16 July 2021

ASX Announcement

High Grade Au-Cu Exploration Results from the Carlow Castle Project. New 11,000m RC Programme Underway.

Highlights

The Company is pleased to announce the commencement of a major exploration drilling campaign at Carlow Castle that has the potential to substantially enhance the project.

A circa 11,000m RC drilling exploration programme has now commenced with a primary focus on further expanding several Western high-grade shoots, growing the Crosscut deposit and testing the Good Luck and Little Fortune mineralised systems several kilometres to the south of the main Carlow Project Area.

Meanwhile the first 6 holes of the 9-hole RC exploration drilling completed in May 2021 focusing on the Western End of the Carlow Project Area returned excellent gold and copper mineralisation. Importantly all RC results presented occur external to the preliminary 2021 resource update shells.

New Western high-grade upper shoot discovered;

- ***6m @ 14.97g/t Au, 7.09% Cu, 0.06% Co from 53m (ARC310)***

This new Western upper shoot sits structurally above the previously announced lower shoot that hit;

- ***5m @ 24.32g/t Au, 3.39% Cu, 0.24% Co from 166m (ARC282)***

Other important drilling results were also returned from this exploration of the Western end of the Carlow Castle Project Area.

- ***6m @ 1.35g/t Au, 0.34% Cu, 0.07% Co from 136m (ARC311)***
- ***6m @ 2.61g/t Au, 0.54% Cu, 0.14% Co from 186m (ARC311)***

- ***6m @ 2.68g/t Au, 1.1% Cu, 0.02% Co from 28m (ARC312)***
- ***5m @ 1.66g/t Au, 0.26% Cu, 0.04% Co from 56m (ARC312)***
- ***2m @ 1.15g/t Au, 0.19% Cu, 0.03% Co from 83m (ARC312)***
- ***1m @ 9.29g/t Au, 0.67% Cu, 0.17% Co from 114m (ARC312)***

- ***2m @ 2.07g/t Au, 0.44% Cu, 0.31% Co from 110m (ARC313)***
- ***4m @ 2.09g/t Au, 0.5% Cu, 0.06% Co from 121m (ARC313)***

Assays for a further three RC exploration drill holes and 6 diamond drill infill holes from the May 2021 programme expected soon

Artemis Resources Limited (“Artemis” or “the Company”) (ASX:ARV, Frankfurt: ATY, US OTCQB: ARTTF) is pleased to provide an update on drill programmes at its 100%-owned Carlow Castle Gold and Copper Project in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Alastair Clayton, Executive Director commented: “Exploration drilling at the Carlow Project has once again returned some fantastic results and highlights the remarkable overall prospectivity of this large mineralised system to host substantial shoots of very high-grade gold and copper.

Resource work has highlighted the need to better understand the nature and controls on the mineralisation in order to target drilling, such that it grows the project not only in terms of tonnes but in doing so maintains or increases the grade of the Au-Cu resource.

The exploration results from the May programme and the new RC drill exploration campaign now underway are aiming to achieve just that and with multiple areas yet to be drill tested, I am confident substantially more high-grade zones will be identified.

With our Paterson Central access and heritage plans rapidly advancing and Carlow back on track, our shareholders should expect very substantial progress for the remainder of 2021.

Figure 1 shows the location of completed and proposed holes at Carlow Castle, Crosscut and Quod Est.

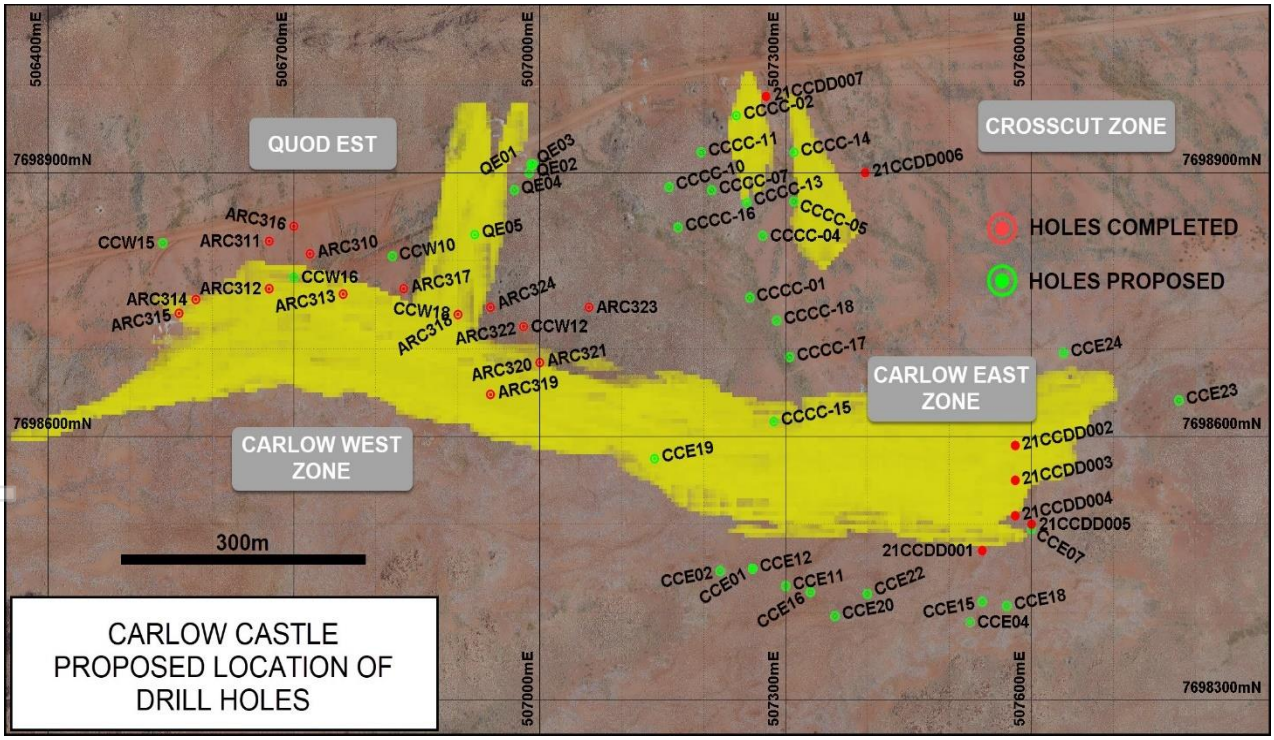

Figure 1: Plan view of the various Project Areas in relation to completed and proposed holes. The 2021 block model is highlighted in yellow.

Summary of Results at Carlow Castle

Results for the drilling completed up to the 18th of May are being received and compiled. These holes are shown in Table 1 along with the holes that are still waiting on assays results.

Hole No	Comment	From	To	Downhole Width (m)	True Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ARC310		53	59	6	5.4	14.97	7.09	0.06
	Including	***54***	***57***	***3***	***2.7***	***13.92***	***5.11***	***0.03***
		112	113	1	0.9	1.42	0.05	0.03
		168	170	2	1.8	1.61	0.16	0.13
		225	226	1	0.9	1.37	0.06	0.01
ARC311		136	142	6	5.4	1.35	0.34	0.07
		154	155	1	0.9	2.49	0.49	0.02
		186	192	6	5.4	2.61	0.54	0.14
	Including	***187***	***188***	***1***	***0.9***	***6.27***	***1.07***	***0.05***
ARC312		9	10	1	0.9	1.61	2.33	0.05
		28	34	6	5.4	2.68	1.10	0.02
	Including	***31***	***34***	***3***	***2.7***	***4.34***	***1.75***	***0.01***
		56	61	5	4.5	1.66	0.26	0.04
		83	85	2	1.8	1.15	0.19	0.03
		114	115	1	0.9	9.29	0.67	0.17
		144	145	1	0.9	2.63	0.23	0.01
ARC313		35	36	1	0.9	1.11	0.05	0.01
		44	45	1	0.9	1.21	0.28	0.03
		82	83	1	0.9	1.06	3.93	0.01
		105	106	1	0.9	1.30	0.08	0.18
		110	112	2	1.8	2.07	0.44	0.31
		121	125	4	3.6	2.09	0.50	0.06
	Including	***124***	***125***	***1***	***0.9***	***5.76***	***1.74***	***0.07***
		147	148	1	0.9	1.35	0.14	0.10
		199	200	1	0.9	5.17	0.38	0.01
ARC314	NSI							
ARC315	NSI							
ARC316	Pending							
ARC317	Pending							
ARC318	Pending							

Table 1: Recent Carlow Castle drilling assay results averaged over significant drill intercept intervals bases on 1m assay samples, intersections defined by either >0.5g/t Au or >0.5%Cu, max 2m internal dilution. NSI = no significant intercept.

The high-grade zone intersected in Hole ARC310 shows significant sulphide mineralisation in the form of fresh chalcopyrite and pyrite in an altered basaltic host. Figure 2 shows a close up of RC chips from the ARC310 chip trays. Results such as these are encouraging and warrant further work.

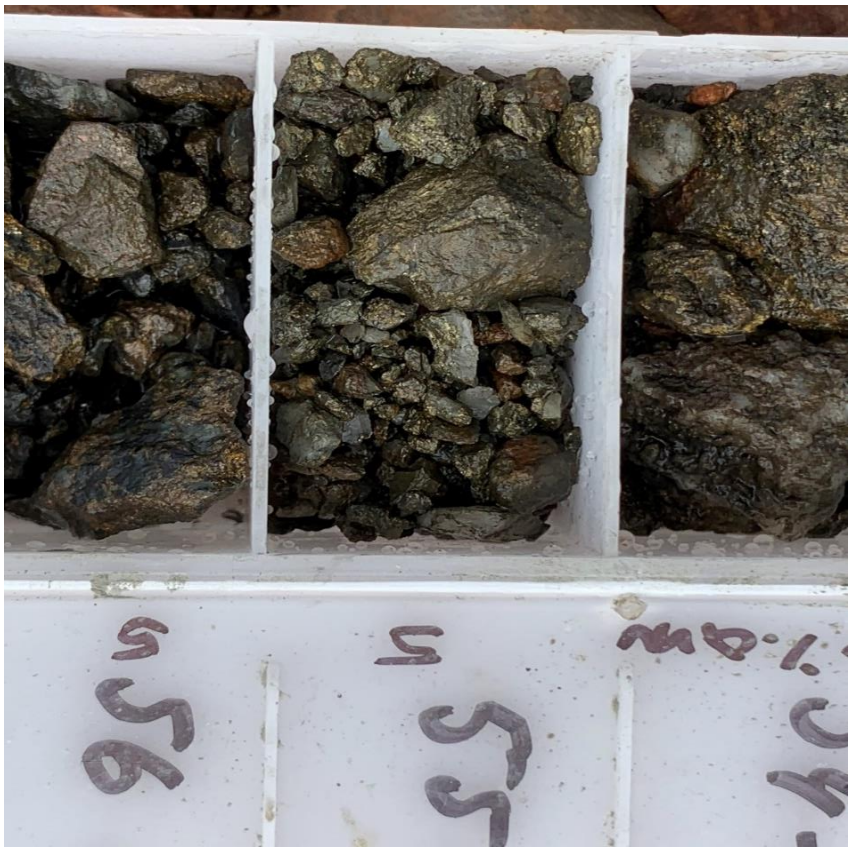

Figure 2: Chalcopyrite/pyrite in silicified altered basalt host. Grade for this interval returned 6m @ 14.97g/t Au, 7.09% Cu and 0.06% Co, from 53 metres in Hole ARC310.

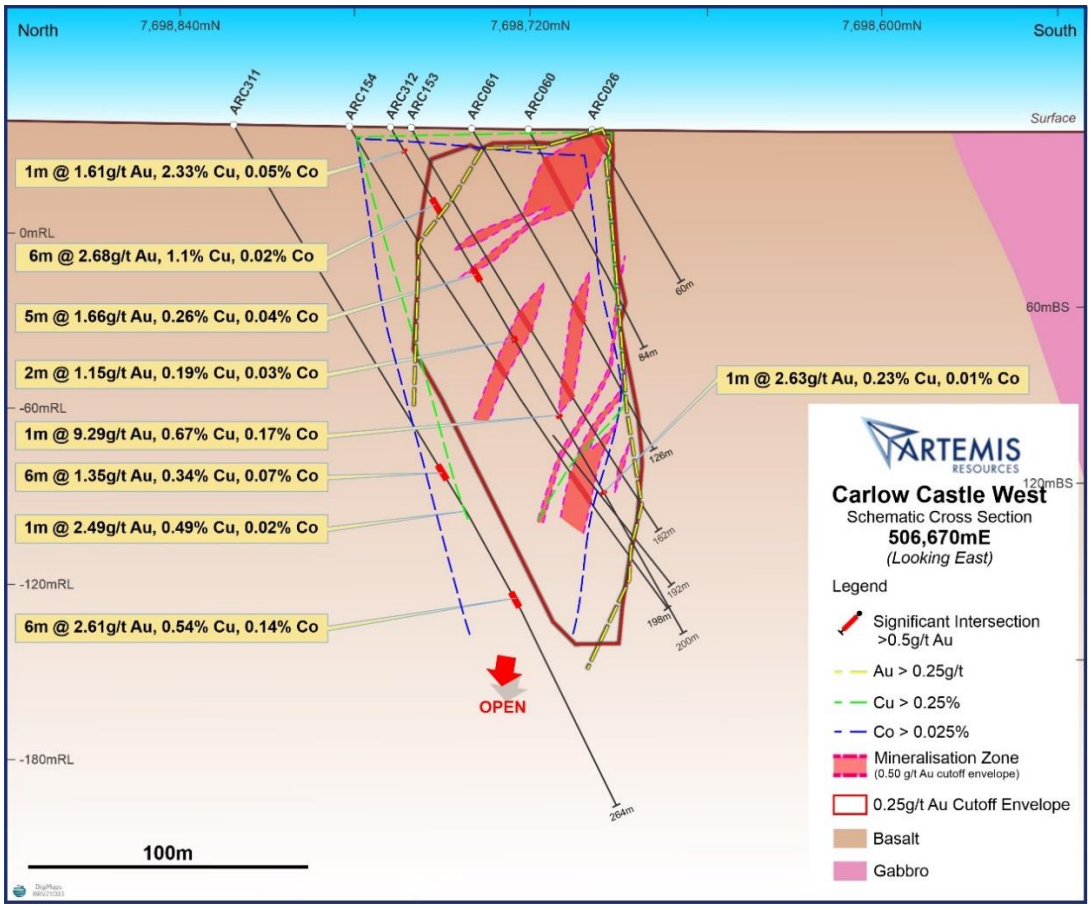

Figure 3: Section 506670mE Showing results for Holes ARC311 and ARC312. Refer to Figure 1 for location

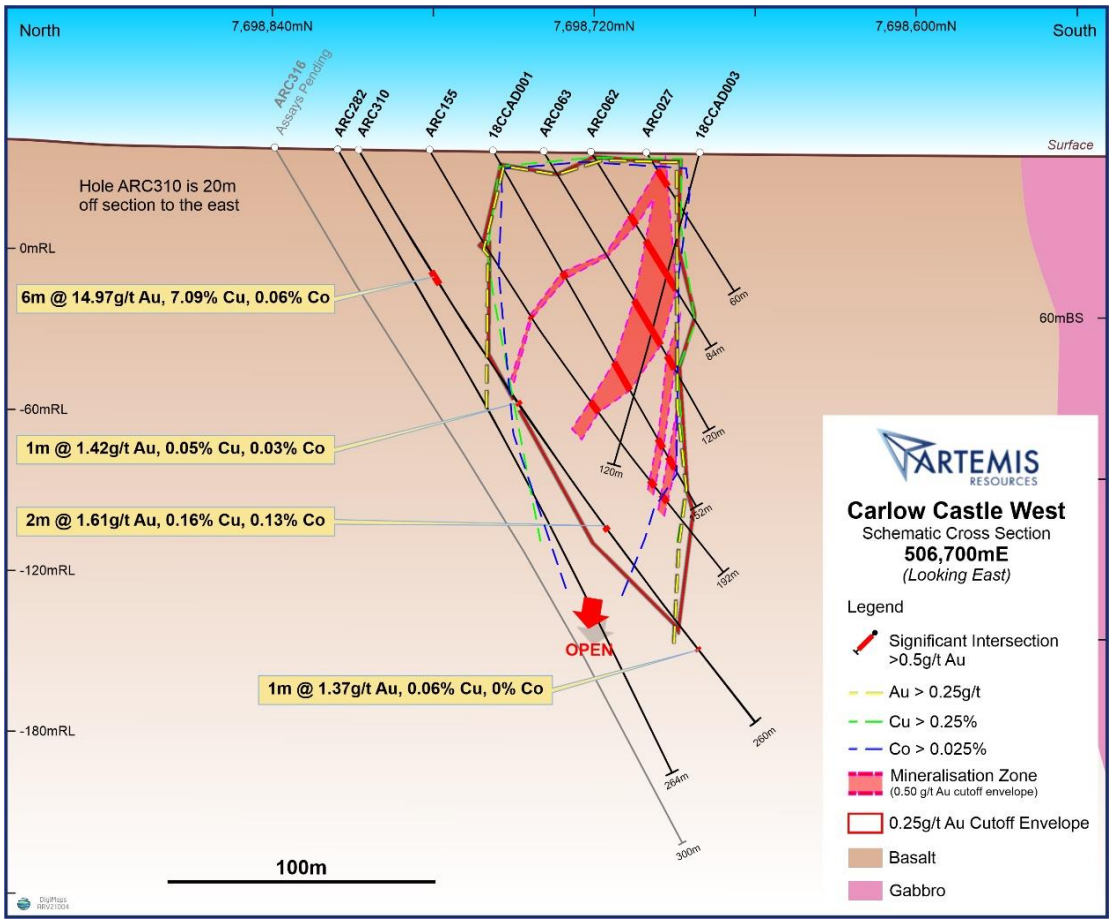

Figure 4: Section 506700mE showing results for Holes ARC310. Refer to Figure 1 for location

Proposed programme

The location of both completed and proposed hole collar locations are shown in Figure 1.

An additional 11,000m drill program has been planned based on new interpretations for Carlow Castle Main Zone, Quod Est and Crosscut Area. This program is designed to test the plunging shoots at depth, below what previously appears to be a low grade patch between the western main zone and the high grade eastern zone. If these shoots are found to be persistent, then the resource potential for Carlow Castle will be significantly increased.

Drilling in the Crosscut Zone will test targets based on recent exploration structural interpretation and geophysical information. This is shown in Figure 5.

Previous drilling at Crosscut had intersected significant mineralisation which shows that this area has excellent potential to develop into another mineralised zone. Previous intersections suggest a strike length more than 200m given the NW-SE orientation of the structural trend.

The next phase of drilling will increase this length, as long as the structural trends exist and are mineralised.

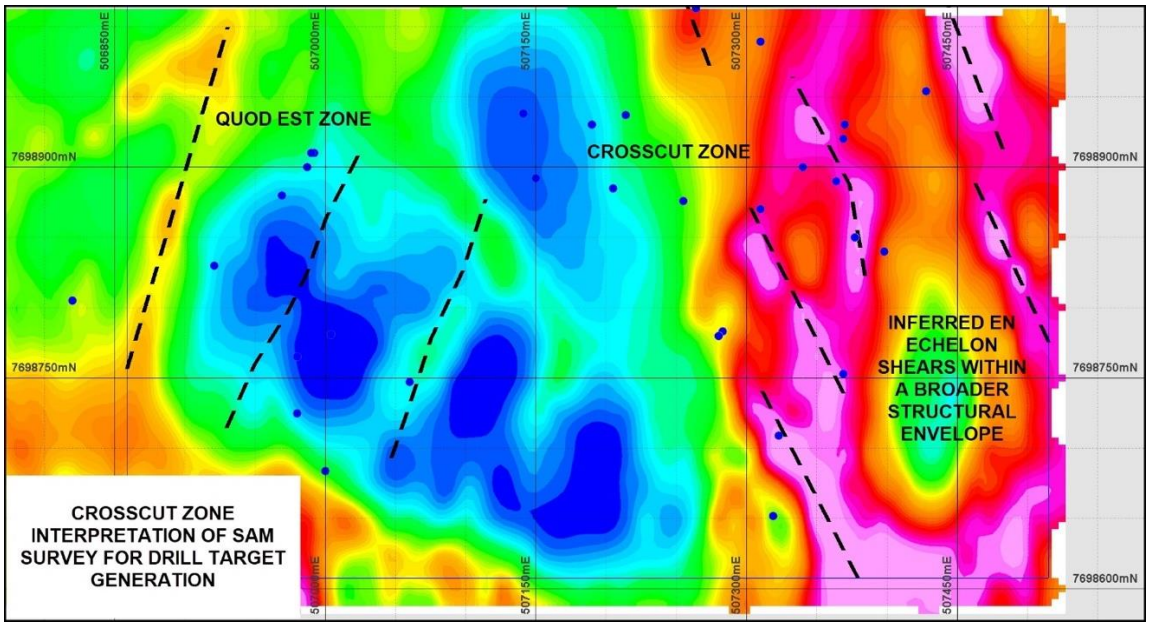

Figure 5: Updated interpretation (plan view) of the Crosscut Zone showing the potential for repeated mineralised structures of an en echelon nature. Holes have been repositioned to test these features. Background image of SAM survey.

Good Luck and Little Fortune

These two areas that are located several kilometres south of the Main Carlow Castle area, will be tested in the upcoming drill campaign. The drill targets are a combination of geophysical targets and geological interpretation. This is around 2,800 metres planned to be drilled in these areas. Once drilling is completed, results will be analysed and another campaign of drilling will be planned. Figure 6 shows the target areas for the upcoming drill programme.

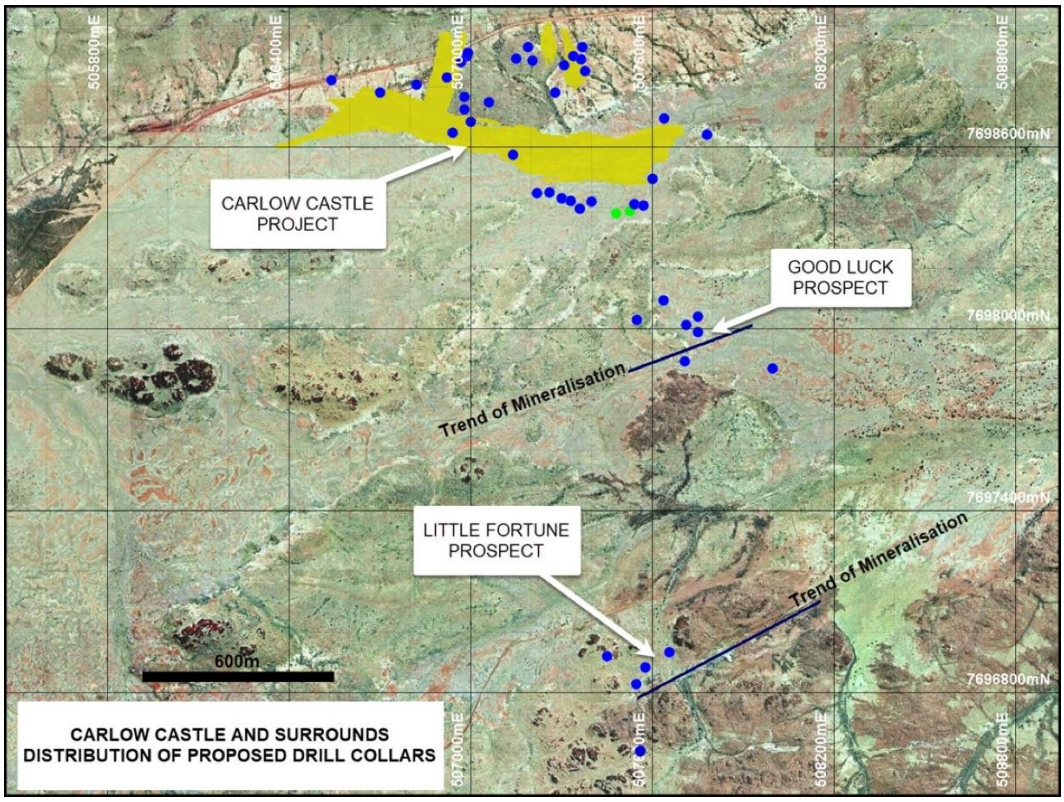

Figure 6: Location of the different project areas and collar positions for the upcoming drill program.

Figure 7: Current drill programme - Schramm track mounted rig drilling hole ARC319

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT:

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Steve Boda, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute Geoscientists. Mr. Boda is an employee of Artemis Resources Limited. Mr. Boda has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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. Boda consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Artemis Resources

Artemis Resources (ASX: ARV; FRA: ATY; US: ARTTF) is a Perth-based exploration and development company, led by an experienced team that has a singular focus on delivering shareholder value from its Pilbara gold projects – the Greater Carlow Gold Project in the West Pilbara and the Paterson Central exploration project in the East Pilbara.

For more information, please visit www.artemisresources.com.au

This announcement was approved for release by the Board.

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Holes ARC310 – ARC315 pending full collar survey.

HoleID	Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth Mag	Total Depth (m)
ARC310	RC	506720.00	7698808.00	37.00	-60.00	180.00	260.00
ARC311	RC	506670.00	7698822.00	37.00	-60.00	180.00	260.00
ARC312	RC	506670.00	7698768.00	36.00	-60.00	180.00	200.00
ARC313	RC	506760.00	7698762.00	36.00	-60.00	180.00	220.00
ARC314	RC	506580.00	7698756.00	36.00	-60.00	180.00	180.00
ARC315	RC	506560.00	7698740.00	35.00	-60.00	180.00	150.00

Table 2: Carlow Drill Collar Survey.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria		Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain both 2m composite and one metre samples, using a 5 ¼" face sampling hammer. • Samples were collected on a 2m composite basis to a prescribed depth predetermined by previous drilling, wireframing and assay data. Once the predetermined depth is achieved, the sampling reverts to one metre sample through the orezone to EOH. • After composite sample results received, all samples that return a value of >0.1g/t Au will result in the resplitting of the one metre bulk bags at site using a 75:25 jones riffle splitter. These one metre samples are then submitted for analysis. • All samples are pulverized to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. • Drilling sampling techniques employed at the Artemis core facility include saw cut HQ (63mm) drill core samples. • Both RC and HQ wireline core is currently being used to drill out the geological sequences and identify zones of mineralisation that may or may not be used in any Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies or metallurgical testwork. • Duplicate samples were collected at the rig from a static cone splitter, with the primary and duplicate bag both simultaneously collected from separate chutes. • For RC, the cyclone was cleared between rod changes to minimise contamination.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling completed by Topdrill. • Drilling was completed using a truck mounted T685 Schramm rig mounted on 8x8 trucks • This can produce 1000psi/2700CFM with an axillary booster which is capable of achieving dry samples at depths of around 300m.
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.*	• Recoveries are recorded on logging sheets along with encounters with water and whether the samples are dry, moist or wet. • Drilling recoveries for Reverse Circulation drilling were >80% with some exceptions that maybe caused by loss of return through faults or encounters with water. • >90% of samples returned dry. • Statistical analysis shows that no bias of grade exists due to recoveries
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*	• RC samples were collected from the static cone splitter as two samples, one bulk sample and one primary (analytical) sample. • The bulk samples are one metre splits. • These bags are then placed in neat rows of 50 bags each clear of the rig for safety reasons.

Criteria		Commentary
	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.*	• A field technician mixes the bag by hand before taking a sample using a sieve and sieves the sample to remove fines. • The sieved sample is then transferred to a wet sieve in a bucket of water, and the sample is sieved further until rock fragments are clearly visible. • These rock fragments are then logged by the site geologist, taking note of colour, grainsize, rock type, alteration if any, mineralisation if any, veining if any, structural information if notable and any other relevant information. • This information is then written down on pre-printed logging sheets, using codes to describe the attributes of the geology. • A representative sample is transferred to pre-labelled chip trays into the corresponding depth from where the sample was drilled from. • The remainder of the sample from the sieve is then transferred into a core tray that has been marked up by depths at metre intervals. • An identification sheet noting the hole number and from-to depths that correspond to each tray is then written up and placed above the tray and a photograph is taken of the chips. • The hole is logged in its entirety, hence 100% • The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE)
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.*	• RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database. • The RC drilling rig is equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and static cone splitter, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20-30 kilograms, and a sub-sample of approximately 2-4 kilograms for every metre drilled. • Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20. • For RC drilling, field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at approximately 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run. • Primary and duplicates results have been compared. • The sample sizes are appropriate, representative and are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of 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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• A certified laboratory, ALS Chemex (Perth) was used for all analysis of drill samples submitted. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Carlow Castle Project area • The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Fire assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, split to 300g subsample, followed by pulverisation in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • This fraction was split again down to a 50g charge for fire assay • 50-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish for Au. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-smapleof 50g which is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloorci acid (4 acid digest). • This digest is considered a total dissolution for most minerals • Analytical analysis is performed using ICP-AES Finish (ME-ICP61) for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. • Additional Ore Grade ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62) for Cu reporting out of range.

Criteria		Commentary
		• Standards are matrix matched by using previous pulps from drilling programs and homogenised using certified laboratories. • Standards were analysed by round robins to determine grade. • Standards were routinely inserted into the sample run at 1:20. • Laboratory standards and blank samples were inserted at regular intervals and some duplicate samples were taken for QC checks.
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.*	• Sampling was undertaken by field assistants supervised by experienced geologists from Artemis Resources. Significant intercepts were checked by senior personnel who confirmed them as prospective for gold mineralisation. • No twin holes using RC was completed in this program. • Electronic data capture on excel spreadsheets which are then uploaded as .csv files and routinely sent to certified database management provider. • Routine QC checks performed by Artemis senior personnel and by database management consultant. • PDF laboratory certificates are stored on the server and are checked by the Exploration Manager.
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.*	• A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the initial drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. • A high-quality downhole north-seeking multi-shot or continuous survey gyro-camera was used to determine the dip and azimuth of the hole at 30m intervals down the hole • The topographic surface was calculated from the onsite mine survey pickups and subsequently verified by RTK GNSS collar surveys. • Zone 50 (GDA 94). • Surface collar coordinates are surveyed via RTK GNSS with 1cm accuracy by a professional surveying contractor. •
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.*	• In certain areas, current drill hole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geochemical targets. • A nominal 40x20m drill spacing is considered adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC (2012) classifications applied. • No sample compositing to date has been used for drilling completed by Artemis. All results reported are the result of 1 metre downhole sample intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drill holes were designed to be perpendicular to the strike of known mineralisation. Due to the structural and geological complexity of the area, mineralisation of unknown orientation can be intersected.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the supervising geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 10 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: ○ Artemis Resources Ltd

Criteria		Commentary
		○ Address of laboratory ○ Sample range • Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the transport company in Karratha and shrink wrapped onto pallets. • The transport company then delivers the samples directly to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated upon up-loading into the master database. Any validation issues identified are investigated prior to reporting of results.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria		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.*	• Drilling by Artemis was carried out on E47/1797 – 100% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. This tenement forms a part of a broader tenement package that comprises the West Pilbara Project. • This tenement is in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Carlow Castle area, including the Little Fortune and Good Luck prospects, was completed by Open Pit Mining Limited between 1985 and 1987, and subsequently Legend Mining NL between 1995 and 2008. • Work completed by Open Pit consisted of geological mapping, geophysical surveying (IP), and RC drilling and sampling. • Work completed by Legend Mining Ltd consisted of geological mapping and further RC drilling. • Legend also completed an airborne ATEM survey over the project area, with follow up ground-based FLTEM surveying. Re-processing of this data was completed by Artemis and was critical in developing drill targets for the completed RC drilling. • Compilation and assessment of historic drilling and mapping data completed by both Open Pit and Legend has indicated that this data is compares well with data collected to date by Artemis. Validation and compilation of historic data is ongoing. • All exploration and analysis techniques conducted by both Open Pit and Legend are considered to have been appropriate for the style of deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au prospect includes a number of mineralised shear zones, located on the northern margin of the Andover Intrusive Complex. Mineralisation is exposed in numerous workings at surface along quartz-rich shear zones. Both oxide and sulphide mineralisation are evident at surface associated with these shear zones. • Sulphide mineralisation appears to consist of Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cobaltite, pyrrhotite and pyrite

Criteria		Commentary
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.*	• Drill hole information is contained within this release.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All intervals reported are composed of 1 metre down hole intervals for Reverse Circulation drilling. • Aggregated intercepts do include reported lengths of higher-grade internal intercepts. • No upper or lower cut-off grades have been used in reporting results. • No metal equivalent calculations are used in this report.
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*	• The mineralisation in the Carlow Castle Western Zone strikes generally E-W and dips to the north at approximately -75 to -80 degrees. The drill orientation was 180 -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation, reported intercepts approximate true width. • True thicknesses are calculated from interpretation deriving from orientation of high-grade intervals, orientation of the main mineralised trend and its dip.

Criteria		Commentary
	should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	
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.*	• Appropriate plans are shown in the text.
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.*	• This release reports the results of six RC holes out of a nine hole program. The significant results tabulated in the release are reported at a base grade of >0.5 g/t Au or >0.5% Cu. Internal dilution of up to 2 m may be included in an intersection.
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.*	• Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on compilation of historic exploration data, and the surface expression of the targeted mineralised shear zones and associated historic workings as well as 3D models.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.