ASX / MEDIA ANNOUNCEMENT

PURDY'S REWARD MOVES TOWARD 100,000T SAMPLING

Completion of Mineralisation Report with Gold Grade Estimation Strategy Outlined by Novo Resources

HIGHLIGHTS

- **A mineralisation report has been completed which will be used to gain approvals for the large sampling of up to 100,000 tonnes in total.**
- **Mechanical ore sorting to assist with grade estimation is being trialed by Novo at their Beatons Creek and Egina Projects, and which could be mirrored at Purdy's Reward and Comet Well once the system is operational.**
- **Exploration including mapping, diamond drilling and bulk samples where appropriate, to continue to the north east of Purdy's Reward during the 2019 winter field season.**
- **Once all DMIRS approvals and Ministerial consent are received, and the mechanical ore sorter is operational, large sampling can initially be undertaken at two proposed locations at Purdy's Reward.**

Artemis Resources Limited ("Artemis" or "the Company") (ASX:ARV, Frankfurt: ATY, US OTCQB: ARTTF) is pleased to provide the following update by **Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo")** on the **Purdy's Reward Conglomerate Gold Project.** Novo is the manager of this project under the 50/50 Artemis – Novo Joint Venture arrangements. Purdy's Reward is located south of Karratha in the Western Pilbara Region of Western Australia.

Artemis' Non-executive Chairman Sheik Maktoum commented:

"I am pleased that after a focus on baseline studies and approvals towards mining, that Novo will recommence on ground exploration to verify the potential continuation of the gold bearing conglomerates.
The work program has the potential to significantly increase the value of Purdy's Reward."

Artemis' Executive Director Ed Mead, commented:

"Novo is utilising advances in computer processing and mechanical ore sorting technology to allow the concentration and estimation of grade from sufficiently large volumes, to then generate resources and economic models. This process derives from the traditional sampling, grade estimation and geostatistical principles, just on a significantly larger scale.

We look forward to working with Novo to advance the conglomerate gold story and the holistic approach Novo is taking on all their gold projects, which can be mirrored at Purdy's Reward, to unlock the path forward on conglomerate gold."

29 May 2019

ASX : ARV

ATY : FRANKFURT

ARTTF : OTCQB

Base, Battery and Precious Metals

ARTEMIS RESOURCES LIMITED IS AN AUSTRALIAN MINERAL DEVELOPER ADVANCING ITS WEST PILBARA BASE METALS, 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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The relevant parts of the Novo news release (including figures) published on the TSX-V May 28, 2019 are shown below, with the addition of the JORC 'Table 1' appended to this release to comply with ASX requirements. Some parts of the Novo release have been removed as they do not conform to Artemis's ability to JORC. Novo's release can be read in full on its website. Artemis does not have an interest in the Comet Well tenement, but information is retained in the release as it pertains to the same geological system and holistic approach Novo is taking to advance conglomerate hosted gold deposits.

KARRATHA GOLD PROJECT UPDATE

COMPLETION OF MINERALIZATION REPORT AND OUTLINE OF FUTURE WORK

VANCOUVER, BC, May 28, 2019 **- Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo"** or the **"Company") (TSX-V: NVO; OTCQX: NSRPF)** is pleased to announce completion of a mineralization report and an outline of future work at its Karratha Gold Projects, Western Australia.

Novo's recent geological mapping has successfully extended the known semi-continuous conglomerate trend over a distance of approx. 10 km at the Karratha Gold Project, approximately 2 km longer than previously recognized. In addition to conglomerate gold mineralization, reconnaissance mapping has extended a previously identified basement gold zone at East Well, yielding high grade rock chip samples from quartz veining (Figure 1).

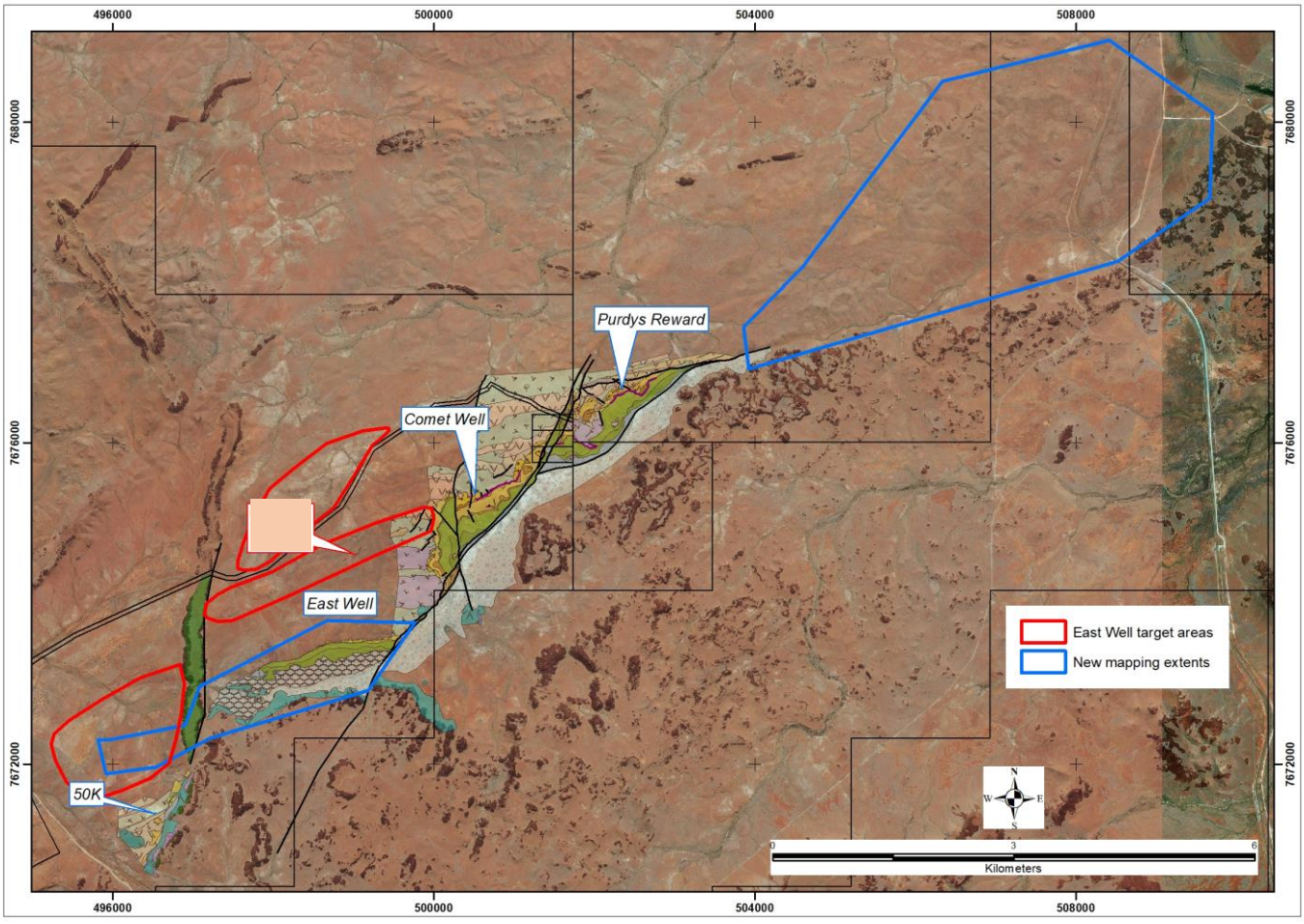

***Figure 1**: Comet Well and Purdy's Reward tenement map showing mapping areas and East Well basement anomaly. Grades presented are not necessarily representative of mineralization at East Well.*

It is well understood that delivering a conventional mineral resource at the Karratha Gold Project is challenging owing to the extremely nuggety nature of the deposit. Accordingly, Novo has worked closely with independent experts (Mr Ian Glacken, Director of Geology at Optiro Ltd and sampling and geometallurgical expert, Dr Simon Dominy) to ensure the Company's QA/QC processes and sample collection methodologies are sufficiently robust to underpin this mineralization report. Development of this mineralization report has become a guiding discipline to ensure Novo can pursue a mining lease application as well as update its NI 43-101 technical report for the Karratha Gold Project.

This mineralization report details the geology and exploration recently carried out by Novo in this area, including diamond drilling, bulk sampling, detailed mapping and 3D model building and has confirmed the existence of significant coherent gold mineralization. Of critical importance, it further identifies areas amenable to large-scale bulk sampling, necessary for confirming gold grades across a broader area from this highly nuggety deposit

Geology and Mineralization

The main focus of the mineralization report is to coalesce all geological information gleaned thus far and can be broadly summarized as follows:

The occurrence and geological setting of a unique style of gold mineralization has been delineated across Comet Well and Purdy's Reward (50% Joint Venture with Artemis Resources Limited). The mineralization comprises generally coarse gold, which is predominantly present as 'melon seed' nuggets, together with finer gold particles found almost exclusively within haloes around many of the nuggets. Gold is hosted mainly in conglomeratic rocks of various types, predominantly related to two predictable geological horizons that can be mapped.

The majority of mineralization of this type has been identified on the Comet Well and Purdy's Reward tenements, but this generally coarse-grained conglomerate style of gold mineralization has been discovered over a wide spatial area in the Western and Northern Pilbara by Novo and other explorers, indicating the potential of the region as a significant new gold camp.

A series of bulk samples taken to date (initially approximately 300 kg samples at Purdy's starting in 2017 and approximately 5 tonne samples from Comet Well during 2018 exploration activities) (please see the Company's news releases dated May 31 and October 26, 2018 - http://novoresources.com/news-media/news/), with significant gold mineralization demonstrated along the 2 km exposed strike length on the Comet Well and Purdy's Reward leases.

Project Development Strategy and Future Work

The project development strategy proposed for Comet Well and Purdy's Reward closely mirrors that at Novo's Beatons Creek Gold Project, approximately 350 km east of Karratha, which recently culminated in the granting of mining leases. The nuggety nature of gold in conglomerates at Beatons Creek required utilization of 50-kg 'bulk' samples to augment traditional exploration and sampling techniques. Following these small-scale bulk samples, a large-scale bulk sampling exercise consisting of around 30,000 tonne of gold bearing material was excavated and 9,680 tonnes processed to confirm grades. A key difference between Beatons Creek and Comet Well-Purdy's Reward is that Comet Well-Purdy's Reward exhibits much larger gold nuggets, requiring a substantially larger sample (of the order of 100,000 tonnes) to adequately assess gold grade. The coarse nature of the mineralisation also requires development of a tailored grade control regime and processing flowsheet that ensures successful definition of bulk sample grades.

Future Work:

Planned work at Comet Well and Purdy's Reward includes:

- Ongoing field work – including mapping, drilling, bulk sampling as appropriate
  - Development of a tailored grade control methodology suitable for the style of mineralization as conventional grade control techniques of drilling and assaying are unlikely to yield reliable outcomes at Comet Well / Purdy's and cannot be used to guide a large-scale bulk sampling process.
- Grade control
  - Mechanical sorters represent a possible technical breakthrough that may assist in a more accurate determination of gold grade. The scanning devices used in mechanical sorters 'see' gold content within rocks but rely upon algorithms that count pixels of gold mineralization to identify individual rocks for sorting (please see Figure 2 below from the Company's news release dated November 19, 2018 - http://novoresources.com/news-media/news/display/index.php?content_id=331). By processing individual truck-loads, the number of gold pixels for a given sample can potentially act as a proxy to reconcile the gold grade from each load, deriving grade and thereby producing a 3D field model of gold distribution.

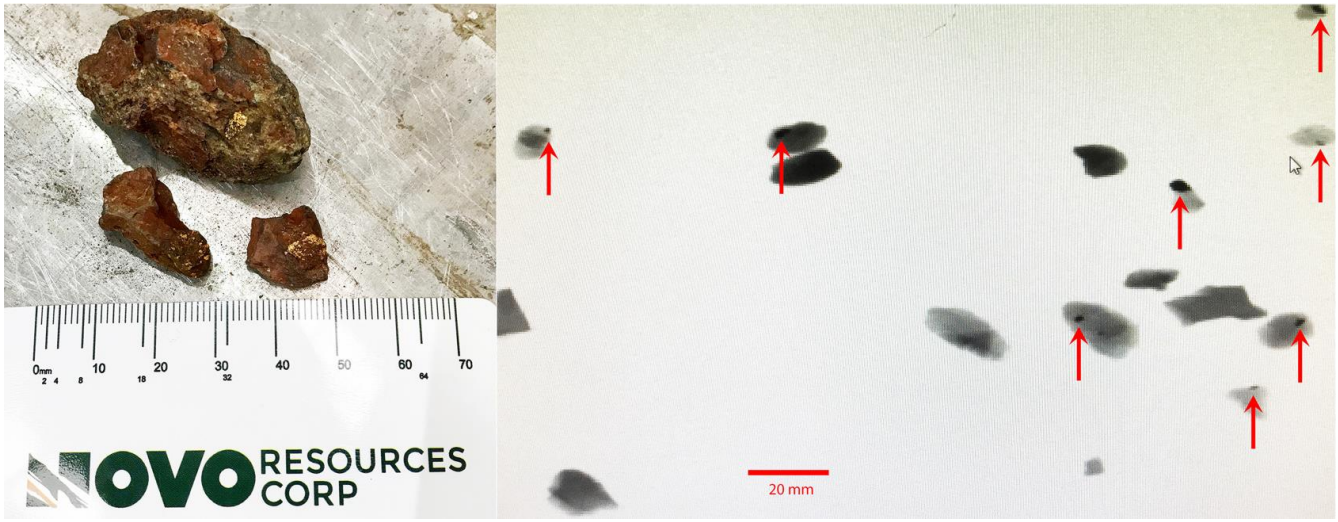

Figure 2*: Left, pieces of concentrate with exposed gold nuggets. Right, X-Ray image of concentrate with red arrows pointing to dense particles of matter, black, embedded in rock. Gold mineralization in this Figure is not necessarily representative of the mineralization hosted on the relevant property.*

- Determine appropriate processing solution
  - The solution identified above for grade control (mechanical sorting) is being investigated as a basis for processing of a large-scale bulk sample and offers the benefits of being chemical and water free, mobile and of low capital intensity. There remain some technical challenges to processing the entire sample with mechanical sorters, however Novo is making significant progress in addressing these challenges.
- Submit Program of Works approval for a circa 100,000 tonne large-scale bulk sample to the Department of Minerals, Industry Regulation and Safety.
- Once approval is achieved from the DMIRS, undertake a large-scale bulk sampling program to confirm representative gold grades over a larger area and demonstrate an effective grade control regime
  - Sample representivity is an iterative process – gold particle size distribution must first be known in order to apply statistical analysis to estimate a representative sample size. It has been recognized that Novo's

bulk sampling to date (300 kg – 5,000 kg) yields indicative gold grades only and that substantially larger samples are required to produce a representative grade.

- Benefiting from geological understanding gained through exploration activities, a series of prioritized locations for larger scale bulk sampling have been identified using the following criteria:
    - located within the approved exploration license or proposed mining lease areas;
    - located within the approved disturbance zone from a Native Title Heritage perspective;
    - close to the surface to minimize the cost and complexity of excavation;
    - near to previous geological sampling (bulk sampling or drilling) to provide increased geological certainty; and
    - in areas of suitable topography to allow relatively simple access, operation and remediation.

Figures 3, 4, and 5 depict five areas identified as amenable for large-scale bulk sampling across the Comet Well and Purdy's Reward project areas. A nominal 100,000 tonnes of sampled material, in total, is envisioned to be of a sufficient sample size to ascertain the representative indicative grade of mineralization across the project.

- Timing for undertaking the large-scale bulk sample is contingent upon resolving technical challenges with mechanical sorting technology and approval to take a 100,000 tonne sample. Potential solutions will be trialed during this 2019 field season at Egina, where Novo plans to process a number of large samples (each circa 100 tonnes).

"I am very pleased with the progress made to date at the Karratha Gold Project," commented Rob Humphryson, CEO and Director of Novo. "To their credit, the Novo team has managed to overcome significant technical challenges presented by this unique nuggety gold system with a combination of innovative thinking and sheer hard work. Novo met a similar challenge at Beatons Creek where it recently announced a sizeable gold resource. We see the path at Karratha following a similar path with a component of mechanical sorting being critical to success. Working on conglomerate gold mineralization requires an iterative approach. We think work we will be doing at Egina this year will play a part in helping us advance the Karratha Gold Project."

Dr. Quinton Hennigh, P. Geo., the Company's, President, Chairman, and a Director, and a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has approved the technical content of this news release.

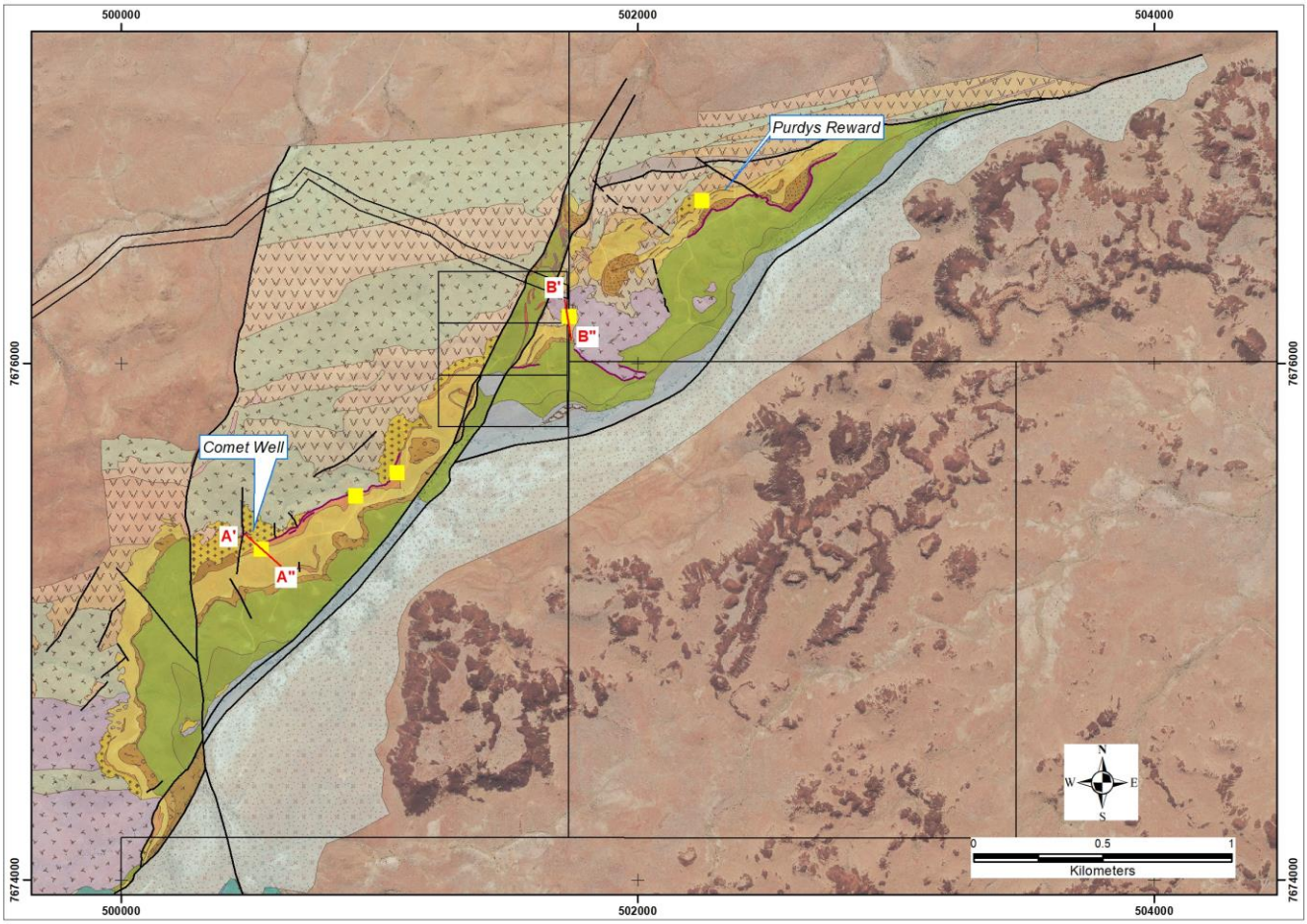

***Figure 3**: Location of amenable large-scale bulk sampling areas as yellow squares. Cross sections A'-A" and B'-B" shown in this figure are depicted in Figures 4 and 5 below.*

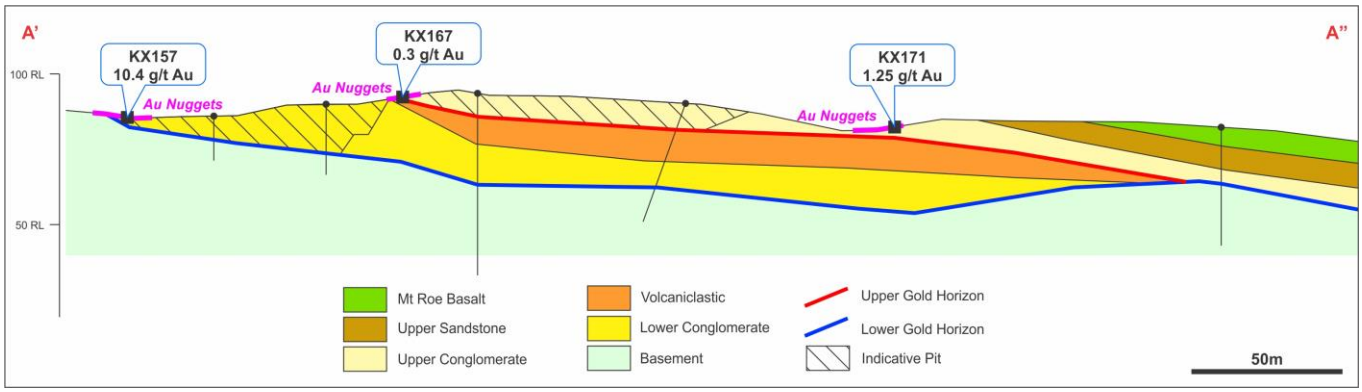

***Figure 4**: Example cross-section showing the bulk sample results (see Table 1 for bulk sample details) and target gold horizons at Comet Well, with an indicative pit geometry hatched. Grades presented are not necessarily representative of mineralization at East Well.*

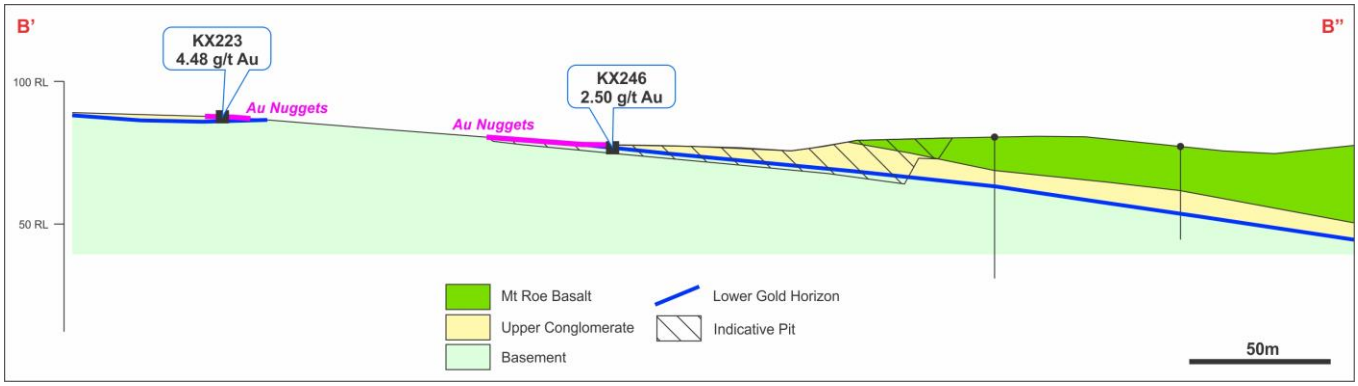

***Figure 5**: Example cross-section showing the bulk sample results (see Table 1 for bulk sample details) and target gold horizon at Purdy's Reward, with an indicative pit geometry hatched. Grades presented are not necessarily representative of mineralization at East Well.*

Project	Sample ID	Easting (mE)	Northing (mN)	RL (m)	Tonnage (kg)	Grade (g/t Au)
Purdy's Reward (50% Artemis)	KX223	501720.6	7676301.1	87.9	3782.5	**4.48**
	KX246	501741.3	7676177.5	77.4	1004.0	**2.50**
Comet Well (Artemis has no interest)	KX157	500468	7675349	85	7143.5	10.4
	KX167	500535	7675273	90	3471.5	0.30
	KX171	500685	7675199	80	4961.0	1.25

Table 1: Bulk sample results relevant to example cross sections in Figures 4 and 5, which are the locations for proposed large sampling.

<END>

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• The Competent Person is of the opinion that a bulk sampling approach is suited to sampling the highly nuggety gold distribution occurring at the Purdy's Reward project, and that the sampling, analysis and quality control has been completed in an appropriate manner. • Trenches, when allowable are excavated to the conglomerate basal unconformity in which the highest Gold concentration is known to occur. • Geology is mapped and the trench faces is labelled and divided by geology breaks. • A collar point is collected via an onsite trimble. • Sampling of face wall is divided by geological units and or metre intervals. Face samples are to have a minimum interval of 30cm and a maximum interval of 1m. • Once on the basal unconformity a 30cm deep lateral sample is collected until the 200L drum is full. • Drums are then sealed with a unique security seal which is matched up with the drums sample ID. • Each face sample is treated like a vertical drill hole in the database. • Diamond drill core was cut in half with a diamond bladed core saw and sample at nominal 1 metre interval, or to lithological contacts
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling has been undertaken by Orlando drilling and Teramin drilling. • Diamond drilling is PQ.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond drilling recovery has generally been excellent and close to 100%. • The core is measured against core blocks placed at the end of each drill rod pull.
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.*	• Trench geology is mapped and the trench faces is labelled and divided by geology breaks appropriate for Mineral Resource estimation. • Diamond core is lithologically logged. • Alpha and beta angles are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	measured from the orientated core.
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.*	• The bulk trench samples are dry. • Research into sample size analysis is continuing with samples originally starting at 300kg and progressing in size up to 5 tonnes per sample being collected to allow consultants to determine parameters. Samples up to 50-100 tonnes are now proposed. • Diamond core is cut in half with a diamond bladed core saw. Due to the gold distribution and nuggetty nature of gold mineralization, the sample size is not large enough to reflect actual gold grades.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Bulk samples are sealed in steel drums and transported to Nagrom Metallurgical Laboratory (Perth). • Processing of samples will be in line with the procedure developed; see Novo's news release dated August 31, 2017 • Bulk samples derived from trenches and large diameter reverse circulation ("RC") drilling will be crushed to -60 mm (P100) and dry screened at 10 mm and 2 mm. • The +10 mm and 2-10 mm fractions will be fed through the Steinert XSS T sorting machine to generate a concentrate of rock particles containing coarse gold ("sorted concentrate") and tailings ("sorted tailings"). The sorted concentrate will be crushed to -2mm (P100) and subjected to intense CN leaching and analysis. Tailings from intense CN leaching will subjected to metallic screen fire assay to ensure no loss of gold. The gold content of the sorted concentrate will be determined by mathematically combining the Au recovered by CN leaching with residual gold detected by metallic screen fire assay. • Sorted tailings will be crushed to -2 mm (P100) and recombined with any -2 mm material generated during initial screening. A 30 kg split of -2 mm material will be taken and pulverized to -75 microns (P95). Three, 1 kg splits of the pulverized material will be subjected to intensive CN leaching and analysis. A weighted average grade of these three analyses will

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

		constitute the sorted tailings grade.
		• A final bulk sample grade will be calculated by mathematically combining the sorted concentrate grade and the sorted tailings grade.
		• Diamond core analysis is by Intertek Genalysis (Perth).
		• The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to Genalysis and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Purdy's Reward Project area:
		  • Crush to -2 mm and pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns
		  • 1,000 gram CN-leach digestion with MS finish - Au.
		  • 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (4A-MS48) – 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.
		• Standards were used for external laboratory checks by Novo.
		Duplicates were used for external laboratory checks by Novo.

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.*	• All geological logging has been entered in appropriate databases.
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.*	• Sample sites are georeferenced using differential GPS. • The grid system used for Novo Resources drilling is GDA94 (MGA 94 Zone 50) • Topographic control was obtained from surface profiles Digital Elevation Models and differential GPS traverses, and is adequate for control.
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.*	• Current trench spacing is irregular. • Diamond drill holes have been completed on a nominal 50 metre by 50 metre grid in the core target area and further spaced away from this.
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.*	• Trenches were located in order to intersect the target the geological formation of interest. • Until bulk sampling and size distribution analysis is completed it is unknown if any sampling biases have been introduced. • Diamond drill holes have been

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilled vertically into the conglomerate layer which dips at a shallow angle. All lithological units intersected in drill holes are near true widths.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Sealed bulk sample drums have dispatched by Novo representatives to Nagrom Laboratories for testing. • Diamond core samples were dispatched by Novo to Genalysis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Data is validated upon up-loading into the master database. Any validation issues identified are investigated prior to reporting of results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(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.*	• Purdy's Reward project is on E47/1745 – 50% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. 50% by Novo Resources Corp. • The tenement is part of a Joint Venture with Novo being the Manager and Operator. • This tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist (see map provided in this report for location).
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Previous gold exploration activities by Artemis were restricted to orientation soil and stream sediment sampling, with bulk sampling using mini-excavators and metal detectors to identify the precise position of the source geological units of the coarse nugget gold. • Novo Resource Corp, through the Joint Venture on Purdy's Reward, have completed: • 169 diamond drill holes which have been stratigraphically logged. • A number of trenches have been excavated to map the geology. • Reported gold assay results from 12 bulk sample results
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit is inferred to be a sedimentary-hosted gold deposit, with strong affinities to the Witwatersrand style, given the early stage of investigation specific aspects of the deposit are unknown or speculative.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole*
		• Trenches and drill holes are being picked up with a differential GPS.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	collar ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Data is aggregated based on volumes and density for trenching to report tonnes. • Drilling is aggregated on length of drill core to report metres • Rock chip samples are aggregated by kilograms to report grams.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 flatly dipping nature of the mineralised zones, it is expected that true thicknesses will approximate the reported down-hole thicknesses
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Exploration by diamond drilling, trenching and bulk sampling has been completed by Novo Resources Corp on their Comet Well Project, which is contiguous to Purdy's Reward. • Novo Resources Corp has referred to Comet Well and Purdy's Reward as part of the same geological sequence. • The interpretation by Novo Resources Corp relates to information on Purdy's Reward that was released to the ASX on 22 February 2018 "High Grade Gold Results from Purdy's Reward" and contained in the JORC Table 1 of that release. • These results from Purdy's Reward and Comet Well for the basis for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		comments by Novo Resources Corp about strike and continuation of mineralisation.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Mapping and exploration are to continue to the northeast. • Diamond drilling/Coring for stratigraphy. • Bulk sampling of conglomerate to be undertaken as appropriate. • Application for excess tonnage for sampling up to 100,000 tonnes