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ARDIDEN CONTINUES TO GROW SEYMOUR LAKE IDENTIFYING A FURTHER 60 NEW HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE EXPLORATION LOCATIONS

Seymour Lake more than doubles in size after further detailed analysis and review of new satellite imagery

HIGHLIGHTS:

- 60 new highly-prospective target locations with lithium-bearing potential have been identified by Ardiden, at Seymour Lake via a detailed review and analysis of new satellite imagery
- These new targets are in addition to the 100 target locations recently announced by the Company and the previously identified 40 pegmatite exposures along the 5km strike zone, with several of these exposures hosting visible spodumene
- Numerous exposures recently identified share a number of physical similarities to those found at both Aubry and Pye pegmatites
- As a result of the detailed review, Ardiden stakes approximately 8,750 hectares (400 claims) on the eastern edge of the Seymour Lake Project, significantly expanding the project eastwards
- Continued data review at Seymour Lake continues to provides Ardiden with a significant and diversified opportunity to explore and target new exploration targets across its 16,654 -hectare landholding
- Identification of new prospective areas have the potential to significantly increase the overall scale and value of the Seymour Lake project
- The Ardiden geological team about to commence the large-scale field mapping program next week on 160 new target areas

Diversified minerals explorer and developer Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that further detailed review of new satellite imagery covering the Company’s 100%-owned, flagship **Seymour Lake Lithium Project** in Ontario, Canada has identified an additional 60 highly-prospective lithium-bearing targets, which have the potential to significantly increase the scale and value of the project.

As a result of the review Ardiden has applied for (staked) approximately 400 claim areas (totally 8,747Ha) on the eastern edge of the Seymour Lake Project with the Ontario Ministry of Northern Development and Mines (“MNDM”). This large new area was staked on the basis that many new target areas were identified outside of the original project claims.

This additional land provides Ardiden with a significant and diversified opportunity to explore and target potentially new pegmatite-hosting structures across its dominant, 16,654 -hectare landholding.

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With more than 160 new exploration target locations identified across the project, and with many of these targets within close proximity to the all-weather road, provides Ardiden the potential to significantly develop and grow the Seymour Lake project.

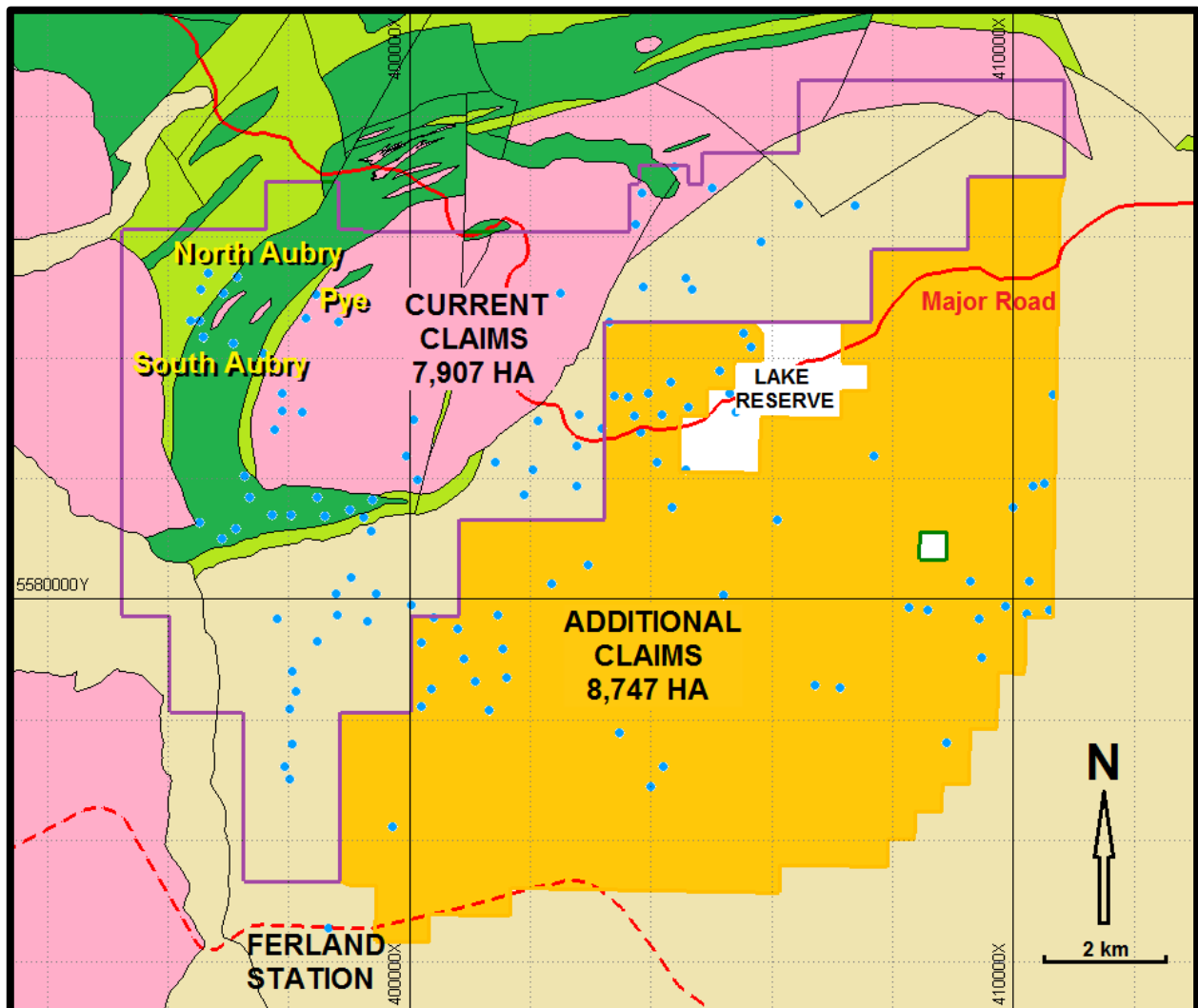


Figure 1. Overview map of the expanded Seymour Lake project. Purple outlines the original claim areas held by Ardiden. the Yellow coloured area highlights the new area under application with the MNDM. The blue dots highlight many of the new exploration target locations on the project.

EXPLORATION UPSIDE

The substantial expansion of the project footprint and further identification of new areas of interest are exciting developments for Ardiden. Many of the new target areas share a number of physical similarities to the known pegmatites discovered at Aubry and Pye, reinforcing the potential for Seymour Lake to host multiple pegmatite swarms.

Due the large volume of highly prospective locations across the Seymour Lake project, not all areas are likely to be fully explored during the 2018 field season. A more detailed analysis of the satellite imagery continues, looking at the size, location, colour and orientation of the various rock exposures.

One major advantage is that many of these new target areas are within a very short walking distance of the all-weather road that runs through the middle of the project area. As seen in Figures 1 and 2, some of the target areas are at the roads edge, which creates an ease of assess for mapping and assessment and hopefully for future drilling activities.

Taking into account what is known about the controlling structures at the Aubry pegmatite swarm and the influence of the local and regional geology, Ardiden will be efficiently assisted in identifying and classifying the most prospective locations across the project.

Some of the areas of the interest includes target locations 65, 66 and 70 (refer Figure 2), which shows a number of rock exposures spread over hundreds of metres, which exhibits many physical traits similar to the Aubry and Pye prospects.

A mapping and sampling program is scheduled to commence early next week, as the winter snow is clearing from the ground, which will allow for a detailed inspection of these and many other locations across the project.



Figure 2. Satellite image of Target area 65, 66 and 70 next to the all-weather road, showing numerous rock exposures that require further investigation to determine if there are any spodumene bearing pegmatites structures.

Ardiden 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 diversified exploration and development company possessing a mature multi-element asset portfolio, with a near term development pipeline, focused quality projects located in the established mining jurisdiction of Ontario, Canada.

The 100%-owned Seymour Lake Lithium Project comprises 16,654 Ha of mining claims and has over 8,000m of historic drilling. Mineralisation is hosted in extensive outcropping spodumene-bearing pegmatite structures with widths up to 32.2m and grades of up to 6.01% Li₂O. These high-grade pegmatite structures have been defined over a 5km strike length.

The 100%-owned Wisa Lake Lithium project is located 80km east of Fort Frances, in Ontario, Canada and only 8km north of the Minnesota/US border. The property is connected to Highway 11 (Trans-Canada), which is located 65km north via an all-weather road that crosses the centre of the project. The Wisa Lake Lithium Project consists of five claims (1,200 hectares) and covers the historical drilling location of the North Zone. Ardiden is aiming to commence a limited drill program to drill test and verify the historical lithium results.

The Pickle Lake Gold Properties (under option to acquire 100%) are located within the prolific gold-producing Meen-Dempster Greenstone Belt of the Uchi Geological Sub-province of the Canadian Shield, in close proximity to several of the Company's existing projects and to the regional mining centre of Thunder Bay. The Properties consists of four separate gold properties offering both advanced development opportunities and early stage exploration. Over 25,000m of historical diamond drilling completed across the Pickle Lake Gold Properties, confirming the potential for multiple extensive gold mineralised zones at both Dorothy-Dobie Lake and Kasagiminnis Lake, with gold mineralisation remaining open along strike and at depth.

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 Flake Graphite Project covers an area 5,300 Ha and has a 20km strike length of EM anomalies with graphite prospectivity. Previous preliminary metallurgical test work indicated that up to 80% of the graphite at Manitouwadge is high value jumbo or large flake graphite. Test-work 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.

The 100%-owned Bold Properties project is located approximately 50km north-east of the town of Mine Centre in Ontario, Canada. The property is connected to Highway 11 (Trans-Canada), which is located 25km south via an all-weather road. The

Bold Property Project consists of four claims (1,024 hectares) and covers a number of anomalous sulphide zones. In 1992, Hexagon Gold (Ontario) Ltd. completed a total of 17 drill holes in multiple locations on and around the Bold Property Project at various depths of up to 428m down-hole. The nine grab samples that were collected by Hexagon in 1992 returned encouraging cobalt, copper and nickel grades, confirming the significant exploration potential.

All projects located in an established mining province, with good access to infrastructure (road, rail, power, phone and port facilities) and local contractors and suppliers.

Competent Person's Statement

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

Forward Looking Statement

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

Table 1: Seymour Lake Lithium Project (Claim Title 1245661)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. - Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. - Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. - In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	- No samples were taken. - Desk review was completed to identify the new target areas.
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).	No drilling was undertaken.
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.	- No samples were taken as a result of the review. - Field mapping and sampling program due to commence in May 2018.
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.	No samples obtained.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	- Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	
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.	The new identified exposures have not been inspected or sampled by the Ardiden.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	- The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. - For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. - Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	No samples were analysed.
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.	During upcoming mapping and sampling program information is documented and stored digitally in field laptop units and backed up on the Ardiden server.
Location of data points	- Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	During upcoming mapping and sampling program locations will be recorded using handheld WAAS enabled handheld GPS units set for recording UTM NAD83 Zone 16N projection coordinates.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<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 Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No samples obtained.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	No samples obtained.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	No samples obtained.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits or reviews of sampling techniques have been conducted

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- All claims in the Seymour Lake Lithium project are in good standing and these include claims 1245661 1245648 1245662 1245664 1245646, 4270593, 4270594, 4270595, 4270596, 4270597, 4270598, 4279875, 4279876, 4279877, 4279878, 4279879, 4279880, 4279881, 4279882, 4279883, 4279884, 4279885, 4279886, 4279887, 4279888, 4279889, 4279890, 4279891, 4279869, 4279870, 4279871, 4279872, 4279873 and 4279874. 400 new claim cells applications submitted to the MNDM
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Other parties have not appraised the exploration carried out to date
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Seymour Lake 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 variably

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		steeply dipping pegmatite dykes and and sills.
Drill hole Information	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - easting and northing of the drill hole collar - elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar - dip and azimuth of the hole - down hole length and interception depth - hole length. - If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	No drilling reported in this announcement.
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.	- The new drill targets are various rock exposures showing physical similarity to known pegmatites and require additional investigation, have been identified across all claims contained in the project area. - The satellite imagery reviewed by Ardiden for the project area was sourced from Ontario, Ministry Northern Development Mines websites, Google and Bing maps.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	- These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. - If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. - If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	Ardiden expects to undertake a mapping and sampling program during the 2018 field season.
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.	Refer to Figures 1 of known pegmatite exposures for North Aubry, South Aubry.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	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.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	All meaningful and material data is reported.
<i>Further work</i>	- The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). - Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	Ardiden is planning to expand both the drilling and exploration activities during 2018 field season.