31 October 2022

ASX Announcement

September 2022 Quarterly Activities Report

Overview

Carlow tenement work focused on review of historical data and running geophysics to located additional targets. The Chapman drilling results were received, and an interpretation presented to explain the unusual but encouraging geology in this area. The work program for the Paterson project commenced during this quarter. Significant logistics to establish camps and mobilise personnel into this isolated area of the Paterson Central area were completed and drilling commenced thereafter. An update of progress to date is expected in the coming weeks as early drill data are returned.

Carlow Castle Au-Cu-Co Project

The majority of work at Carlow was acquisition of gravity survey and Down Hole Transient Electromagnetic (DHTEM) data, along with Fixed Loop Electromagnetic (FLEM) data to increase the definition of the Marillion anomaly. This data is currently being processed.

Additional work was undertaken during the quarter by Snowden Optiro to complete an update of the Carlow Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE). These results were released post-period in October and are shown in Table 1 below:

	Inferred					Totals			
Domain	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au Eq. (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Co (%)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au (oz)**	**Cu (t)**	**Co (t)**
Oxide	1.29	1.5	0.8	0.59	0.07	1.29	34,000	8,000	1,000
Transition	1.49	2	1.2	0.84	0.09	1.49	56,000	13,000	1,000
Fresh	5.96	2.8	1.5	0.73	0.1	5.96	285,000	44,000	6,000
Total	**8.74**	**2.5**	**1.3**	**0.73**	**0.09**	**8.74**	**374,000**	**64,000**	**8,000**

Table 1: Greater Carlow Mineral Resources by weathering state reported above a cut-off of 0.7 g/t Au Eq. within an optimised open pit shell and above a 2 g/t Au Eq. cut-off for underground using MSO shapes (current as at 13 October 2022). The entire resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with The JORC Code, 2012. All tonnes are dry metric tonnes, (refer to ASX announcement 'High-Grade Gold Copper Cobalt Inferred Mineral Resource Lays Foundation for a Robust Greater Carlow Project' 13 October 2022).

Work continues on this MRE with respect to exploration upside and an incremental growth programme.

Paterson Project

Drilling commenced at the Apollo target and an update of progress and key findings to date, including early assay results is expected in the coming weeks.

Chapman Project

A follow up drill program was completed at the Chapman Prospect located ~ 1km southeast of Carlow Project, targeting a VTEM anomaly and previous high-grade intersections.

Best intersections returned values of:

- **12.6m @ 0.43% Cu, 0.25% Ni, 0.018% Co, 0.08g/t Au from 79.93m, Hole 22CHRD001**
    - **including 5.3m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.32% Ni, 0.020% Co, 0.07g/t Au from 82.2m**
- **11m @ 0.56% Cu, 0.36% Ni, 0.020% Co, 0.03g/t Au from 37m, Hole ARC385**
    - **including 2m @ 0.70% Cu, 0.69% Ni, 0.032% Co, 0.04g/t Au, from 40m**
    - **1.0m @ 1.07% Cu, 0.75% Ni, 0.04% Co, 0.03g/t Au, from 44m**
    - **1.0m @ 0.87% Cu, 0.28% Ni, 0.02% Co, 0.01g/t Au, from 46m**
- **1.0m @ 1.06% Cu, 0.44% Ni, 0.025% Co, 0.03g/t Au from 131m, Hole ARC373**

Mineralisation is associated with ~1km long gabbro intrusion and basalt contact.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The Company had cash on hand at quarter end of $2.4m. In addition, the Company has $4.8m in tradeable investments. Of this amount $1.8m is currently freely tradeable, a further $1.8m after March 2023 and the balance in March 2024.

PATERSON CENTRAL

From previous work, targets at the Paterson are based on geophysical data and interpretation.

Current drilling in this quarter, has concentrated on drilling the geophysical anomaly known as Apollo. The Apollo Prospect is considered highly prospective with regards to discovering a Havieron style mineralised system.

CARLOW CASTLE PROJECT

Majority of the work during the quarter focussed on target generation and acquisition of geophysical data over the E47/1746 tenement.

An Ultrafine (UFF) Program and Budget has been designed for the greater Carlow Castle project area. The program consists of approximately 1000 samples and covers the prospective greenstones of the Roebourne and Nickol River Formations and the new gravity anomaly identified 3km to the SW of Carlow Castle, (Figure 10).

Atlas Geophysics completed a gravity survey over E47/1797 on 3rd of March following a small infill program over Carlow Castle. A total of 1712 stations were completed.

Southern Geoscientists Consultants (SGC) have processed the image as shown in Figures 1 and 2. Areas for inversion modelling are yet to be determined.

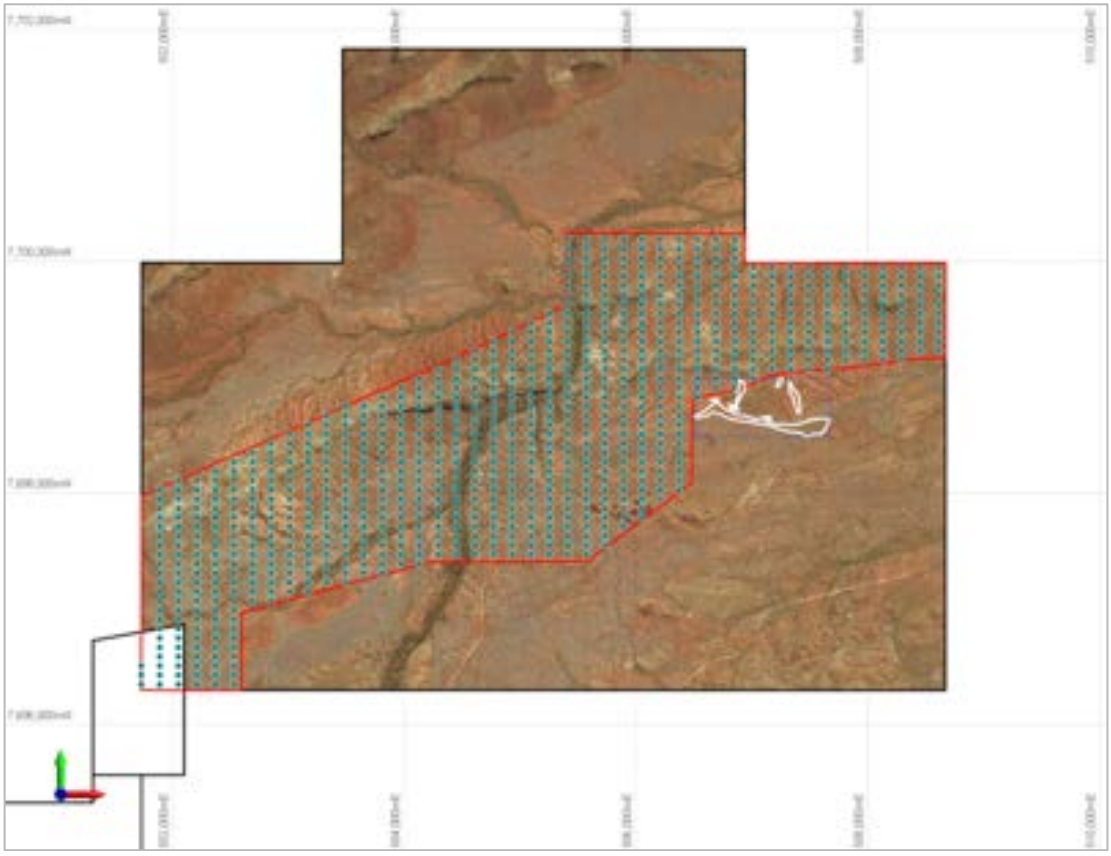

Figure 1: showing the sample points for the UFF program covering the main structural trends at tenement E47/1797 that hosts the Carlow mineralisation.

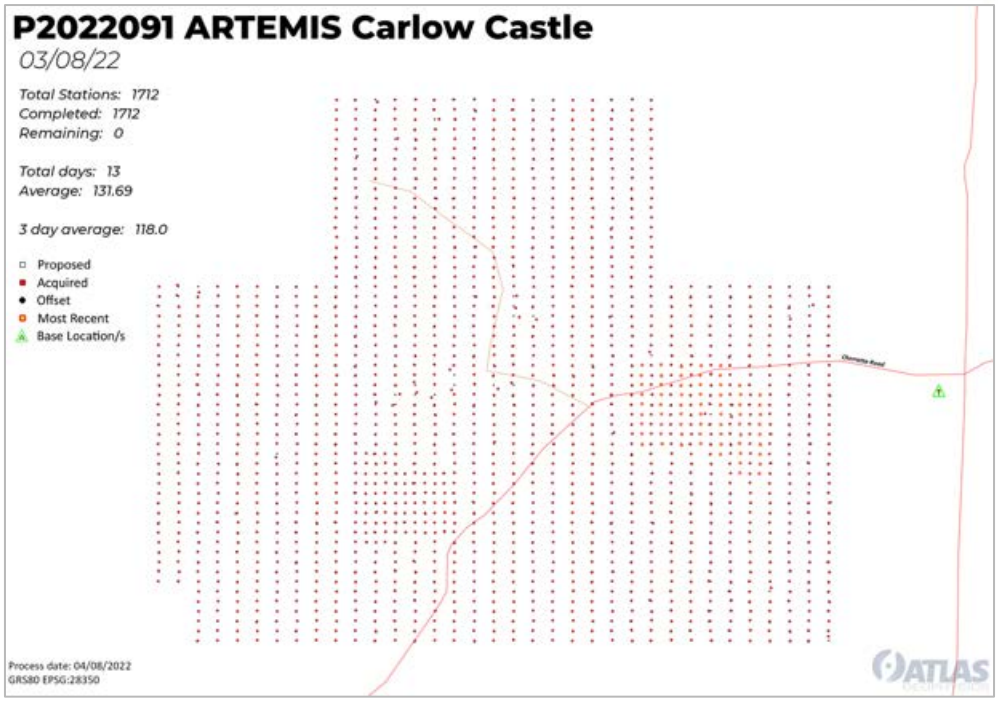

Figure 2: Gravity Stations collected over E47/1797

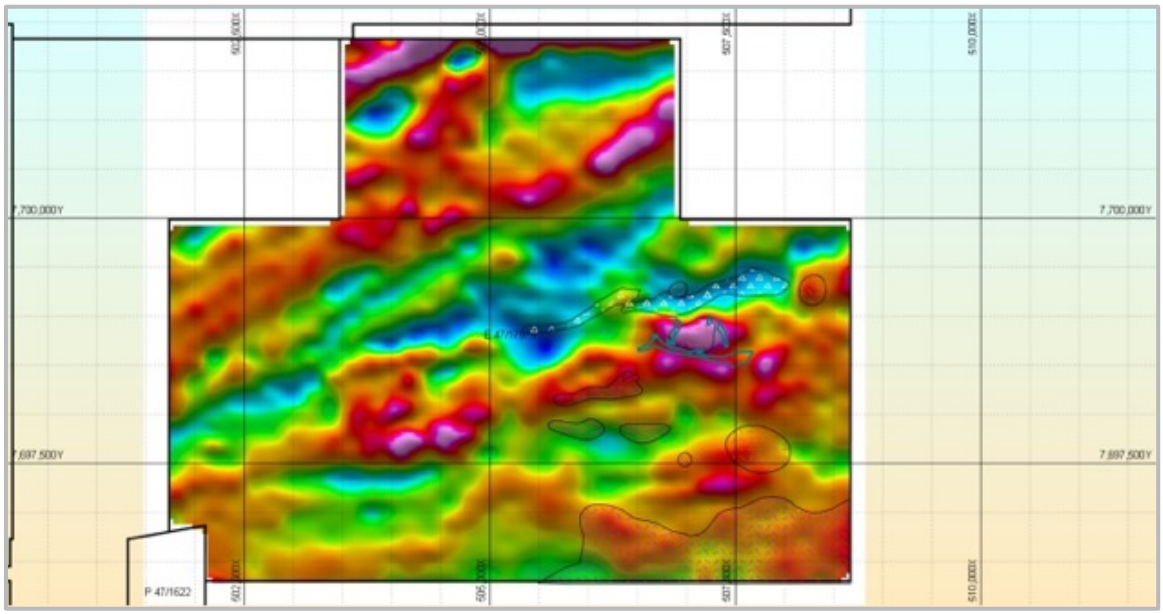

Figure 3: Preliminary Vertical Derivative Gravity with Carlow Resource Outline and some simplified geology

Additional Geophysics

Downhole TEM (DHTEM) was surveyed from drill holes ARC387 (Cross Cut), ARC406 (Marllion), ARC407 (Eastern side of Chapman), and 22CHRD001 (Chapman).

ARC387: DHTEM identified a weak in hole/off hole anomalism at ~125-145m down hole as multiple narrow sources. This corresponds well to the copper mineralisation within the drill core. As well as this, an off hole anomaly with weak/moderate strength at ~115-120m down hole has been identified, source is above and right of hole – N/NW of hole. SGC will back model using known mineralisation.

ARC407: DHTEM identified weak broad off hole anomalism centred at ~60-70m down hole. Source is above and left – south of hole, modelling required to constrain – distance to margin >40m, modelling to be run soon.

22CHRD001 DHTEM identified weak off hole anomalism, approx. source appears sub-parallel to hole geometry centred at ~55-80m down hole with a localised source. Relatively weak/low conductance and limited areal size.

Chapman Prospect

At Chapman, lithogeochemistry has been effective in defining the location of the Cu-Ni mineralisation over a strike length of 725m (Figure 4). Mineralisation is associated with semi-brittle / ductile structures formed by the intrusion of a north dipping gabbro plug within the surrounding basalt country rock, (refer to ASX Announcement 'Chapman Prospect – Large Copper-Nickel System Identified in Drilling and Geophysics 13 September 2022).

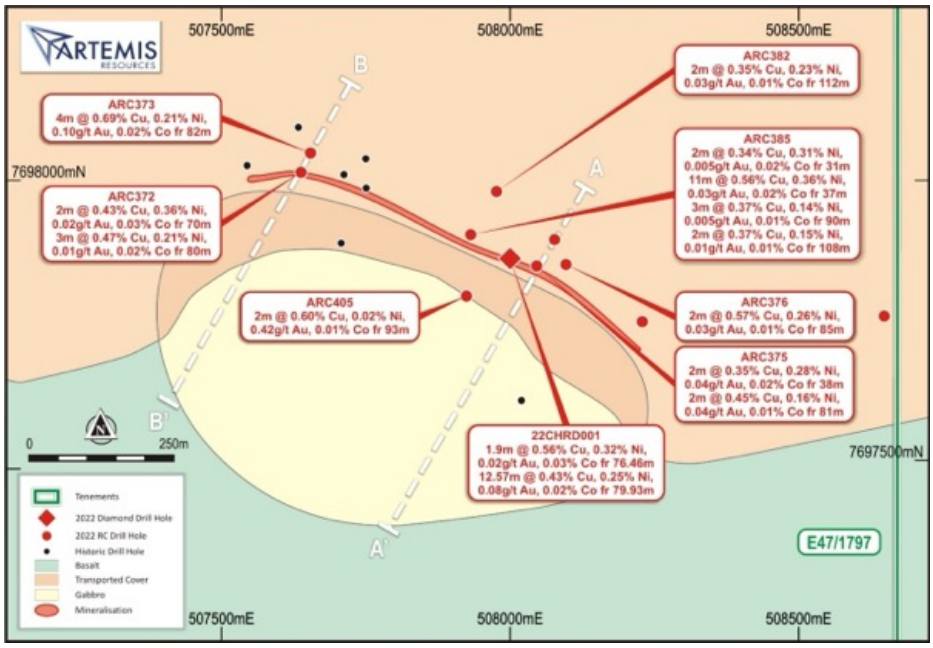

Figure 4: Geological setting of the Chapman Prospect showing the relationship between the mineralised trend and contact with the Gabbro body. Significant results are shown for respective drill holes.

Drilling to date has indicated that mineralisation may be continuous (despite low grade) over a down dip portion of 130m and remains open at depth.

Figures 5 and 6 shows drill holes in section with grades. Refer to Figure 4 for cross section locations.

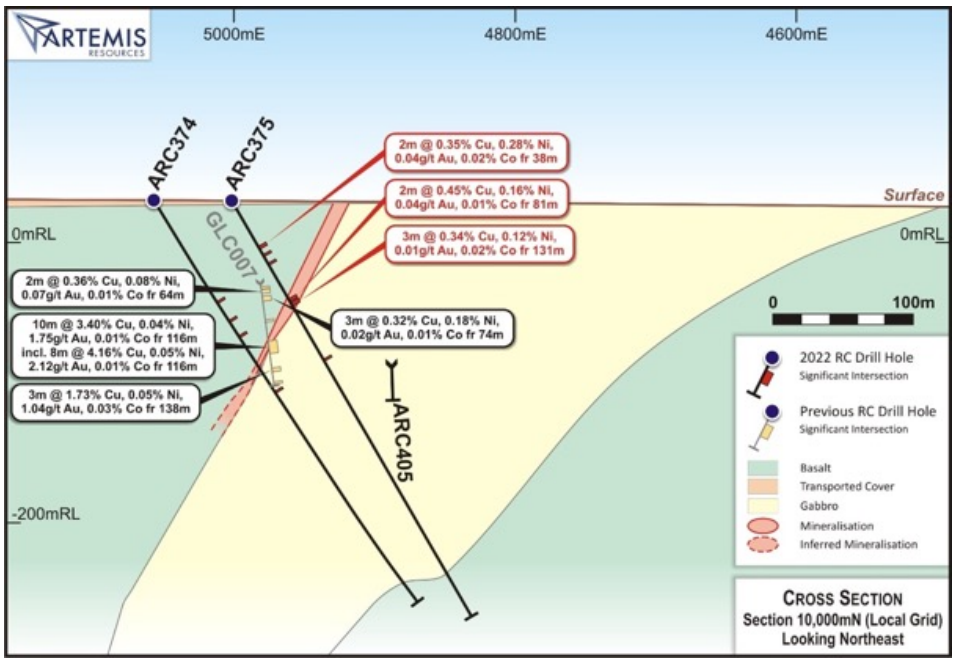

Figure 5: Local Section 10,000mN looking to the northwest showing significant intersections. Refer to Figure 2 for section location

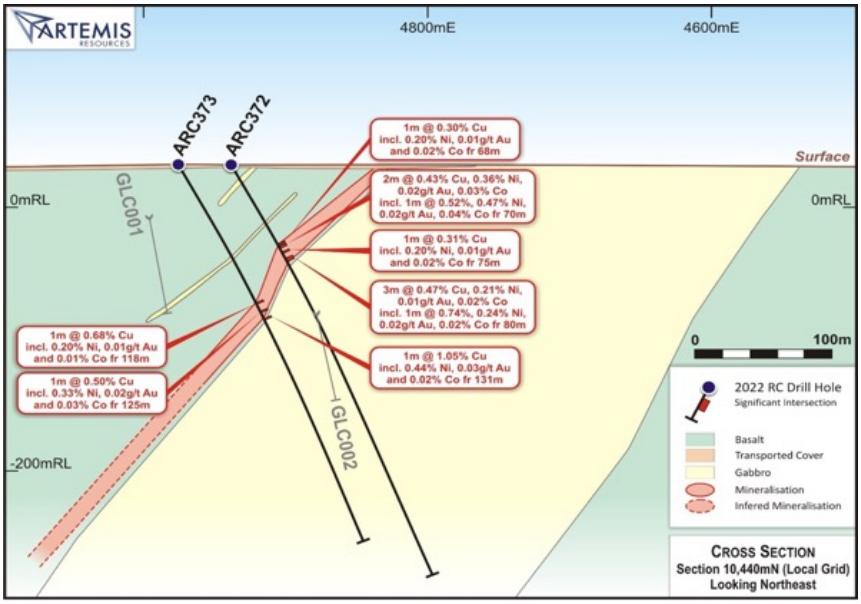

Figure 6: Local Section 10,440mN looking to the northwest showing significant intersections. Refer to Figure 2 for section location.

High grade Cu-Au mineralisation drilled in 2021 in drill hole GLC007 appears to be associated with a brittle structure that offsets a portion of the gabbro to the south. Additional drilling perpendicular to the structure is required to understanding this.

Down Hole Transient Electromagnetic (DHTEM) survey was collected from two drill holes, ARC407 located to the southeast of the main Chapman trend and diamond hole 22CHRD001.

The DHTEM data from ARC407 identified a weak broad off hole anomalism centred at ~60-70m

down hole as shown in Figure 5. Source is above and to the south of ARC407 with further modelling required to constrain.

22CHRD001 DHTEM identified a weak off hole anomalism with the source appearing sub-parallel to hole geometry centred at ~55-80m down hole with a localised source. Relatively weak/low conductance and limited areal size and very likely relates to the original Chapman VTEM/FLTEM conductor. Further modelling may be required.

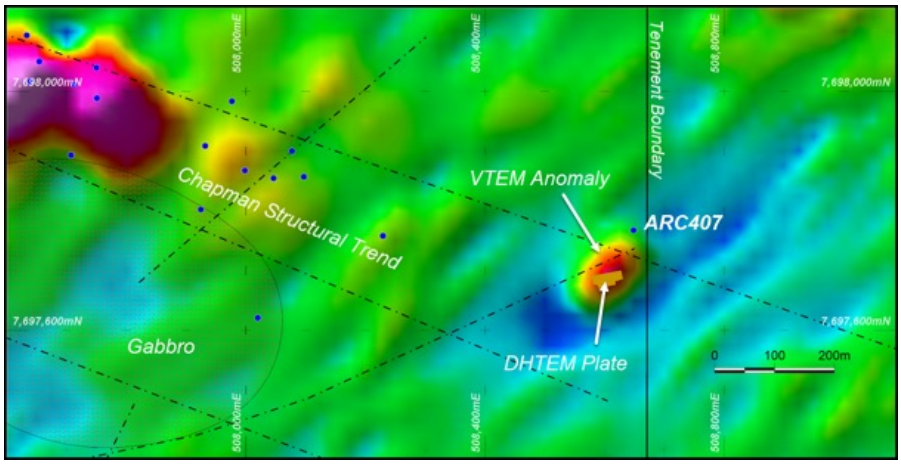

Figure 7: Location of the VTEM anomaly and associated DHTEM plate in the southeast portion of the Chapman trend. Background is Legend Mining's VTEM image.

Table 2: Significant results for RC holes drilled at Chapman

Significant Intervals >0.3% Cu, 2m internal dilution. NSI = No Significant Results								
HoleID	***Comment***	***From (m)***	***To (m)***	***Downhole Width (m)***	***Cu (%)***	***Ni %***	***Co (%)***	***Au g/t***
ARC372		14	15	1	**0.57**	0.38	0.020	0.01
		68	72	4	0.36	0.27	0.024	0.01
	Including	*70*	*71*	*1*	**0.52**	**0.48**	0.041	0.02
		75	76	1	0.31	0.20	0.019	0.01
		80	83	3	0.20	**0.74**	0.024	0.24
	Including	*80*	*81*	*1*	**0.74**	0.24	0.024	0.02
		244	245	1	0.32	0.21	0.023	0.10
ARC373		73	74	1	0.38	0.04	0.006	0.02
		82	86	4	**0.69**	0.21	0.023	0.10
	Including	*83*	*86*	*3*	**0.82**	0.24	0.027	0.12
		118	119	1	**0.68**	0.21	0.015	0.01
		125	126	1	**0.50**	**0.33**	0.032	0.02
		131	132	1	**1.05**	**0.44**	0.024	0.03
ARC374		85	86	1	0.38	0.24	0.013	0.01
		101	102	1	0.33	0.05	0.016	0.13
		114	115	1	0.44	0.33	0.013	0.02
		161	162	1	0.39	0.16	0.005	0.16
ARC375		38	40	2	0.35	0.28	0.019	0.04
		45	46	1	0.34	0.20	0.015	0.02
		52	53	1	0.38	0.11	0.015	0.02
		81	87	6	0.36	0.13	0.010	0.01
		131	132	1	**0.99**	0.02	0.016	0.48
ARC376		66	67	1	**0.58**	0.36	0.024	0.01
		76	77	1	0.44	0.24	0.012	0.04
		85	87	2	**0.57**	0.20	0.013	0.03
		90	91	1	0.31	0.13	0.010	0.01
ARC377		82	86	4	0.31	0.12	0.009	0.02
ARC382		99	100	1	**0.31**	0.20	0.013	0.02
		101	102	1	**0.30**	0.17	0.010	0.01
		112	114	2	**0.35**	0.23	0.010	0.03
ARC385		31	33	2	0.34	**0.31**	0.023	0.01
		37	48	11	0.56	**0.36**	0.020	0.25
	Including	*40*	*42*	*2*	**0.70**	**0.69**	0.032	0.04
	Including	*44*	*45*	*1*	**1.08**	**0.75**	0.040	0.03
	Including	*46*	*47*	*1*	**0.87**	0.28	0.021	0.01
ARC405		93	95	2	**0.60**	0.02	0.011	0.42
	Including	*94*	*95*	*1*	**0.77**	0.03	0.013	0.50
ARC407		147	149	2	0.21	0.33	-	-

Table 3: Significant results for the diamond hole drilled at Chapman

Significant Intervals >0.3% Cu, 2m internal dilution. NSI = No Significant Results								
Hole ID	***Comment***	***From***	***To***	***Downhole width (m)***	***Cu %***	***Ni %***	***Co %***	***Au ppm***
22CHRD001		76.46	78.36	1.9	**0.30**	0.16	0.013	0.02
		79.93	92.5	12.57	**0.43**	0.25	0.018	0.08
	Including	82.2	88.04	5.33	**0.56**	**0.32**	0.020	0.07
		125.94	127.7	1.76	**0.42**	0.15	0.010	0.01
		134.24	136.76	2.52	**0.39**	0.19	0.014	0.05
	Including	135.66	136.76	1.1	**0.47**	0.26	0.018	0.09

Carlow Mineral Resource Estimation

Work has commenced on updating the interpretation for Carlow Castle which will allow for effective geological control through definition of high-grade shoots and structures. The aim of this reinterpretation is to increase the tonnage and grade through effective drill targeting and Artemis releasing an updated robust mineral resource. The new model will enable target generation, adding additional drill targets, to allow step out drilling while adding ounces to a currently increasing resource base.

The current mineral resource as released by CSA Global is shown in Table 4.

The recent drill program centred on the Carlow Main, Quod Est and Crosscut Zones was designed to test the new interpretation, with assays results reflecting the interpretation.

Table 4: Carlow Main Mineral Resources by classification reported above a cut-off of 0.3g/t AuEq and within an optimised shell (as of 19th of May 2021).

Type	Inferred					Total				
	Tonnes (kt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Tonnes (kt)	AuEq (koz)	Au (koz)	Cu (kt)	Co (kt)
Oxide	4,400	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.04	4,400	129	53	13	2
Transitional	3,100	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.06	3,100	154	67	15	2
Fresh	6,900	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.06	6,900	372	199	26	4
Total	**14,300**	**1.4**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.05**	**14,300**	**655**	**320**	**53**	**8**

An updated Mineral Resource Estimation was in progress during the Q3 period with an updated resource announcement made post-period in October. This new resource is shown in Table 5. Please refer to ASX announcement 'High-Grade Gold Copper Cobalt Inferred Mineral Resource Lays Foundation for a Robust Greater Carlow Project' 13 October 2022.

Figure 8 shows the various lodes in relation to optimised pit outlines and the lengths of the various mineralised zones.

Table 5: Greater Carlow Mineral Resources by weathering state reported above a cut-off of 0.7 g/t Au Eq. within an optimised open pit shell and above a 2 g/t Au Eq. cut-off for underground using MSO shapes (current as at 13 October 2022). The entire resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with The JORC Code, 2012. All tonnes are dry metric tonnes, (refer to ASX announcement 'High-Grade Gold Copper Cobalt Inferred Mineral Resource Lays Foundation for a Robust Greater Carlow Project' 13 October 2022).

	Inferred					Totals			
Domain	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au Eq. (g/t)**	**Au (g/t)**	**Cu (%)**	**Co (%)**	**Tonnes (Mt)**	**Au (oz)**	**Cu (t)**	**Co (t)**
Oxide	1.29	1.5	0.8	0.59	0.07	1.29	34,000	8,000	1,000
Transition	1.49	2	1.2	0.84	0.09	1.49	56,000	13,000	1,000
Fresh	5.96	2.8	1.5	0.73	0.1	5.96	285,000	44,000	6,000
Total	**8.74**	**2.5**	**1.3**	**0.73**	**0.09**	**8.74**	**374,000**	**64,000**	**8,000**

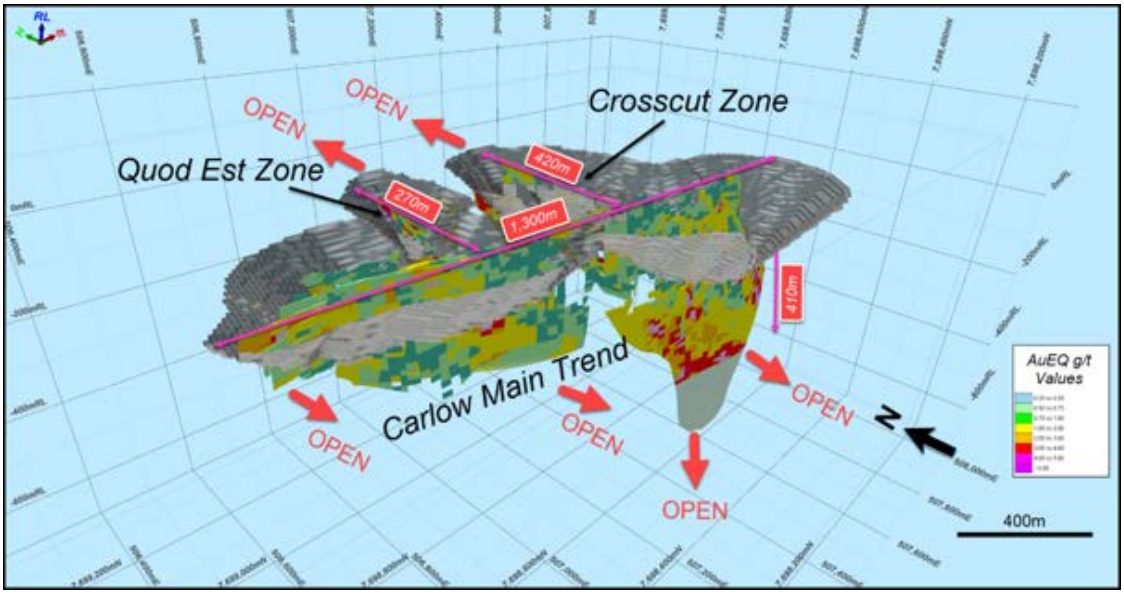

Figure 8: Oblique view of the model showing potential continuations of known mineralised zones.

Marillion Prospect

A DHTEM survey was completed on hole ARC406 after the Carlow Castle MLTEM survey identified a significant anomaly east of Carlow Castle in an area known as Marillion. Data from the MLTEM and DHTEM was merged, and preliminary model processed by SGC (Figure 9).

The Modelled EM anomaly is situated below an area with heritage restrictions. However due to the southerly dip of the EM anomaly, drilling of the EM targets can be designed from outside of the restricted area.

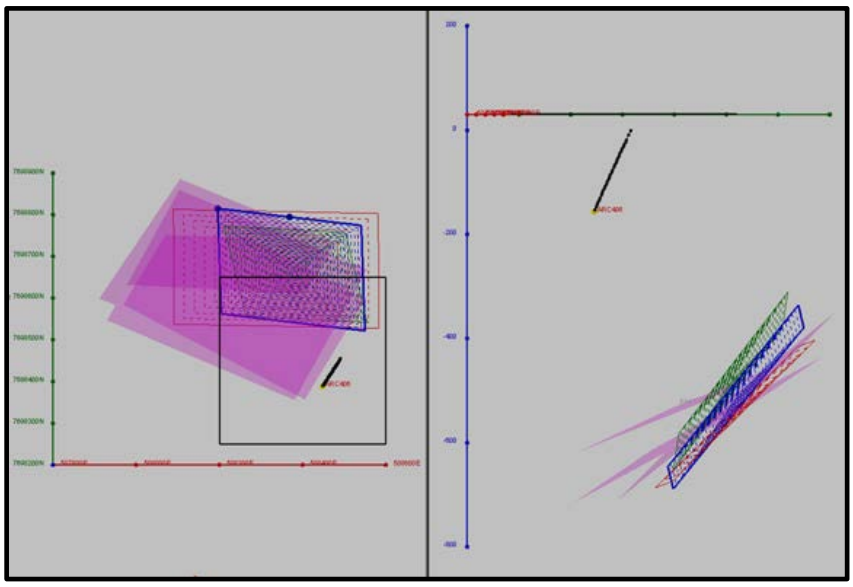

Figure 9: Interpreted EM conductor plate from MLTEM and DHTEM Survey in ARC406

A significant anomaly has been identified with dimensions of at least 400x400m with moderate to high conductance of **~3000-5000S+.** It has been modelled to have a depth of 300m below surface and to dip moderately to the south (Figure 10). This anomaly will be resurveyed by FLEM in the next quarter to redefine the target zones. Work program designs are in progress, including drilling the deep EM target.

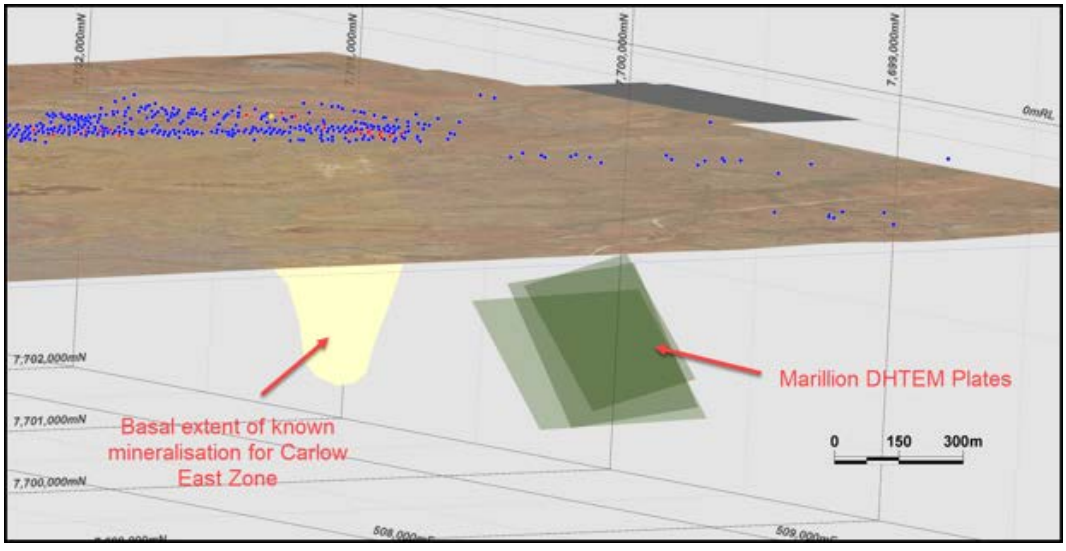

Figure 10: EM Plates of the Marillion prospect located spatially in relation to the Carlow resource outline as shown in yellow. These plates highlight the presence of conductive material such as sulphides.

E47/1746 – Bardies Well Prospect (previously Patterson Hut)

No recent work completed.

E47/1746 – Sing Six Prospect

No recent work completed.

E47/1797- Carlow North

Heritage survey request submitted 23 May 2022 with a budget estimate received 2 June 2022. Outline for the survey is shown in Figure 11.

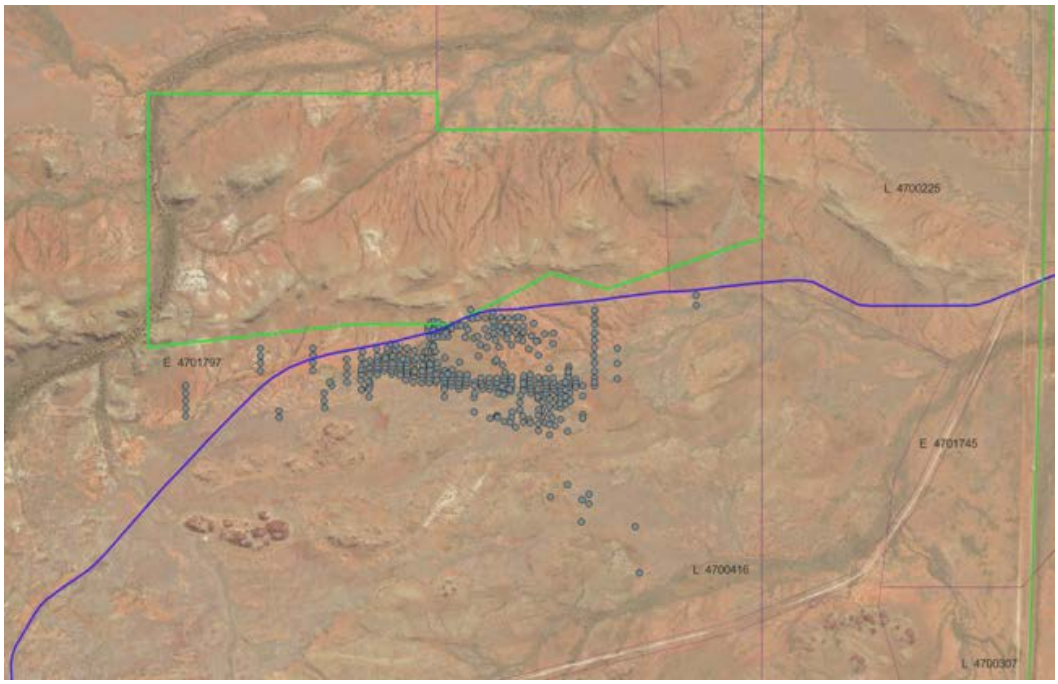

Figure 11: showing Carlow North survey area (green) and hole collars at Carlow Castle area.

E47/1746, E47/3719– Osborne JV Prospect

Artemis and its JV partner and Project Manager GreenTech announced on 30 June 2022 that drilling of the first reverse circulation (RC) drill hole had commenced to test the shallowest portion of the Osborne nickel sulphide target, (refer to ASX Announcement 'Osbourne JV Exploration Update' 22 Aug 2022). Drill pads are shown in Figure 12.

The drill program to test the Osborne nickel target consisted of two holes for a total 598.5m, including 198.5m core drilling. Drilling successfully intersected the modelled electromagnetic (EM) conductor in the first RC drill hole with sulphides visually observed in RC chips over a 7m interval from 173m depth (Figure 13). In consultation with technical consultant Newexco, a decision was taken by GreenTech to utilise the second RC drill hole as a pre-collar for a diamond drill 'tail'. The diamond drill core provided greater detail of the host rocks and the nature of the sulphide mineralisation associated with this conductive horizon.

RC samples from the first drill hole were sent to the ALS laboratory in Perth for multi-element analysis. Although the nickel and copper potential of the sulphides was initially confirmed by handheld pXRF analyser, no significant nickel or copper results were reported in the laboratory analyses.

Similarly, no significant nickel or copper mineralisation was identified in the drill chips and core from the second drill hole using a pXRF analyser. Following a review of all the drilling and geophysical data, Newexco has recommended that further geophysical interpretation be undertaken prior to any follow-up drill programs at Osborne.

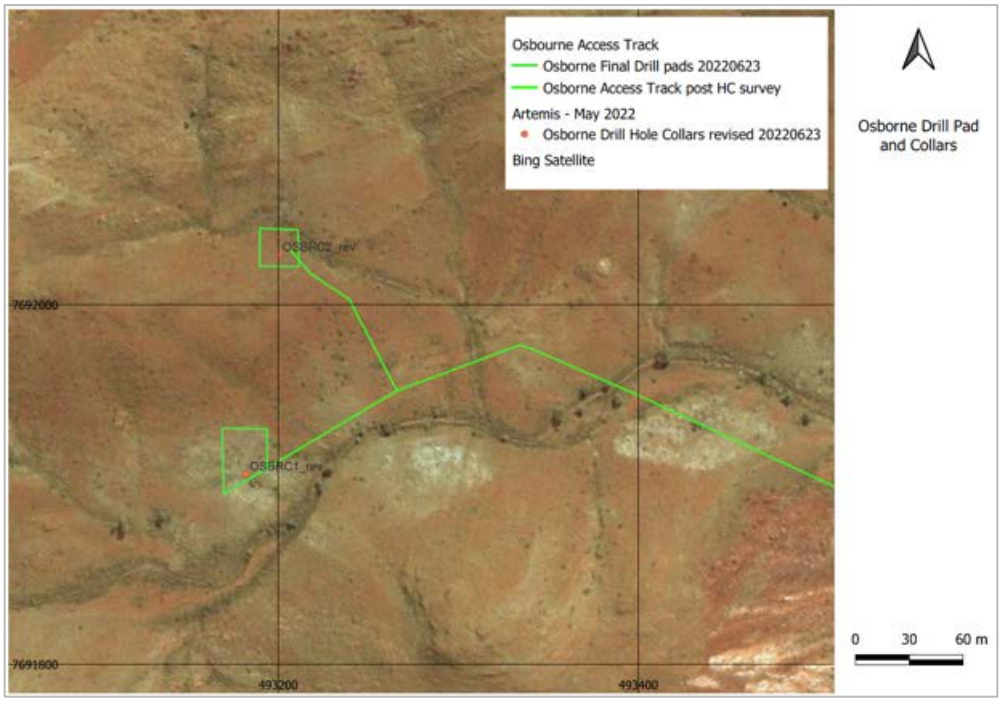

Figure 12: showing Osborne revised drill pads and hole collar location

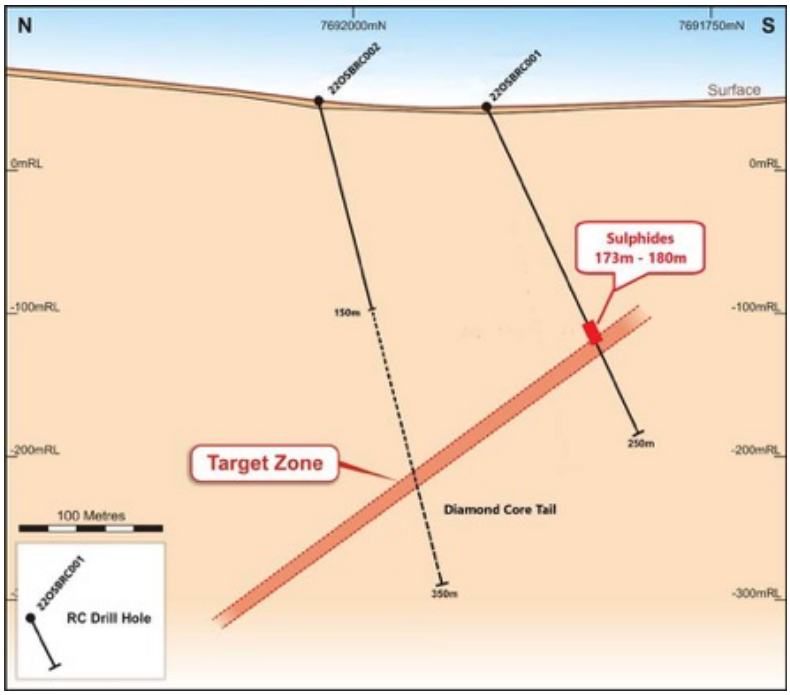

Figure 13:Drill holes at Osborne in cross-section looking north.

M47/161 – Radio Hill

Proposal to re-evaluate the plant and feasibility on re-processing the RH tailings.

As part of an on-going expenditure commitment, planning has commenced for two holes to test a soil anomaly.

Exploration Expenditure

The Company spent ~$2.98 million on exploration in the quarter, principally on drilling programmes and associated costs at Paterson Central $1.68m, and Carlow Castle $1.1m (including an update mineral resource estimate) and other projects $0.2m.

CORPORATE

Financial Resources

The Company had cash on hand at quarter end of $2.4m. In addition, the Company has $4.8m in tradeable investments. Of this amount $1.8m is currently freely tradeable, a further $1.8m after March 2023 and the balance in March 2024.

The Company paid directors salaries and superannuation for the quarter in the amount of $266,000.

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 report has been approved for release by the Board.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT WEST PILBARA:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Mr. Steve Boda, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). 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 report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Ms Janice Graham MAusIMM MAIG and Dr Simon Dominy FAusIMM(CPGeo) FAIG(RPGeo) FGS(CGeol). Ms Graham is a full-time employee of SnowdenOptiro. Dr Dominy is a Non-Executive Director of Artemis Resources Ltd. Ms Graham and Dr Dominy have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to individually 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". Ms Graham and Dr Dominy consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results at the Osborne Nickel Project is based on information compiled by Adrian Black MAIG. Mr Black is a consultant to Greentech Metals Ltd and its subsidiary companies and has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken 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 JORC Code). Mr Black consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 7: Drill collar details for drilling at Paterson in Q3 2022

HoleID	Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Dip	Azim	EOH (m)
22PTMRD008	DD	464560	7600420	267	-75	80	985
22PTMRD009	MD	464560	7600420	267	-68.96	276.7	1054.9
22PTMRD010	MD	462120	7600420	262	-75.23	152.49	1052.1
GDRCD006	DD	462127	7600424	262	-65.63	80.42	1102.9

Table 8: Drill collar details for drilling at Osborne in Q3 2022

HoleID	Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Dip	Azim	EOH (m)
22OSBRC001	RC	493185	7691903	48	-67.7	199.2	250
22OSBRC002	RD	493196	7692029	48	-74.7	192.1	348.5

Tenement List - All tenements are located in Western Australia.

Project	Tenement	Status	Company
Carlow Castle	E47/1797	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
Radio Hill	M47/161	Live	Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd
	M47/337	Live	Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd
	L47/93	Live	Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd
Telfer	E45/5276	Live	Armada Mining Pty Ltd
Osborne Ni	E45/3719*[1]	Live	Karratha – ARV JV
Sing Well	P47/1622	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
	P47/1112	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd

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 ore zone 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. Diamond was drilled by a truck mounted Sandvik DE880.
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*	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
	preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	
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.*	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

Criteria		Commentary
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	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.*	No assays released in this report.
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.

Criteria		Commentary
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 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*	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
	impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.	
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Paterson Project** Majority of the exploration for gold was completed by Newcrest and its predecessor Newmont, within the area encompassing E45/2418, 45 km to the east of Telfer gold mine known locally as Anketell, commenced in 1986 and progressed in three main phases to 1996. 1986-1989: Originally part of Newmont's Canning tenement group, surface geochemical sampling (mainly BLEG) and RAB and RC drilling were undertaken in the Anketell area following the recognition of a suite of distinctive and intriguing aeromagnetic anomalies. Results from this work were not encouraging and the tenements were surrendered. 1991-1992: New tenement coverage was obtained by Newcrest following detailed interpretation of the aeromagnetics and recognition that the earlier work had not, in fact, tested the magnetic anomalies because of thick Phanerozoic cover. Diamond drilling was used to test several of the anomalies, with mineralization of potential economic significance being intersected in two holes at the Havieron Prospect. Unfortunately, the Proterozoic-hosted mineralization is concealed beneath +400m of post-mineral cover, and no further work was done in this period. 1995: The project was again revived, with a program of diamond drill testing of additional magnetic targets in the northern parts of the Anketell area without success, and at the Havieron Prospect with only minor success. 1997: No exploration was undertaken on M45/605. The tenement was included in a package of Telfer tenements on offer for farm-out. 1998-2001: The Havieron tenement M45/605 was included as part of the Normandy/Newcrest Crofton JV. No further field work was undertaken during this time and Normandy withdrew from the JV on 10" January, 2001. The Mining Lease was subsequently surrendered by Newcrest Mining Limited on the 19" March, 2001. 2003: The area was reapplied for by Newcrest Mining Limited on the 43" May, 2002 and subsequently granted by DOIR on May 8, 2003 as the Terringa Project (E45/2418) with an area of 19,600ha (196km'). The tenement has subsequently been renamed Havieron to reflect the location of the original AMAG anomaly. 2004: Exploration conducted on E45/2418 comprised the drilling of one (1) diamond drillhole (HACO301) for a total of 717.9m — 102m of RC and 615.9m of core. A maximum intercept of 1m @ 180 ppb from 503m dhd was recorded. 2005: Nine core samples from HAC0301 were submitted to Mason Geoscience Pty Ltd for thin section petrological analysis. 2006: An aeromagnetic survey was conducted across the entire tenement.

Criteria		Commentary
		2007: No exploration conducted on surrendered ground. 2008: A 4 hole air core program was carried out to test a aeromagnetic anomaly. 2013 – 2015, Potash exploration by Reward Minerals concluded that the area was not prospective for potash occurrences. 2014 - Ming Gold explored on E45/3598. Work included reinterpretation of the geophysical data (magnetics, gravity and EM) along with core inspection at Havieron. Due to significant depth of cover the Proterozoic basement was not reached for several targets and in other cases it is interpreted that the drilling potentially missed the anomalies. 2018 – Tenement E45/5276 acquired by Armada Mining, subsidiary of Artemis Resources. Armada completed low detection soil sampling (MMI and Ionic leach). Three deep diamond holes were drilled in the Nimitz Prospect only 2.5km to the east of Havieron area for a total of 3,012m. Drilling programs are on-going. **Carlow Project** The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Carlow Castle area 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 AEM survey over the project area, with follow up ground-based FLTEM surveying. Re-processing of this data was completed by Artemis. 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.*	**Paterson Project** This program has yet to define the type and style of mineralisation that is being targeted. However, based on other styles of mineralisation located nearby, as in the Havieron Deposit, the types of mineralisation likely to be discovered include IOCG, porphyry-style mineralisation, breccia hosted Au-Cu and skarns. Geological setting of the area includes thick units of Permian fluvioglacials which form the major component of the Phanerozoic cover sequence. Lithologies consist of tillite, sandstone and siltstone. The cover thickness increases to the east. The sandstone units are usually medium to coarse-

Criteria		Commentary
		grained, with lesser finer grained intervals and usually grey in colour. The coarser grained sandstones are occasionally brown or light brown in colour. Most of the sequence appears to be fairly flat lying. The siltstone units are light or dark grey in colour. Clasts in the tillite have been derived from a large range of rock types including calcareous sediments, sandstone and siltstone, as well as crystalline rocks such as granite and gneiss. Most of these rock fragments appear to have been derived originally from the Proterozoic, (Stewart, M.A., 2008 Annual Technical Report, Newcrest). Occurrences of pyrite in these layers are not significant for gold and is interpreted to be diagenetic. Drilling that was undertaken by Newcrest indicate the development of higher grade metamorphic units and granite in the north of the project area and lower grade metamorphics in the south, including the Havieron prospect The marble and quartzite at Havieron are believed to be related to the Puntapunta Formation and Wilkie Quartzite Formations, both of which are linked to the Yeneena Group. Down-hole dip measurements at the Havieron prospect suggest a north-northwest to east-west strike to the local bedding which is in contrast to the regional west-northwest strike. The variety of dip direction in the area implies a structural complexity that is not yet fully understood, however, is consistent with the prospect representing a geological anomaly accounting for the localised mineralisation. Sulphide mineralisation at Havieron includes pyrite ± chalcopyrite occurring as breccia-fill, and occasionally, strata-bound pyrrhotite, all of which appear to be linked to gold and bismuth mineralisation, (Stewart, M.A., 2008 Annual Technical Report, Newcrest). **Carlow Project** 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*	Drill hole information is contained within this release.

Criteria		Commentary
	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.*	
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. This is an estimation only and can change according to additional information.
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 five RC holes. 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*	Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on compilation of historic exploration data, and the surface

Criteria		Commentary
	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.	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.