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ASX / Media Announcement **24 October 2017**

Significant New "BLIND" Sulphide Discovery at Carlow Castle -Karratha, Western Australia-

Highlights:

- **New significant sulphide zone discovered by drilling at Carlow Castle.**
- **8m @ 9.09g/t Au, 0.34% Co and 2.85% Cu, from 76m in ARC048**
- **Discovery located 400m east of previous limits of drilling.**
- **Sulphides visible from 65m to 87m down hole.**
- **Discovery drilled under previously identified copper/cobalt/gold RAB anomaly.**
- **Indicates geochemistry will be an effective exploration tool at Carlow Castle.**
- **Drilling is ongoing and will now be expanded to provide information for a JORC compliant Cobalt/Copper/Gold resource at Carlow Castle.**

David Lenigas, Artemis's Executive Chairman, commented;

"We have only just started to understand the intricacies of the sub-surface sulphides at our Carlow Castle Cobalt/Copper/Cobalt Project just outside of Karratha. We have had some excellent successes from our RC drilling earlier this year at Quad Est and Carlow Castle South, but this new sulphide discovery is really quite exciting. We have decided to significantly expand our current drilling programme and want to now push for a revised JORC complaint Cobalt/Copper/Gold resource by year end."

Artemis Resources Limited ("**Artemis**" or "**the Company**") (**ASX: ARV**) is pleased to announce that drilling at Carlow Castle (Figure 4) has intersected significant sulphides 400m east of the previous limit of drilling. The Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling is testing the continuity of the Carlow South and Quod Est mineralised zones to extend them further along strike, and infill drill, to calculate a maiden JORC 2012 complaint resource for cobalt, gold and copper. The drilling is also to test a number of large geochemical and geophysical targets that were identified from an extensive shallow RAB programme[1] earlier this year.

A substantial copper, cobalt and gold anomaly identified from the RAB geochemical programme beneath 4.5m of transported clay, has intersected sulphides between 65-87m downhole with significant visible sulphides being intersected between 80-83m, as shown below in Figure 1, from ARC048. Results reported from ARC048 were fast tracked through the ALS Global laboratory.

All mineralisation within the area is associated with sulphides, but until the drill samples are analysed the absolute importance of this intersection is uncertain.

[1] Artemis Resources Limited news release dated 20 June 2017.

The RC drilling is part of a 47 hole 4,600m program currently underway, which is designed to re-evaluate the cobalt potential of the Carlow Castle South trend. Previous exploration focused on copper and gold mineralisation with cobalt being irregularly collected through the historical drilling programs.

Figure 1: Significant Sulphides in RC drill chips from Hole ARC048 80-83m downhole showing analytical results.

Interval (metres)			
80	81	15.8	g/t Au
		0.63	% Co
		5.06	% Cu
81	82	22.2	g/t Au
		0.92	% Co
		5.41	% Cu
82	83	7.08	g/t Au
		0.51	% Co
		4.83	% Cu
83	84	1.82	g/t Au
		0.17	% Co
		1.89	% Cu

Figure 2: Collar Locations on Cobalt RAB Geochemistry showing locations of Sulphides hole relative to previous drilling.

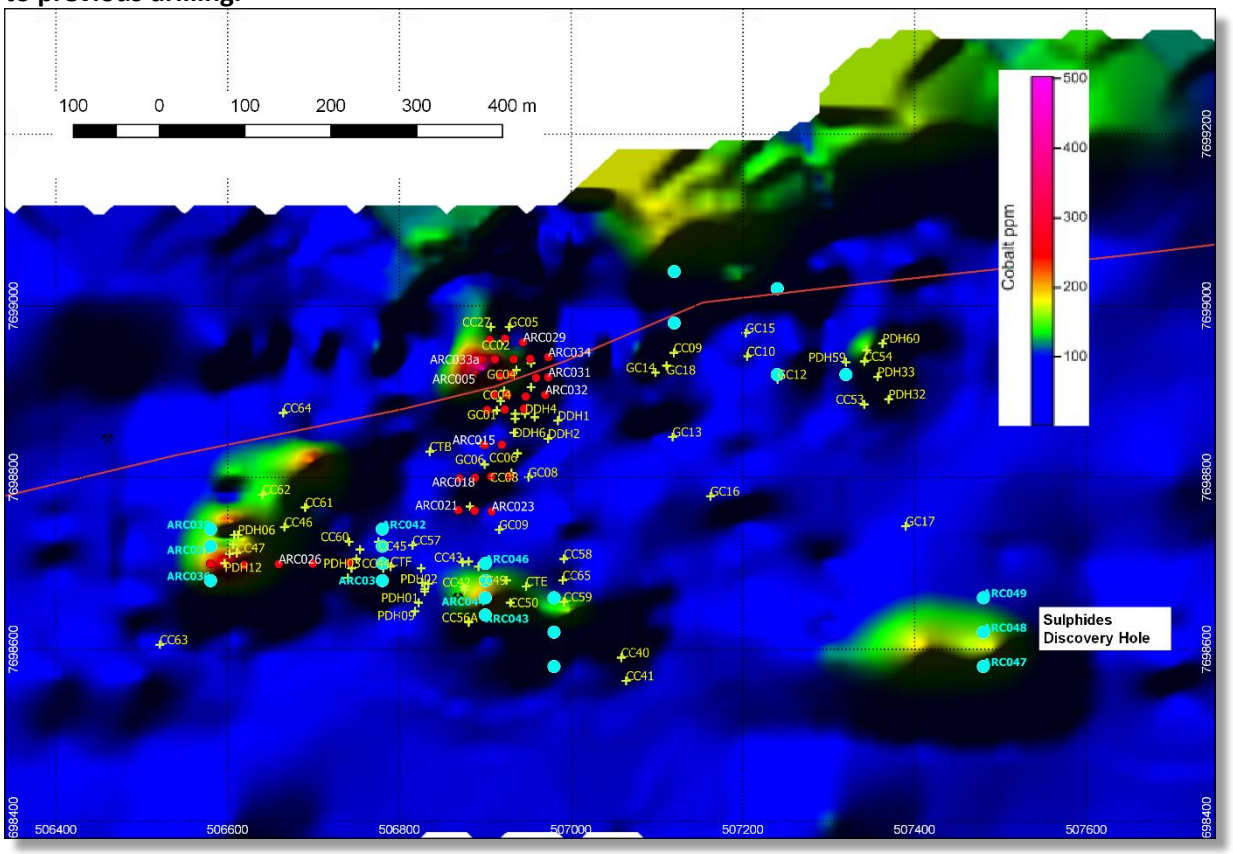
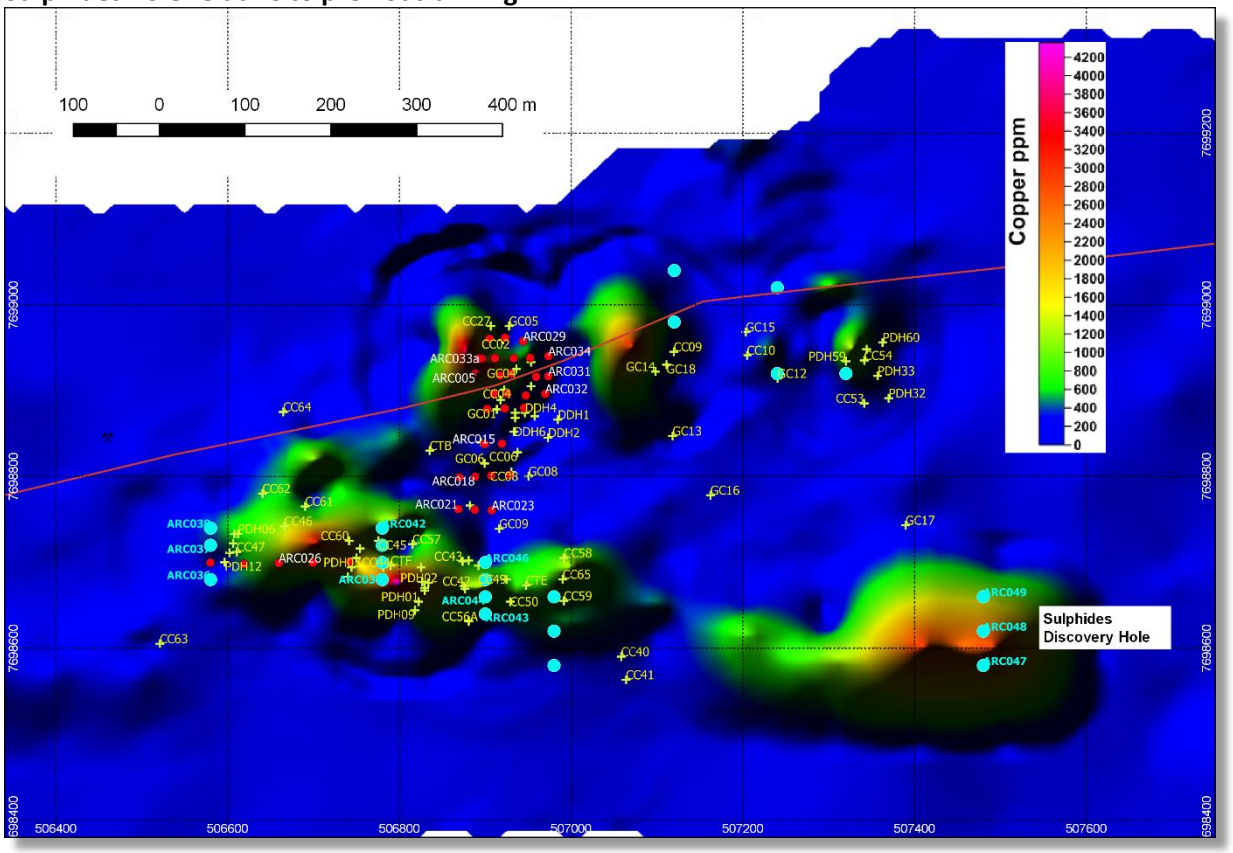


Figure 3: Carlow Castle - Collar Locations on Copper RAB Geochemistry showing locations of Sulphides hole relative to previous drilling.



The planned collar positions are listed below in Table 1, with the actual depths of completed holes. Holes have been surveyed downhole using an Ezy Gyro unit, collar surveys will be surveyed by a surveyor when the program is completed.

Figure 4: Artemis' tenement package in the Karratha Region of Western Australia.

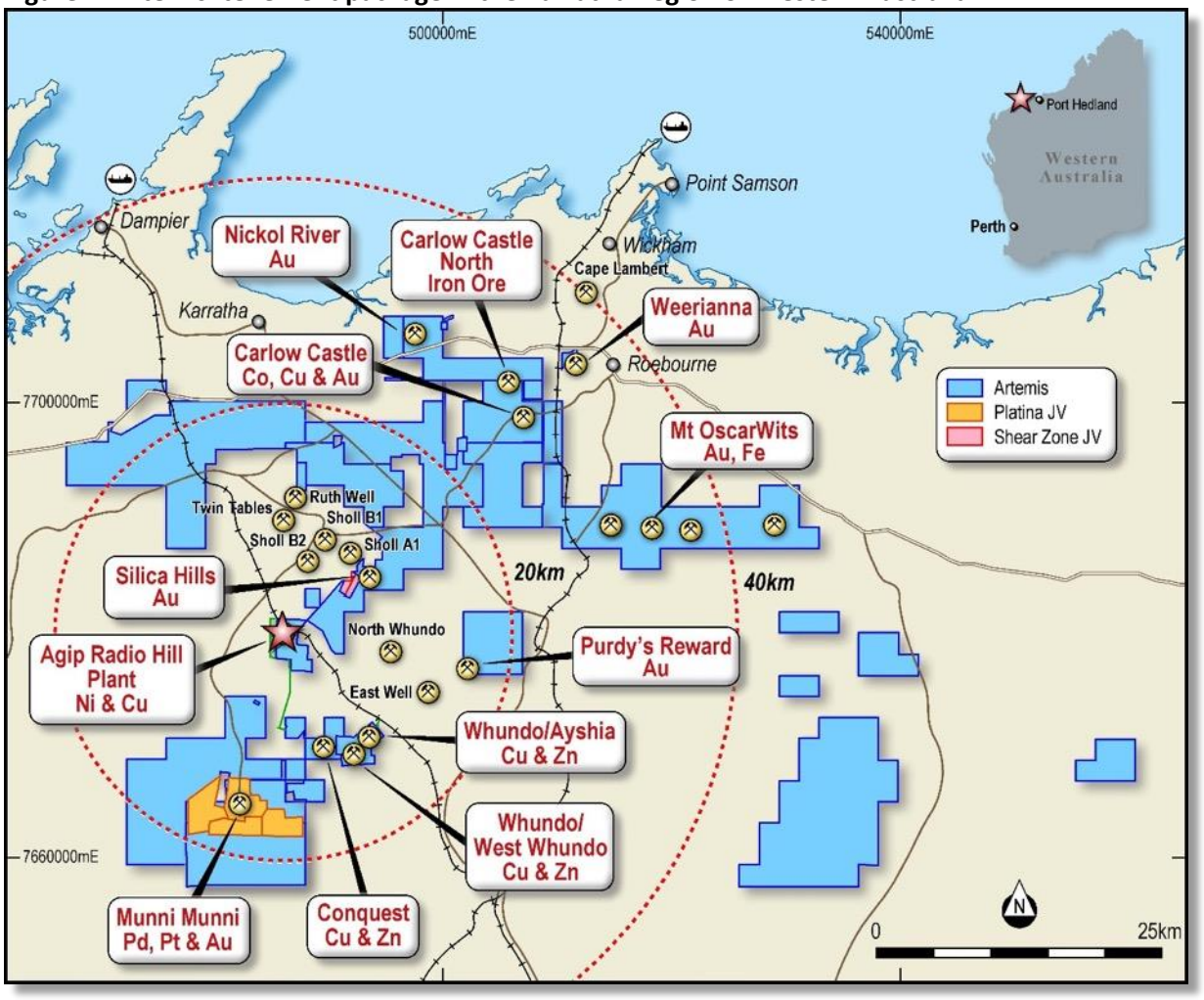


Table 1: Carlow Castle - Listing of Completed and Planned RC Drillholes in Current Program.

ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	dip	Planned Depth	Actual depth
ARC036	506580	7698680	42	180	-60	60	60
ARC037	506580	7698720	42	180	-60	80	84
ARC038	506580	7698740	42	180	-60	120	120
ARC039	506780	7698680	42	180	-60	60	60
ARC040	506780	7698700	42	180	-60	80	84
ARC041	506780	7698720	42	180	-60	120	120
ARC042	506780	7698740	42	180	-60	140	150
ARC043	506900	7698640	41	180	-60	60	60
ARC044	506900	7698660	41	180	-60	80	84
ARC045	506900	7698680	41	180	-60	120	126
ARC046	506900	7698700	41	180	-60	140	162
ARC047	507480	7698580	40	180	-60	60	60
ARC048	507480	7698620	40	180	-60	80	114
ARC049	507480	7698660	40	180	-60	80	144
ARC050	507320	7698920	46	0	-60	120	120
ARC051	507240	7699020	48	0	-60	130	136
ARC052	507120	7698980	48	0	-60	150	162
ARC053	507120	7699040	50	0	-60	120	123
ARC054	507240	7698920	46	0	-60	100	102

ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	dip	Planned Depth	Actual depth
ARC055	506540	7698690	42	180	-60	60	78
ARC056	506540	7698710	42	180	-60	80	90
ARC057	506540	7698730	42	180	-60	120	120
ARC058	506620	7698720	42	180	-60	120	60
ARC059	506620	7698680	42	180	-60	60	120
ARC060	506660	7698720	42	180	-60	80	84
ARC061	506660	7698740	42	180	-60	120	126
ARC062	506700	7698720	42	180	-60	80	120
ARC063	506700	7698740	42	180	-60	120	120
ARC064	506740	7698680	42	180	-60	60	60
ARC065	506740	7698720	42	180	-60	100	102
ARC066	506740	7698740	42	180	-60	120	126
	506820	7698660	42	180	-60	60	omitted
ARC067	506820	7698680	42	180	-60	80	84
ARC068	506820	7698700	42	180	-60	120	120
ARC069	506820	7698720	42	180	-60	140	24
ARC070	506860	7698660	42	180	-60	60	60
ARC071	506860	7698680	42	180	-60	80	84
ARC072	506860	7698700	42	180	-60	120	126
ARC073	506940	7698640	42	180	-60	60	60
ARC075	506940	7698660	42	180	-60	80	42
	506940	7698700	42	180	-60	140	
	507400	7698610	40	180	-60	60	
	507400	7698650	40	180	-60	120	
	507480	7698560	40	0	-60	90	
	507255	7698940	46	270	-60	80	
	506780	7689820	45	180	-60	300	

Table 2: Carlow Castle-Hole ARC048, Selected Analytical results.

Hole ID	M From	M to	Sample ID	Au ppm	Co ppm	Cu %	Ag	As
ARC048	76	77	48-77	**12.85**	486	**0.753**	2.9	289
ARC048	77	78	48-78	**3.73**	411	**0.568**	2.5	261
ARC048	78	79	48-79	**6.05**	**2230**	**2.7**	7.5	2640
ARC048	79	80	48-80	**3.26**	**1650**	**1.555**	6.5	2040
ARC048	80	81	48-81	**15.8**	**6260**	**5.06**	13.6	8330
ARC048	81	82	48-82	**22.2**	**9210**	**5.41**	14.9	13300
ARC048	82	83	48-83	**7.08**	**5130**	**4.83**	13.7	6870
ARC048	83	84	48-84	**1.82**	**1650**	**1.885**	6	2090
ARC048	84	85	48-85	0.23	714	0.257	0.8	340
ARC048	95	96	48-96	0.38	776	0.403	1	1040
ARC048	96	97	48-97	0.4	680	**0.704**	2	935
ARC048	97	98	48-98	**1.86**	**2270**	**0.598**	2	3200
ARC048	98	99	48-99	**2.45**	772	**0.522**	1.3	1025
ARC048	99	100	48-100	0.36	142	0.154	<0.5	163
ARC048	100	101	48-101	0.06	91	0.048	<0.5	103
ARC048	101	102	48-102	0.08	246	0.0706	<0.5	339
ARC048	102	103	48-103	**5.15**	874	**0.977**	2.7	1195
ARC048	103	104	48-104	**3.57**	**1690**	**0.87**	2.3	2320

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT:

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

CONTACTS:

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ARTEMIS RESOURCES:

Artemis Resources Limited is a resources exploration and development company with a focus on its prospective Karratha (Figure 5) (gold, cobalt, base metals, platinum group elements and iron ore) and the Mt Clement Paulsens (gold) project in Western Australia.

Artemis owns the fully permitted 425,000tpa Radio Hill nickel and copper operations and processing plant located 25 km south of Karratha. JORC 2004 compliant resources of Gold, Nickel, Copper PGE's and Zinc, all situated within a 40km radius of the Radio Hill plant and on 1,536sqkm form the newly consolidated assets of Artemis Resources.

Artemis have signed Definitive Agreements with Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo"), whereby Novo can farm-in to 50% of gold (and other minerals necessarily mined with gold) in conglomerate and/or paleoplacer style mineralization in Artemis' tenements within 100km 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 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 farm-in commitment now requires Novo to expend AUD $2 million on exploration within two years of satisfying conditions precedent in the definitive agreements.

The Definitive Agreements cover 38 tenements/tenement applications that are 100% owned by Artemis. On completion of the farm-in commitment, three 50:50 joint ventures will be formed between Novo's subsidiary, Karratha Gold Pty Ltd ("Karratha Gold") and three subsidiaries of Artemis. The joint ventures will be managed as one by Karratha Gold. Artemis and Novo will contribute to further exploration and mining of the Gold Rights on a 50:50 basis. Further definitive agreements covering approximately 19 Artemis tenements/tenement applications that are already subject to third party interests are expected to be signed once all necessary third-party consents have been obtained.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND IMPORTANT NOTICE:

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that its expectations, estimates and forecast outcomes are based on reasonable assumptions it can give no assurance that these will be achieved. Expectations, estimates and projections and

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

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

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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 30g 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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out on the Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au Project. This drilling was designed to obtain drill chip samples from one metre intervals, from which a 2 - 4 kilogram sub-sample was collected for laboratory multi-element analysis including: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn. • All samples were analyzed using a portable XRF instrument (Innov-x). Initial methodology trialing the units has been to make a single randomly placed measurement on the drill sample bag. For more intensive evaluation a minimum of 4 measurements at regular intervals around the sample bag will be required. Optimum sampling time appears to be 90 seconds per measurement. • Mineralised zones were identified visually during field logging, and sample intervals selected by the supervising geologist. • Samples from each metre were collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and split using a rig-mounted passive cone splitter. • Field duplicates were taken and submitted for analysis. • Substantial historic drilling has been completed in the vicinity of the drilling completed by Artemis. The most significant work was completed by Consolidated Gold Mining Areas (1969), Open Pit Mining Limited (Open Pit) between 1985 and 1987, and Legend Mining NL (Legend) between 1995 and 2008. Compilation of this data has been completed based on Annual Exploration Reports available through WAMEX. Although limited information is available regarding procedures implemented during this period, work completed by Artemis to date has validated much of this historic data. It is considered that the historic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		work was completed professionally, and that certain assumptions can reasonably be based on results reported throughout this period.
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).*	• Reverse Circulation drilling at Carlow Castle is completed by a truck-mounted Schramm 685 RC drilling rig using a 5¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries 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.*	• Sample recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field during logging and sampling. • If poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the supervising geologist and driller endeavor to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. • Visual assessments are made for recovery, moisture, and possible contamination. • A cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter were used to ensure representative sampling, and were routinely inspected and cleaned. • Sample recoveries during drilling completed by Artemis were high, and all samples were dry. • Insufficient data exists at present to determine whether a relationship exists between grade and recovery. This will be assessed once a statistically representative amount of data is available.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each drillhole. It is considered that geological logging is completed at an adequate level to allow appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation. • Geological logging is considered semi-quantitative due to the limited geological information available from the Reverse Circulation method of drilling. • All RC drillholes completed by Artemis during the current program have been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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*	• The RC drilling rig was equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and passive cone splitter, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20-30 kilograms, and a representative sub-sample of approximately 2-4 kilograms for every metre drilled. • The sample size of 2-4 kilograms is considered to be appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit. • The majority of samples were dry. Where wet sample was encountered, the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter were closely monitored by the supervising geologist, and maintained to a satisfactory level to avoid contamination and ensure representative samples were being collected. • Standard reference samples have been inserted at a rate 1:20 samples during drilling. • Duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis at a rate of 1:20 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	material being sampled.	

Quality of assa data and laboratory test	• *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.*
		• ALS (Perth) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by Artemis. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Carlow Castle Project area:
		  • Samples above 3Kg riffle split.
		  • Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns
		  • 50 gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish - Au.
		  • 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-ICP61) – Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn.
		  • Ore Grade 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62)
		• Standards were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis.
		• Duplicates were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis.
		• Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was completed using Innovex units. XRF analysis was completed on the single metre sample bulk drill ample retained on site. Further statistical analysis will be completed to better determine the accuracy and precision of the pXRF unit based on laboratory assay results.
		• Portable XRF results are considered semi-quantitative and act as a guide to mineralised zones and sampling.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• At least two company personnel verify all significant results. • All geological logging and sampling information is completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Physical logs and sampling data are returned to the Hastings head office for scanning and storage. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
Location of dat points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the drillhole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS in the future. • Downhole surveys were captured at 30 metre intervals for the drillholes completed by Artemis. • The grid system used for all Artemis drilling is GDA94 (MGA 94 Zone 50) • Topographic control is obtained from surface profiles created by drillhole collar data.
Data spacing a 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*	• Current drillhole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geophysical targets, and access requirements for each drillhole. • 3m sample composites have been collected throughout the holes. Based on the field XRF results the geologist identifies samples dispatched as

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	composites or as individual one metre samples. • All results reported are for one metre samples.
Orientation of data in relation 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.*	• Drillholes were located in order to intersect the target at an angle perpendicular to strike direction. As the target structures were considered to be steep to moderately dipping, all Artemis drillholes were angled at -55 or -60 degrees.
Sample securit	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The chain of custody is managed by the supervising geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 10 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: ○ Artemis Resources Ltd ○ Address of laboratory ○ Sample range • Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the transport company in Karratha and shrink wrapped onto pallets. • The transport company then delivers the samples directly to the laboratory.
Audits or revie	• *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.*	• RC drilling by Artemis was carried out on E47/1797 – 100% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. This tenement forms a part of a broader tenement package that comprises the West Pilbara Project. • This tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist (see map provided in this report for location).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Carlow Castle area, including the Little Fortune and Good Luck prospects, was completed by Open Pit Mining Limited between 1985 and 1987, and subsequently Legend Mining NL between 1995 and 2008. • Work completed by Open Pit consisted of geological mapping, geophysical surveying (IP), and RC drilling and sampling. • Work completed by Legend Mining Ltd consisted of geological mapping and further RC drilling. • Legend also completed an airborne ATEM survey over the project area, with follow up ground-based FLTEM surveying. Re-processing of this data was completed by Artemis, and was critical in developing drill targets for the completed RC drilling. • Compilation and assessment of historic drilling and mapping data completed by both Open Pit and Legend has indicated that this data is compares well with data collected to date by Artemis. Validation and compilation of historic data is ongoing. • All exploration and analysis techniques conducted by both Open Pit and Legend are considered to have been appropriate for the style of deposit.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au prospect includes a number of mineralised shear zones, located on the northern margin of the Andover Intrusive Complex. Mineralisation is exposed in numerous workings at surface along numerous quartz rich shear zones. Both oxide and sulphide mineralisation is evident at surface associated with these shear zones. • Sulphide mineralisation appears to consist of Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cobaltite and pyrite

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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.*
		• Collar information for all drillholes reported is provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All intervals reported are composed of 1 metre down hole intervals, and are therefore length weighted. • No upper or lower cutoff grades have been used in reporting results. • No metal equivalent calculations are used in this report.
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').*	• True widths of mineralisation have not been calculated for this report, and as such all intersections reported are down-hole thicknesses. • A better understanding of the deposit geometry will be achieved on thorough interpretation of the data. True thicknesses may be reported at a later date if warranted. Due to the moderately to steeply dipping nature of the mineralised zones, it is expected that true thicknesses will be less than the reported down-hole thicknesses.
Diagrams	• *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 –*	• Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on compilation of historic exploration data, geochemical sampling, interpretation of geophysical data and the surface expression of the targeted mineralized shear zones and associated historic workings.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
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.*	• The results at the Carlow Castle Co-Cu-Au project warrant further drilling.