ARTEMIS RESOURCES

19 December 2018

ASX : ARV
FRANKFURT : ATY
U.S. OTCQB : ARTTF

GOLD, COBALT AND COPPER IN THE WEST PILBARA

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.

WANT TO KNOW MORE ABOUT ARTEMIS?

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ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT

WEERIANNA GOLD PROJECT RESOURCE UPDATE

Inferred, Shallow Resource of 975Kt @ 2.0 g/t Au

for 62,739 contained Oz Au

Artemis Resources Limited ("Artemis" or "the Company") (ASX:ARV, Frankfurt, US OTC:ARTTF) is pleased to announce the latest resource estimate for the company's 80% owned Weeriana Gold Project in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia.

The October 2018 resource estimate is classified as Inferred (JORC 2012 Code for reporting Mineral Resources).

Figure 1: Shallow Trenching at Weeriana

Artemis' Chief Executive Officer Wayne Bramwell commented:

> ***"Artemis has drilled 37,000m across eight of its projects in the last 12 months to best determine which sites warrant more exploration expenditure.***
>
> ***"Weeriana has only been drilled to an average depth of 69m and as a shallow, quartz vein style gold resource may have the potential to increase in scale with deeper drilling."***

WEERIANNA GOLD PROJECT RESOURCE UPDATE

Artemis undertook a reverse circulation (RC) drilling program in 2018 comprising 19 drillholes for a total of 1,644m. Drilling tested for extensions to previously interpreted locations for mineralisation and to provide confirmation of previous results. This announcement provides an updated resource estimate incorporating both the Company's recent drilling data and drilling data collected during exploration previously undertaken by other companies.

The Weerianna Gold Project ('Weerianna" or the Project) is located in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia, approximately 25km east of Karratha and 5km west of Roebourne (**Figure 2**) and is adjacent to the North West Coastal Highway. Weerianna is situated on granted mining lease M47/223 (granted until 27 December 2031). M47/223 is 100% held by Western Metals Pty Ltd, an entity in which Artemis has an 80% interest (via its wholly owned subsidiary, Karratha Metals Pty Ltd). The deposit is 35km by road to the Radio Hill plant where a new gravity gold circuit has recently been installed.

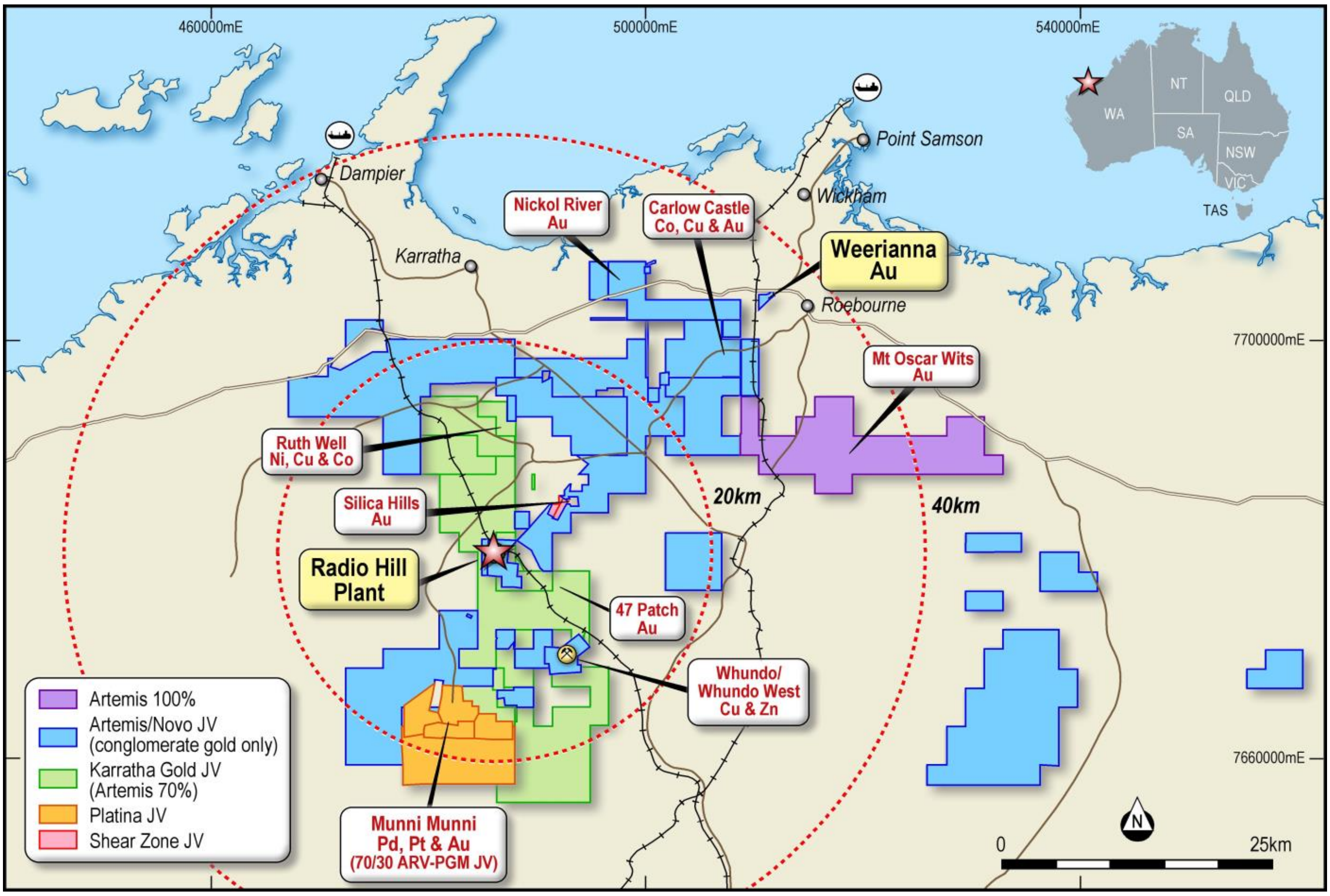

Figure 2: Weerianna Gold Project Location Map

RESOURCE MODELLING AND CLASSIFICATION

The October 2018 Weerianna resource estimate was performed by Mrs Fleur Muller, Director of Geostat Services Pty Ltd ("Geostat"), using Surpac software, utilising historic data and data from the recent RC drilling program completed by Artemis. Mrs Muller has over 22 years of experience in geostatistical resource estimation and meets the requirements for a Competent Person as defined by JORC guidelines.

A classified mineral resource for the Weerianna deposit was calculated by Geostat (as of 27th October 2018) to be **975,700 tonnes at 2 g/t Au for 62,700 ounces (above a cut-off of 1 g/t Au).**

Tonnages were applied on a wet basis, as the resource density was derived from gamma density values measured downhole. Diamond density holes will allow the application of a dry tonnage to be applied, resulting in a slight reduction in the total tonnage. Classification of the resource involved several criteria, including drill hole spacing, sampling density, sampling locations, lode geometry, QAQC, bulk density and confidence in grade continuity.

Lodes were classified as Inferred on the basis of the above criteria. A wet density of 2.39t/m^3 (oxide), 2.44t/m^3 (transitional) and 2.87t/m^3 (primary) was used to estimate resource block tonnage for all lodes.

No mining and metallurgical modifying factors have been applied. It is considered that the Mineral Resource may be practically mined by selective open cut mining methods using conventional mining techniques and equipment. It is expected that the various upgrades planned or in progress at the Radio Hill plant allow for processing the Weerianna material. However, no processing test work has been undertaken as yet. The reporting cut-off grade of 1.0g/t Au takes into account these conditions.

The classified Mineral Resource is tabulated in **Table 1** as at 27th October 2018 and is reported beneath the topography surface using a 1g/t Au cut-off. Tonnage has dropped by approximately 3% from the previous reported estimate (refer ASX 26 June 2014) as the transitional density of 2.39 for the 2018 resource is lower than that of 2.6 used for the 2009 resource, and this material carries the bulk of the resource tonnage. Another contributing factor is that the recent WERC holes have generally reported lower grades.

Table 1 Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate – Weerianna Gold Project
(October 2018 -above a 1.0 g/t Au cut off)

Material Type	Volume (cubic metres)	Tonnage[1] (tonnes)	Gold Grade (g/t Au)	Au Metal (oz)
Oxide	52,891	126,409	2.15	8,738
Transition	265,125	649,556	2.03	42,394
Fresh	69,594	199,734	1.82	11,687
Total	**387,609**	**975,699**	**2.00**	**62,739**

[1] NOTE tonnage is calculated on a wet tonnage basis,.

DATA INFORMING THE ESTIMATE

Project Geology

The project area mainly comprises rock types belonging to the Roebourne Group of greenstones. Two formations can be distinguished: the basal Ruth Well Formation consisting of ultramafic and mafic volcanic rocks including metabasalt, serpentinised peridotitic komatiite, talc-chlorite schist, grey- and white-banded chert and black chert. Conformably overlying is the dominantly sedimentary unit, the Nickol River Formation. Major rock types include grey- and white-banded chert, ferruginous chert, BIF (Banded Iron Formation), fine-grained clastic sedimentary rocks, quartzite, felsic volcanic rocks, carbonate-rich sediments and also conglomerates (**Figure 3**).

The rock types present at Weerianna mainly consists of poorly outcropping ultramafic chlorite-serpentinite schists showing variable amounts of silicification and carbonate alteration. Moderately thick to narrow cherty intercalations representing interflow sedimentary rocks are frequently found within the ultramafic schist sequence.

Other lithologies present include BIF and a substantial amount of mainly white quartz veins varying in thickness between 1cm and several metres.

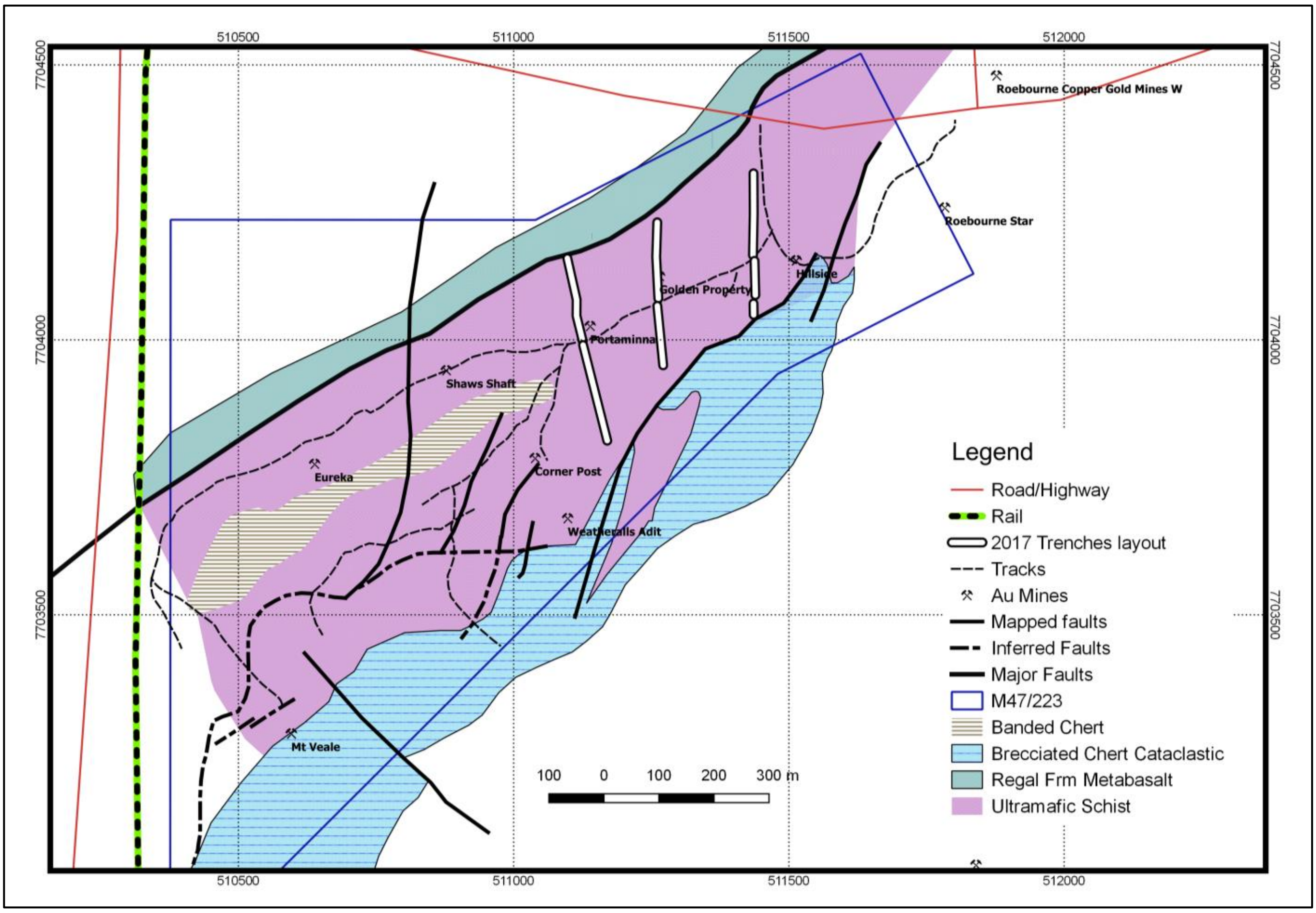

Figure 3: Project Geology and Tenement Plan

Drill holes intersected ultramafic rock types in excess of 80m thick and in several of these holes, wide zones of distinctly spinifex textured ultramafics were found. These schists are found mainly north of a prominent ridge of banded chert which forms the backbone of impressive ridges between Weerianna and Carlow Castle, 7km to the SW. However, ultramafics intercalations are also present within this main chert sequence but these are very poorly outcropping as they are often covered by thick chert scree shedding off the ridges.

Recent investigations by the GSWA found these cherts to be much brecciated and totally silicified mafic cataclastic rocks. These outcrops are associated with shearing and mylonitization along the Regal Thrust. At Weerianna this chert is an almost black, cherty microbreccia that is net-veined by quartz with local gossanous lenses.

The 500m wide zone of ultramafic schists and cherts lies between two relatively competent basaltic terrains. The northern basalt is poorly outcropping but the southern forms substantial hills comprising dark coloured basaltic rock types. These basalts are intruded by gabbroic rocks belonging to the Andover Intrusive Complex which is the largest differentiated Intrusive Complex in the West Pilbara.

Relatively late fresh undeformed micro dolerite intrusions have been intersected in several holes.

The chert-ultramafic sequence at Weerianna represents portions of both the Ruth Well and Nickol River Formation of the Roebourne Group of greenstones. The southern basalt forms part of the Ruth Well Formation. The identity of the northern basalts is not certain, but these are likely to belong to the Regal Formation.

At Weerianna, the dominant structural and lithological trend is north-easterly with a generally moderate to steep south-easterly dip. The schistosity is parallel to the bedding and controls the quartz veining. At places the schistosity and quartz veins are folded.

The depth of weathering as found during drilling varies but is generally around 50 to 60 m in mineralised areas.

Mineralisation

Epigenetic gold (with or without copper) within the West Pilbara is almost invariably associated with shearing and faulting in a variety of geological settings. Favourable settings including sheared units are associated with the Regal Thrust (including Weerianna), splay faulting associated with the Sholl Shear Zone and also around the edges of several mafic/ultramafic intrusions.

At the Weerianna Mining Centre gold mineralisation is associated with quartz veining within chlorite-serpentine schists which have undergone variable degrees of silicification and carbonate alteration. Sulphides including pyrite, arsenopyrite and chalcopyrite are sometimes present in substantial amounts.

The gold deposits are hosted by strongly sheared schists of the Roebourne Group within or immediately beneath the Regal Thrust. The quartz veins generally strike between N and E-NE and the main ore zone dips 70° to the south east.

Other nearby gold prospects within a similar geological setting are found at Carlow Castle, Sing Well, Camper Day and No. Six Well. They are all close to the brecciated chert horizon (Regal Thrust) and are either hosted by schists or are found as small discontinuous quartz veins in basalts. This “gold belt” can be traced for more than 20km.

Drilling

Artemis recently completed an RC drilling program at Weerianna of 19 RC drillholes, totalling 1,644m. Artemis drilling combined with exploration drilling done by previous companies totals 163 RC holes, 3 percussion holes and 5 diamond drillholes for 11,827m. Drill hole depths vary from 30m to 180m, averaging 69m.The hole collar listing for all holes and downhole surveys for Artemis holes can be found in **Appendix 1** and **Appendix 2.**

Sampling and Assay

The majority of samples are derived from RC drilling where 1m downhole samples were collected via a cyclone and passed through either a riffle splitter (historic drilling) or cone splitter (Artemis) to yield a subsample of 2-4kg for assay.

Several assay procedures have been employed with the historic drillholes, which in summary include aqua regia digest followed by AAS of Au followed by fire assay with AAS finish if the gold values were above a defined threshold e.g. 0.5g/t. In addition, when the fire assay exceeded 5g/t another fire assay was done on a split from the original coarse residue.

Samples from Artemis drillholes were assayed for gold by 50g fire assay with AAS finish. Additionally, multi element (33) analyses by 4 acid ICP AES was performed on samples taken by Artemis.

QAQC procedures included, insertion of blanks and reference materials, field duplicate sampling and analysis of historical coarse residue resplits and lab pulp repeats. Geostat's assessment of 2018 QAQC results for standards was fair, with several values reporting outside the 3SD threshold. The results for blanks indicate the laboratory had acceptable processes in place to minimise sample to sample contamination. Field duplicate results show a fair correlation with a slight bias at higher grades.

Geostat notes that no firm conclusions could be made with respect to historical field duplicates due to differing sample preparation methods. Similarly, for coarse residue analyses the absence of using the same standards and blanks at all three laboratories makes it impossible to draw definite conclusions.

Geological Model

The Weerianna deposit is located within a chert-ultramafic schist sequence, on the overturned eastern limb of an ENE trending syncline. Mineralisation at Weerianna is associated with quartz veins, which are controlled by the schistosity present.

Four distinct mineralisation zones comprise the deposit, with an overall east-west trend and steep dip of approximately -80° towards grid south. 18 wireframes were delineated from sectional outlines to represent all mineralisation within these zones. A combination of assays and lithology were used to define these wireframe envelopes, with a cut-off of approximately 0.5 g/t Au to separate mineralisation from waste.

The wireframed lodes extend over a distance of 600m along-strike, with a maximum down-dip extent of 120m.

Statistics

Log histograms and probability plots of all elements exhibit mixing of populations, likely caused by the presence of both structural and vein related mineralisation. Top-cuts of either 10g/t Au or 20g/t Au were applied to selected lodes in order to constrain extreme values and reduce their impact on estimated grades. Upper inflexion points in probability distribution plots and a high coefficient of variation were used as a guide to determining top-cuts for these wireframes.

Variography

Variography analysis using lognormal variograms was completed on combined composites to supply variogram parameters for grade interpolation. A strike of 090° was interpreted, with a dip of -80° towards 180°. No plunge was detected with the current data levels. A moderate nugget effect is inherent, with 30% of the total variability. Maximum spatial continuity ranges indicate a range of continuity of up to 200m along-strike and 22m down-dip. Downhole variograms are of reasonable quality and indicate a downhole lode width of up to 5m. Quality of down-dip variograms are poor and illustrate the need for infill drilling in this direction.

Block model

A block model of parent cell size 4m (N) x 12.5m (E) x 5m (RL) sub celled to 1m x 6.25m x 2.5m was constructed for the Weerianna deposit. The resource was estimated using ordinary kriging interpolation for all lodes. A minimum of 4 composites and a maximum of 25 composites were used in interpolation of grades into blocks. Search ellipses for initial interpolation of grades comprised 75m x 25m x 10m.

A second subsequent interpolation pass was employed with expanded search ellipses in order to fill blocks in areas of sparse drill density within the lodes. Lodes were classified as Inferred on the basis of drill hole spacing, sampling, lode geometry, bulk density and confidence in grade continuity.

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

LOOKING FORWARD

Further exploration at Weeriana will be ranked, reviewed and prioritised in 2019.

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 Weerianna Project Mineral Resource is based on on information compiled or reviewed by Mrs Fleur Muller, who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mrs Muller is a consultant working for Geostat Services Pty Ltd who was engaged by Artemis Resources to prepare the report and undertake the resource estimation for the Weerianna Project for the period ending 27 October 2018. Mrs Muller has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which she 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'.

Mrs Muller consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on her 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.

APPENDIX 1

WEERIANNA DEPOSIT

DRILLHOLE LISTING

HOLE-ID	X	Y	Z	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
WDH001	10916.06	9950.42	32.60	108.00	180.00	-60.00
WDH002	10787.35	10015.53	29.49	78.00	180.00	-60.00
WDH032	10895.00	10080.40	27.16	135.00	180.00	-60.00
WDH103	10850.00	10121.90	25.82	180.00	180.00	-60.00
WDH106	10949.60	10069.80	26.07	141.00	180.00	-60.00
WERC001	10897.45	10004.12	29.96	78.00	2.10	-60.50
WERC002	10846.25	10083.32	26.93	138.00	182.10	-61.10
WERC003	10848.54	10016.38	28.89	84.00	1.22	-60.80
WERC004	10698.15	10083.40	27.40	96.00	183.30	-61.20
WERC005	10700.73	10016.24	29.78	72.00	4.20	-61.30
WERC006	10700.87	10000.13	30.86	108.00	359.60	-61.30
WERC007	10674.72	10082.45	27.67	60.00	3.10	-61.20
WERC008	10675.14	10059.69	28.46	78.00	3.50	-60.30
WERC009	10646.13	10065.35	28.67	60.00	0.80	-60.00
WERC010	10646.55	10049.48	29.12	60.00	359.70	-60.80
WERC011	10597.79	10097.15	27.03	78.00	182.40	-60.00
WERC012	10599.30	10057.91	28.34	90.00	2.80	-60.60
WERC013	10548.82	10108.22	26.58	96.00	181.30	-60.70
WERC014	10549.86	10080.01	27.03	90.00	4.60	-60.50
WERC015	10549.93	10064.61	27.48	114.00	0.60	-75.10
WERC016	10524.36	10108.40	26.44	120.00	182.00	-61.40
WERC017	10524.60	10089.20	26.90	84.00	181.00	-61.90
WERC018	10495.68	10079.46	26.93	60.00	3.80	-60.90
WERC019	10496.09	10060.20	27.26	78.00	2.50	-60.60
WPH1	10750.00	10040.00	30.00	61.00	351.00	-60.00
WPH2	10900.00	9970.00	30.00	70.00	108.00	-60.00
WPH3	10960.00	10000.00	30.00	79.00	153.00	-60.00
WRC001	9798.80	10164.00	25.50	75.00	183.00	-60.00
WRC002	9999.50	10194.40	25.14	33.00	179.00	-60.00
WRC003	10001.80	10017.00	28.18	78.00	358.00	-60.00
WRC004	10200.10	10025.50	29.33	72.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC005	10199.20	10155.00	25.73	75.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC006	10300.10	10099.80	27.26	66.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC007	10300.20	10059.10	27.99	48.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC008	10300.10	10019.90	29.75	48.00	182.00	-60.00
WRC009	10305.60	9874.60	32.63	48.00	179.00	-60.00
WRC010	10301.20	9849.40	33.45	48.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC011	10505.00	10079.40	26.94	48.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC012	10710.30	10049.80	28.45	48.00	1.00	-60.00
WRC013	10700.30	9935.20	34.50	54.00	3.00	-60.00
WRC014	10799.70	9975.90	31.19	65.00	1.00	-60.00
WRC015	10800.40	10211.20	23.71	48.00	1.00	-60.00
WRC016	10800.00	10050.70	28.04	72.00	2.00	-60.00
WRC017	10799.00	10010.90	29.60	78.00	1.00	-60.00
WRC018	10897.00	10059.80	27.33	78.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC019	10899.80	10030.30	28.56	60.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC020	10899.80	10000.30	29.78	60.00	182.00	-60.00
WRC021	10899.80	9970.30	31.50	60.00	182.00	-60.00
WRC022	10893.70	9940.10	33.04	30.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC023	10599.70	10035.80	29.13	42.00	181.00	-60.00
WRC024	11500.20	10165.20	19.54	77.00	58.00	-60.00
WRC025	11000.00	9979.30	27.86	66.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC026	10999.90	9999.10	27.03	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC027	11000.00	10019.10	26.73	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC028	10999.90	10039.10	26.26	54.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC029	10940.00	10005.30	28.84	66.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC030	10939.70	10019.90	28.11	54.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC031	10954.90	10039.70	27.03	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC033	10849.70	9980.90	30.45	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC034	10849.90	10000.80	29.37	60.00	180.00	-60.00

HOLE-ID	X	Y	Z	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
WRC035	10850.00	10020.70	28.59	66.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC036	10850.10	10040.80	28.01	46.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC037	10850.30	10060.90	27.51	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC038	10794.80	10001.60	30.13	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC039	10794.80	10020.80	29.14	39.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC040	10794.80	10041.40	28.40	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC041	10795.00	10061.30	27.77	54.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC042	10750.00	10001.10	29.84	66.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC043	10750.40	10021.40	29.47	44.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC044	10750.50	10041.70	28.79	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC045	10750.80	10061.70	28.14	62.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC046	10794.60	9980.80	30.95	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC047	10800.40	10031.20	28.61	37.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC048	11049.50	9979.70	25.67	69.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC049	11049.70	9999.80	25.06	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC050	11052.70	10019.90	24.77	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC051	11052.10	10039.60	24.94	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC052	10925.50	10030.80	27.90	57.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC053	10875.10	10040.20	28.26	49.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC054	10875.30	10060.20	27.59	62.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC055	10825.00	9991.10	30.40	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC056	10825.20	10010.80	29.66	63.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC057	10825.30	10031.10	28.69	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC058	10825.50	10051.10	27.90	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC059	10825.50	10070.80	27.18	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC060	10780.10	9991.10	30.53	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC061	10777.30	10010.80	29.72	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC062	10775.90	10031.20	29.00	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC063	10776.20	10050.90	28.23	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC064	10725.00	9990.70	30.88	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC065	10725.10	10010.50	29.99	66.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC066	10725.10	10026.20	29.48	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC067	10698.60	10030.50	29.15	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC068	10675.30	10070.90	28.11	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC069	10675.30	10050.60	28.78	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC070	10675.10	10030.70	29.52	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC071	10624.10	10070.80	28.15	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC072	10624.60	10050.50	28.79	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC073	10198.90	10059.30	28.11	59.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC074	10198.70	10079.00	28.10	63.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC075	10198.60	10099.10	27.45	44.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC076	10399.40	10039.80	28.11	44.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC077	10399.40	10059.70	27.63	70.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC078	10399.20	10079.40	27.43	64.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC079	10399.20	10099.70	27.26	58.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC080	10494.70	10020.30	28.11	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC081	10495.10	10039.90	27.70	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC082	10495.30	10059.90	27.21	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC083	10496.00	10100.40	26.56	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC084	10496.20	10120.00	26.29	55.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC085	10699.60	10010.20	29.97	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC086	10700.20	9990.40	31.39	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC087	10499.20	10049.50	27.59	64.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC088	10502.00	10139.80	25.96	48.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC089	10502.00	10119.30	26.35	48.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC090	10494.20	9982.20	28.48	65.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC091	10548.40	9960.00	30.28	50.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC092	10564.20	9994.00	29.55	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC093	10599.40	9899.20	34.32	65.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC094	10599.50	9919.60	33.37	60.00	360.00	-60.00

HOLE-ID	X	Y	Z	DEPTH	AZIMUTH	DIP
WRC095	10148.80	10120.00	26.09	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC096	10198.90	10120.00	26.53	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC097	10249.40	10119.80	26.79	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC098	10249.70	10099.60	27.19	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC099	10299.20	10119.90	26.93	50.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC100	10326.60	10097.90	27.05	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC101	10278.00	10037.50	28.96	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC102	10800.30	10091.70	26.82	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC104	10899.80	10111.00	25.72	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC105	10925.30	10100.20	26.00	64.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC107	10899.70	9935.80	34.05	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC108	10852.30	9922.00	34.84	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC109	10951.70	9963.10	30.56	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC110	10951.90	9982.90	29.26	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC111	10975.70	9969.40	29.35	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC112	10978.10	9949.60	30.61	65.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC113	10850.40	9941.60	33.46	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC114	10475.00	10070.10	27.07	65.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC115	10475.20	10049.80	27.56	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC116	10523.20	10069.20	27.21	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC117	10525.60	10049.40	27.60	65.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC118	10399.80	9870.30	31.41	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC119	10356.80	9880.70	31.86	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC120	10356.60	9900.60	30.87	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC121	10302.50	9861.70	32.81	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC122	10198.80	9849.30	34.16	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC123	10197.50	9889.90	33.17	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC124	10197.00	9907.50	33.24	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC125	11540.30	10137.70	19.71	60.00	353.00	-60.00
WRC126	11729.50	10240.40	18.16	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC127	11538.60	10177.50	19.60	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC128	9754.10	9625.80	39.38	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC129	10540.10	9905.50	30.73	60.00	360.00	-60.00
WRC130	10256.20	9904.00	32.07	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC131	10154.50	9891.80	32.16	60.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC132	10249.70	10073.70	27.74	56.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC133	10850.00	10060.00	29.00	119.00	180.00	-60.00
WRC134	10550.00	9930.00	30.50	120.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC135	10800.00	9940.00	32.50	120.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC136	10800.00	9980.00	31.00	120.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC137	10752.00	9940.00	29.50	119.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC138	10750.00	9980.00	29.50	120.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC139	10700.00	9940.00	34.50	120.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC140	10700.00	9980.00	31.50	120.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC141	10555.00	9860.00	31.50	144.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC142	10550.00	10062.00	27.50	80.00	1.00	-60.00
WRC143	10500.00	9860.00	29.50	101.00	358.00	-60.00
WRC144	10500.00	9900.00	29.50	80.00	358.00	-60.00
WRC145	10500.00	9940.00	29.00	80.00	358.00	-60.00
WRC146	10502.00	10020.00	28.00	120.00	0.00	-60.00
WRC147	10600.00	9940.00	29.00	120.00	0.00	-60.00

APPENDIX 2

WEERIANNA DEPOSIT
DOWNHOLE SURVEYS

HOLE	DISTANCE	GRID AZIMUTH	DIP	METHOD
WERC001	0	2.1	-60.5	Gyroscope
WERC001	30	2.2	-59.5	Gyroscope
WERC001	60	2.9	-57.9	Gyroscope
WERC001	72	4	-57.1	Gyroscope
WERC002	0	182.1	-61.1	Gyroscope
WERC002	30	181.2	-60.8	Gyroscope
WERC002	60	182.4	-60.9	Gyroscope
WERC002	90	183.5	-61.1	Gyroscope
WERC002	120	184.6	-62.4	Gyroscope
WERC002	132	184.9	-62.1	Gyroscope
WERC003	0	1.22	-60.8	Gyroscope
WERC003	30	2.19	-60.5	Gyroscope
WERC003	60	0.45	-59.3	Gyroscope
WERC003	78	2.43	-57.6	Gyroscope
WERC004	0	183.3	-61.2	Gyroscope
WERC004	30	185.1	-61.3	Gyroscope
WERC004	60	184.8	-62.8	Gyroscope
WERC004	90	185.1	-62.8	Gyroscope
WERC005	0	4.2	-61.3	Gyroscope
WERC005	30	3.1	-61.2	Gyroscope
WERC005	60	2.3	-62	Gyroscope
WERC006	0	359.6	-61.3	Gyroscope
WERC006	30	1.4	-61	Gyroscope
WERC006	60	359.7	-61.4	Gyroscope
WERC006	90	3	-61.3	Gyroscope
WERC006	102	1.7	-61.7	Gyroscope
WERC007	0	3.1	-61.2	Gyroscope
WERC007	30	2.5	-60.4	Gyroscope
WERC007	54	5	-59.3	Gyroscope
WERC008	0	3.5	-60.3	Gyroscope
WERC008	30	4.3	-58.9	Gyroscope
WERC008	60	4.8	-57.4	Gyroscope
WERC008	72	4.8	-56.7	Gyroscope
WERC009	0	0.8	-60	Gyroscope
WERC009	30	0.8	-58.5	Gyroscope
WERC009	54	0.5	-57.5	Gyroscope
WERC010	0	359.7	-60.8	Gyroscope
WERC010	30	0.8	-69.5	Gyroscope
WERC010	54	359.7	-57.7	Gyroscope
WERC011	0	182.4	-60	Gyroscope
WERC011	30	182.7	-58.9	Gyroscope
WERC011	60	183	-57.6	Gyroscope
WERC011	72	184.4	-56.4	Gyroscope
WERC012	0	2.8	-60.6	Gyroscope
WERC012	30	3.1	-59.4	Gyroscope
WERC012	60	2.9	-59.5	Gyroscope
WERC012	90	3	-57.2	Gyroscope
WERC013	0	181.3	-60.7	Gyroscope
WERC013	30	181.7	-59.8	Gyroscope
WERC013	60	182.1	-60.3	Gyroscope
WERC013	90	184.1	-60.4	Gyroscope
WERC014	0	4.6	-60.5	Gyroscope
WERC014	30	3.8	-59.4	Gyroscope
WERC014	60	4.6	-58.9	Gyroscope
WERC014	90	5.5	-58.5	Gyroscope
WERC015	0	0.6	-75.1	Gyroscope
WERC015	30	1.3	-74.5	Gyroscope
WERC015	60	1.5	-73.7	Gyroscope
WERC015	90	5.9	-73.4	Gyroscope

HOLE	DISTANCE	GRID AZIMUTH	DIP	METHOD
WERC015	108	7.4	-73.5	Gyroscope
WERC016	0	182	-61.4	Gyroscope
WERC016	30	182.1	-60.8	Gyroscope
WERC016	60	184.5	-60.7	Gyroscope
WERC016	90	185	-60.4	Gyroscope
WERC016	120	188	-60	Gyroscope
WERC017	0	181	-61.9	Gyroscope
WERC017	30	182	-61.3	Gyroscope
WERC017	60	183.4	-61.9	Gyroscope
WERC018	0	3.8	-60.9	Gyroscope
WERC018	30	4.2	-60.5	Gyroscope
WERC018	60	4.6	-59.9	Gyroscope
WERC019	0	2.5	-60.6	Gyroscope
WERC019	30	3.3	-60.1	Gyroscope
WERC019	60	3.4	-59.5	Gyroscope
WERC019	78	3	-58.6	Gyroscope

APPENDIX 3

WEERIANNA DEPOSIT

JORC TABLE 1

APPENDIX

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Weerianna

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (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 drilling was used to obtain 1m drill chip samples from which a sample was collected for submission to the laboratory for analysis. Diamond drillholes were sampled at 1m intervals and half core splits sent to the laboratory.
		• Samples from each RC interval were collected in a cyclone and split using a 3-level riffle splitter. Wet samples were grab sampled for assay and the residual sample left to dry for later resampling if gold values were returned in the initial grab sample.
		• For 2018 RC drilling, (drillholes WERC001- WERC019) 1m samples were collected for each metre drilled via a rig mounted cyclone/cone splitter combination.
		• Several drill campaigns were conducted and samples submitted under different conditions:
		  • WRC001-WRC024: Composite samples over 4m were submitted for Au (20gm AAS) at SGS Laboratories, Perth. Anomalous 4m composite samples were then re-run by fire assay of the individual 1m samples.
		  • WRC025-WRC046 had 1m samples sent to SGS Labs for analysis by AAS determination on 20gm samples after aqua regia digestion. Samples > 0.5 g/t Au were repeated by fire assay using a 50gm sample.
		  • WRC047-WRC086 were subject to a similar laboratory analysis as above, with initial AAS determination after aqua regia digestion, followed by fire assay analysis on samples >0.5 g/t Au. Samples returning >5 g/t Au were re-checked by fire assay using a re-split from the original coarse residue.
		  • WRC087-WRC132 had 1m samples sent to AAL for analysis by 50gm fire assay.
		  • Analysis procedure for WRC133-WRC147 is not detailed in technical reports, however, it is believed that 1m samples were submitted for 50gm fire assay.
		  • WERC001-WERC019 had 1m samples sent to ALS Perth laboratory for analysis by ICP and fire assay:
		    o 33 element ICP AES, 4 acid digest, method code

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ME-ICP61, various lower detection limits ○ Ore grade elements ICP AES, 4 acid digest method code ME-OG62, various lower detection limits ○ Ore grade As , ICP AES four acid digest method code As-OG62, 0.01% lower detection limit ○ Ore grade Au, 50g fire assay with AAS finish, method code Au-AA26, 0.01ppm lower detection limit.
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).*	• According to historical annual reports, RC drilling utilised a nominal 4½ inch diameter face-sampling hammer. • For the drilling campaign conducted in 2018, RC drilling utilised a 5.25-inch diameter drill bit for down-the-hole hammer drilling. • Diamond drillholes were drilled using the HQ triple tube method.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery & 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 for diamond holes (DDH) were recorded by the geologist in the field at the time of drilling/logging. • Recoveries for diamond holes are variable but generally poor. • As only 5 diamond holes were drilled, analysis was not conducted to determine any relationships between sample recovery and grade.
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.*	• Systematic logging describes the drill hole lithology and quartz veining to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation. • Qualitative logging of samples included (but was not limited to) lithology, mineralogy, veining and weathering. • Geological logging is qualitative in nature, quantitative logging is not available. • Every metre (100%) of RC and DD drilling was geologically logged and sampled.
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.*	• Details of core sampling have not yet been found in historical • All pre-2018 RC samples were collected in a cyclone and split using a 3-level riffle splitter to maximise and maintain a consistent and representative sample. The majority of samples were dry. Wet RC samples were grab sampled. • 2018 RC sampling 1m samples were collected from a cone splitter attached to a cyclone yielding a sample of 2-4kg, • RC sampling methods were to industry standard and appear appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • Limited field duplicates and coarse residue resplits were collected and analysed. • A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of mineralisation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Samples dried, jaw and roll crushed, split and pulverised in a steel mill. Assays from earlier RC holes analysed by AAS determination on 20gm sample after aqua regia digestion. Samples >0.5g/t Au repeated by fire assay on 50g charge. Assays from later RC holes were determined by 50g fire assay. • Assay and lab techniques were industry standard at the time of collection and appropriate for the style of mineralisation. • No geophysical or hand-held tools were reported as being utilised for the drilling programs in question. • Limited historical field duplicates and coarse residue resplits were collected and analysed. • For the 2018 drilling campaign, reference standards and blanks were inserted by Artemis at a rate of 1 in 20 samples and submitted to ALS Perth laboratory. Assay results of these standards and blanks give confidence in the accuracy and precision of assay data returned from ALS Perth laboratory. • For the 2018 drilling program, field duplicates were also collected every 20th sample and submitted to ALS Perth laboratory. Results are within acceptable limits. Field duplicates were collected directly from the cone splitter fitted to the drill rig
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.*	• A very small number of coarse residue samples (40) were submitted to an umpire laboratory for independent analysis. The dataset was considered too small for meaningful conclusions to be derived. • No twinning of holes has been conducted to date, according to historical reports. • Limited verification was performed by Geostat Services at the time of resource estimation in 2009. • No adjustments of assay data have yet been discovered in historical reports.
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.*	• Historical drilling was performed prior to 2000 and as such, hole locations were surveyed by local contract surveyors, and assumed to be accurate. • Downhole surveys using camera in rods for RC holes WRC133-146. Downhole surveys using Eastman camera for 4 diamond holes WDH002, 032, 103, 106. • Downhole surveys using a gyroscopic instrument (tool #EG0150 supplied by Topdrill, operated by ARV personnel) for holes WERC001-WERC019. A north-seeking gyroscope was used, eliminating the risk of magnetic interference. • Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 50), with conversion of coordinates to a local grid for resource estimation and planning. • Topography surface generated from surveyed drill collars.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Holes drilled on a total of 18 drill sections with an average 25m spacing along-strike and 20m across-strike. • Data spacing is considered sufficient for the establishment and classification of an Inferred resource with respect to this style of mineralisation. • WRC001-WRC024: Composite 4m samples were submitted for analysis. Anomalous 4m composite samples were then re-run by fire assay of the individual 1m samples. All later RC holes were not composited and were sampled at 1m intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Most drill holes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as close to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to physical access). • Drilling orientation and subsequent sampling is unbiased in its representation of reported material.

Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• As the historical drilling was undertaken from 1986-1996, detailed documentation of chain of custody was not widespread industry standard at that time.
		• For 2018 drilling, calico sample bags were placed in polyweave sacks, up to 5 bags per sack. Sacks from individual holes were placed into bulk bags, with each bulk bag labelled with:
		    ○ Artemis Resources Ltd
		    ○ Address of laboratory
		    ○ Sample range
		• Samples were delivered on pallets by Artemis personnel to the transport company in Karratha.
		• The transport company then delivered the samples directly to ALS Perth Laboratory.

Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Comparisons were made between aqua regia and fire assay (repeat) methods on WRC025 to WRC086 to assess reliability. It was considered that fire assays are reliable and should replace aqua regia assays for resource modelling and other applications. • Comparison of 628 repeats with original samples show a close and acceptable reconciliation. • It is acknowledged that there could be variability imposed by the use of three different laboratories over the various programs and minor variations in sampling, preparation and analysis methods.

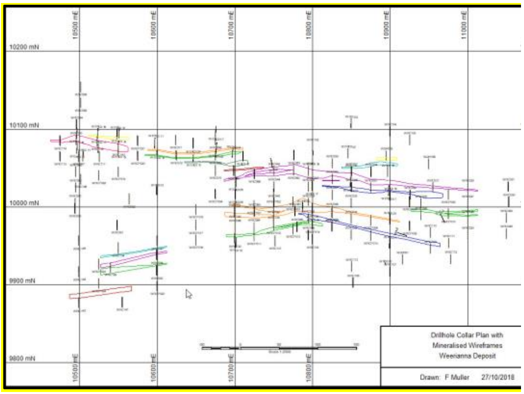
Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• M47/223 is 100% held by Western Metals Pty Ltd, an entity in which Artemis has an 80% interest (via its wholly owned subsidiary, Karratha Metals Pty Ltd). • The tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist (see map elsewhere in this report for location).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Noranda drilled three percussion holes (WPH1-3) in the period 1978-1985. Between 1986 and 1988, a large RC drilling campaign involving 132 RC holes (WRC01-132) was completed. Five diamond drillholes were also drilled using HQ triple tube for a total of 462m. In 1988 Noranda became Pioneer Minerals, then Plutonic Gold in 1990; which was subsequently taken over in 1998 by Homestake Gold Mining. • In 1990, Homestake completed a preliminary sectional resource estimate of 238,300t @ 3.49g/t Au, using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off and a specific gravity of 2.0 down to a depth of 50-60m. This was followed by a further 15 RC drillholes (WRC133-147) drilled in 1996/97 to test the depth and strike extent of the known mineralisation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The geological setting of the Weerianna gold deposit is within a chert-ultramafic schist sequence between two basaltic terrains. The deposit lies on the overturned eastern limb of an east-northeast trending syncline, located northwest of the main regional anticlinal structure. Mineralisation at Weerianna is associated with quartz veins within chlorite-serpentinite schists with variable degrees of silicification and carbonate alteration. Quartz veining is controlled by the schistosity, which forms parallel to the bedding orientation of the host rocks.

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:*
	  o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  o *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  o *down hole length and interception depth*
	  o *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.*
		• Drill hole collar and downhole survey details are listed in the attachment. It is impractical to list all drill hole intercepts used in the resource estimate.
		• Details are provided in local grid co-ordinates. The historic drilling was drilled on a local grid established between 1978 and 1985 with local north 28W of magnetic North. In 2006 the drill hole database was updated to provide collar coordinates for AGD94 datum map zone MGA94 Zone 50.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• No exploration results are reported in this announcement. • Exploration results have been reported previously in historical annual reports as length-weighted averages. An example would be from WRC-17 as follows: **From (m)** / **To (m)** / **Au_Ave** 47 / 48 / 9 48 / 49 / 4.805 49 / 50 / 1.46 50 / 51 / 1.07 Weighted average= ((1x9)+(1x4.805)+(1x1.46)+(1x1.07))/(1+1+1+1) = **4m at 4.09 g/t Au** • No metal equivalents are used for reporting.
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').*	• Specific exploration results and intercept lengths are not provided in this release. • Where possible, drillholes were aligned to intersect the mineralisation as close to perpendicular as possible, thus reflecting close to true width.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A plan view of drill hole collar locations and schematic cross section are shown below.



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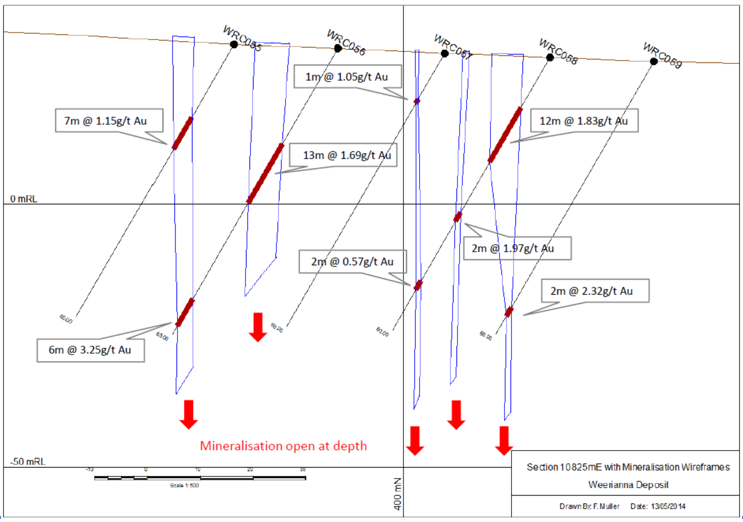

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting		• It is not practical to report all exploration results. • Exploration results of all drilling have been reported in historical annual reports where the length-weighted average has exceeded 1g/t Au. Holes where no significant assays have been returned have also been reported.
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.*	• No other significant exploration work has been done by Artemis or Western Metals Pty Ltd to date.
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.*	• Artemis will consider various scenarios aimed at assessing the need for additional drilling or other activity. • The resource is open at depth, and also between the respective mineralisation zones. Diagrams will be provided dependent on a positive assessment of the need for additional drilling or other activity.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, 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 estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• Excel files were supplied to Geostat Services "Geostat" for use in the 2018 resource estimate. • Data validation steps included, but were not limited to the following: - Validation through database constraints e.g. overlapping/missing intervals, intervals exceeding maximum depth, missing assays. - Validation through 3D visualisation in 3D software to check for any obvious collar, downhole survey, or assay import errors.
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.*	• No site visits were undertaken by Geostat, as this estimate was originally undertaken for a private company.
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 confidence in the geological interpretation is considered to be relatively good. • Detailed geological logging and surface mapping allow extrapolations of mineralisation intersections from section to section. • The Mineral Resource is well-defined from existing drillholes, and as such, alternative interpretations will result in similar tonnage and grade. • Geological boundaries generally correspond well with the spatial locations

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the mineralisation. • Quartz vein zones associated with schistosity are interpreted to be the key factors affecting mineralisation continuity.
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.*	• Four mineralisation zones comprise the deposit with an overall E-W trend and steep dip of approximately -80° towards grid south. • The combined mineralisation zones extend over 600m along strike, with maximum down-dip extent of 120m.
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 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 Mineral Resource was estimated using ordinary kriging (OK) interpolation in Surpac mining software. • Four distinct mineralisation zones comprise the deposit with an overall E-W trend and steep dip of approximately -80° towards grid south. 18 wireframes were delineated from sectional outlines to represent all mineralisation within these zones. Each wireframe was treated as a separate interpolation domain, with interpolation of grades limited to blocks within each domain (wireframe). • A top-cut of either 10 or 20 g/t Au was applied to selected lodes where the coefficient of variation was high and/or there was a large variance present. • A minimum of 4 composites and a maximum of 25 composites were used in interpolation of grades into blocks. • A block model of parent cell size 4m (N) x 12.5m (E) x 5m (RL) sub-celled to 1m x 6.25m x 2.5m was used for resource estimation. • Search ellipses for initial interpolation of grades comprised 75m x 25m x 10m. A second subsequent interpolation pass was employed with expanded search ellipses in order to fill blocks in areas of sparse drill density within the lodes. • 2 earlier non-JORC compliant resource estimates were available for comparison, albeit with smaller datasets and were consistent given the drilling at the time in comparison with the current Geostat estimate. • No assumptions have been made regarding recovery of by-products. • No estimation of any deleterious elements has been made. • A combination of assays and lithology were used to define the wireframe envelopes, with a cut-off of approximately 0.5 g/t Au to separate mineralisation from waste. • The resource estimate was validated by visual validations on screen, global statistical comparisons of input composite grades and block grades, and local grade/depth graphical relationships.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a wet basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• A nominal cut-off of 1.0g/t Au corresponds with the visual

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		mineralisation as determined by quartz veining within schistosity and effectively maps the mineralised zones. This cut-off was also chosen to reflect reasonable prospect for economic extraction at the appropriate grade population.
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 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.*	• The mining scenario of the deposit as shown to be economically viable would likely be a small open pit. Geostat has not fully assessed the potential mining parameters. Further studies are planned to address possible mining scenarios given current economic factors.
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.*	• Geostat is not aware of specific metallurgical test work to date at Weerianna. • It is thought that simple CIL/CIP gold recovery methods may be appropriate but is yet to be confirmed.
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 assumptions at this stage in regard to environmental factors or assumptions have been made.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the 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.*	• Gamma densities were collected at 10cm intervals down each hole from the 2018 drilling campaign and averaged per metre. Density values with caliper measurements >10% were removed from the dataset. • Densities of 2.39t/m^3 (oxide), 2.45t/m^3 (transitional) and 2.87t/m^3 (primary) were used to estimate resource block tonnage for all lodes. These were based on averaging of gamma densities within each weathering zone. These are considered to be in line with regional estimates. • No bulk density measurements have been conducted to date. This is planned as a priority to validate current densities. • A digital terrain model (DTM) has been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		used to discriminate between the oxide, transitional and primary boundaries and is based on geological logging of the drill holes.
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.*	• Mineral Resources have been classified in the Inferred category in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 guidelines. Classification of the resource involved several criteria, including drill hole spacing, sampling density, sampling locations, lode geometry, QAQC, bulk density and confidence in grade continuity. • Lodes were classified as Inferred on the basis of the above criteria and this is considered appropriate given the existing data. • The resource estimate and classification result reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No audits or reviews of the Geostat resource have been conducted to date.
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 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.*	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource is reflected in the classification of the Mineral Resource in the Inferred category as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • Relative accuracy and confidence have been assessed through validation of the model as outlined above. • The Mineral Resource statement reflects the assumed accuracy and confidence as a global estimate. • Details of historical production and the exact location of extraction are not available and hence are not appropriate to compare to this most recent resource estimate.