	67.80	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-28	607060	5464740	150	-45	78.60	144.00	65.40	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-28	607060	5464740	150	-45	144.00	150.00	11.00	Biotitic gneiss
						TOTAL	65.40	
MW-16-30	607060	5464800	71	-45	0.00	27.50	27.50	Overburden
MW-16-30	607060	5464800	71	-45	27.50	46.85	19.35	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-30	607060	5464800	71	-45	46.85	57.70	10.85	Biotitic gneiss
MW-16-30	607060	5464800	71	-45	57.70	60.15	2.45	Graphitic Mineralisation
MW-16-30	607060	5464800	71	-45	60.15	71.00	10.85	Biotitic gneiss
						TOTAL	21.80	

Table 2: Manitouwadge Graphite Project (Claim 4268975)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- Diamond Core was split using a hydraulic splitter along a plane perpendicular to the foliation within the gneissic host rock. - Bagging of the half core 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. - Where multiple zones of graphitic mineralisation were intersected, sampling was continuous from intersection of the upper zone to the End of Hole - The sample preparation and assaying techniques are industry standard and appropriate for this type of mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	<i>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).</i>	- Diamond wireline core drilling. - The drill core size is CHD 76, core diameter is 43.5 millimeters - Drillholes were orientated using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation tool
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	The sample interval of core was measured and recorded along with a description and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	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 - No relationship between sample recovery and grade is evident.
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 core is geologically and geotechnically logged. - Samples represent half the core width, and are logged in detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation later in 2017
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.	½ core split over a 1 m interval. - Core samples will be jaw-crushed and 100 g split for pulverisation for C in graphite analysis. - Coarse crusher split duplicates will be used to monitor sampling precision. - Individual core samples are estimated to weigh 2 kg. - Certified graphite reference material will be submitted with the samples at the rate of 1 in 20 samples. - Blanks consisting of barren material will be submitted at the rate of 1 in 50 samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and	All samples will be analyzed by Actlabs in Thunder Bay, Ontario using preparation and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	assay techniques RX1- graphite, 4F – C,S and 4F-C-graphite • An induction furnace is used following acid treatment of prepared 0.5kg samples to remove all non-graphite C. The CO2 generated from the high temperature combustion of graphite is measured by absorption of infrared radiation. Accuracy of the analyses was monitored using a graphite certified reference materials and precision monitored using pulp duplicate analyses. Both are acceptable. • Metallurgical testing used semi-quantitative scanning electron microscopy with a Mineral Liberation Analyzer. Beneficiation tests included a 3 stage flotation cycle followed two passes over a gravity table. The techniques are both appropriate and relevant.
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 on the Ardiden server..
Location of data points	• <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	• Drill hole collar positions were located with handheld WAAS enabled handheld GPS units set for recording UTM NAD83 Zone 16N projection coordinates and drilled collars were picked up using a Trimble DGPS. • Drillholes were orientated using the Reflex ACT II RD core orientation tool
Data spacing and distribution	• <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral</i>	• Continuity of graphite horizons has been tested over a strike length of approximately 600 m • Further testing of electromagnetic conductors by diamond drilling is underway and will test the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> Whether sample compositing has been applied.	strike length up to 800 m. No sample compositing has been applied
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	- Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. - If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	- All holes were drilled perpendicular to the interpreted strike and dip of the graphite horizons - Sample thickness will be close to true mineralisation width - Drill holes are orientated perpendicular to the strike of the conductors and inclined at 045. They are designed to intersect the graphitic horizons at approximately 045 degrees.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples collected are taken directly from the field to the Activation Laboratories Ltd facility in Thunder Bay, Ontario for preparation and assay
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been taken of the sampling techniques and data.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	- Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. - The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	All claims are in good standing and are 100% owned by Ardiden: 4268952, 4268953, 4268932, 4268933, 4268935, 4268934, 4279125, 4279101, 4279121, 4279124, 4274285, 4274286, 4274287, 4271613, 4271624, 4279611, 4274282, 4274283, 4274284, 4275721, 4274288, 4274289, 4268975, 4268976 and 4279892
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Other parties have not appraised the work undertaken by Ardiden to date

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	• The Manitouwadge Graphite property is located within the Quetico Metasedimentary Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield The Property area is underlain by dipping, approximately east-west-striking, gneissic and migmatitic metasedimentary rocks of the Quetico Metasedimentary Subprovince of the Archean Superior Province of the Canadian Shield The country rock generally is composed of primarily granulite facies paragneiss and biotite migmatite. Local geology seen at the project is typically of the quartz feldspar gneiss with varying amounts of hornblende, garnets and biotite hosting graphite bearing schists. In some cases pegmatitic dykes crosscut both the gneisses and graphite bearing schists.
Drill hole Information	• <i>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:</i> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i>	• See Figure 1 for the location of the drilled collar locations and Table 1 for the drill hole collar information
Data aggregation methods	• <i>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.</i>	• No assay results are reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- 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.	
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').	Graphitic horizons strike approximately east-west and dip approximately 45 degrees to the North
Diagrams	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	See Figure 1 for the location of the drilled collar locations. Once assay results are received, collated and interpreted, appropriate sections will be prepared and reported as they become 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 assay results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	Once sample analyses are received, the determination of grain size characteristics of graphite flakes and beneficiation testing, as per Item 49 of the 2012 edition of the JORC Code will be undertaken

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Once assay results are received, Ardiden will report Publically once it has progressed it's geological modelling.