

COBALT DRILLING IDENTIFIES SULPHIDES OVER CONSIDERABLE WIDTHS AND DEPTH AT CARLOW CASTLE - KARRATHA - WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- Sulphide mineralisation up to 16 metres in width and to depths of 79 metres down hole.
- Strike length of Carlow Castle Castle South resource area increased to 400 metres from 255 metres and remains open.
- Strike length now extended to 140m metres at Quod Est and sulphide mineralisation remains open.
- 32 drill holes have been drilled to date with visible mineralisation including primary sulphides in all but 4 holes (late stage dyke intrusion was intersected).
- Final assays results for the first 7 holes are expected later this week.
- Visible cobalt/copper mineralisation:
 - 11 metres from 32 metres downhole (ARC008).
 - 4 metres from 17 metres downhole (ARC011).
 - 7 metres from 40 metres downhole (ARC016).
 - 3 metres from 25 metres downhole (ARC024).
 - 16 metres from 79 metres downhole (ARC031).
- Drilling continues.

David Lenigas, Artemis's Chairman, commented;

"We are now seeing considerable mineralised cobalt/copper/gold sulphides zones over much bigger distances, widths and depth at Carlow Castle and we are expecting a significant block of assays results back from the assay lab this week and will report these as soon as they become available. It is also very pleasing to see that we have not only extended the strike length and depth of the sulphide mineralisation at Quod Est, but we have also seen a significant increase in the known mineralised strike length of our original Carlow Castle South resource by 145 metres to a total of 400 metres. Both of these systems remain open in length and depth."

"It is also pleasing to see the cobalt price on the LME has now increased to over US\$55,000 per tonne with the surge in cobalt demand due primarily to the increases in energy storage battery manufacturing."

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Artemis Resources Limited (“**Artemis**” or “**the Company**”) (**ASX:ARV**) is pleased to announce that drilling continues to intersect visible mineralisation including primary sulphides, on a daily basis, from our current and ongoing RC drilling programme at the Company’s 100% owned Carlow Castle Cobalt/Copper/Gold Project near Karratha in Western Australia (**Figure 1**).

To date, 32 drill holes (Figure 2) have been drilled for 2175 metres with drilling to continue.. Assays (ALS Golbal (Perth Laboratory)) from the first 7 drill holes will be finalised this week, with results from the remaining holes being reported in the coming weeks.

Intercepts of visible mineralisation and primary sulphides are listed in Table 1, along with results to date. Table 2 lists all drill hole information.

The Company is extremely pleased with progress to date and we look forward to the next set of assays being reported by ALS Global.

Figure 2: Locations of completed Drillholes



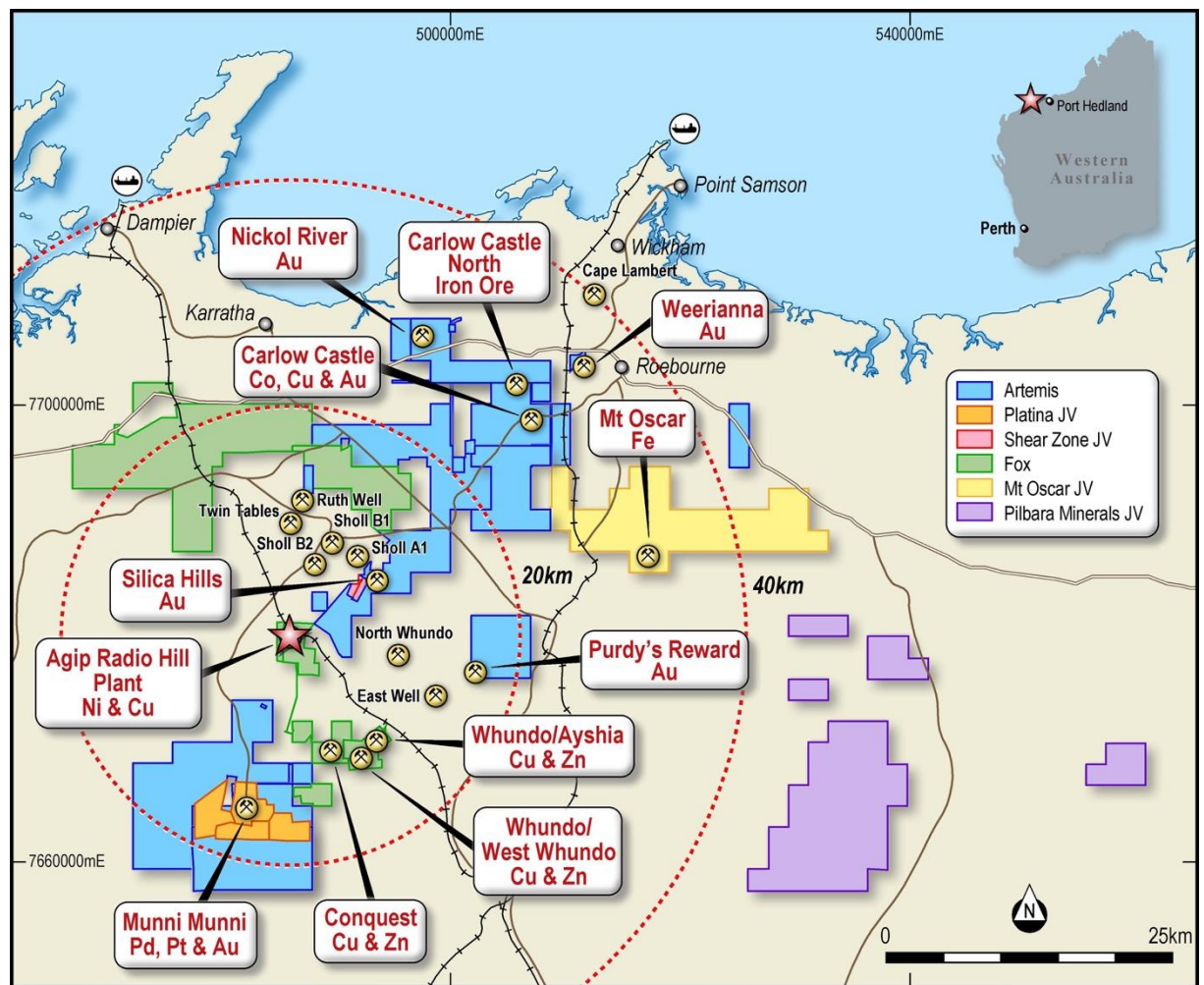
Table 1: Assay Results for Carlow Castle and identified mineralised intercepts with assays pending

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	ALS Global Grades		
				Cobalt %	Gold g/t	Copper %
ARC001	31	36	5	0.62	2.8	2.15
Including	33	35	2	1.39	5.16	4.24
ARC002	63	67	4	1.13	10.71	4.44
Including	64	66	2	1.78	19.82	8.11
ARC003	15	18	3	0.66	1.02	0.56
Including	17	18	1	1.21	1.87	1.23
ARC004	32	35	3	0.98	0.86	1.86
Including	34	35	1	1.57	0.90	0.19
ARC005	48	54	6	Assays Pending		
ARC006	52	56	4	Assays Pending		
ARC007	10	14	4	Assays Pending		
ARC008	32	43	11	Assays Pending		
ARC009	11	15	4	Assays Pending		
ARC010	16	20	4	Assays Pending		
ARC011	17	21	4	Assays Pending		
ARC012	10	13	3	Assays Pending		
ARC013	51	52	1	Assays Pending		
ARC013	63	64	1	Assays Pending		
ARC014	69	75	6	Assays Pending		
ARC015	9	11	2	Assays Pending		
ARC015	17	19	2	Assays Pending		
ARC015	19	21	2	stope		
ARC015	21	23	2	Assays Pending		
ARC016	40	47	7	Assays pending		
ARC017	38	40	2	Assays pending		
ARC018	15	18	3	Assays pending		
ARC019				NSI		
ARC020				NSI		
ARC021				NSI		
ARC022	15	17	2	Assays Pending		
ARC023	36	37	1	Assays Pending		
ARC024	25	28	3	Assays Pending		
ARC025	48	52	4	Assays Pending		
ARC027	3	13	10	Assays Pending		
ARC028	3	15	12	Assays Pending		
ARC028	19	25	6	Assays Pending		
ARC028	36	43	7	Assays Pending		
ARC029				NSI		
ARC030	32	34	2	Assays Pending		
ARC031	79	95	16	Samples to be Dispatched		
incl	86	91	5	Samples to be Dispatched		
ARC032	75	83	8	Samples to be Dispatched		
ARC032	86	87	1	Samples to be Dispatched		

Table 2: Hole Co-Ordinates for Carlow Castle.

ID	type	East	North	Dip	Brg	Depth
ARC001	RC	506932	7698920	-60	270	75
ARC002	RC	506952	7698920	-55	270	90
ARC003	RC	506909	7698900	-60	270	48
ARC004	RC	506929	7698900	-60	270	78
ARC005	RC	506890	7698920	-55	90	60
ARC006	RC	506950	7698900	-60	270	90
ARC007	RC	506911	7698940	-60	270	48
ARC008	RC	506934	7698940	-60	270	78
ARC009	RC	506905	7698960	-60	270	48
ARC010	RC	506925	7698960	-60	270	72
ARC011	RC	506912	7698920	-60	270	48
ARC012	RC	506905	7698880	-60	270	48
ARC013	RC	506925	7698880	-60	270	72
ARC014	RC	506945	7698880	-60	270	90
ARC015	RC	506900	7698840	-60	270	48
ARC016	RC	506920	7698840	-60	270	72
ARC017	RC	506870	7698800	-60	270	48
ARC018	RC	506890	7698800	-60	270	48
ARC019	RC	506910	7698800	-60	270	60
ARC020	RC	506932	7698800	-60	270	90
ARC021	RC	506870	7698760	-60	270	48
ARC022	RC	506890	7698760	-60	270	48
ARC023	RC	506910	7698760	-60	270	78
ARC024	RC	506580	7698700	-60	180	60
ARC025	RC	506620	7698700	-60	180	66
ARC026	RC	506660	7698700	-60	180	60
ARC027	RC	506700	7698700	-60	180	60
ARC028	RC	506740	7698700	-60	180	60
ARC029	RC	506945	7698960	-60	270	84
ARC030	RC	506954	7698940	-60	270	92
ARC031	RC	506971	7698920	-60	270	102
ARC032	RC	506970	7698900	-60	270	108

Figure 1: Artemis Resources Projects (including Fox Resources assets under option).



BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ARTEMIS RESOURCES

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

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COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results and Exploration Targets is based on information compiled or reviewed by Allan Younger, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Younger is a consultant to the Company, and is employed by Indigo Geochemistry Pty Ltd. Mr Younger has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Younger consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND IMPORTANT NOTICE

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out on the Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au Project. This drilling was designed to obtain drill chip samples from one metre intervals, from which a 2-4 kilogram sub-sample was collected for laboratory multi-element analysis including: Ag,Al,As,Ba,Be,Bi,Ca,Cd,Co,Cr,Cu,Fe,Ga,K,La,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Ni,P,Pb,S,Sb,Sc,Sr,Th,Ti,Tl,U,V,W,Zn. All samples were analysed using a portable XRF instrument (Niton & Innovex). Initial methodology trialing the units has been to make a single randomly placed measurement on the drill sample bag. For more intensive evaluation a minimum of 4 measurements at regular intervals around the sample bag will be required. Optimum sampling time appears to be 90 seconds per measurement. Mineralised zones were identified visually during field logging, and sample intervals selected by the supervising geologist. Samples from each metre were collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and split using a rig-mounted three-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were taken and submitted for analysis. Substantial historic drilling has been completed in the vicinity of the drilling completed by Artemis. The most significant work was completed by Consolidated Gold Mining Areas (1969), Open Pit Mining Limited (Open Pit) between 1985 and 1987, and Legend Mining NL (Legend) between 1995 and 2008. Compilation of this data has been completed based on Annual Exploration Reports available through WAMEX. Although limited information is available regarding procedures implemented during this period, work completed by Artemis to date has validated much of this historic data. It is considered that the historic work was completed professionally, and that certain assumptions can reasonably be based on results reported throughout this period.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling at Carlow Castle was completed by a track-mounted Schramm T450 RC drilling rig using a 5¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field during logging and sampling. If poor sample recovery is encountered during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> drilling, the supervising geologist and driller endeavor to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. Visual assessments are made for recovery, moisture, and possible contamination. A cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter were used to ensure representative sampling, and were routinely inspected and cleaned. Sample recoveries during drilling completed by Artemis were high, and all samples were dry. Insufficient data exists at present to determine whether a relationship exists between grade and recovery. This will be assessed once a statistically representative amount of data is available.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each drillhole. It is considered that geological logging is completed at an adequate level to allow appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation. Geological logging is considered semi-quantitative due to the limited geological information available from the Reverse Circulation method of drilling. All RC drillholes completed by Artemis during the current program have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RC drilling rig was equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20-30 kilograms, and a representative sub-sample of approximately 2-4 kilograms for every metre drilled. The sample size of 2-4 kilograms is considered to be appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit. The majority of samples were dry. Where wet sample was encountered, the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter were closely monitored by the supervising geologist, and maintained to a satisfactory level to avoid contamination and ensure representative samples were being collected. Duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Reference standards inserted during drilling.
Quality of assay data and laboratory test	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ALS (Perth) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by Artemis. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Carlow Castle Project area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>La,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Ni,P,Pb,S,Sb,Sc,Sr,Th,Ti, Ti,U,V,W,Zn.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ore Grade 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62) Standards were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis. Duplicates were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis. Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was completed using both Niton & Innovex units. XRF analysis was completed on the single metre sample bulk drill ample retained on site. Further statistical analysis will be completed to better determine the accuracy and precision of the pXRF unit based on laboratory assay results. Portable XRF results are considered semi-quantitative and act as a guide to mineralised zones and sampling.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the drillhole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS if warranted in the future. Downhole surveys were captured at 30 metre intervals for the drillholes completed by Artemis. The grid system used for all Artemis drilling is GDA94 (MGA 94 Zone 50) Topographic control is obtained from surface profiles created by drillhole collar data.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current drillhole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geophysical targets, and access requirements for each drillhole. No sample compositing has been used for drilling completed by Artemis. All results reported are the result of 1 metre downhole sample intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillholes were located in order to intersect the target at an angle perpendicular to strike direction. As the target structures were considered to be steep to moderately dipping, all Artemis drillholes were angled at -55 or -60 degrees.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>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.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody is managed by the supervising geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 10 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artemis Resources Ltd Address of laboratory Sample range Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the transport company in Karratha and shrink wrapped onto pallets. The transport company then delivers the samples directly to the laboratory.
Audits or review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is validated upon up-loading into the master database. Any validation issues identified are investigated prior to reporting of results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling by Artemis was carried out on E47/1797 – 100% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. This tenement forms a part of a broader tenement package that comprises the West Pilbara Project. This tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist (see map provided in this report for location).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Carlow Castle area, including the Little Fortune and Good Luck prospects, was completed by Open Pit Mining Limited between 1985 and 1987, and subsequently Legend Mining NL between 1995 and 2008. Work completed by Open Pit consisted of geological mapping, geophysical surveying (IP), and RC drilling and sampling.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work completed by Legend Mining Ltd consisted of geological mapping and further RC drilling. • Legend also completed an airborne ATEM survey over the project area, with follow up ground-based FLTEM surveying. Re-processing of this data was completed by Artemis, and was critical in developing drill targets for the completed RC drilling. • Compilation and assessment of historic drilling and mapping data completed by both Open Pit and Legend has indicated that this data is compares well with data collected to date by Artemis. Validation and compilation of historic data is ongoing. • All exploration and analysis techniques conducted by both Open Pit and Legend are considered to have been appropriate for the style of deposit.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au prospect includes a number of mineralised shear zones, located on the northern margin of the Andover Intrusive Complex. Mineralisation is exposed in numerous workings at surface along numerous quartz rich shear zones. Both oxide and sulphide mineralisation is evident at surface associated with these shear zones. • Sulphide mineralisation appears to consist of Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cobaltite and pyrite
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar information for all drillholes reported is provided in the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intervals reported are composed of 1 metre down hole intervals, and are therefore length weighted. • No upper or lower cutoff grades have been used in reporting results. • No metal equivalent calculations are used in this

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p>and should be stated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True widths of mineralisation have not been calculated for this report, and as such all intersections reported are down-hole thicknesses. A better understanding of the deposit geometry will be achieved on thorough interpretation of the data. True thicknesses may be reported at a later date if warranted. Due to the moderately to steeply dipping nature of the mineralised zones, it is expected that true thicknesses will be less than the reported down-hole thicknesses.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on compilation of historic exploration data, and the surface expression of the targeted mineralized shear zones and associated historic workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results at the Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au project warrant further drilling. As this is a first phase drill program the results to date are considered excellent.