12 December 2022

ASX Announcement

Paterson Central – Mineralised Breccias Encountered at new ~1.5km long Apollo Copper-Gold Target

Highlights

- **A total of 5,135m of diamond drilling was completed in H2 2022 at the Apollo and southern Atlas targets, located only 2km north and along strike of the 9.4Moz AuEq Havieron gold-copper discovery**
- **Reprocessed geophysics, received in September, revealed the original Apollo target is in fact just one part of a ~1.5km long magnetic regional anomaly (Figure 1)**
- **Apollo appears to be a large, NW-trending regional splay fault that has been intruded by a dolerite intrusion - a similar structural setting to the nearby Havieron discovery.**
- **Drilling at Apollo intercepted sporadic gold and copper mineralisation in drill holes 22PTMRD010 and 22PTMRD011, with peak gold and copper grades of 1.73 g/t Au and 2.99% Cu**
- **Large intercepts (up to 90m) of pervasive veining and multi-phase crackle breccias were encountered either side of the dolerite intrusion, often with significant amounts of visible pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite, and in places visibly similar tenor to the Newcrest Havieron Project 2km to the South (Figure 2)**
- **Of particular interest is a demagnetised zone at the centre of the Apollo magnetic anomaly (Figure 3)**
- **Next steps at Paterson Central are to undertake a down-hole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) at Apollo to identify areas which may host more substantial gold and copper mineralisation**

Artemis Resources Limited ("Artemis" or "the Company") (ASX/AIM:ARV, Frankfurt: ATY, US OTCQB: ARTTF) is pleased to provide an update at its 100%-owned Paterson Central Project in the Paterson Province region of Western Australia.

Mark Potter, Chair, commented: "The redefined drilling at the Apollo target has been highly encouraging from a technical perspective, it demonstrates the potential for discovering a significant gold-copper mineralised system.

The initial early stage gold and copper anomalous signatures have nearly all the geological elements we are ultimately looking for when trying to discover the next Havieron-like orebody. Large intervals of crackle breccias and dense vein sets often with abundant pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite have been discovered at Apollo.

Going forward, the challenge from here is to focus on where these mineralised fluids, likely active along Apollo, have coalesced into potentially economic mineralisation. To this end and as our next step, DHEM, will be undertaken at Apollo to better target conductors, potentially related to mineralisation.

DHEM surveys will be utilised at all of our highly prospective targets at Paterson which will provide valuable data and enhance exploration targeting.

Shareholders will be provided with further updates in the coming weeks as we progress our Paterson exploration activities."

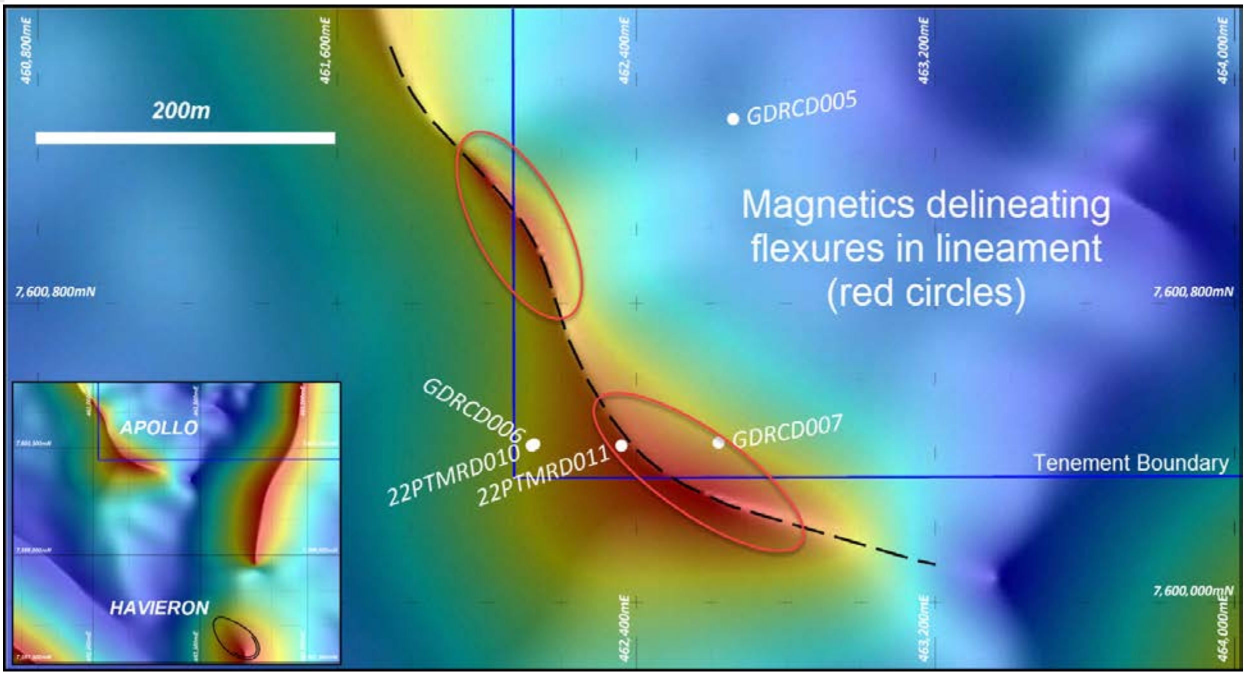

Figure 1: Reprocessed magnetics showing the ~1.5km long Apollo structure (highlighted in dashed line). Completed drillholes (white dots). Inset; Apollo location and anomaly size with respect to Havieron resource footprint (black outline).

Figure 2: Core showing massive sulphide cement breccia comprising of chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite in Hole 22PTMRD011 from 752.75 to 753.5m. Copper and multi-element assays for this core are still pending.

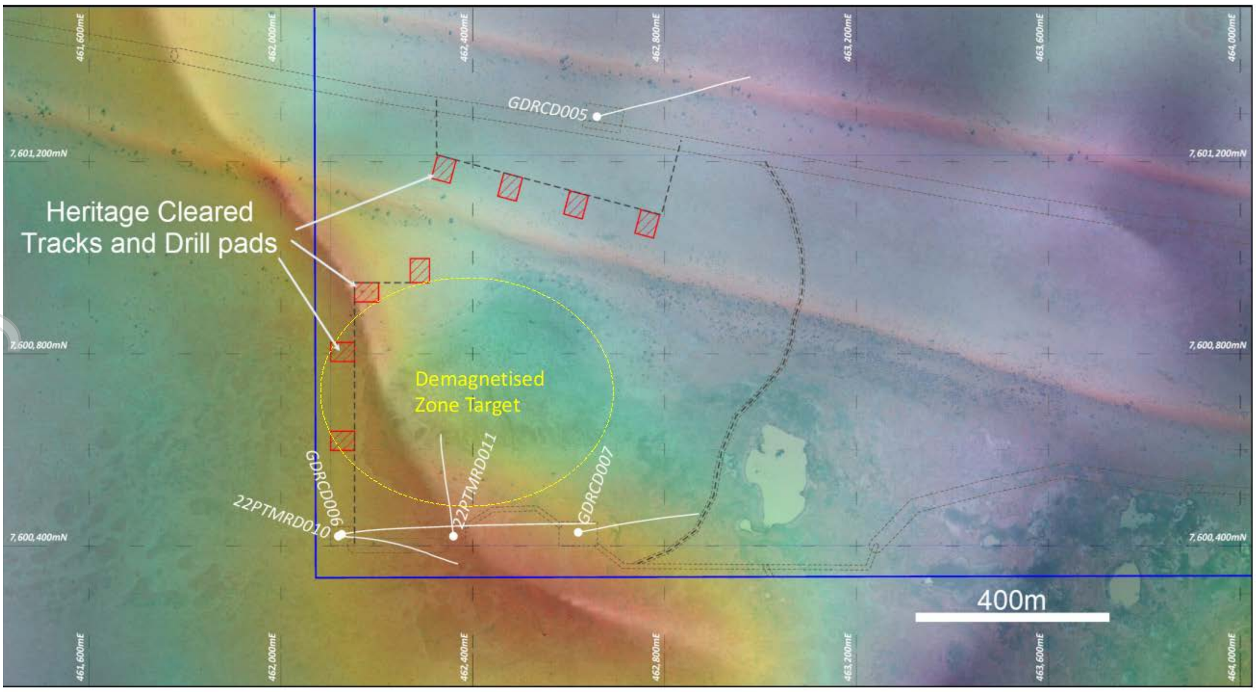

Figure 3: Location of the recently heritage cleared tracks and drill pads at Apollo. Image shows satellite over magnetics to show the location of the pads in relation to the magnetic anomaly. Demagnetised target zone highlighted in yellow.

Summary

Assay results received to date show sporadic gold and copper occurs within a suite of rocks that in many places are similar to those described at the nearby Havieron deposit[1]. From an examination of the exploration history at Havieron[1] it is evident that the discovery of large intercepts of multi-sulphide endowed, high-temperature crackle breccias and veining doesn't, in and of itself, confirm the presence of gold, which is expected to occur almost entirely at microscopic level. Furthermore, the exploration history[1] at Havieron tells us holes with exceptionally large gram-metre intercepts (HAD005) can be as little as 50m from holes that returned no significant results at all (HAD006).

Havieron appears to have a very small gold geochemical halo surrounding the core deposit, thus the very low cut-off grade (0.2g/t Au) to report significant results is used.

In the Apollo drill holes, along with sporadic gold and chalcopyrite, a copper sulphide mineral is present in varying amounts, sometimes pervasively disseminated and on occasion as semi-massive to massive sulphide cement infill.

The most visually abundant chalcopyrite of the three Apollo holes completed in H2 2022 was observed in 22PTMRD011 for which copper and multi-element assays are still pending.

Artemis believes these factors to be important in assessing the significance or otherwise of the results presented. Core intervals share characteristics with core described at Havieron.

[1] Ackerman, B., *et.al.*, 2021.Havieron Gold-Copper Deposit: Next Generation of Undercover Discoveries. NewGenGold Conference Proceedings 2021, p.145 - 159

Hole 22PTMRD011

Hole 22PTMRD011 was drilled to the north to test a perpendicular section of the magnetic signature and the dolerite intrusive (Figure 4). Copper and other non-gold multi-element assays for the hole are still pending.

This hole was the most visually impressive and intersected significant sulphide mineralisation (Table 1) within breccias and veins alike (Figures 5, 6 and 7). Brittle quartz-carbonate matrix supported breccias were dominate in this hole and was noted from 705m to 826m (Figures 8 and 9) where it becomes weaker and gives way to sericite-quartz altered sediments.

A dolerite was intersected from 784m to 854m, with the hanging wall contact showing fluidised breccias and sulphides in the matrix (Figures 10 and 11). Brittle brecciation then restarts at around 903m to 937m where the hole ends at 940m.

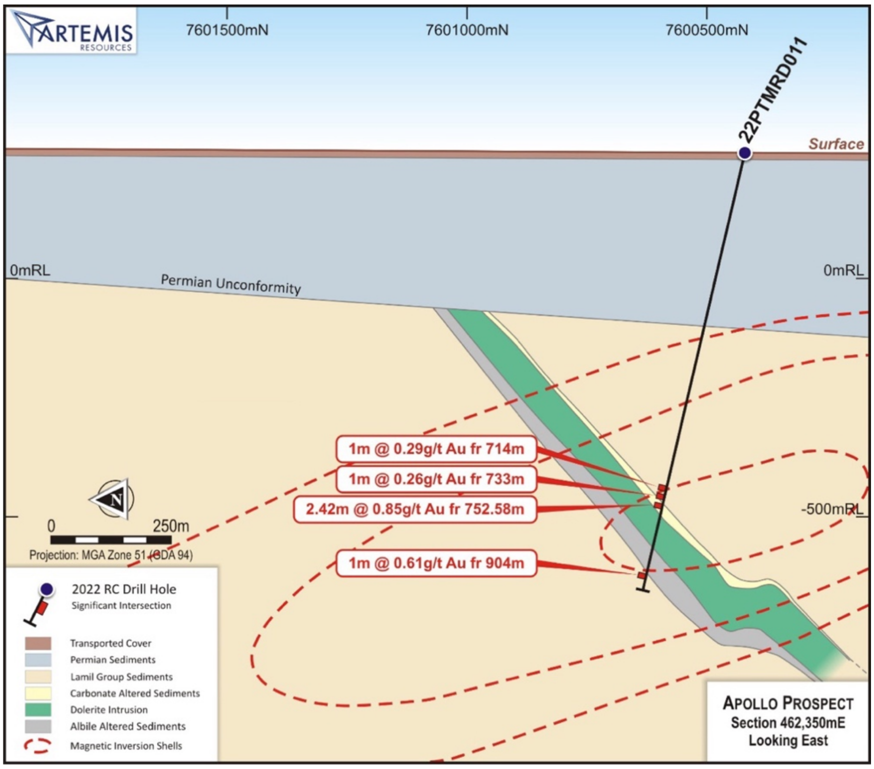

Figure 4: Section 462,350mE looking east showing drill traces with Au intersections on geology and magnetics highlighted in red dashed lines.

Table 1: Significant Intersections for 22PTMRD011

Intercepts >0.20 g/t Au				
Hole ID		***From***	***To***	***Intercept***
22PTMRD011		**714m**	**715m**	**1.0m @ 0.29 g/t Au**
22PTMRD011		**733m**	**734m**	**1.0m @ 0.26 g/t Au**
22PTMRD011		**752.6m**	**755m**	**2.4m @ 0.85g/t Au**
	Including	**754m**	**755m**	**1.0m @ 1.73 g/t Au**
22PTMRD011		**904m**	**905m**	**1.0m @ 0.61 g/t Au**

Intercepts >0.25% Cu			
Hole ID	***From***	***To***	***Intercept***
22PTMRD011			**All Copper Assays Pending**

Figure 5: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 750.07m – 754.61m showing the typical quartz-carbonate breccia that dominates the hole from 705m – 826m. Drilling had intersected a section of massive sulphide within brecciated quartz and carbonate matrix from 752.7 – 753.5m. Sulphides here comprise of chalcopyrite-pyrite-pyrrhotite.

Figure 6: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 754.7 - 755.1 showing large slug of sulphide comprising of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite(?) and pyrrhotite. Copper and multi-element assays pending.

Figure 7: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 754.7 - 755.1, reverse side of Figure 6. Quartz carbonate clasts with sulphide matrix comprising chalcopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite(?) and possibly galena(?). Multi-element assays pending.

Figure 8: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 745.70 - 750.07m showing typical quartz – carbonate matrix supported jigsaw breccia that is dominate in the hole. Large slug of Chalcopyrite at 747.90m (yellow). Multi-element assays pending.

Figure 9: Hole 22PTMRD011 from 749.85 - 750.07m showing typical quartz – carbonate matrix supported jigsaw breccia that is dominant in the hole.

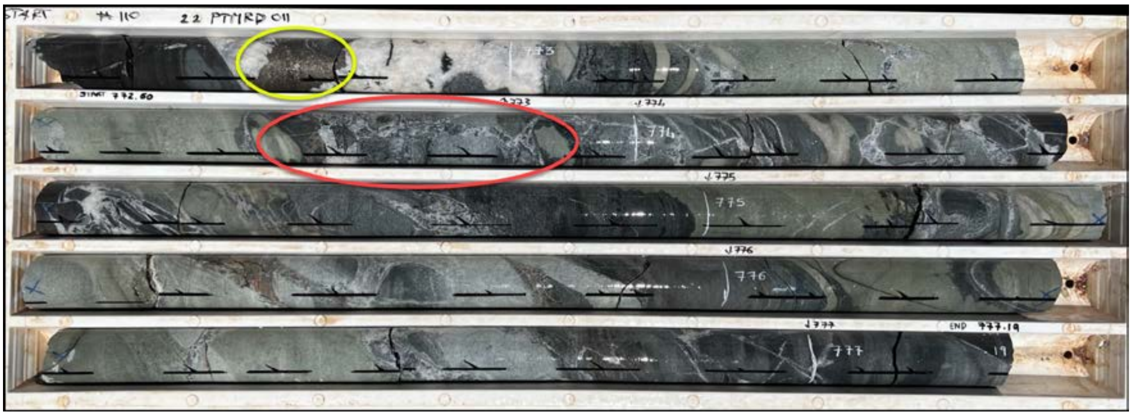

Figure 10: Hole 22PTMRD011 772.60m to 777.19m showing the fluidised breccia occurrence located on the margins of the dolerite intrusive. There is a slug of massive pyrrhotite located at 772.7m highlighted in yellow.

Figure 11: Hole 22PTMRD011 interval 773.7 – 773.9m showing a close up of the fluidised breccia. Note that some clasts have been reabsorbed into the matrix, while later incorporated clasts are sub-rounded. Minor sulphides are noted in the matrix. Wall rock exhibits sericite alteration with minor albite overprints.

Hole 22PTMRD010

This hole was planned to further test the magnetic anomaly and below the sulphide occurrences in GDRCD006 (Figure 12). The hole intersected sulphide mineralisation at around 530m (Table 2). This mineralisation again is structurally hosted, within vein and breccia occurrences (Figures 13 and 14).

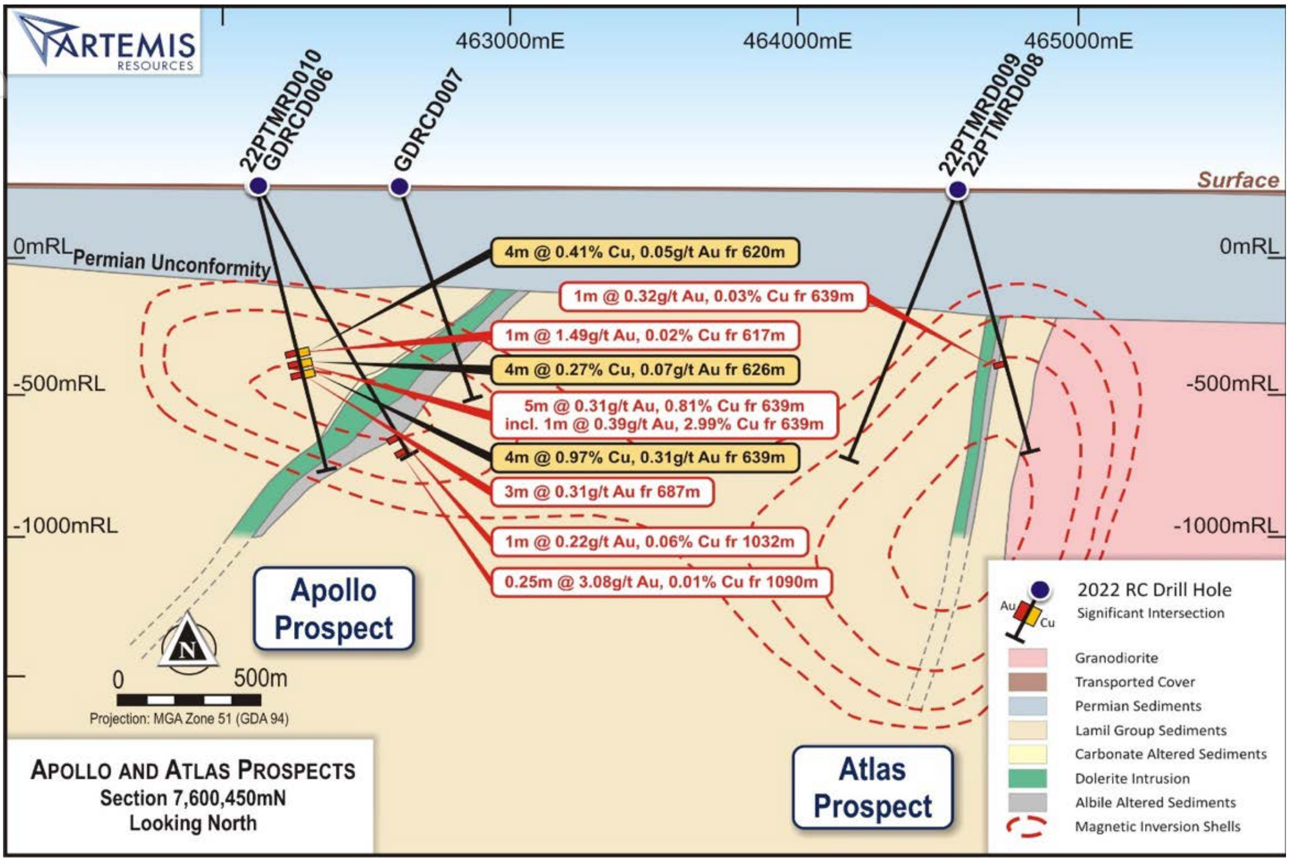

Figure 12: Section 7,600,450mN looking to the north showing drill traces with Au and Cu intersections on geology and magnetics highlighted in red dashed lines.

Table 2: Significant Intersections for 22PTMRD010. Partial multi-element assays pending.

Intercepts >0.25% Cu				
Hole ID		***From***	***To***	***Intercept***
22PTMRD010		**620m**	**624m**	**4.0m @ 0.41% Cu, 0.05g/t Au**
22PTMRD010	**Includes**	**623m**	**624m**	**1.0m @ 1.25% Cu, 0.15g/t Au**
22PTMRD010		**626m**	**630m**	**4.0m @ 0.27% Cu, 0.07g/t Au**
22PTMRD010	**Includes**	**626m**	**627m**	**1.0m @ 0.75% Cu, 0.18g/t Au**
22PTMRD010		**639m**	**643m**	**4.0m @ 0.97% Cu, 0.31g/t Au**
22PTMRD010	**Includes**	**639m**	**640m**	**1.0m @ 2.99% Cu, 0.39g/t Au**

Intercepts >0.20 g/t Au				
Hole ID		***From***	***To***	***Intercept***
22PTMRD010		**617m**	**618m**	**1.0m @ 1.49g/t Au, 0.02% Cu**
22PTMRD010		**639m**	**644m**	**5.0m @ 0.31 g/t Au, 0.81 % Cu**
	Including	**639m**	**640m**	**1.0m @ 0.39 g/t Au, 2.99% Cu**
22PTMRD010		**687m**	**690m**	**3.0m @ 0.31g/t Au***
	Including	**687m**	**688m**	**1.0m @ 0.70g/t Au***

*** Waiting on multi-element assays**

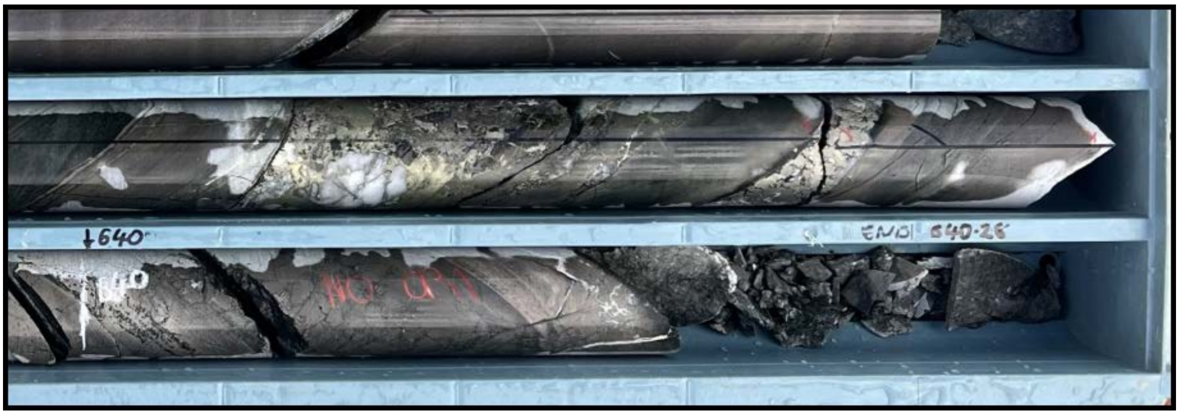

Figure 13: Hole 22PTMRD010 at 639.3 – 639.6m showing brecciated veining with chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation.

Figure 14: Hole 22PTMRD010 at 642.2 – 642.8 showing vein hosted sulphides of pyrite and chalcopyrite mineralisation. Veins of sulphide and quartz appear above and below this interval.

Drilling encountered a dolerite intrusive at 966m to 1,013m and exited into strongly silicified sediments with patchy albite alteration. No further sulphide mineralisation was noted in the footwall of the intrusive. It is interesting to note that mineralisation in hole 22PTMRD010 occurred higher in the hole and not in the vicinity of the dolerite intrusive.

Hole GDRCD006

The decision to re-enter and extend GDRCD006 to properly test a coincident magnetic and gravity high was the first step in planning the additional holes at Apollo. Drilling encountered a high-temperature alteration suite of massive dolomitic marble at ~530m followed by intermittent/sporadic and in places very intense silica–calcite–chlorite–actinolite ±biotite with abundant pyrite and minor chalcopyrite in veins, halos and minor breccia infill over individual widths up to 0.5m between ~535m and ~560m downhole. Veins of this type of mineral assemblage are usually indicative of high temperature fluids (Figure 15).

Zones of disseminated sulphides were observed within the matrix of a brecciated dolerite intrusion, which was intersected from 796m – 915m. As drilling approached the magnetic high target, GDRCD006 intersected intermittent sulphide mineralisation at around 813m, comprising pyrite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite in veins. This vein-hosted mineralisation continued intermittently through to 1,056m (Figure 16). The hole continued in weakly altered sediments of the Lamil Formation until the end at 1,102m.

Alteration styles were dominated by sericite in the hanging wall to the dolerite, however albite alteration was strongest in the footwall of the intrusive (Figure 17).

Table 3 below shows significant intervals encountered in veins and breccias.

Table 3: Significant Intersections for GDRCD006

Intercepts >0.20 g/t Au			
Hole ID	***From***	***Depth***	***Intercept***
GDRCD006	**1032**	**1033**	**1.0m @ 0.22 g/t Au, 0.07 % Cu**
GDRCD006	**1090.9**	**1091.1**	**0.3m @ 3.08 g/t Au, 0.01 % Cu**

Figure 15: Hole GDRCD006 at 829.50m close up of sulphides in carbonate quartz veining. Some minor chalcopyrite is noted. Darker shades of minerals may be actinolite.

Figure 16: GRDCD006 at 960.45m close up of quartz carbonate breccia with multi-phase sulphides. Darker minerals may be tourmaline associated with the later sulphides.

Figure 17: GRDCD006 tray at 1035.6m to 1038.9 shows vein and breccia formation with pyrite-chalcopyrite sulphide mineralisation associated with albite alteration of country rock.

Holes 22PTMR008 and 009 had tested targets on the east and the west of the magnetic and gravity high that corresponds to the Havieron Dolerite unit, which strikes in a northly direction.

Both these holes had drilled variable altered sediments indicating high temperature alteration, particularly hole 22PTMRD008 which had drilled into the footwall of the dolerite and then terminated in a granodiorite at depth.

The drilling at Apollo has shown that the magnetics have traced out what appears to be an intrusive dolerite in the form of a sill, since it appears to be parallel to the regional bedding layers of the Lamil Formation sediments.

The intrusion event and timing of the quartz-carbonate breccia is still in debate, however some initial interpretations show:

- Mineralisation does not appear to be related to the dolerite, however remobilisation of sulphides does occur along its margin.
- The mineralisation at Apollo is structurally controlled, i.e. coincident with veining and later-stage brecciation.
- There are at least two phases of breccias, a hydrothermal fluidised occurrence (Figure 10) as noted near the contact of the dolerite and a tectonic event, as indicated by the presence of quartz-carbonate matrix support breccias, exhibiting angular clasts (Figures 8 and 9).
- The mineralisation noted in hole 22PTMRD010 occurs higher up and not near the dolerite.
- The source of the mineralisation at Apollo appears to be deeper to the NE and may be related to the magnetic flexure and the central de-magnetised zone as shown in Figure 18.

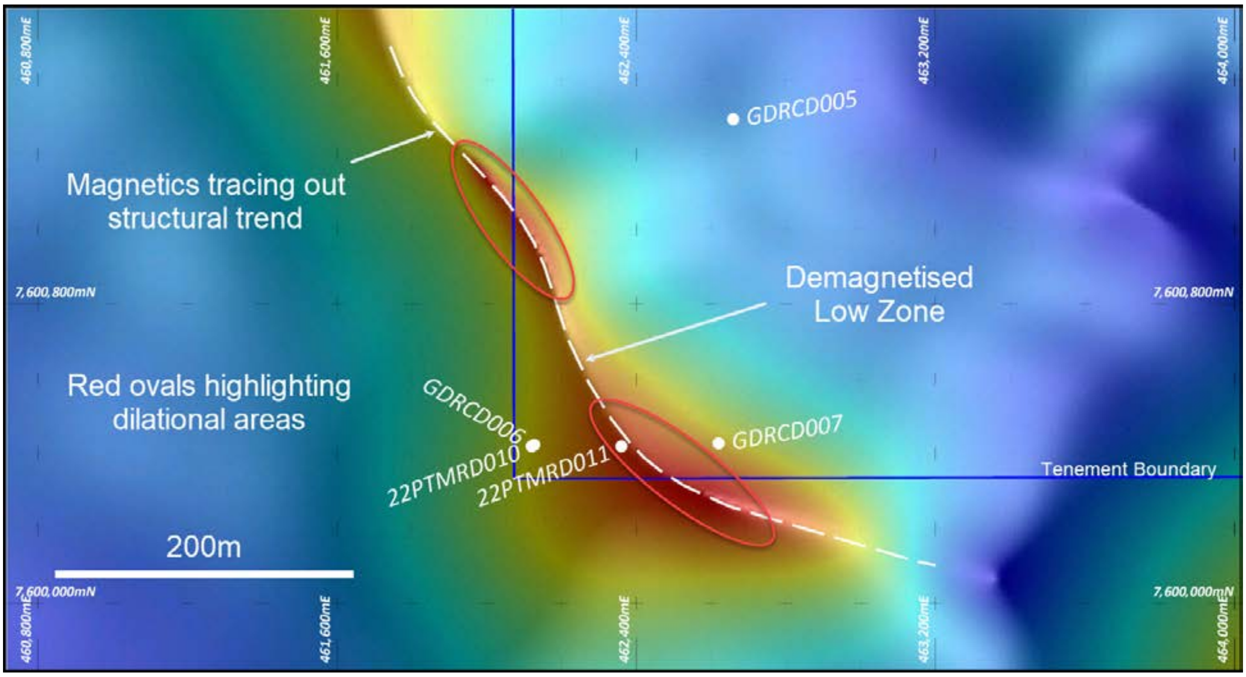

Figure 18: TMI RTP magnetics and location of the recently drilled holes at Apollo. The magnetics highlight potential flexures in the structural lineament that may outline a subsidiary sub-parallel structure to the main Havieron Thrust system, located to the southwest. Potential dilatant zones are highlighted in red. There is a demagnetised 'dead' zone between the two magnetic highs which may indicate fluid/wall-rock interaction indicating alteration, noting that the mineralisation on 22PTMRD011 does occur in near this zone.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr. Steve Boda, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (Membership No 1374). Mr. Boda is an employee of Artemis Resources Limited. Mr. Boda has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Boda consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Artemis Resources

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

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

This announcement was approved for release by the Board.

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Table 4: Hole Statistics

HoleID	Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Dip	Azim Mag	Total Depth (m)
GDRCDD006	DD	462127	7600424	2626	-65.63	80.42	1102.9
22PTMRD008	MD	464560	7600420	267	-75.0	80.0	985
22PTMRD009	MD	464560	7600420	267	-69.0	276.6	1054.9
22PTMRD010	MD	462120	7600420	262	-75.0	92.87	1052.1
22PTMRD011	MD	462360	7600420	262	-76.1	353.8	940.0

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.*	• Mud rotary drilling was used to drill the pre-collars for the diamond tails. No samples were taken in the mud rotary interval. • Diamond core was summary logged at the Paterson site, but no samples were taken. • Drilling sampling techniques employed at the Artemis core facility include saw cutting HQ and NQ drill core samples. • Core was cut in half, with one half sent for analysis at an accredited laboratory, while the remaining half was stored in appropriately marked core boxes and stowed in a secure core shed. • HQ and NQ wireline core was 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. • Diamond core was sampled on geological intervals/contacts, with the minimum sample size of 0.25m and max 1.2m. • Drill core was sent to an ARV facility, where the core will be securely stored and processed.
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).*	• Mud rotary and diamond drilling was completed by Durock Drilling using a truck mounted DE840 multipurpose rigs mounted on an 8x8 truck.

Criteria		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.*	• Recoveries are recorded on logging sheets and are also independently measured by drillers using drill runs. • Due to the competent nature of the rocktype encountered in the projects, diamond core recovery is >90% • Statistical analysis on recoveries vs grade at this stage of the program is not necessary.
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.*	• Diamond core is placed into core trays at the drill site with all marking on the core with respect to core block depths and orientation locations completed at site. • Core trays are labelled with tray numbers and from – to depths. • Core is transferred to a core logging facility where it is processed for geological, structural, geotechnical logging. • The hole is logged in its entirety, hence 100% of the core will be detailed logged. •
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.*	• Core is marked up for sampling according to logging sheets, using the orientation line as a guide. The core cutting line is drawn 90 degrees clockwise from the orientation line, looking down the core • Core is cut in half using an Almonte automatic core saw. • One half is retained as a representative sample and replaced in the core tray; the other half is placed into a pre-labelled sample bag, recorded and sent as a batch to the laboratory for assaying. • The same side of the core is always retained or sent to the lab. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain sizes of the material being 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of*	• A certified laboratory, ALS Chemex (Perth) was used for all analysis of drill samples submitted. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Paterson Project area • The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Fire assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, split to 300g subsample, followed by pulverisation in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. • This fraction was split again down to a 50g charge for fire assay • 50-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish for Au. • No QC for Ag currently in place. • All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-sample of 50g which is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acid (4 acid digest). • This digest is considered a total dissolution for most minerals • Analytical analysis is performed using ICP-AES Finish (ME-

Criteria		Commentary
	accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.	ICP61) for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. • Additional Ore Grade ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62) for Cu reporting out of range. • Standards are supplied by ORE Research and Exploration Pty Ltd and Geostats Pty Ltd. • Standards were routinely inserted into the sample run at 1:20. • Laboratory standards and blank samples were inserted at regular intervals.
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 continuous survey gyro-camera was used to determine the dip and azimuth of the hole at 30m intervals down the hole. • Zone 50 (GDA 94). • Surface collar coordinates were surveyed using only hand-held Garmin 62sx units.
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.*	• The holes in this program are deemed 'wild-cat' holes and as such are not drilled to any grid spacing, but rather targeting geophysical targets at depth. • No compositing will be 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 designed to intersect geophysical targets and hence orientations of structures and mineralisation are not known.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the supervising geologist. • Core trays are stacked on pallets at site 8 trays high and strapped. • Drillers transport pallets off-site to ARV logging facility.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Not completed at this stage.

SECTION 2 REPORTING OF EXPLORATION RESULTS

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

Criteria		Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• Drilling by Artemis was carried out on E45/5276 – 100% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. • This tenement is in good standing, free of any impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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. • 2007: No exploration conducted on surrendered ground. • 2008: A 4 hole air core program was carried out to test a aeromagnetic

Criteria		Commentary
		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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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-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).
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*	• Drill hole information is contained within this release.

Criteria		Commentary
	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.*	• Not applicable
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').*	• Not Applicable
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 diagrams are shown in the text.

Criteria		Commentary
	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.*	• Not Applicable
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.*	• Not Applicable
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 with regards to drilling is justified to continue to test geophysical anomalies, based on results to date.