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ASX / Media Announcement **22 March 2017**

HIGH GRADE COBALT, COPPER AND GOLD DRILLING RESULTS CARLOW CASTLE PROJECT KARRATHA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

- **First high grade cobalt, copper and gold results received from RC drilling programme at Carlow Castle Cobalt/Copper/Gold Project.**
- **Drill Hole ARC001 reported assay results of:**
  - **2 metres at 1.39% Cobalt, 5.16 g/t Gold and 4.24% Copper from 33 metres, within a broader zone of;**
  - **5 metres at 0.62% Cobalt, 2.8 g/t Gold and 2.15% Copper from 31 metres.**
- **Indicative XRF results from next 3 drill holes has reported grades of:**
  - **6 metres 1.27% Cobalt and 2.15% Copper from 48 metres, ARC005**
  - **4 metres at 1.13% Cobalt and 6.11% Copper from 63 metres, ARC002**
  - **3 metres at 0.90% Cobalt and 1.14% Copper from 15 metres, ARC003**
- **Multiple zones of massive sulphide Cobalt mineralisation intersected.**
- **The Carlow Castle resource remains open in all directions.**
- **Drilling continues and further assay results expected next week.**
- **DSO iron ore potential from mesa's on Carlow Castle tenement.**

David Lenigas, Artemis's Chairman, commented;

"Not only are these Cobalt results significant from a global perspective, but they clearly demonstrate the cobalt potential of this project, especially when combined with the high grades of gold and copper. The results also indicate multiple parallel lodes of Cobalt mineralisation."

"A great deal of the world's Cobalt currently comes from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), which, in many circles is regarded as conflict Cobalt due to the amount of child labour employed in its mining. To find Cobalt grades of this order in Australia makes this project even more significant as many end users can't or won't buy conflict Cobalt."

"We are also in the process of assessing the near term development potential of Direct Shipping Iron Ore (DSO) from Channel Iron Deposit (CID) Mesa's on the consolidated tenement package owned by Artemis at Carlow Castle North. Data for the new project area is currently being collated."

"More Cobalt assay results are expected next week."

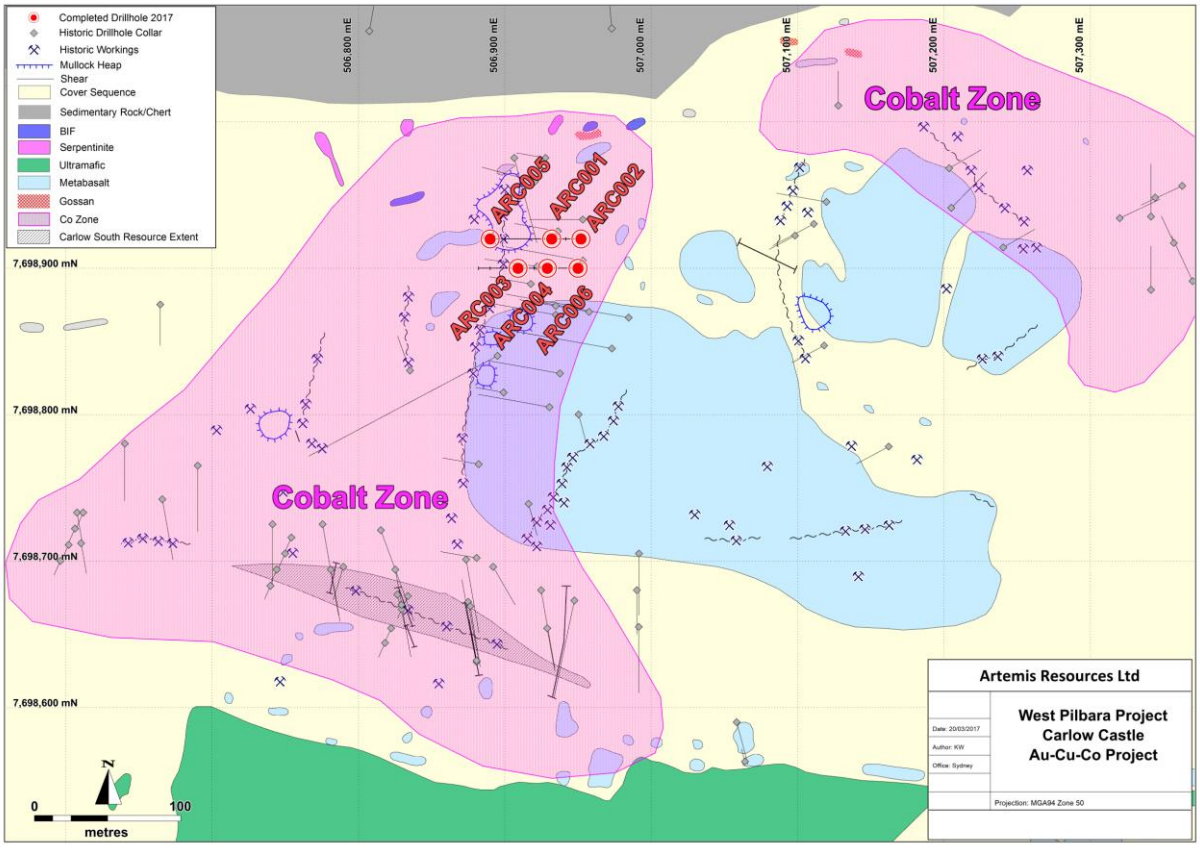
Artemis Resources Limited ("**Artemis**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX:ARV**) is pleased to report the first high grade cobalt, copper, gold assay results from the first five holes from the current RC drilling programme at the Company's 100% owned Carlow Castle Cobalt/Copper/Gold Project near Karratha in Western Australia **(Figure 4).**

The Carlow Castle Project is located only 10km south east of Roebourne in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia (Figure 4), and the tenor of mineralisation and large 32 km^2 tenement makes the Carlow Castle Project a potentially valuable asset for Artemis. Artemis also owns the surrounding tenements.

To date 5 holes have been drilled and a sixth is underway. 444m have been completed of an initial Stage One 23 hole 1,490m programme. Stage Two is now being planned due to the early success of this programme.

Refer to Figure 1 for location of drill holes referred to in this news release.

Figure 1: Location of Carlow Castle, Drill Holes and Dump Samples.



Drilling Results:

The ALS Global (Perth Laboratory) assay results and the comparisons with the on-site handheld portable XRF (pXRF) results for drill hole ARC001 are shown in **Table 1**. The drill hole locations are shown in **Figure 1.**

Table 1: Results for Carlow Castle drill hole ARC001 – ALS and XRF comparison.

				ALS Global Grades			pXRF Grades (Indicative)	
Hole Number	**From (m)**	**To (m)**	**Interval (m)**	**Cobalt %**	**Gold g/t**	**Copper %**	**Cobalt %**	**Copper %**
ARC001	31	36	5	0.62	2.8	2.15	0.56	3.23
Including	33	35	2	1.39	5.16	4.24	0.79	3.78
ARC002	63	67	4	Pending	Pending	Pending	1.13	6.11
Including	63	65	2	Pending	Pending	Pending	1.30	10.32
ARC003	15	18	3	Pending	Pending	Pending	0.90	1.14
ARC004	32	35	3	Pending	Pending	Pending	0.66	2.04
ARC005	48	54	6	Pending	Pending	Pending	1.27	2.15

pXRF results quoted are from the Niton unit. Note: These pXRF results for Cobalt and Copper should be treated as indicative only and the XRF gun does not read for gold.

The indicative on-site pXRF results for Cobalt, and Cobalt and Copper only for drill holes ARC002, ARC003, ARC004 and ARC005 are also shown in **Table 1**. Final results for Cobalt, Copper and Gold will be reported once the ALS assay results become available.

The pXRF results are designed to be indicative only and are based on a single random point sampling shot through the plastic bag containing the bulk drilling sample. Individual assay comparisons to the actual results show wide variations of inaccuracy however the averaged zones shown in Table 1 show acceptable correlations even though the Cobalt values are lower.

Both Innovex and Niton type pXRF units have been trialed at Carlow Castle over the past week, and both have identified the high grade cobalt and copper zones. The Niton unit appears to exaggerate the very high cobalt values even further whilst the Innovex unit appears to underestimate the cobalt contents. This appears due to the different ways the proprietary software handles the matrix conflict of iron and Cobalt within the instruments.

The methodology of the pXRF use needs to be further refined regardless of the particular unit utilized, however the pXRF units have proved to be a valuable exploration tool for analysis whilst drilling in the field and awaiting assay results from ALS Global.

Table 2: Hole Co-Ordinates for Carlow Castle.

Hole ID	Type	Total Depth	Dip	Azimuth	East MGA94	North MGA94
ARC001	RC	72	-60	270	506932	7698921
ARC002	RC	90	-55	270	506952	7698919
ARC003	RC	54	-60	270	506909	7698902
ARC004	RC	78	-60	270	506929	7698899
ARC005	RC	90	-55	90	506890	7698919
ARC006	RC	60	-60	270	506950	7698900

Table 3: Selected Analytical Results from ALS Global for drillhole ARC001.

				Au	Co	Cu	As	Ni
SAMPLE	Hole	From	To	ppm	ppm/%	ppm/%	ppm/%	ppm
ARC001	ARC001	0	1	0.02	27	82	26	29
ARC002	ARC001	1	2	pending	198	549	259	159
ARC003	ARC001	2	3	0.02	135	220	219	192
ARC004	ARC001	3	4	0.02	204	208	180	153
ARC005	ARC001	4	5	0.07	218	2030	185	33
ARC006	ARC001	5	6	0.01	102	106	96	139
ARC007	ARC001	6	7	0.03	167	454	155	147
ARC008	ARC001	7	8	0.03	70	230	70	130
ARC028	ARC001	25	26	0.04	188	1300	113	29
ARC029	ARC001	26	27	0.05	105	1570	101	22
ARC030	ARC001	27	28	0.04	180	281	174	155
ARC034	ARC001	30	31	0.5	316	7170	270	29
ARC035	ARC001	31	32	2.78	921	**1.30%**	770	83
ARC036	ARC001	32	33	0.17	1065	6390	481	67
ARC037	ARC001	33	34	**6.06**	**1.455%**	**4.02%**	2.11%	936
ARC038	ARC001	34	35	**4.27**	**1.325%**	**4.46%**	1.94%	872
ARC039	ARC001	35	36	0.72	1040	2460	780	244
ARC040	ARC001	36	37	0.15	959	1620	685	240
ARC041	ARC001	37	38	pending	151	589	24	1890
ARC044	ARC001	39	40	0.07	492	1260	624	197
ARC045	ARC001	40	41	0.02	213	332	111	189
ARC046	ARC001	41	42	0.02	365	1150	313	263

Figure 2: Carlow Castle North Iron Ore Mesa

Carlow Castle North Iron Ore:

Iron ore was previously drill tested on Carlow Castle North (Figure 3) by Cape Lambert Iron Ore Limited (CFE). Only a limited portion of the Iron Ore potential was drilled by CFE in close proximity to the Coastal Highway. At the time CFE did not control the expanded area that Artemis has consolidated into a single project area.Artemis is currently working to collate all data. With the resurgence in the iron ore price, Artemis sees potential in our iron ore portfolio.

Figure 3: Location of Carlow Castle North Iron Ore and Carlow Castle Cobalt Copper Gold Projects

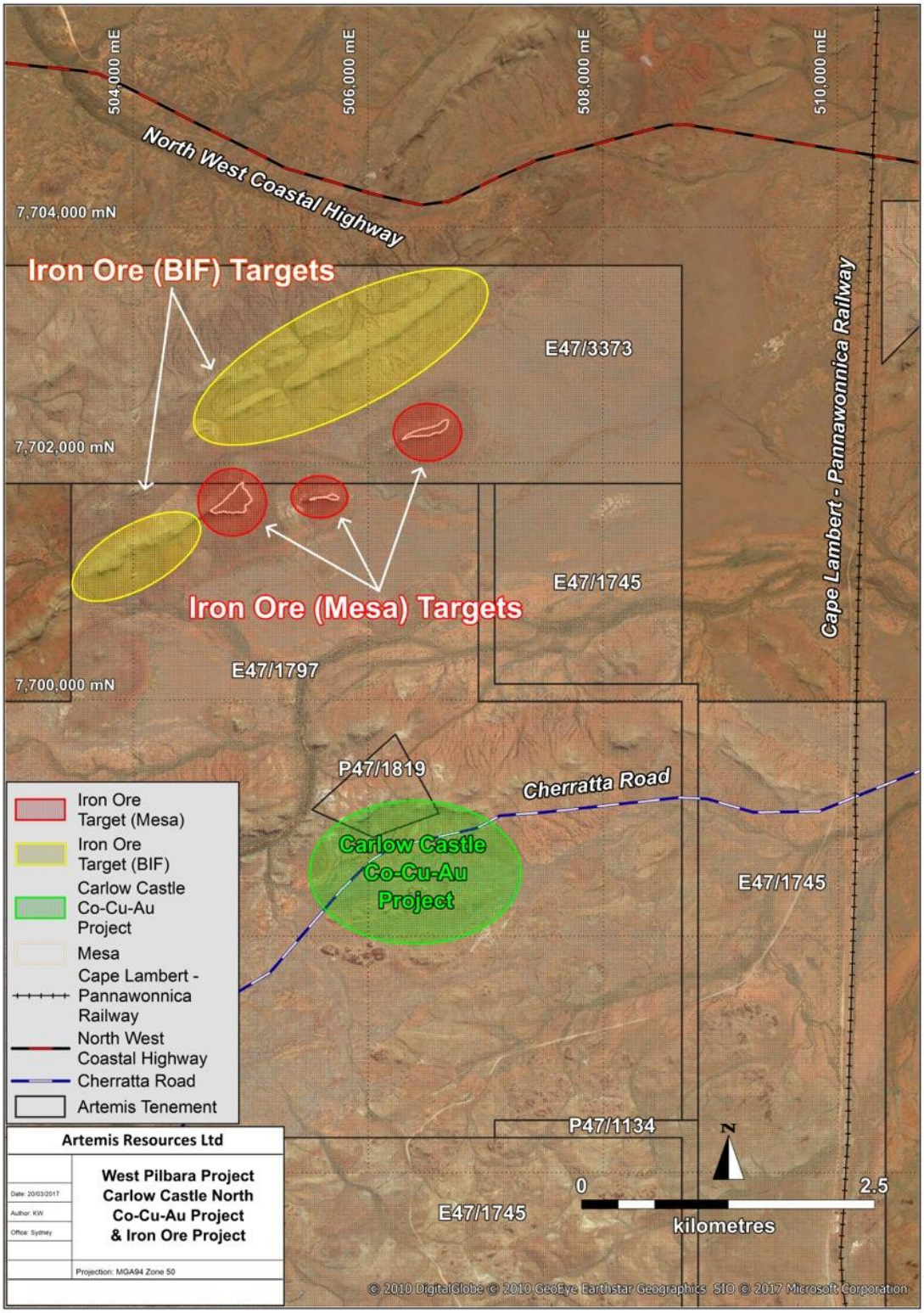
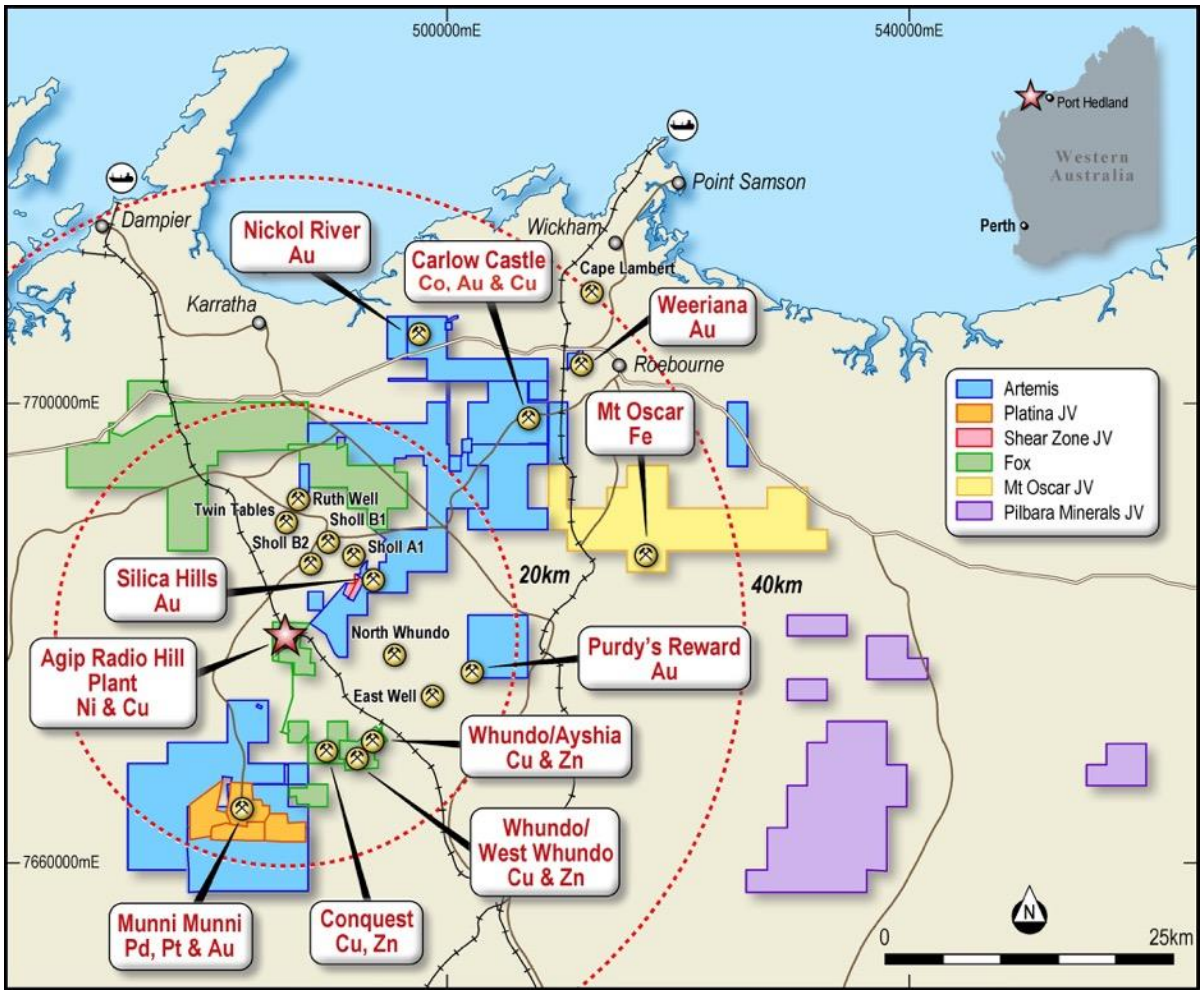


Figure 4: Artemis Resources Projects (including Fox Resources assets under option).



BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ARTEMIS RESOURCES

Artemis Resources Limited is a resources exploration and development company with a focus on its prospective West Pilbara (gold, cobalt, iron ore, base metals, platinum and platinum group elements) and Mt Clement-Paulsens (gold) project (Figure 1) in Western Australia. Artemis has a binding conditional agreement ("Agreement") with Fox Resources Limited ("Fox") until the end of April 2017 to buy their fully permitted AGIP 425,000tpa Radio Hill nickel and copper operations, processing plant and associated mining and exploration tenements with significant existing JORC 2004 and 2012 compliant resources of Nickel, Copper and Zinc situated within a 15 km radius of the Radio Hill plant. The Radio Hill Plant is located 35 km south of Karratha in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia.

CONTACTS

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at www.artemisresources.com.au or contact:

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled or reviewed by Edward Mead, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Mead is a Director of Artemis Resources Limited and is a consultant to the Company, and is employed by Doraleda Pty Ltd. Mr Mead has sufficient experience which 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 Mead consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND IMPORTANT NOTICE

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations, estimates and projections and information provided by the Company are not a guarantee of future performance and involve unknown risks and uncertainties, many of which are out of Artemis' control. Actual results and developments will almost certainly differ materially from those expressed or implied. Artemis has not audited or investigated the accuracy or completeness of the information, statements and opinions contained in this presentation. To the maximum extent permitted by applicable laws, Artemis makes no representation and can give no assurance, guarantee or warranty, express or implied, as to, and takes no responsibility and assumes no liability for (1) the authenticity, validity, accuracy, suitability or completeness of, or any errors in or omission from, any information, statement or opinion contained in this report and (2) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the achievement or accuracy of any forecasts, projections or other forward looking information contained or referred to in this report.

Investors should make and rely upon their own enquiries before deciding to acquire or deal in the Company's securities.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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 (RC) drilling was carried out on the Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au Project. This drilling was designed to obtain drill chip samples from one metre intervals, from which a 2-4 kilogram sub-sample was collected for laboratory multi-element analysis including: 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. • All samples were analysed using a portable XRF instrument (Niton & Innovex). Initial methodology trialing the units has been to make a single randomly placed measurement on the drill sample bag. For more intensive evaluation a minimum of 4 measurements at regular intervals around the sample bag will be required. Optimum sampling time appears to be 90 seconds per measurement. • Mineralised zones were identified visually during field logging, and sample intervals selected by the supervising geologist. • Samples from each metre were collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and split using a rig-mounted three-tier riffle splitter. • Field duplicates were taken and submitted for analysis. • Substantial historic drilling has been completed in the vicinity of the drilling completed by Artemis. The most significant work was completed by Consolidated Gold Mining Areas (1969), Open Pit Mining Limited (Open Pit) between 1985 and 1987, and Legend Mining NL (Legend) between 1995 and 2008. Compilation of this data has been completed based on Annual Exploration Reports available through WAMEX. Although limited information is available regarding procedures implemented during this period, work completed by Artemis to date has validated much of this historic data. It is considered that the historic work was completed professionally, and that certain assumptions can reasonably be based on results reported throughout this period.
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 at Carlow Castle was completed by a track-mounted Schramm T450 RC drilling rig using a 5¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Sample recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field during logging and sampling. • If poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the supervising geologist and driller endeavor to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • Visual assessments are made for recovery, moisture, and possible contamination. • A cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter were used to ensure representative sampling, and were routinely inspected and cleaned. • Sample recoveries during drilling completed by Artemis were high, and all samples were dry. • Insufficient data exists at present to determine whether a relationship exists between grade and recovery. This will be assessed once a statistically representative amount of data is available.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each drillhole. It is considered that geological logging is completed at an adequate level to allow appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation. • Geological logging is considered semi-quantitative due to the limited geological information available from the Reverse Circulation method of drilling. • All RC drillholes completed by Artemis during the current program have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The RC drilling rig was equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20-30 kilograms, and a representative sub-sample of approximately 2-4 kilograms for every metre drilled. • The sample size of 2-4 kilograms is considered to be appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit. • The majority of samples were dry. Where wet sample was encountered, the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter were closely monitored by the supervising geologist, and maintained to a satisfactory level to avoid contamination and ensure representative samples were being collected. • Duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Reference standards inserted during drilling.

Quality of assa data and laboratory test	• *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*
		• ALS (Perth) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by Artemis. 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:
		  • Samples above 3Kg riffle split.
		  • Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns
		  • 50 gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish - Au.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-ICP61) – 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. • Ore Grade 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62) • Standards were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis. • Duplicates were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis. • Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was completed using both Niton & Innovex units. XRF analysis was completed on the single metre sample bulk drill ample retained on site. Further statistical analysis will be completed to better determine the accuracy and precision of the pXRF unit based on laboratory assay results. • Portable XRF results are considered semi-quantitative and act as a guide to mineralised zones and sampling.
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.*	• At least two company personnel verify all significant results. • All geological logging and sampling information is completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Physical logs and sampling data are returned to the Hastings head office for scanning and storage. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
Location of dat 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 drillhole 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. Collars will be picked up by DGPS if warranted in the future. • Downhole surveys were captured at 30 metre intervals for the drillholes completed by Artemis. • The grid system used for all Artemis drilling is GDA94 (MGA 94 Zone 50) • Topographic control is obtained from surface profiles created by drillhole collar data.
Data spacing a 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.*	• Current drillhole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geophysical targets, and access requirements for each drillhole. • No sample compositing 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	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the*	• Drillholes were located in order to intersect the target at an angle perpendicular to strike direction. As the target structures were considered to be steep to moderately dipping, all Artemis drillholes were angled

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	at -55 or -60 degrees.
Sample securit	• *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 revie	• *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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• RC 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 and no known impediments exist (see map provided in this report for location).
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 numerous quartz rich shear zones. Both oxide and sulphide mineralisation is evident at surface associated with these shear zones. • Sulphide mineralisation appears to consist of Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cobaltite 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.*	• Collar information for all drillholes reported is provided in the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg*	• All intervals reported are composed of 1 metre down hole intervals, and are therefore length weighted. • No upper or lower cutoff grades have been used

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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, 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.*	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').*	• True widths of mineralisation have not been calculated for this report, and as such all intersections reported are down-hole thicknesses. • A better understanding of the deposit geometry will be achieved on thorough interpretation of the data. True thicknesses may be reported at a later date if warranted. Due to the moderately to steeply dipping nature of the mineralised zones, it is expected that true thicknesses will be less than the reported down-hole thicknesses.
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 maps and sections are available in the body of this announcement.
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.*	• Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.
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*	• Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on compilation of historic exploration data, and the surface expression of the targeted mineralized shear zones and associated historic workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, 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.*	• The results at the Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au project warrant further drilling. As this is a first phase drill program the results to date are considered excellent.