ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT

SIGNIFICANT UPGRADE TO COPPER AND ZINC RESOURCES AT WHUNDO MINE

Indicated tonnage now 2.6Mt @ 1.14% Cu and 1.12% Zn for 30,4191 t contained Copper and 29,992 t contained Zinc

Artemis Resources Limited ("Artemis" or "the Company") (ASX:ARV, Frankfurt:ATY, US OTC:ARTTF) is pleased to announce a significant improvement in this latest JORC 2012 resource estimate for the company's 100% owned Whundo Copper Mine in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia. The October 2018 resource estimate is classified to JORC 2012 compliant Indicated category.

Figure 1: Whundo Mine Deposits, 7km from Radio Hill Processing Plant.

Artemis' Chief Executive Officer Wayne Bramwell commented:

"This resource upgrade has seen a circa 30% uplift in the Whundo sulphide resource to 2.2Mt and contained copper and zinc metal tonnes has grown significantly to ≈50,000t combined. The shallow oxide resource is entirely new.

Whundo was shut down in 2008 due to low copper and zinc prices. It is a valuable asset, considering it is an approved Mining Lease and is so close to our Radio Hill processing plant. The oxide grade of 1.75% Cu is tantalizing and with this zone extending from near surface to ≈40m below surface, Artemis is evaluating the integration of SX-EW processing at Radio Hill.

In addition, the larger sulfide zone could provide an additional blending source that could supplement Carlow Castle ore and further enhance copper grade to the Radio Hill Operations."

26 October 2018

ASX : ARV
FRANKFURT : ATY
US OTC : ARTTF

BASE, BATTERY AND PRECIOUS METALS

ARTEMIS RESOURCES LIMITED IS AN AUSTRALIAN MINERAL DEVELOPER ADVANCING ITS WEST PILBARA BASE, BATTERY AND PRECIOUS METALS ASSETS TOWARDS PRODUCTION.

ARTEMIS HAS CONSOLIDATED A MAJOR LAND HOLDING IN THE WEST PILBARA AND IS THE 100% OWNER OF THE RADIO HILL OPERATIONS AND PROCESSING INFRASTRUCTURE, STRATEGICALLY LOCATED 30 KM FROM THE CITY OF KARRATHA, THE POWERHOUSE OF THE PILBARA.

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WHUNDO COPPER PROJECT RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Whundo Copper Project is in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia, ≈50 km by road south of the city of Karratha (**Figure 2**). Access is via the Karratha - Tom Price sealed road and then mine access tracks. Whundo is on a fully approved mining lease and is located only 7 km from Artemis' 100% owned Radio Hill Processing Plant. Whundo was the last ore to be processed through Radio Hill prior to the sulphide plant being placed into care and maintenance in 2008 due to low copper prices.

Artemis recently completed RC drilling of the Whundo Copper deposit, aiming to verify older drilling and to increase the drill data available in the upper levels of the mineralisation. Previous drilling comprised 870 drill holes including open hole percussion, RAB, RC and diamond drilling for a total of approximately 52,586 metres. Artemis has drilled another 64 Reverse Circulation ("RC") drill holes and 7 diamond drill holes for an additional 5,490 metres in 2018.

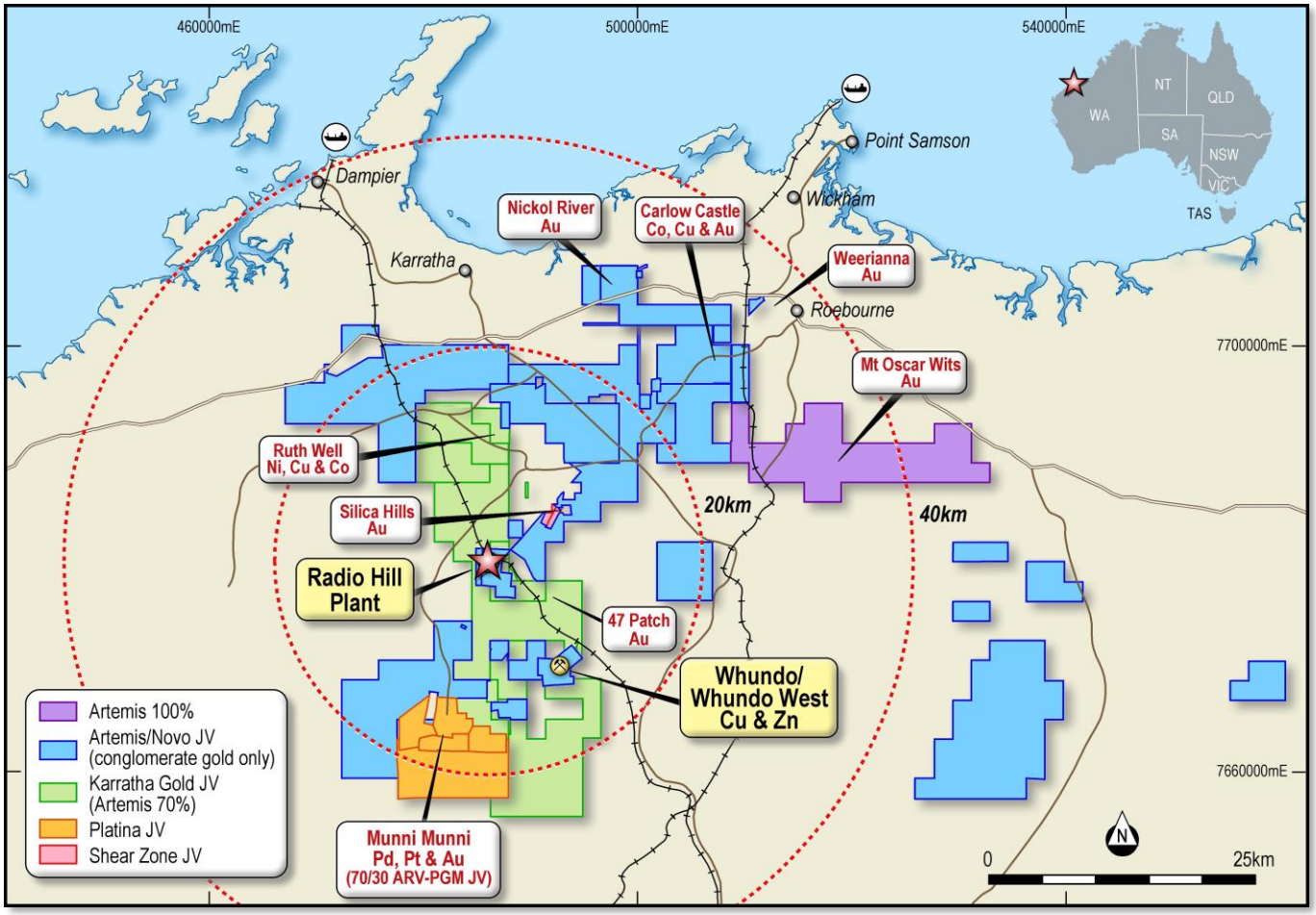

Figure 2: Whundo Copper Project Location Map

The Whundo deposit occurs in two zones, Whundo and Whundo West, hosted within a single stratigraphic horizon as a series of NW-NNW plunging shoots, which may be traced on surface over 500m as discontinuous goethite-hematite gossans. The mineralised shoots typically vary from 1m to 5m thick but may thicken to 20m in fold hinge zones. The shoots plunge to the NW at 35-40° with a down plunge extent of up to 150m.

Artemis drilling results have been merged with the older data and Al Maynard and Associates (AM&A) has undertaken resource modelling and estimation incorporating both data sets. Fox Resources partially mined both the oxide and fresh zones of the deposit during 2005 – 2008. Previously mined material is excluded from the resource estimate.

AM&A modelled the Whundo/West Whundo deposit, with Minemap software, utilising all available RC and diamond drilling. The grade interpolation method was inverse distance squared (ID2), constrained by mineralisation wireframes derived from drill hole assay intersections.

CLASSIFICATION

AM&A has classified the entire resource as an Indicated Resource, using a resource cut off of 0.2 % Cu. The resource is tabulated by material type (**Table 1**) with the resource classification based on:

- drillhole pattern of predominantly 10m x 10m within the estimation wireframes and 20m x 20m elsewhere
- 669 drillholes totaling 49,528m informing the resource estimate
- previous production activities (mining and processing) exploiting the Whundo deposits
- close spaced drillholes, natural surface exposure and exposure due to mining activities providing for a high level of confidence in the geological interpretation
- recent drilling adjacent to older drilling confirming the previous mineralised intercepts

The oxide material is blocks above the transition surface base digital terrain model (DTM) and fresh material is below the transition surface base DTM. The resource has been depleted for prior mining and does not include any stockpiles.

Table 1: AM&A Resource Estimate for the Whundo Cu-Zn Project
(October 2018 - INDICATED RESOURCES 0.2% Cu cut off grade)

Material Type	Tonnage (tonnes x1000)	Copper Grade (Cu %)	Zinc Grade (Zn %)	Copper Metal (tonnes Cu)	Zinc Metal (tonnes Zn)
Oxide	383	1.78	0.43	6,845	1,666
Fresh	2,286	1.03	1.24	23,574	28,326
Total	**2,669**	**1.14**	**1.12**	**30,419**	**29,992**

The JORC Code, 2012, Table 1 Sections 1, 2 and 3 are appended at the end of this announcement.

The October 2018 resource shows an increase in both oxide and fresh material types as compared to the Fox Resources 2012 resources (refer 4 April 2012, – "Fox Resources Exploration Update", Public announcement ASX - www.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20120404/pdf/425fyyslg7ldy1.pdf)

WHUNDO DEPOSIT GEOLOGY AND MINERALISATION

The horizon containing the Whundo mineralization is described as quartz chlorite muscovite schist with variable pyrite and occurs within the Tozer formation. This is interpreted to represent a metamorphosed alteration zone. The mineralisation occurs as a primary sulphide body; however, supergene and oxide horizons have developed above the primary sulphides.

The stratigraphic sequence at Whundo has undergone upper greenschist to lower amphibolite grade metamorphism, and is overprinted, in part, by hornblende hornfels contact metamorphism. These units have been folded about a moderately north plunging (25º - 45º) synformal structure.

The West Whundo deposit outcropped as a gossan folded around a synclinal nose. The gossan was about 135m in length and up to 10m wide in the core of the syncline. The syncline plunges shallowly to the north. The gossan was surrounded by chloritic schists. Sericitic schists and volcanics are present in the sequence.

The supergene and sulphidic ore at Whundo and West Whundo is confined to a single stratigraphic horizon as a series of NW to NNW plunging shoots that outcrop as a sinuous line of discontinuous goethite-hematite gossans that can be traced for some 500 m along strike. Individual ore shoots have a restricted strike length and are commonly 1-5 m thick but reach a maximum thickness of 20 m in the hinge zone of two small upright synclines in the axis of the major synclinal structure where they form the Whundo and West Whundo deposits. The ore shoots plunge about 40° to the NW and extend down plunge as much as 150 m.

The mineralised lodes as modelled have a total strike length of up to 550 m east-west and the stacked lodes extend in plan over 100 m north-south. The lodes before mining extended down dip for over 330 m from the surface.

Primary sulphides, mostly pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite are only preserved below the weathering profile (often below a depth of 35 m). No galena or any other lead minerals have been reported from these deposits.

At Whundo three types of primary sulphide mineralisation are recognised. They include:

1) fine to medium-grained layered pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite,
2) massive medium-to coarse grained pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite and
3) pyrite with chalcopyrite and sphalerite in thin veins, layers and stringers.

At West Whundo there are two main types of primary sulphide mineralisation including layered pyrite-sphalerite-chalcopyrite with disseminated magnetite overlain by massive pyrrhotite and pyrite.

DRILLING INFORMING THE WHUNDO PROJECT RESOURCE ESTIMATE

Drilling methods used at the Whundo deposits include:

- Diamond drilling
- RC drilling
- RAB and open hole percussion drilling

Only diamond drilling and RC drilling is used to inform the resource estimate.

Drilling data used to inform the resource estimate is summarised in
Table 2 and only includes RC and diamond drill holes. The database includes drilling carried out by a number of previous operators stretching back to the 1960's.

Historical data has been sourced from an industry standard digital database (Fox Resources) and original hardcopy data. Recent drill data is derived from the Artemis database.

Table 2: Summary list of drill holes used in the resource estimate

Series*		Count	Hole Type	Depth (m)	Year
DRILLING BY PREVIOUS OPERATORS					
PWD1	PWD6	7	DDH	1,418.13	
RS5	RS10	5	DDH	404.86	
WG1	WG15	13	DDH	2,287.87	
69WD1	69WD6	6	DDH	776.35	1969
70WD1	70WD11	11	DDH	1,182.33	1970
74WRC1	74WRC35	35	RC	1,468.47	1974
75WRC1	75WRC55	55	RC	1,922.66	1975
89NWRC1	89NWRC6	6	RC	468.00	1989
W94D1	W94D2	2	DDH	90.60	1994
98WDRC001	98WDRC013	13	RC	880.00	1998
WHRC001	WHRC356	349	RC	25,660.00	2004
WHRCD178	WHRCD236	17	RC and RC	1,699.70	2004
WHMET1		1	DDH	44.00	2004
WHDD001	WHDD029	27	DDH	2,079.80	2005
AURCD001		1	RCDDH	264.00	2006
AURC006	AURC011	3	RC	762.00	2006
WHGC001	WHGC045	45	RC	2,238.00	2006
WHGD001		1		51.40	2006
BEDD001		1	DDH	340.10	2006
SUBTOTAL		**598**		**44,038.27**	
ARTEMIS DRILLING					
AWRC001	AWRC056	56	RC	3,528.00	2018
AWRC089	AWRC096	8	RC	1,230.00	2018
18WHAD001	18WHAD007	7	DDH	732.00	2018
SUBTOTAL		**598**		**5,490**	
TOTAL		**669**		**49,528.27**	

The Artemis drilling had two purposes, one to infill less well drilled areas and the other to verify some of the older drilling to increase confidence in the original data (that had been merged with the Artemis data).

Figure 3 below depicts the relationship between some of the Artemis drilling and some of the original drilling. It can be readily seen that the correlation between the two phases of drilling is satisfactory. It is colour coded for Cu% + 0.5 Zn%.

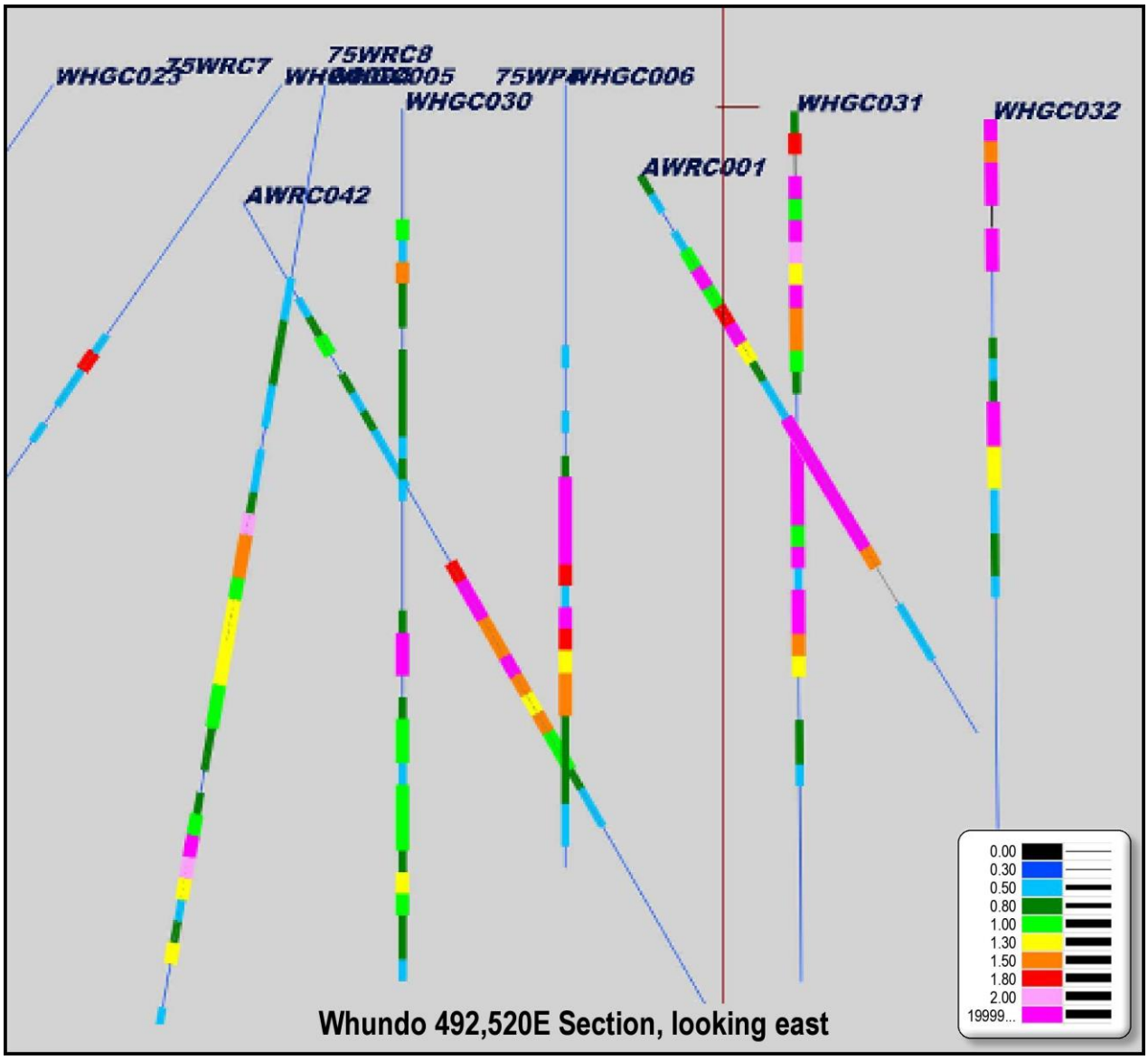

Figure 3: Artemis drilling (AWRC prefix) and prior original drilling colour coded for Cu%+0.5Zn%

SAMPLING AND ASSAY

There are no references available that adequately describes the sampling methods used by the project owners prior to Artemis drilling in 2018.

Artemis 2018 Drilling, Sampling and Assay

All the drilling by Artemis in 2018 was Reverse Circulation (RC) using a truck-mounted Schramm 685 RC drilling rig using a 5¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer.

The drilling chips were split using a rig mounted cyclone and static cone splitter over one metre intervals to obtain 2-4 kilogram sub-samples to be dispatched to the laboratory for multi-element analysis including Ni, Cu and Co. All samples were logged by the site geologist with those estimated to be mineralised being dispatched preferentially, with all samples subsequently dispatched and analysed.

Sample recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field during logging and sampling and the recoveries were consistently very high and all samples were dry with no visual evidence of contamination.

Duplicate samples, reference standards and blanks were regularly inserted in the sample batches during drilling to monitor the quality control of the sampling and chemical analyses.

Independent laboratory ALS (Perth) were used for all chemical analyses. Their sampling and chemical analysis procedures are as follows:

- Samples above 3Kg riffle split.
- Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns
- 50-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish - Au.
- 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-ICP61) –Cu, Ni, Co.
- Ore Grade 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62)

The laboratory sample preparation and chemical analysis techniques used by ALS are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Whundo.

A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to locate the drillhole collars. Once the holes were complete the drill hole collars were surveyed with a DGPS.

All the drill holes were gyroscopically surveyed down-hole for dip and azimuth at 30 metre intervals.

Topographic control for the resource modelling was created using the drillhole collar data.

DATA VERIFICATION AND QAQC

Pre Artemis-2018 drilling

Since the pre-Artemis 2018 drilling was completed prior to 2012, public reporting of this drilling did not include a full description of the QAQC procedures carried out by the companies involved to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the drilling sampling and assays.

A search of the hardcopy drilling reports and assay data compiled by Fox Resources however shows that most of the Fox drilling was sampled and assayed following QAQC procedures that comply with JORC Code (2012) reporting standards. Regular duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted into the sample batches for QAQC control.

Since the majority of the historic drilling was vertical and the Artemis 2018 drilling was inclined 60° to the south there are no historic holes fully twinned by Artemis holes however it can be seen in **Figure 3**, a typical comparison section, that the grade intervals in the historic drilling generally matches very well the assays in the Artemis drilling.

Fox Resources used all the historic drilling for their resource modelling and no reports have been found indicating they had any problems reconciling their resource estimates based on this drilling with actual mine production and continued to use resource estimates based on this drilling through to 2012, six years after the mining had stopped.

The pre-Artemis digital drilling data included limited QAQC data for the Fox drilling including duplicate sampling Cu% assays **Error! Reference source not found.**and duplicate laboratory check Cu% assays. The duplicate sampling Cu% data shows that the correlations are similar to the Artemis drilling. The relatively poor correlations between both sets of data indicate that the mineralisation is “nuggetty”. The duplicate laboratory check assays correlate extremely well indicating that the laboratory quality control is very good.

AM&A have concluded that historic RC and Diamond drilling is suitable for JORC Code (2012) resource modelling and reporting. However, the previously reported Measured Resources have been re-classified down to Indicated in the current reported Resource Estimate to reflect the uncertainty inherent in the quality of the historic drilling due to the lack of JORC Code (2012) reporting on the QAQC and assay verification procedures followed.

Artemis 2018 drilling

Artemis regularly inserted blanks, standards and duplicates in the batches of samples submitted to the laboratory for chemical analysis as part of the QAQC protocol. A total of 163 blanks and standards were inserted by Artemis into the drill sample batches. Overall the QAQC sampling shows that the sampling and assaying of Co and Cu is of a high standard and the Zn assays are possibly biased high by 10-20%.

A total of 197 duplicate pairs were inserted by Artemis into the sample batches dispatched for chemical analysis. A number of Cu and Zn results were outside +/-10% correlation with a slight negative bias with the duplicate Zn assays. Overall the correlations are fair indicating no serious problems with the sampling and assays.

Bulk Density

Forty of the Artemis RC drill holes and seven of the Artemis diamond drill holes were logged by Wireline Services Group using a down-hole calliper/density logger with the readings averaged over 1 m intervals for a total of 3,090 composite values. These insitu bulk densities were then modelled using the same search parameters as the grades.

RESOURCE MODEL

The resource was modelled by wireframing the mineralisation to reflect the geometry of the individual shoots. The boundary was based on a combination of Cu and Zn assays where the boundary is defined as a numerical value = Cu% + Zn%*(2457/6058) >0.5% *[Note assumed LME metal prices at September 20, 2018 of Cu $US6,058/tonne, Zn $2,457/tonne with assumed same ~80% metallurgical recoveries for both Cu and Zn*.

This method of modelling the mineralisation wireframe was chosen because Zn and Cu are closely associated and the threshold value defines a zone which corresponds with mineral abundance and encloses a volume where mineralisation occurs that may be potentially profitably mined. Some internal dilution was included to facilitate improved continuity with other adjacent drill intersections. Internal dilution was not included if the result was to reduce the total intersection below 0.5.

Boundary analysis indicates the boundary should be used as a hard boundary for grade estimation. The numerical value assisting with boundary definition is not used to estimate grades it provides support for the geological interpretation of the solid volume within which grades are individually estimated.

Additionally, the method of boundary definition was selected due to the association between Cu and Zn and the potential for them to be recovered through a proposed flotation circuit at Radio Hill.

The Cu and Zn grades were estimated separately using ID2 (inverse distance squared) with Minemap software utilising a search ellipse reflecting the interpreted geology. A block was estimated if at least 5 samples occurred within the search ellipse.

Figure 4: below is a 3D perspective view of the total block model, including all material types both oxide and fresh. The interface between these material types, the transition surface base, is generally about 35m to 45m below natural surface.

The two material types have been separately modelled. Raw assays were composited to 1m intervals. Around 90% of the assays were from RC drillholes where the original sample length was 1m. The remaining diamond holes sample lengths were based on geology and were not regular 1m sample intervals. These samples have been composited to 1m interval via a software menu function.

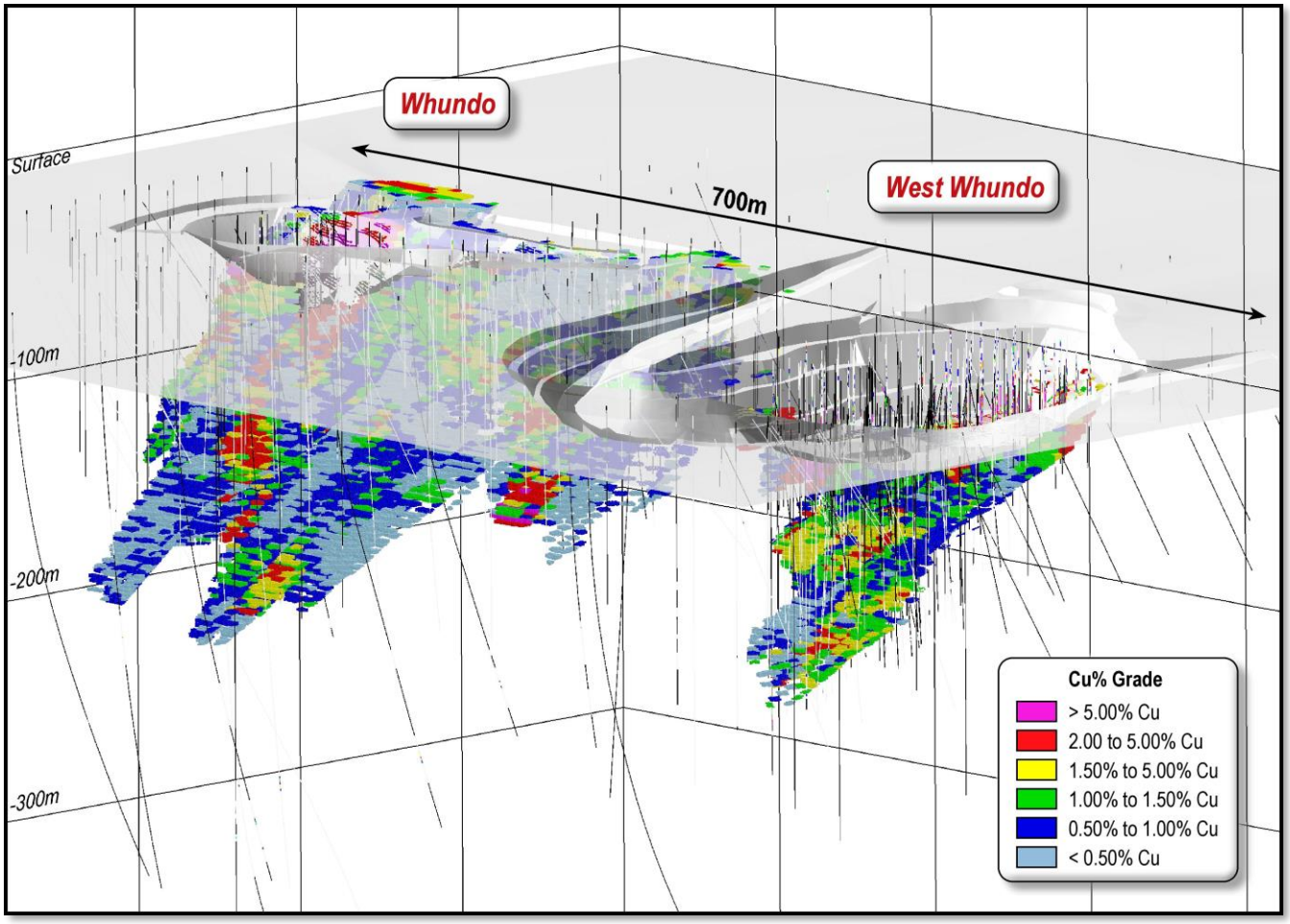

Figure 4: Whundo Project block model, colour coded for Cu% grade, with drill hole traces and the as mined pits/topography DTM

The cross section on 492500E (**Figure 5**) through the Whundo mineralisation shows the relationship between high grade remnant mineralisation in the Whundo pit wall and as yet unmined mineralisation to the west of slightly lower grade than once existed inside the pit. Blocks and drill holes are colour coded for Cu%.

The resource is reported at a 0.2% Cu cut off grade based on:

- prices sourced from the Kitco web site (22/10/98), of USD$2.84 /lb Cu, USD$1.00 = AUD$1.41
- mill throughput 1M tpa
- processing recovery 80%
- open pit mining
- assumption that material processed from Whundo is supplementary processing feed to feed from a larger single pit or a multiple pit operation.

Past production at Whundo involved mining by open cut and processing through the Radio Hill plant using flotation. In 2017 Black Rock Metals Limited processed stockpiled oxide ore which was mined in 2006.
The resource has been depleted for prior mining and does not include any stockpiles. The resource at different cut off grades is tabulated in **Tables 3** and **4** below for each material type.

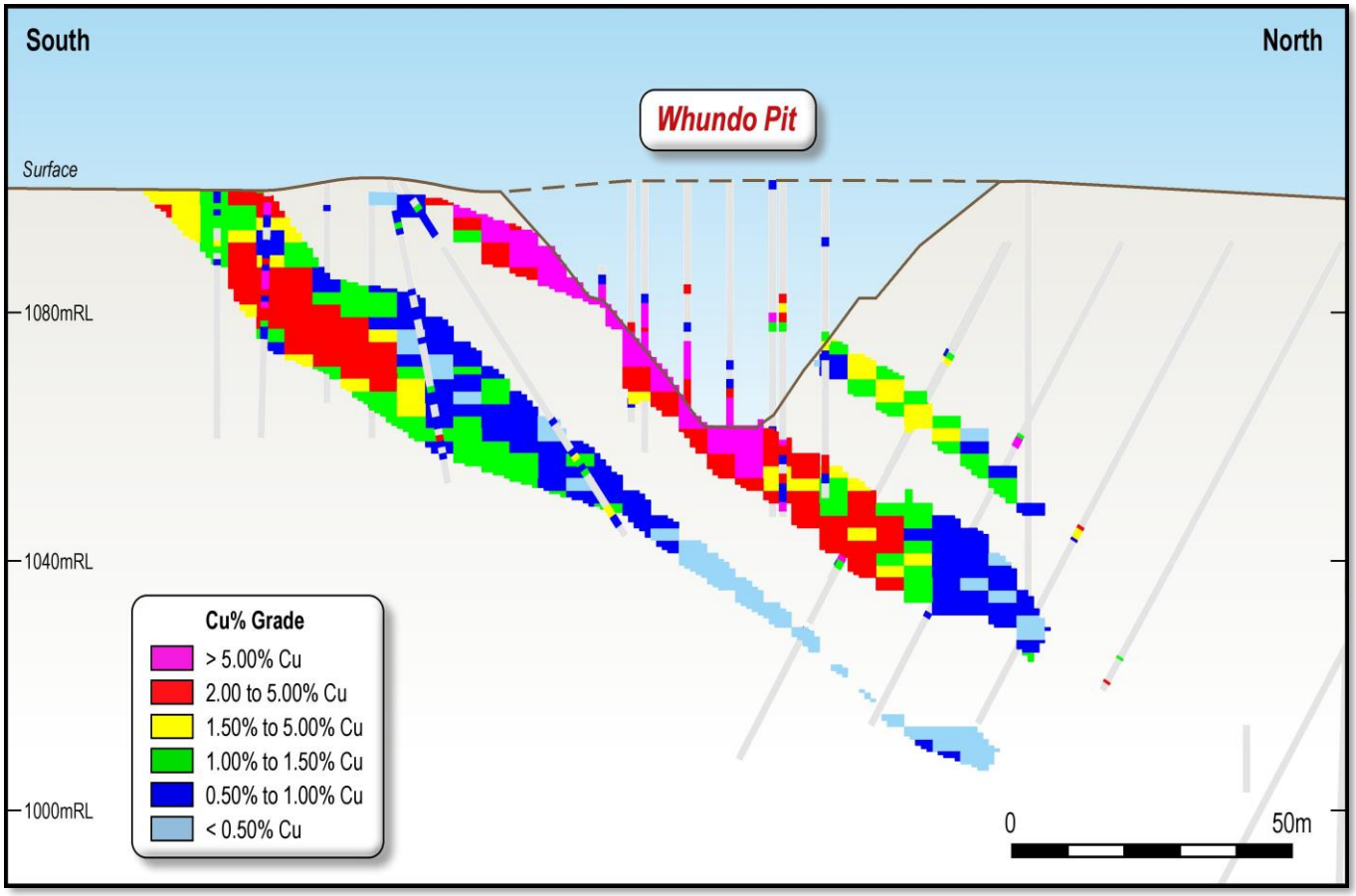

Figure 5: Whundo Cross section (492500E - looking west)

Table 3: 2018 Whundo Oxide Resource - various cut off grades

Cu% range	Tonnage (tonnes x1000)	Copper Grade (Cu %)	Zinc Grade (Zn %)	Copper Metal (tonnes Cu)	Zinc Metal (tonnes Zn)
>2.0	95	4.39	0.47	4,164	446
>1.5	142	3.50	1.58	4,976	819
>1.0	207	2.79	0.53	5,779	1,097
>0.8	251	2.46	0.51	6,172	1,291
>0.6	299	2.18	0.49	6,507	1,459
>0.4	341	1.97	0.46	6,712	1,563
>0.2	383	1.78	0.43	6,845	1,666
>0.0	436	1.58	0.45	6,886	1,979

Table 4: 2018 Whundo Fresh Resource - various cut off grades

Cu% range	Tonnage (tonnes x1000)	Copper Grade (Cu %)	Zinc Grade (Zn %)	Copper Metal (tonnes Cu)	Zinc Metal (tonnes Zn)
>2.0	174	2.93	3.20	5,097	5,567
>1.5	355	2.31	2.53	8,194	8,971
>1.0	955	1.62	1.93	15,457	18,456
>0.8	1,287	1.43	1.72	18,439	22,068
>0.6	1,621	1.28	1.54	20,779	24,976
>0.4	2,007	1.13	1.35	22,709	27,099
>0.2	2,286	1.03	1.24	23,574	28,326
>0.0	2,376	1.00	1.21	23,700	28,659

For further information on this announcement 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 announcement that relates to the Whundo Project Resource is based on the Whundo Project Resource Report written by Mr Philip A Jones, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Jones is a consultant working for Al Maynard & Associates (AM&A) who were engaged by Artemis Resources to prepare the report and undertake the resource estimation for the Whundo Project for the period ending 30 September 2018. Mr Jones 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 Jones consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ARTEMIS RESOURCES

Artemis Resources Limited is an exploration and development company focussed on its large (~2,400 km^2) and prospective base, battery and precious metals assets in the Pilbara region of Western Australia. Artemis owns 100% of the 500,000 tpa Radio Hill processing plant and infrastructure, located approximately 35 km south of the city of Karratha.

The Company is evaluating 2004 and 2012 JORC Code compliant resources of gold, nickel, copper-cobalt, PGE's and zinc, all situated within a 40 km radius of the Radio Hill plant.

Artemis have signed Definitive Agreements with Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo"), which is listed on Canada's TSX Venture Exchange (TSXV:NVO), and pursuant to the Definitive Agreements, Novo has satisfied its expenditure commitment, and earned 50% of gold (and other minerals necessarily mined with gold) in conglomerate and/or paleoplacer style mineralization in Artemis' tenements within 100 km of the City of Karratha, including at Purdy's Reward ("the Gold Rights"). The Gold Rights do not include:

(i) gold disclosed in Artemis' existing (at 18 May 2017) JORC Code Compliant Resources and Reserves; or
(ii) gold which is not within conglomerate and/or paleoplacer style mineralization; or
(iii) minerals other than gold.

Artemis' Mt Oscar tenement is excluded from the Definitive Agreements. The Definitive Agreements cover 36 tenements / tenement applications that are 100% owned by Artemis.

Pursuant to Novo's successful earn-in, two 50:50 joint ventures have been formed between Novo's subsidiary, Karratha Gold Pty Ltd ("Karratha Gold") and two subsidiaries of Artemis (KML No 2 Pty Ltd and Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd). The joint ventures are managed as one by Karratha Gold with Artemis and Novo contributing to further exploration and any mining of the Gold Rights on a 50:50 basis.

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 announcement. 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 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 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 (extracted from AM&A resource estimate report)

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data THIS SECTION REFERS TO THE ARTEMIS 2018 RC DRILLING PROGRAM ONLY

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as 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 (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out on the Whundo 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,SrTh,Ti,Tl,U,V,W,Zn. • All samples were analyzed using a portable XRF instrument (Innovex). Initial methodology trialing the units has been to make a single randomly placed measurement on the drill sample bag. 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 static cone 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 Whim Creek Consolidated s in the early mid 1970's and by Fox Resources 2004-2007. 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 (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling at Whundo was completed by a truck-mounted Schramm 685 RC drilling rig using a 5¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip*	• Sample recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field during logging and sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	• 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 static cone 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 drill hole. 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 drill holes completed by Artemis during the current program have been logged in full. • All diamond core is lithologically logged and sample intervals defined by mineralisation.
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*	• The RC drilling rig was equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and static cone 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 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. • Diamond core is cut in half with an Almonte automated core cutting machine using cradles. • Duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Reference standards inserted during drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampled.	

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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*
		• 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 Whundo Project area:
		  • Samples above 3Kg riffle split.
		  • Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns
		  • 50-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish - Au.
		  • 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 Innovex Delta unit. 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 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 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 accurate to within 5m. Collars are surveyed with a DGPS. • Downhole surveys were captured at 30 metre intervals for the drill holes 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 drill hole collar data.
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*	• Current drill hole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geophysical targets, and access requirements for each drill hole. • No sample compositing has been used for drilling completed by Artemis. All results reported are the result of 1 metre downhole sample intervals.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
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 located in order to intersect the target at an angle perpendicular to strike direction. As the target structures were steep to moderately dipping, all Artemis drill holes were angled at -60 degrees.
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 5 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Sacks from individual holes were placed into bulk bags, each bulk bag is labelled with: ○ Artemis Resources Ltd ○ Address of laboratory ○ Sample range • Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the transport company in Karratha on 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, **THIS SECTION REFERS TO THE ARTEMIS 2018 RC DRILLING PROGRAM ONLY**

(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.*	• RC drilling by Artemis was carried out on M47/007 – 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Whundo area, was by Westfield Minerals NL, later Whim Creek Consolidated NL. • Work completed by Westfield/Whim Creek consisted of geological mapping, geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and diamond and RAB drilling and sampling. • This outlined several high-grade shoots including the one mined in the Whundo pit in 1976. An estimated 6,746t of 27.4% Cu ore was produced. • Whim Creek continued involvement with the project area after becoming Dominion Metals until 1995 when the tenements were sold to Straits Resources Ltd. • Dominion had completed drilling and resource estimation on Whundo and pit plans were completed but not implemented. • Straits completed drilling along strike to expand resources and did not identify additional oxide resources to warrant development and shipping to Whim Creek. • Fox Resources Ltd obtained control of the tenements from Straits in 2003 and subsequently undertook an extensive drilling program on the West Whundo deposit outlining a combined Oxide/Supergene/Primary • Inferred Resource of 625,000 t @ 1.56% Cu and 1.6% Zn and subsequently defined reserves and undertook mining activities in 2006-7.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Whundo project is a partially dismembered single horizon VMS deposit which plunges at 40° to the northwest extending to 15 m down plunge. • Mineralisation in Whundo consists of 2 main units; fine to medium grained pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite; massive pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. West Whundo has 2 main units well: layered pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite with disseminated magnetite overlain by massive pyrrhotite and pyrite. • Sulphide mineralisation consists mainly of chalcopyrite, chalcocite, sphalerite, 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*	• Collar information for all drill holes reported is provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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 (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All intervals reported are composed of 1 metre down hole intervals for Reverse Circulation drilling, and lithologically intervals are used for Diamond core and are therefore length weighted. • No upper or lower cut-off grades have been used in reporting results. • No metal equivalents were quoted for the exploration results. .
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 (e.g. '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 and compensated for in 3D for the resource modelling. • 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*	• Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	
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 characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other relevant data to report on.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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 Whundo project warrant a Whittle© mining study as part of a Pre-Feasibility study for mining the deposit.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource*	• Data used as received but checked for Hole ID and sample interval errors by MineMap © software. Some RC sample assays in database were checked against laboratory spread sheets and no errors were found. • The Fox data is stored in an SQL database front ended by proprietary software with built in and customized validation procedures. The Artemis data is exported from self-validating

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	estimation purposes. • *Data validation procedures used.*	drill hole log spreadsheets into Micromine and validated via Micromine built in validation procedures. Additional validation is by visual inspection of the data in 3D.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Two representatives from AM&A (A. Maynard & P. Jones) have visited the site recently.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The geological interpretation is based on a relatively dense grid of drill holes and experience gained by previous workers during underground mining, so the geological interpretation is considered to be reliable. • There are no other reasonable geological interpretations based on the available data and information. • The resource model was confined by wireframes based on the geological interpretation. • The mineralisation is controlled by the geology, with interpretations supported by drillhole data, previous mining activities and outcrop within existing open pits.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The supergene and sulphidic ore at Whundo and West Whundo is confined to a single stratigraphic horizon as a series of NW to NNW plunging shoots that outcrop as a sinuous line of discontinuous goethite-hematite gossans that can be traced for some 500 m along strike. Individual ore shoots have a restricted strike length and are commonly I-5 m thick but reach a maximum thickness of 20 m in the hinge zone of two small upright synclines in the axis of the major synclinal structure where they form the Whundo and West Whundo deposits. The ore shoots plunge about 40° to the NW and extend down plunge as much as 150 m. • The mineralised lodes have a total strike length of up to 550 m east-west and the stacked lodes extend in plan over 100 m north-south. The lodes before mining extended down dip for over 330 m from the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine*	• The resource modelling was done with MineMap © software by interpolating grades into a digital block model using an Inverse Distance Squared (ID2) algorithm confined by wire framing of the (Cu% + (2457/6058)*Zn%) mineralised zones with 50m search radii along and across strike and 10m vertically up and down dip. The (2457/6058) Zn ratio used LME metal prices at September 20, 2018 of Cu $US6,058/tonne and Zn $2,457/tonne with assumed ~80% metallurgical recoveries for both Cu and Zn. • AM&A considers that these modelling parameters are appropriate for an Indicated resource of the type and style of mineralisation being modelled. • Previous estimates pre-date JORC 2012 and have been estimated using methods appropriate to the times i.e. not JORC 2012 • No by products are likely to be produced. • The current resource estimate (as stated elsewhere) has been depleted for past mining. • No estimates have been made of non-value components

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data. • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (e.g. sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• The block model block size is 5 x 5 x 2, sample composite intervals of 1m were used (more than 90% of the data was original 1m samples, within the mineralisation wireframes, samples of other lengths were related to diamond core samples). 669 drill holes inform the estimate. The majority of the drilling is on a 10m x 10m pattern and in areas poorly mineralized the pattern is approximately 20m x 20m or more. There is a large number of drill holes informing a small resource. • As stated elsewhere this s a global resource so no SMU modelling has been undertaken. • Correlations between variables were not used to estimate variable values. • The interpreted geological boundaries are hard boundaries for estimation purposes. This is confirmed by boundary analysis. • The model results have been validated visually comparing block grades to adjacent drill holes. QQ plots (deciles)of block grades versus composite grades yield results with the modeled grades slightly higher for low grades and slightly lower for high grades. This is normal. Charting of block grades, composite grades and number of composite samples grouped by northing. easting and RL show acceptable variances with the composites being more variable as compared to model grades. Overall block estimates well represent the 1m composites. The difference is due to modeling smoothing the composite data. In areas with a high number of composites the composites and block grades are very similar.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• All tonnes and grades are on a dry basis. • The bulk densities are determined from down-hole density logging.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The resource estimate is quoted at a 0.2% Cu lower cut-off. The basis for this in an internal report earlier this year estimating milling costs through the Radio Hill plant. It is planned that the Whundo ore will be treated at the Radio Hill processing plant as an incremental feed source along with ore sourced from several other deposits in the district. The estimated parameters are in line with historic Fox numbers. • The inputs used are: • 1M tonnes per annum mill throughput • a metallurgical recovery of 80% for Cu • mill OPEX $18/ton mill feed
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for*	• No mining factors were considered for the resource estimate although it was assumed that it is most likely that the deposit will eventually be mined using the open pit mining method, given that the resource lies adjacent to an existing open pit and any future mining could be regarded as a cut back of an existing open pit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.	
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• The Whundo Oxide ore has been successfully recovered previously and saleable concentrates produced. • It is expected that the nearby Radio Hill plant could successfully recover the fresh sulphide copper and zinc mineralisation as saleable concentrates. • It is assumed that both the Cu and Zn are recoverable as saleable concentrates and will have metallurgical recoveries of ~80%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a green fields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• No environmental factors were considered however the tenement has sufficient suitable area to accommodate a small mining and processing operation including provision for waste disposal. • There are no obvious, especially environmentally sensitive, areas in the vicinity of the deposit although the usual impact studies and government environmental laws and regulations will need to be complied with.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the*	• Bulk densities obtained from down-hole logging of 30 RC and 7 diamond drill holes in the Artemis 2018 drilling program were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples. • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc.), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	modelled using the same parameters used to model the grades. A default bulk density of 3.1 was used in the cells beyond the search radii.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The majority of the drilling is on a 10m x 10m pattern and in poorly mineralised areas the pattern is approximately 20m x 20m or more. There is a large number of drillholes informing a small resource. • The resource was classified by AM&A as Indicated based on the spacing of the drilling with respect to the variability of the mineralisation and quality of the data used in the estimation. • AM&A believes that this classification to be appropriate.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or reviews of the Mineral Resource Estimates have been made. Alternate models were generated by AM&A using Inverse Distance Cubed and different search radii and these confirmed the reported results.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to*	• The drill hole spacing is adequate to provide sufficient confidence in the resource estimate at the reported resource category. The drillhole pattern spacing is approaching that of a mining grade control pattern The quality of the data used for the modelling is considered to be reasonable for the reported resource estimate. • All quoted estimates are global for the deposit. • Previous open pit mine production has been properly accounted for in the resource model.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used. • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	