27 March 2026 | ASX: ADV

FIRST DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM HIGH-GRADE GOLD SYSTEM AT ROUYN

Including 7m @ 16.1 g/t Au at Astoria from the first holes of the 15,000m drilling program

Best Intercept – Astoria:
7.0m @ 16.1 g/t Au at Astoria, including 1.0m @ 78.7 g/t Au

Key Highlights

- Standout Intersections:
  - AS-26-778: **3.0m @ 11.4 g/t Au** (from 68m) including **1.0m @ 24.6 g/t Au**
  - AS-26-779: **7.0m @ 16.1 g/t Au** (from 131m) including **1.0m @ 78.7 g/t Au** & **1m @ 27.0 g/t**
  - AS-26-779: **11.0m @ 2.6 g/t Au** (from 149m) – Astoria footwall zone
- The holes were designed to test extensions to mineralisation of the currently modelled orebody, with results confirming continuity of high-grade zones typical of deposits along the Cadillac–Larder Lake Break
- Results represent the first assays from Ardiden's 2026 drilling program, the first holes representing 822m of the planned 15,000m campaign
- Astoria was selected as the starting point due to its existing resource base and strong potential for down-plunge resource growth
- Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth across Ardiden's 6km Rouyn gold corridor
- The project is situated on the Cadillac–Larder Lake Break, one of the most prolific and high-value gold structures in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt

Commentary

Managing Director Andrew Stocks said the initial drilling results confirm the Company's geological interpretation of the Astoria system.

"These first results from Astoria represent an excellent start to our 2026 drilling campaign.

"Intersecting 16.1 g/t over 7 metres, including a high-grade core of 78.7 g/t, confirms the Astoria system continues to deliver high-grade intersections typical of Abitibi orogenic gold deposits and remains open.

"Astoria was selected as the starting point for this year's drilling program because it hosts an existing resource and offers the most immediate opportunity to expand mineralisation through down-plunge drilling.

"Importantly, these results represent only the first assays from our planned 15,000 metre drilling campaign. Astoria forms part of our broader six-kilometre Rouyn gold corridor, where multiple project areas remain open for systematic expansion".

The Company expects to complete approximately 15,000 metres of diamond drilling across multiple targets in Ardiden's first program at Rouyn during 2026, with results from the current Astoria program expected to guide further drilling and geological modelling.

Summary

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is pleased to report high-grade gold assay results from the first batch of three holes completed during the 2026 diamond drilling campaign at the Astoria deposit, part of its 100%-owned Rouyn Gold Project in Québec, Canada.

These intersections support Ardiden's interpretation that Astoria hosts a structurally controlled orogenic gold system typical of deposits found along the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break, one of the most productive gold structures within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Astoria represents one of several project areas located along Ardiden's ~6km Rouyn gold corridor, which currently hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012) comprising 1.66 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 3.28 g/t Au, previously announced to the ASX on 10 October 2025 – refer to Mineral Resource Estimate table on page 6.

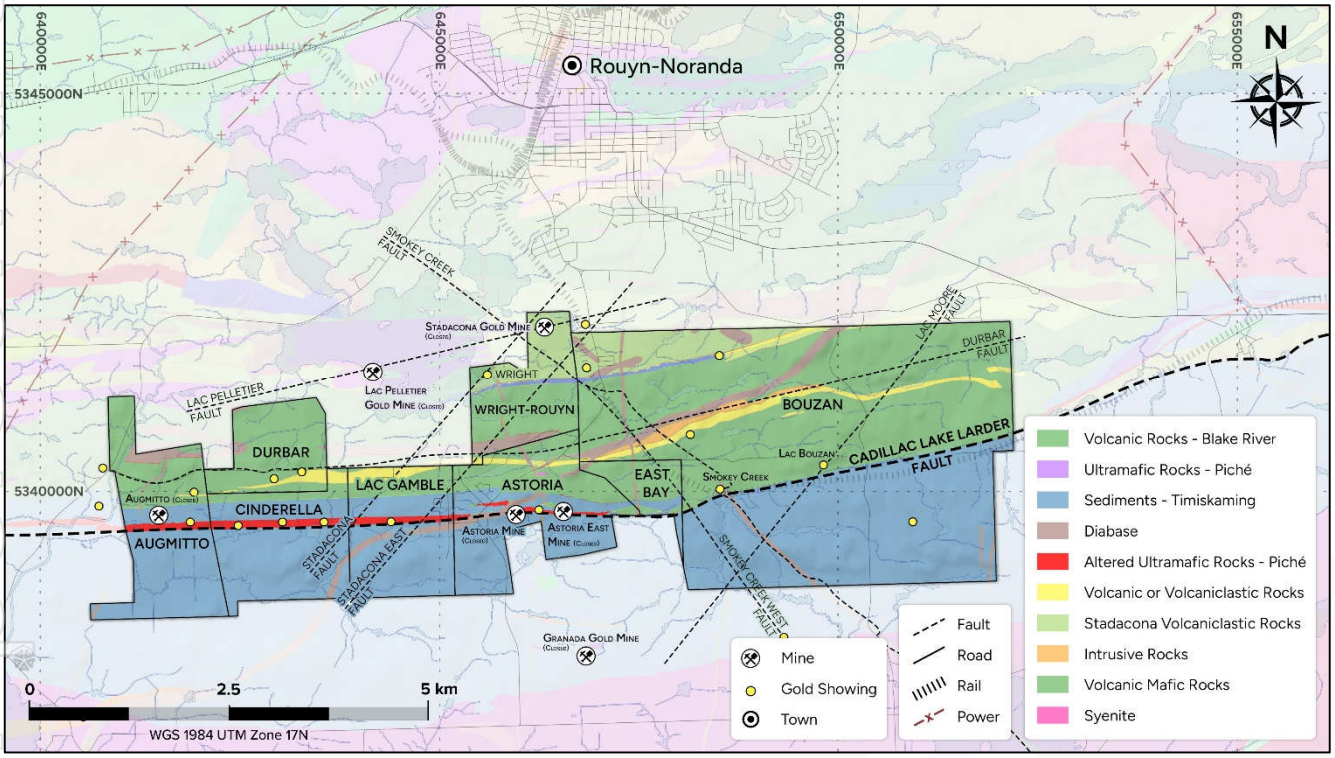

Figure 1: Rouyn Gold Project showing Astoria within Ardiden's 6km mineralised corridor

The initial results from Astoria represent an encouraging start to Ardiden's inaugural drilling campaign at the Rouyn Gold Project and demonstrate the potential for continued growth within the existing mineralised system. As drilling continues across the broader Rouyn corridor, the Company believes there remains strong potential to expand the existing Mineral Resource and define additional high-grade zones along this highly prospective structural trend.

Importantly, deposits along the Cadillac–Larder Lake Break are well known for developing high-grade shoots that extend to significant depths, and the results reported here provide early encouragement that the Astoria system may exhibit similar structural controls and potential for vertical continuity.

Table 1 – Significant Drill Intercepts

Hole	From (m)	Interval (m)	Grade (g/t Au)
AS-26-777	**35.0**	**1.0**	**4.1**
AS-26-778	**68.0**	**3.0**	**11.4**
including		*1.0*	*24.6*
AS-26-779	**131.0**	**7.0**	**16.1**
including		*1.0*	*78.7*
and		*1.0*	*27.0*
AS-26-779	**149**	**11.0**	**2.61**

Significant intercepts are reported using a lower cut-off of 0.2g/t Au and a minimum intercept length of 0.3m.

Refer to Appendix A for full drill-hole collar and intercept tables.

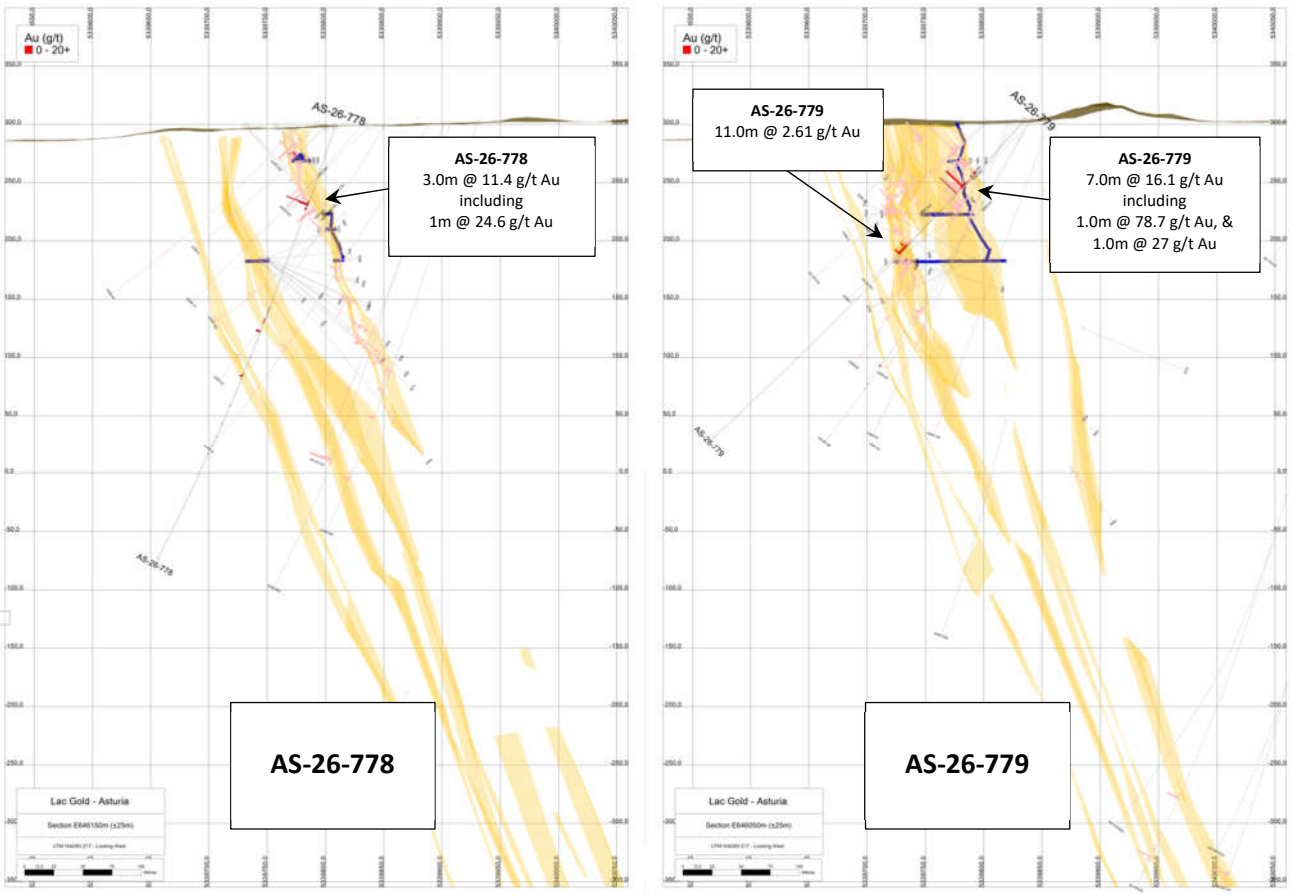

Figure 2 *(L to R) Cross sections of the Astoria deposit showing holes AS-26-778 & AS-26-779*

Technical Discussion

The 2026 campaign has targeted the Main and Footwall contact zones at Astoria. Mineralisation encountered in the new drill holes includes:

- quartz-carbonate veining,
- strong hydrothermal alteration, and
- arsenopyrite-pyrite sulphide mineralisation.

These features are consistent with classic Abitibi-style orogenic gold systems. Mineralisation occurs within a broad hydrothermal alteration system developed along the komatiite-sediment contact and associated structural corridor. The observed mineralisation, including quartz-carbonate veining and sulphide mineralisation is characteristic of many major deposits and mines within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Observed intercept widths of 3-7 metres are consistent with mechanised underground mining scenarios. Furthermore, grade-thickness relationships observed to date support the potential for high-ounce-per-vertical-metre mineralisation. Such widths and grades are consistent with underground mining operations currently operating along the Cadillac–Larder Lake Break.

Mineralisation remains open along strike and at depth.

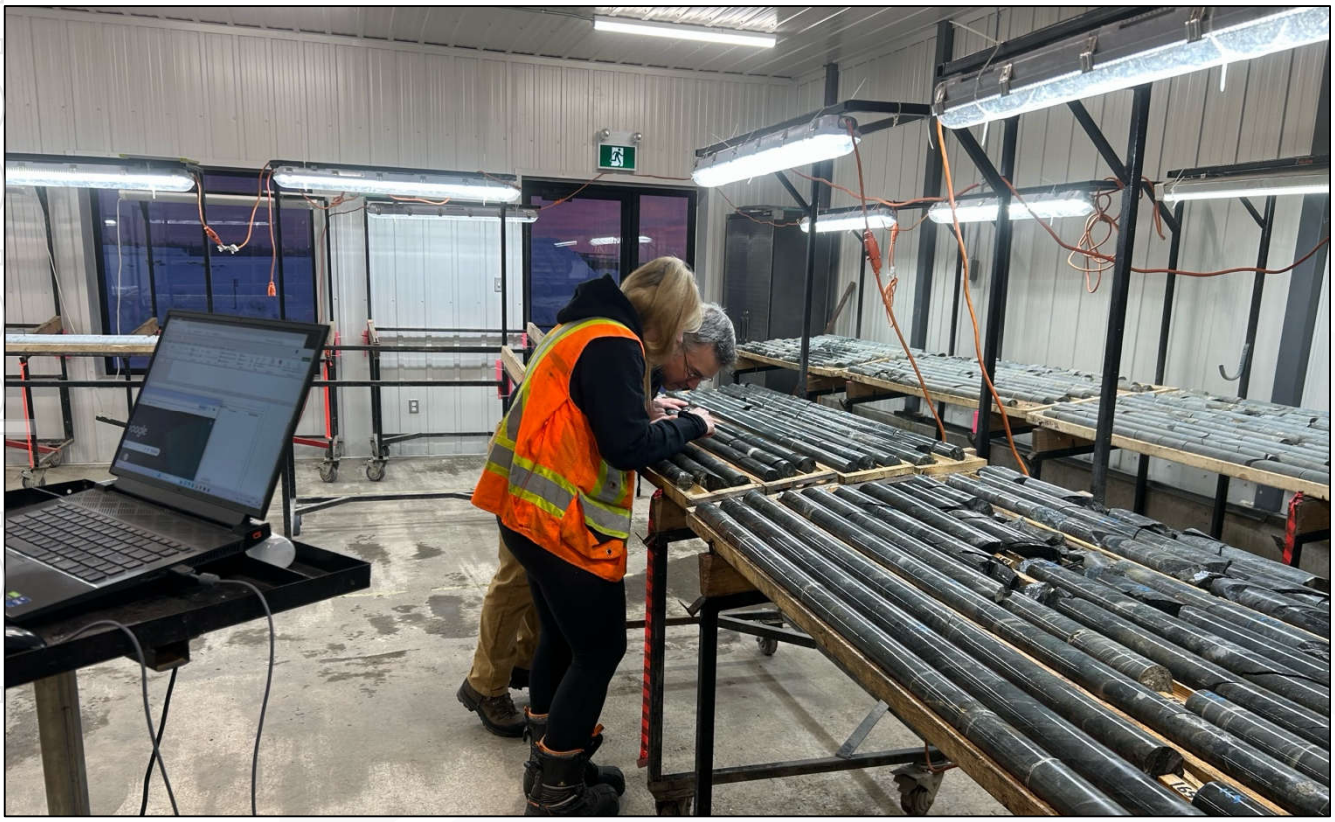

Figure 3 *Drill core from the Astoria project area being examined and logged by the Explo-Logik team*

Strategic Context – 6km Rouyn Gold Corridor

The Rouyn Gold Project covers a continuous structural corridor of approximately six kilometres along the Cadillac–Larder Lake Break, providing a rare, district-scale opportunity in one of the most prolific gold-bearing structures in the heart of a premier global gold corridor.

Project areas located along this corridor include:

- Astoria
- Cinderella
- Gamble
- Augmitto

Collectively, these areas comprise the Rouyn Gold Project.

The structural setting and style of mineralisation observed at Astoria are mirrored across several targets along the corridor, supporting Ardiden's strategy of systematically advancing multiple areas along the Rouyn structural trend.

Geological Analogue: Benchmarked Against the Best

The structural setting at Astoria, characterised by quartz-carbonate veining within the Cadillac-Larder Lake Break, occurs in a similar structural setting to several of the Abitibi region's most significant and profitable producers:

- **LaRonde (Agnico-Eagle):** Renowned for its considerable depth continuity (>3km) and consistent high-grade mineralisation.
- **Westwood (IAMGOLD):** A premier high-grade underground operation located directly along the same regional structure.
- **Lapa (Agnico-Eagle):** A former high-grade mine and Astoria-style analogue, characterised by narrow, high-tenor shoots with exceptional ounce-per-metre productivity.

Next Steps

Near-term activities at Rouyn will include:

- completion of the 15,000m drilling program,
- integration of drilling data into the geological model,
- potential Mineral Resource Estimate update, and
- progression of commercial and mining studies.

Assay results from the remaining drill holes will be released as received.

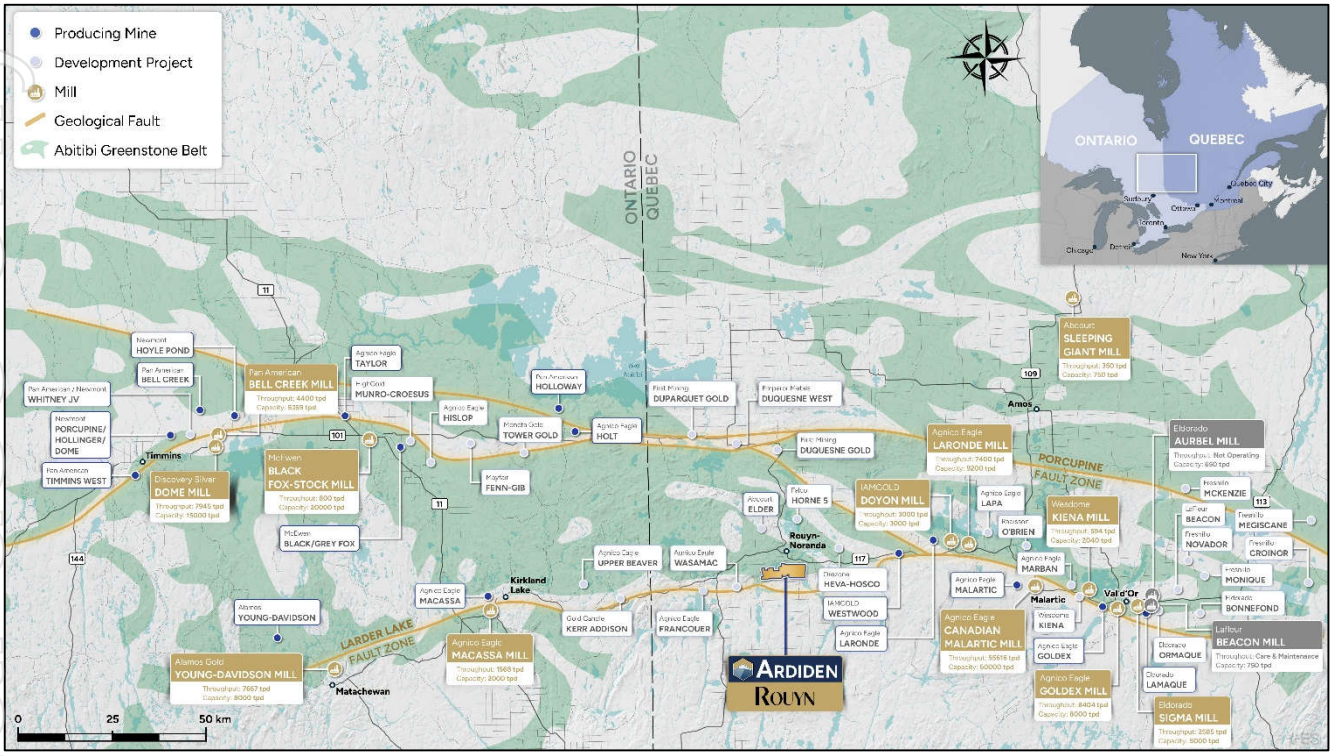

Figure 4 *Major gold mines, processing plants and projects of the Abitibi region*

Mineral Resource Estimate – Rouyn Gold Project, Québec

The Rouyn Gold Project currently hosts a Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012), previously announced to the ASX on 10 October 2025.

Classification	Material type	Au cut-off (g/t)	Tonnage (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Gold Ounces (koz)
Indicated	Ultramafic	1.72	8.5	3.29	898
	Argillite	2.07	0.7	3.43	78
Total Indicated			*9.2*	*3.30*	*976*
Inferred	Ultramafic	1.72	5.6	3.13	565
	Argillite	2.07	1.0	3.86	126
Total Inferred			*6.6*	*3.24*	*690*
TOTAL Indicated & Inferred			**15.8**	**3.28**	**1,666**

Note: Due to effects of rounding, totals may not represent the sum of all components.

This announcement is intended to lift the existing trading halt.

This information is authorised for ASX release by the Board.

Engage with this announcement at the Ardiden Investor Hub.

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More information is available from the Company's website: www.ardiden.com.au

About Ardiden

Ardiden Limited (ASX: ADV) is a Canadian-focused gold exploration and development company. Following completion of its merger with Lac Gold Limited, Ardiden holds a 100% interest in the Rouyn Gold Project (Québec) and the Pickle Lake Gold Project (Ontario).

The Company's strategy is to advance high-quality gold assets through disciplined technical execution, structured economic evaluation and responsible stakeholder engagement. By systematically de-risking its projects and progressing through defined development stages, Ardiden aims to narrow the valuation gap relative to its peer group and deliver sustainable value for shareholders.

Figure 5 *Drilling at the Astoria project area of the Rouyn Gold Project*

Forward-Looking Statements

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.

Competent Persons Statement – Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results at the Rouyn Gold Project is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation compiled by Ms Suzie Tremblay, P.Geo., a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ), a Recognised Professional Organisation (RPO). Ms Tremblay is a full-time employee of Explo-Logik Inc., an independent geological consulting firm engaged by Ardiden Limited. Ms Tremblay has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being reported 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.

The Competent Person has reviewed the underlying data and confirms that it fairly represents the exploration results reported.

Ms Tremblay consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Competent Person's Statement Rouyn Gold Project – Mineral Resource Estimate

The information in this announcement that relates to Mineral Resources for the Rouyn Gold Project has been extracted from the ASX announcement titled *"Ardiden and Lac Gold to Create a Leading Canadian Gold Exploration and Development Company" released on 10 October 2025 and available at www.asx.com.au*. Ardiden Ltd confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Ardiden Ltd also confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from that announcement.

APPENDIX A: DRILLING RESULTS

Significant intercepts are reported using a lower cut-off of 0.2g/t Au and a minimum intercept length of 0.3m.

AS-26-777

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
35	36	1	4.12
38	39	1	0.31

AS-26-778

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
19	20	1	0.37
64	65	1	1.59
66	67	1	0.41
67	68	1	0.22
68	69	1	1.46
69	70	1	24.60
70	71	1	8.13
71	72	1	0.47
73	74	1	1.57
74	75	1	0.62

AS-26-779

From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Grade g/t Au
106	107	1	1.63
119	120	1	0.44
120	121	1	1.44
121	122	1	1.36
124	125	1	0.82
125	126	1	0.88
126	127	1	0.24
127	128	1	0.23
129	130	1	0.45
130	131	1	0.49
131	132	1	1.05
132	133	1	3.42
133	134	1	1.33
134	135	1	78.70
135	136	1	1.33
137	138	1	27.00
145	146	1	0.45
147	148	1	0.23
148	149	1	0.26
149	150	1	2.68
150	151	1	0.40
151	152	1	3.48
152	153	1	6.71
153	154	1	1.62
154	155	1	1.03
155	156	1	2.32
156	157	1	1.39
157	158	1	2.26
158	159	1	1.11
159	160	1	5.70

All intercepts are downhole lengths. True widths are unknown at this stage.

APPENDIX B: COLLAR INFORMATION FOR COMPLETED DRILL HOLES

Hole ID	Prospect / Target	Azimuth	Dip	Hole Length (m)	Easting (UTM NAD83 Zone 17)	Northing (UTM NAD83 Zone 17)	RL (m)	Status
AS-26-777	Astoria West	180	-45	39	646144	5339799	298	Completed
AS-26-778	Astoria West	182	-72	402	646144	5339808	298	Completed
AS-26-779	Astoria West	180	-45	381	646059	5339835	303	Completed

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

JORC Code Table 1 Criteria - The table below summarises the assessment and reporting criteria used for the Rouyn Gold Project sampling techniques and data 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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These samples 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 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Samples have been collected by diamond drilling techniques (see below). • Drillholes are orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the mineralised trend except where limited access necessitates otherwise. • Diamond core sampled in intervals of ~1 m where possible, otherwise intervals less than 1 m selected based on geological boundaries. • The core was logged, cut, and sampled by qualified personnel at Explo-Logik core shack in Val D'Or and samples submitted to AGAT Laboratories (AGAT) in Québec. • The same side of the core was consistently sampled to avoid selective sampling bias. • Gold was analysed by fire assay (50 g) with atomic absorption finish, while base metals were analysed by four-acid digestion with ICP-OES finish. All samples received by AGAT were crushed to 90% passing 2-10 mm mesh sieve. This was then riffle split to a 250 g sample which was pulverised to 90% passing 75 microns. • Samples with gold grades greater than 10 g/t are reprocessed using gravity finish. The processed material is split and analysed by fire assay with ICP-OES finish to extinction. A separate split is prepared to independently analyse mineralized intervals with a target grade greater than 1.00% Cu-Zn using a Na_2O_2 fusion with ICP-OES or ICP-MS finish. • All samples containing visible gold were sent for metallic screen analysis. • 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 (47.6 mm diameter). • The drill holes were completed by Forage Val d'Or of Québec in 2026. • The drill core was oriented by Forage Val d'Or and verified by Explo-Logik of Québec.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• 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

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.*	(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 mineralized 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 of Explo-Logik. • Logging detail includes depth, hole orientation, lithology, alteration, veining, mineralogy, mineralisation, RQD, magnetic susceptibility and structure. These methods involve a combination of both qualitative and quantitative determinations. • Diamond core was logged in its entirety.
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 quarter using a standard core saw. Foliation is aligned perpendicular to the cut. This technique is considered appropriate for the mineralisation observed at the properties. • Crushing stage duplicates have been submitted to the assay laboratory at a rate of 1:20 to evaluate the sampling technique as per standard industry practise. • Ardiden has retained and stored all remaining half-core samples for future reference/use. • Sample preparation follows industry best practice standards and is conducted by internationally recognised and certified laboratories. • Quality control samples inserted include field duplicates (1 in 20), standards (1 in 20) and blanks (1 in 50). • Sample sizes are consistent with industry standards and are considered appropriate for the mineralisation.
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.*	• AGAT is a certified laboratory (ISO/IEC 17025 accredited) and subject to internal QAQC processes. • AGAT digest processes are considered total and appropriate for this style of mineralisation. • Explo-Logik determined SG values have been derived from whole-sample wet/dry weights using a suitable set of electronic scales as per industry standard practise. • Geophysical tools have not been used. • Field duplicates have been inserted at a ratio of 1:20 samples. • Samples of Certified Reference Material (CRM) for gold and blanks have been inserted into the sample stream at a ratio of 1:20 and 1:50 for respectively. • AGAT is subject to their 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 (x 2), certified reference materials (x 2) and sample duplicates (x 3) were analysed within every 42 samples in the batch tray. • Explo-Logik has reviewed 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 have been reviewed by the Exploration Manager (Competent Person). The data is imported into Micromine software for visual checks and database validation by the Competent Person. • Twinned holes have not been employed as a check to the current program at this stage. • Sample results were imported into the company database following validation checks by Explo-Logik. • All data is electronically logged in Access and stored on the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Company's database. A master copy of this data exists on the Ardiden Ltd server in Australia. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
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 2026 program of drilling was subject to suitable location and orientation techniques given the technically difficult nature of the location and magnetic lithologies. • Initially, drill hole locations were surveyed in NAD83-17 using a hand-held GPS and notes have been recorded on how these locations relate to existing drill holes and clearings. • All drill collars will be collected with a DGPS at the end of the drill campaign. • The drill rig was aligned to planned azimuth using a Axis automatic positioning system (APS), a satellite seeking instrument prior to collaring. • Downhole surveys were conducted using a true north seeking Imdex Omnix42 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 (NAD83 Zone 17) based on grid convergence angles.
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 hole locations have been selectively targeting mineralisation based on regional orientations known along strike. • Mineral Resource estimate has not been prepared. • 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.*	• 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 was transported from site by Explo-Logik to a secured core processing facility for cutting and sampling. • Drill core was stored in a secure facility prior to sampling. • Samples were subsequently sent by Explo-Logik 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 Explo-Logik 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 Rouyn Gold Project comprises 73 Mining Claims and 1 Mining Concession which collectively host the Astoria, Lac Gamble, Cinderella and Augmitto gold deposits. • The project carries a 2% NSR royalty, with an additional 0.5% NSR on Cinderella, both held by Yorbeau Resources Inc., a TSX-listed exploration company. • Ardiden Limited owns 100% of the mining claims and concession through its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Lac Gold (Rouyn) Inc. • There are no known issues affecting the security of title or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Rouyn Gold Project has over 100 years of exploration and production history. Over 2,428 diamond drill holes totalling 436,678 m has been completed historically confirming the presence of multiple extensive gold mineralized zones. • Historical drilling and exploration data have been reviewed where possible through examination of drill logs, assays and available digital databases. • ERM International Group Limited has defined a Mineral Resource Estimate of 1.66Moz Au @ 3.28g/t Au in compliance with the JORC Code (2012). Refer to the Mineral Resource Estimate summary table on page 6 of this announcement. • Ardiden confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Rouyn Gold Project is classified as an orogenic gold deposit. The Project is located on the Lake Larder Cadillac Fault Zone (LLCFZ) and related to other second-and third-order structures. Economic deposits are restricted to the influence zone of the LLCFZ in the ultramafic rocks of the Piché Structural Complex and peripheral to the ultramafic rocks in the Timiskaming sediments. Four deposits/project areas have been defined: o Augmitto o Cinderella o Gamble o Astoria. These deposits share similar geological characteristics. Gold mineralisation is hosted within a large hydrothermal alteration system developed along the Lake Larder Cadillac Fault Zone. Mineralisation is mainly found within carbonatized ultramafic rocks forming irregular lenses of vein stockworks at structurally favourable locations within the system. Gold-bearing veins are associated with carbonates, fuchsite, silica, tourmaline and occasionally albite alteration, as well as free gold and minor arsenopyrite minerals. Depending on the structural components of the area, one to several carbonatised horizons support a mineralised zone. These zones strike east-west or northeast and dip north or northwest. They are flanked by rheologically weaker and less permeable talc-chlorite-altered ultramafic rocks. • Mineralisation within the Rouyn system commonly occurs within structurally controlled zones with potential for down-plunge continuity of higher-grade shoots.
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 Appendices and related Figures in this announcement. • All exploration information has been reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 0.3m applies to the drilling data in the tabulated results presented in the main body of this announcement. • Significant results with ≥0.2 g/t gold are reported. • Top-cut grades have not been applied. • Metal equivalent values have not been applied.
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.*	• Drill holes have been orientated to intersect the interpreted mineralisation. • Down hole lengths are reported.
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 and deemed appropriate by the competent person.
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).*	• Future exploration activities will include step-out and down-dip drilling designed to test extensions of the known mineralised zones and support potential future Mineral Resource expansion.

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