19 November 2021

ASX Announcement

High-Grade Gold and Copper Intercepts from the Carlow Crosscut Zone

Highlights

Exceptional results from step-out exploration drilling at Crosscut that is outside any previous resource shell.

Currently only half the Crosscut trend (~230m) has been tested with an additional ~225m of strike length to the South yet to be drilled. A potential parallel zone to the East is also yet to be tested. Both will be drilled as soon as possible in the new year.

Twelve RC holes were targeted to test the system near surface and at depth, with the better intersections being:

- **22m @ 2.23g/t Au, 1.39% Cu, 0.457% Co from 247m - ARC344**
- **7m @ 5.23g/t Au, 0.74% Cu, 0.54% Co from 286m – ARC344**
- **13m @ 5.95g/t Au, 5.00% Cu, 0.689% Co from 42m - ARC 338**
    - **Including 5m @ 8.31g/t Au, 8.10% Cu, 0.659% Co from 42m**
- **10m @ 1.6g/t Au, 2.11% Cu, 0.34% Co from 16m - ARC338**
- **4m @ 2.59g/t Au, 0.95% Cu, 0.02% Co from 80m - ARC338**
- **7m @ 1.90g/t Au, 2.35% Cu, 0.009% Co from 126m - ARC342**
- **2m @ 19.36g/t Au, 1.58% Cu, 0.05% Co from 243m - ARC342**
- **5m @ 1.22g/t Au, 1.69% Cu, 0.024% Co from 47m - ARC340**
- **5m @ 1.66g/t Au, 0.78% Cu, 0.015% Co from 57m - ARC340**
- **3m @ 5.29g/t Au, 0.80% Cu, 0.185% Co from 111m - ARC340**

A 40 further holes are still pending assays with drill planning to follow up these outstanding gold and copper results underway.

Artemis Resources Limited ("Artemis" or "the Company") (ASX:ARV, Frankfurt: ATY, US OTCQB: ARTTF) is pleased to provide an update on assay results from the recent RC drilling programme targeting the Crosscut Zone at its 100%-owned Carlow Gold and Copper Project in the west Pilbara region of Western Australia.

Alastair Clayton, Executive Director commented: "This first batch of results from our 52 hole, ~14,000m RC drill programme presented today are from our step-out exploration at the Crosscut Zone. The intercepts presented above are clearly outstanding. We are particularly pleased with the very high tenor of Copper mineralisation encountered which suggests the Crosscut Zone is as much a high-grade Copper deposit as it is a Gold deposit.

Importantly all drilling from this programme lies outside any previous resource shell and the Crosscut Zone is open over a 225m strike length to the South where we think it intersects the Carlow main zone. Geophysics suggests a new parallel mineralised trend may exist to the East. We look forward to drill testing these first order targets in the New Year.

We have a large number of drill holes where assays are still pending. These include more holes at Crosscut, Quod Est and the recently discovered Western high-grade shoots. Furthermore, we drilled a number of holes several kilometres to the South of Carlow to try to discover entirely new deposits. We look forward to releasing these in the coming weeks.

We believe the previous geological model for Carlow had underestimated the true potential of the project. An updated model is now in place that reflects a better understanding of the geometry and structural development of the deposit. We expect to be in a position to release a new Mineral Resource estimate in H1 2022. We look forward in sharing the true potential of the Greater Carlow system of gold, copper and cobalt deposits."

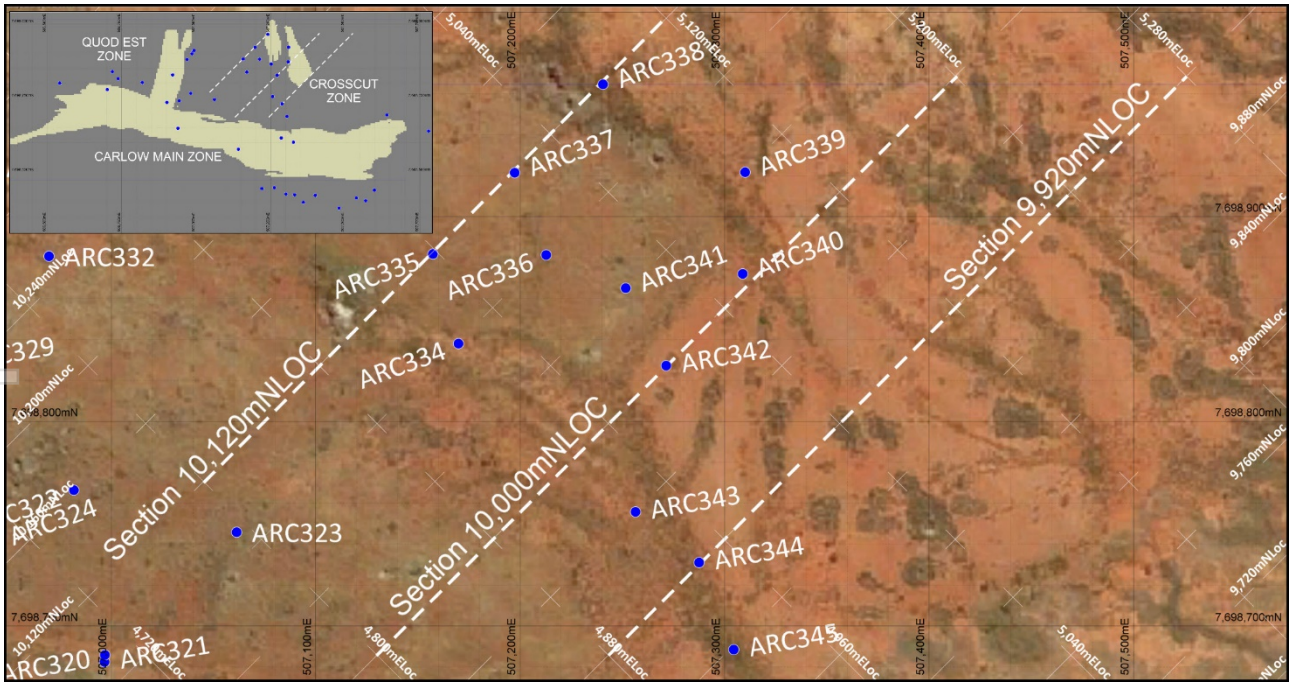

Figure 1: Location of the 12 holes drilled at Crosscut Zone. Inset locates Crosscut in relation to the other areas of Carlow.

A total of 12 holes were drilled into the Crosscut Zone, along a designed local grid on circa. 40 x 40m spacing. Drilling in the Crosscut Zone had tested targets based on recent exploration structural interpretation and coincident geophysical information in the form of Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM). This is illustrated in Figure 2.

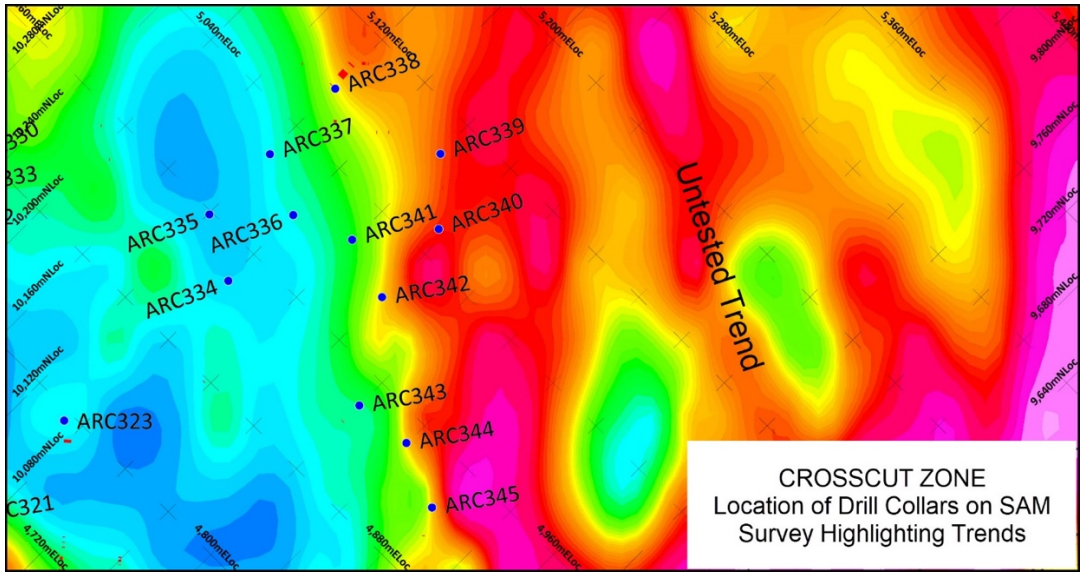

Figure 2: Crosscut Zone SAM survey and location of the drill collars that tested the eastern trend. Note the potential for repeated structures to the east.

It is important to note that although an interpretation has been completed, additional drilling will be required to properly assess the structures and mineralisation styles that occur at Crosscut. The structures can change downdip orientation. Diamond drilling is planned to test these structures. The system appears to be trending to the southeast and may intersect the Eastern Zone of the Carlow Main Trend. This is shown in Figure 3.

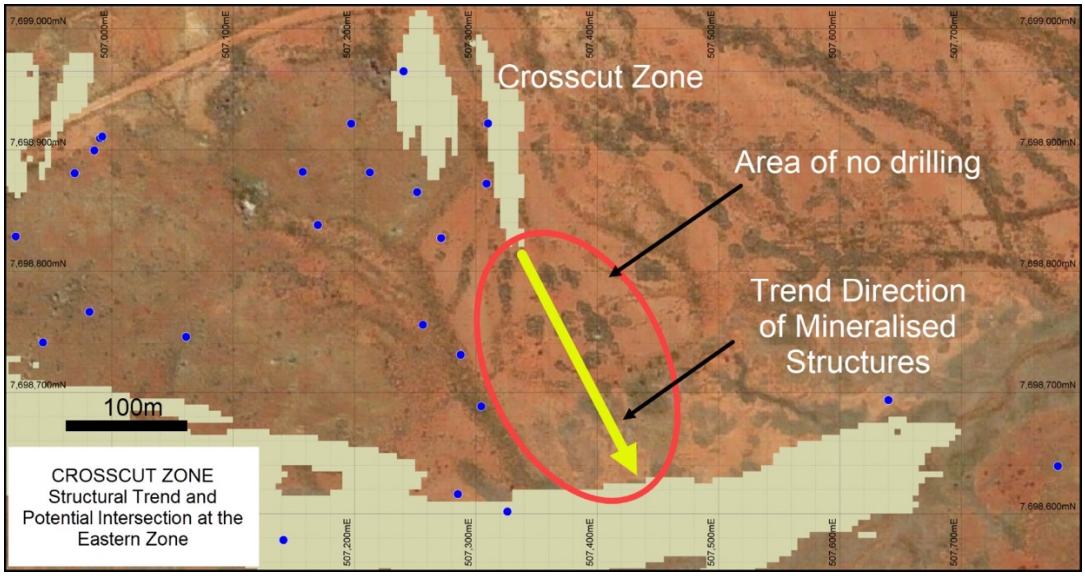

Figure 3: Diagram illustrating the southwest trend of mineralisation and the potential intersection of the Crosscut structure in the East Carlow Zone. The yellow arrow is circa 200m. Blue dots denote drill collar locations for the recent drilling.

A larger suite of results for the drilling are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Recent drilling assay results showing significant drill intercept intervals based on 1m assay samples, intersections defined by zones of anomalous Au, Cu and Co. Intersections based on 0.5g/t Au cut-off. (ARC334, 336, 339, 341 and 345 No Sig. Results).

HoleID		From (m)	To (m)	DH Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ARC335		168	169	1	1.30	**1.51**	**0.505**
ARC335		184	187	3	1.01	0.11	**0.163**
ARC337		150	151	1	1.65	0.15	**0.126**
ARC337		160	161	1	2.40	0.33	0.072
ARC338		16	26	10	1.60	**2.11**	**0.340**
ARC338	*Including*	16	18	2	***4.23***	***3.51***	***0.893***
ARC338		36	38	2	1.13	**1.33**	**0.209**
ARC338		42	55	13	**5.95**	**5.00**	**0.689**
ARC338	*Including*	42	47	5	***8.31***	***8.10***	***0.659***
ARC338	*Including*	50	54	4	***8.42***	***5.46***	***1.337***
ARC338		80	84	4	2.59	**0.95**	0.024
ARC338	*Including*	83	84	1	***5.98***	***1.60***	*0.019*
ARC338		100	103	3	1.14	**2.31**	**0.161**
ARC340		39	40	1	1.46	**4.00**	0.029
ARC340		47	52	5	1.22	**1.69**	0.024
ARC340	*Including*	49	50	1	***3.76***	***1.83***	*0.023*
ARC340		57	62	5	1.66	**0.78**	0.015
ARC340	*Including*	60	61	1	***5.22***	***1.18***	*0.020*
ARC340		95	96	1	2.14	**0.09**	**0.102**
ARC340		129	130	1	2.40	**7.05**	0.082
ARC340		158	159	1	**4.87**	0.02	0.003
ARC342		111	114	3	**5.29**	**0.80**	**0.185**
ARC342	*Including*	112	114	2	***6.68***	***1.10***	***0.209***
ARC342		126	133	7	1.90	**2.35**	0.098
ARC342	*Including*	126	127	1	***8.53***	***11.25***	***0.175***
ARC342		180	181	1	1.17	**1.42**	**0.549**
ARC342		227	228	1	1.52	**2.39**	**0.477**
ARC342		243	245	2	**19.36**	**1.58**	0.051
ARC344		87	89	2	2.75	0.42	0.009
ARC344	*Including*	87	88	1	***4.90***	*0.33*	*0.009*
ARC344		247	269	22	2.23	**1.39**	**0.457**
ARC344	*Including*	250	254	4	***4.15***	***1.78***	***0.517***
ARC344	*Including*	258	259	1	***4.89***	***1.16***	***0.831***
ARC344	*Including*	262	266	4	*2.94*	***2.08***	***0.978***
ARC344		286	293	7	**5.23**	**0.74**	0.054
ARC344	*Including*	286	290	4	***7.65***	***1.15***	*0.058*

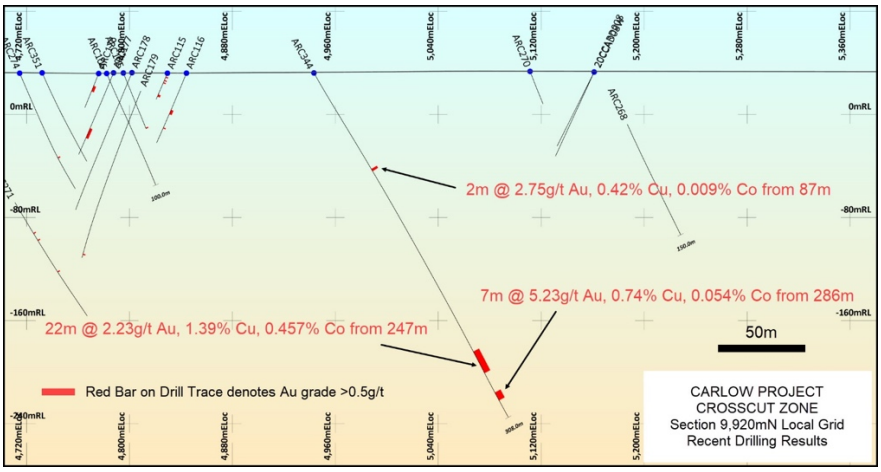

Figure 4: Section 9920mN Local Grid showing drill traces of recent drilling and significant results. Refer to Figure 1 for section line locations.

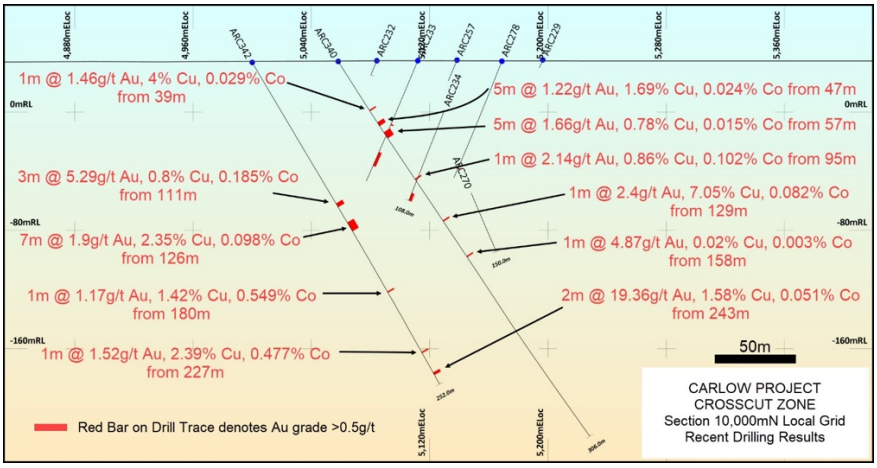

Figure 5: Section 10000mN Local Grid showing drill traces of recent drilling and significant results. Refer to Figure 1 for section line locations.

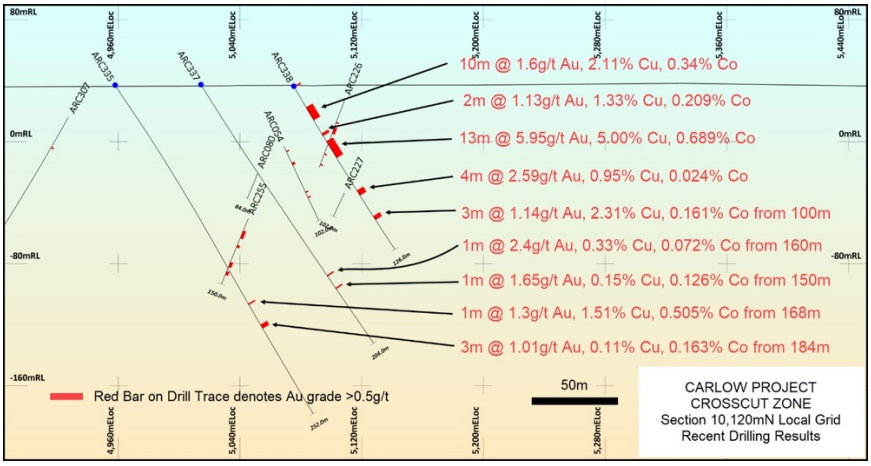

Figure 6: Section 10120mN Local Grid showing drill traces of recent drilling and significant results. Refer to Figure 1 for section line locations.

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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Table 2: Hole number and attributes

HoleID	Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth Mag	Total Depth (m)
ARC334	RC	507169.80	7698837.96	34.36	-60.44	45.38	300.00
ARC335	RC	507157.31	7698881.74	37.11	-58.17	44.56	252.00
ARC336	RC	507212.70	7698881.30	35.78	-61.31	44.29	168.00
ARC337	RC	507197.31	7698921.47	37.43	-58.25	43.77	204.00
ARC338	RC	507240.49	7698964.65	36.39	-60.76	41.65	126.00
ARC339	RC	507310.02	7698921.71	35.49	-58.90	43.32	150.00
ARC340	RC	507308.84	7698872.07	34.28	-58.57	45.72	306.00
ARC341	RC	507251.61	7698865.08	34.91	-59.16	42.05	240.00
ARC342	RC	507271.39	7698827.22	33.64	-60.22	45.86	252.00
ARC343	RC	507256.39	7698755.77	32.58	-59.04	45.50	318.00
ARC344	RC	507287.51	7698731.01	32.19	-60.06	47.97	308.00
ARC345	RC	507304.45	7698688.50	31.84	-60.10	48.41	282.00

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

Criteria		Commentary
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.*	• 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. • 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*	• 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

Criteria		Commentary
	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.*	• 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. • 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*	• 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

Criteria		Commentary
	Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	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: o Artemis Resources Ltd o Address of laboratory o 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.

Criteria		Commentary
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
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.

Criteria		Commentary
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 should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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.
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*	• 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.

Criteria		Commentary
	should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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.
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.