

Copper hits of up to 4.6% confirm electro-magnetic anomalies at Carlow Castle project in WA are mineralised

Highlights

- ✓ Copper and gold mineralisation intersected at Good Luck and Little Fortune prospects at the Carlow Castle project in the Pilbara
- ✓ Results include 9m at 2.7% copper from 67m, 1m at 4.6% copper from 33m and 3m at 2.16% copper from 160m
- ✓ Further electro-magnetic surveys and drilling are warranted to expand the mineralised prospects

Artemis Resources Limited (ASX: ARV) is pleased to announce highly promising assay results from the first five Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes at the Little Fortune and Goodluck prospects (Figure 1) at the Carlow Castle project in the West Pilbara region of WA.

The drilling at both Little Fortune (Figure 2) and Goodluck (Figure 3) has returned sulphide mineralised intercepts of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite from the electromagnetic anomaly target zone. Associated with the sulphide mineralisation are variable grades of copper, gold and silver (refer Table 1 and 2), as seen below:

- 9m @ 2.7% Cu, 16.3 g/t Ag, from 67m in LFRC002
- 3m @ 2.16% Cu, 1.22 g/t Au, 16.1 g/t Ag, from 160m in LFRC001
- 1m @ 4.6% Cu, 2.2 g/t Au, 27 g/t Ag, from 33m in LFRC003
- 1m @ 3.4 g/t Au from 32m in LFRC004
- 4m @ 0.42% Cu from 103m in GLRC001

Based on the results from phase 1 RC drilling, Artemis will now be able to expand Fixed Loop EM (FLTEM) surveys targeting copper and gold.

Historic mine workings at Little Fortune are 600m in length (strike) and shallow. The Little Fortune assay results provide information which will allow step out holes along strike and down dip to expand on the LFRC002 result.

Downhole EM (DHEM) is the next exploration step to assist Artemis in designing further exploration drilling.

The Carlow Castle Project is 10km south-west of Roebourne and currently hosts a JORC (2012) Inferred Mineral Resource of **418,000 tonnes at 3.0 g/t Au and 0.6% Cu**, for total contained metal of **40,000 ounces of Au and 2,500 tonnes of Cu¹**. Potential exists to increase this resource with a number of structures identified with shafts and recent prospector activity that have never been drilled. The Little Fortune Prospect 2km to the south could add to this resource.

In accordance with Listing Rule 5.23.2, Artemis confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcement referred to above, and that in the case of mineral resources that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the announcement referred to continue to apply and have not materially changed.

¹ As per ASX announcement dated 30 June 2014 "Completion of Gold Project Acquisition – Update on West Pilbara Resource Status"



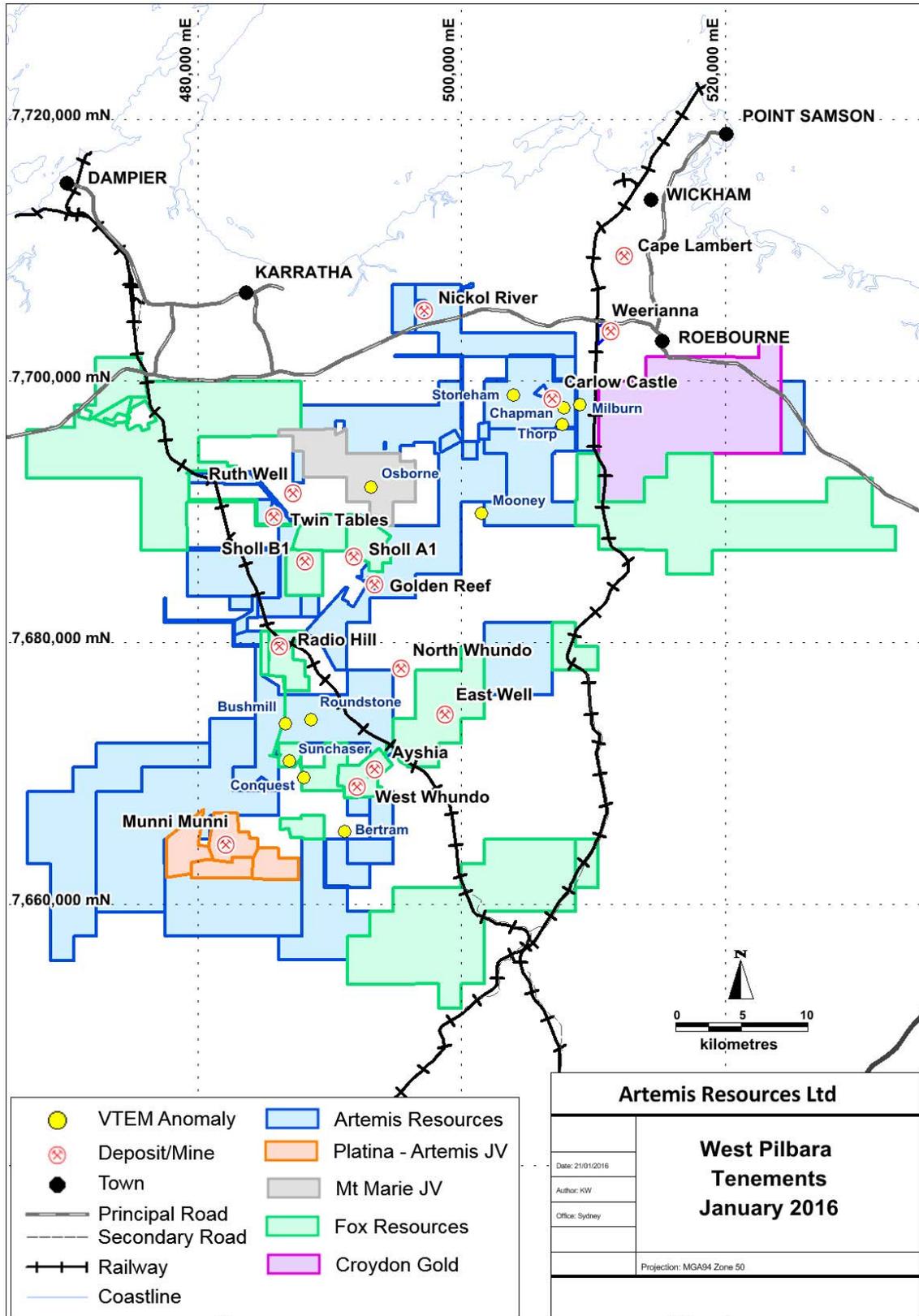


Figure 1. Artemis West Pilbara Project location map.

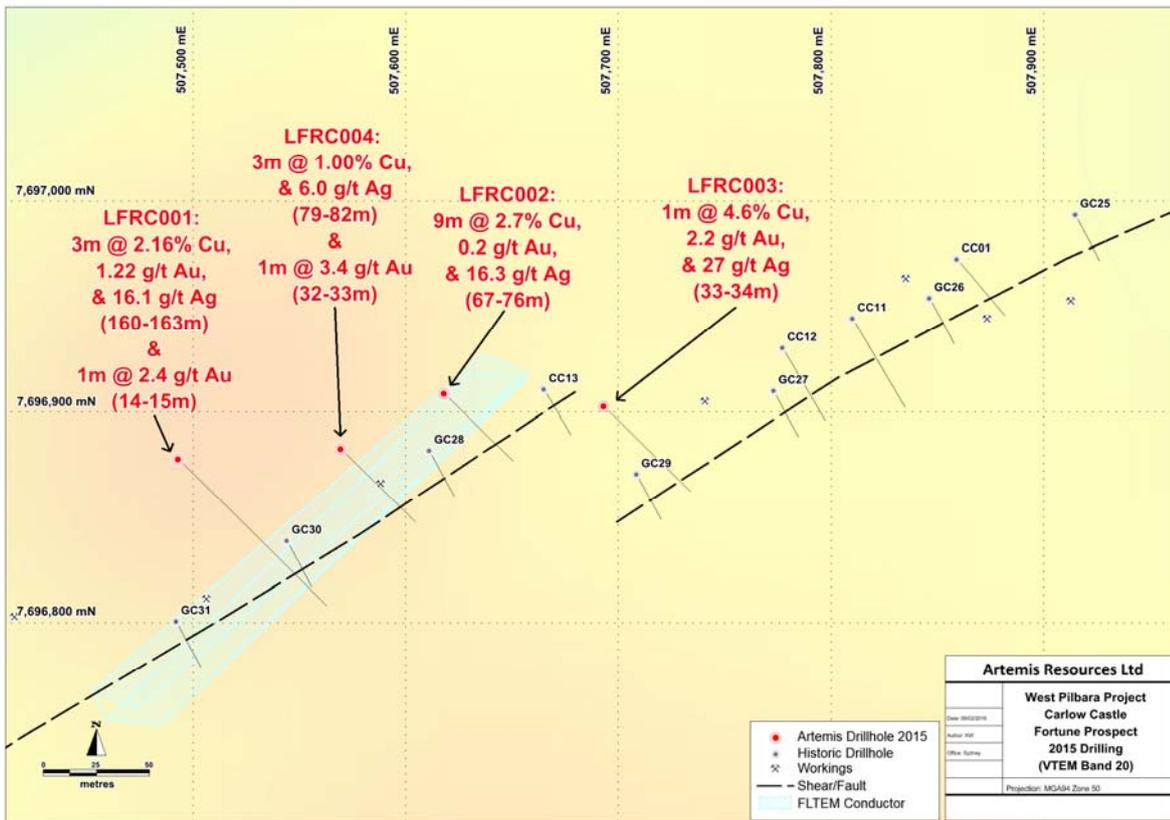


Figure 2. Drill Holes at Little Fortune Prospect

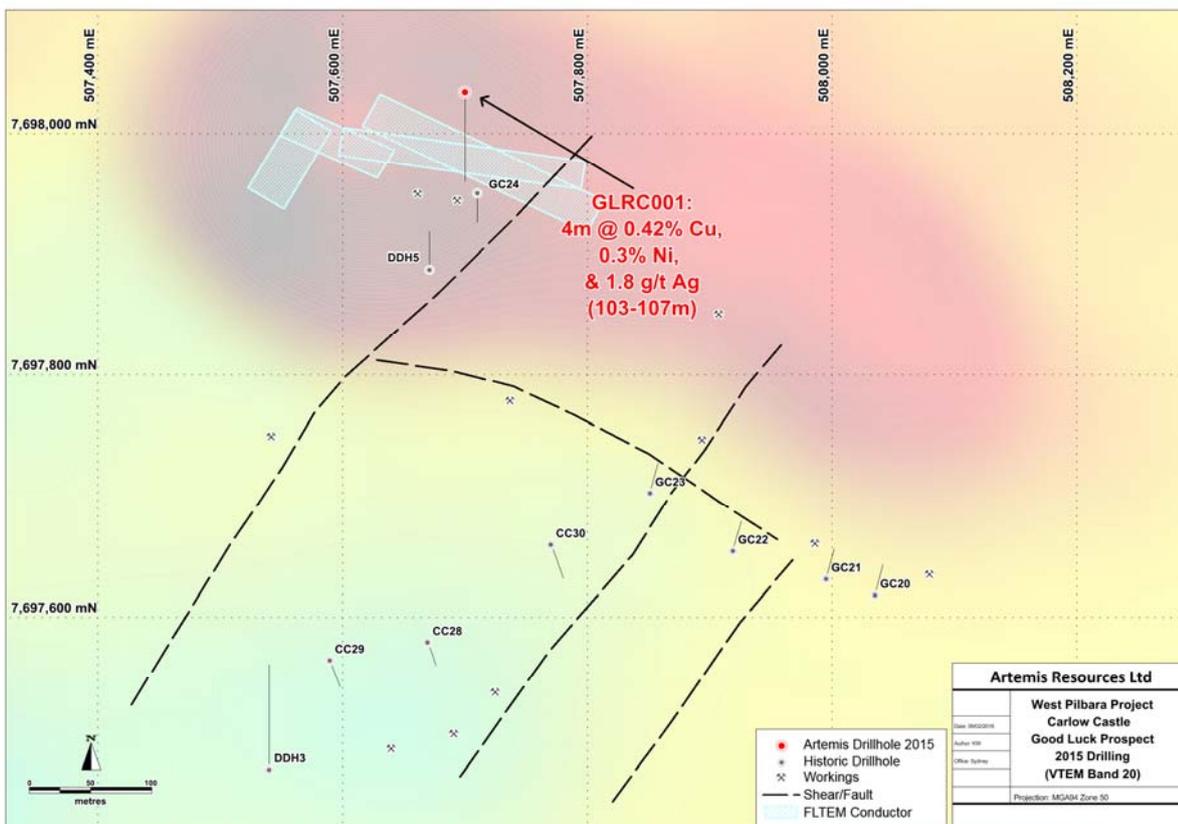


Figure 3. Drill Hole at Good Luck Prospect

Significant Intercepts from Phase 1 Carlow Castle Area drilling							
Hole id	from	to	metres	Cu %	Ni %	Au g/t	Ag g/t
GLRC001	103	107	4	0.42	0.3	-	1.8
LFRC001	14	15	1	-	-	2.4	-
LFRC001	160	163	3	2.16	-	1.22	16.1
LFRC002	67	76	9	2.7	-	0.2	16.3
LFRC003	33	34	1	4.6	-	2.2	27
LFRC004	79	82	3	1	-		6
LFRC004	32	33	1	-	-	3.4	-

Table 1. Significant Intercepts from Phase 1 Carlow Castle Area drilling. (Not true width as there is not enough information to determine this)

Hole Id	GDA mN	GDA mE	RL m	Dip	Azimuth	EOH
GLRC001	7698035	507700	33	-60	180	150
LFRC001	7696878	507493	38	-60	135	198
LFRC002	7596909	507618	39	-60	135	92
LFRC003	7696903	507693	36	-60	135	116
LFRC004	7696883	507577	37	-60	135	100

Table 2: Drill hole Collar information



ABOUT ARTEMIS RESOURCES

Artemis Resources Limited is a resources exploration company with a focus on its prospective West Pilbara (gold, base metals, platinum and platinum group elements) projects in Western Australia. These projects have only recently been consolidated into Artemis and offer significant exploration potential with close proximity to existing infrastructure.

For further information, please contact:

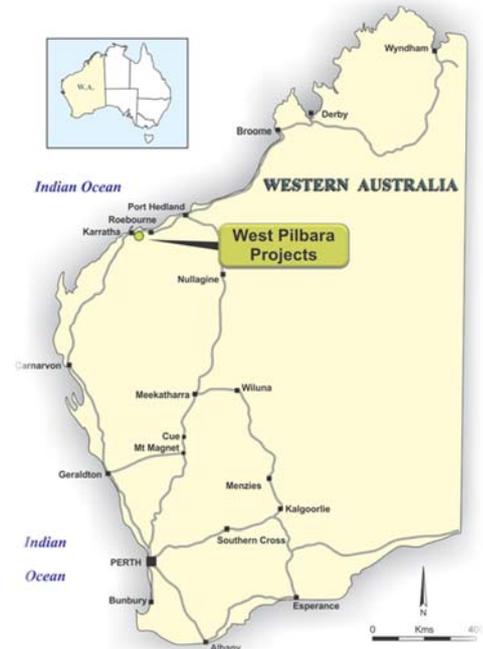
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Competent Person Statements

The information in this document that relates to Exploration Results 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 Doralada Pty Ltd. Mr Mead 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 Mead consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Looking Statements

This report contains forecasts, projections and forward looking information. Such forecasts, projections and information 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out on the Good Luck and Little Fortune prospects, both located within the Carlow Castle project area. 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. Fe, Si, Al, Ti, P, Mn, Ca, K, Na, Cl, Cr, As, Ba, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Sr, V, Zn, Au, Pt, Pd, Ag. Mineralised zones were identified visually during field logging, and sample intervals selected by the supervising geologist. Samples from each metre were collected in a trailer mounted cyclone and split using a rig-mounted three-tier riffle splitter. Field duplicates were taken and submitted for analysis. Substantial historic RC drilling has been completed in the vicinity of the drilling completed by Artemis. The most significant work was completed by Open Pit Mining Limited (Open Pit) between 1985 and 1987, and Legend Mining NL (Legend) between 1995 and 2008. Compilation of this data has been completed based on Annual Exploration Reports available through WAMEX. Although limited information is available regarding procedures implemented during this period, work completed by Artemis to date has validated much of this historic data. It is considered that the historic work was completed professionally, and that certain assumptions can reasonably be based on results reported throughout this period.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation drilling at Good Luck and Little Fortune was completed using a 5¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer. No detailed specifications regarding the historic RC drilling have been identified in historic Legend or Open Pit reports.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field during logging and sampling. If poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the supervising geologist and driller endeavor to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. Visual assessments are made for recovery,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i></p>	<p>moisture, and possible contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • No information regarding recoveries has been identified in the historic Open Pit or Legend data.
<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each drillhole. It is considered that geological logging is completed at an adequate level to allow appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation. • Geological logging is considered semi-quantitative due to the limited geological information available from the Reverse Circulation method of drilling. • All RC drillholes completed by Artemis during the current program have been logged in full. • Historic geological logs are provided in historic exploration reports for a majority of the Open Pit and Legend drillholes. Analysis of this available data is consistent with the geological sequence identified in the drilling completed by Artemis, and is considered to be of an adequate quality.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The RC drilling rig was equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20 kilograms, and a representative sub-sample of approximately 2-4 kilograms for every metre drilled. • The sample size of 2-4 kilograms is considered to be appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit. • The majority of samples were dry. Where wet sample was encountered, the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter were closely monitored by the supervising geologist, and maintained to a satisfactory level to avoid contamination and ensure representative samples were being collected. • Duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis. No reference standards inserted during drilling. • No details regarding sampling procedures implemented during historic drilling have been identified.
<p>Quality of assay data and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nagrom Laboratories (Perth) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by Artemis. The

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laboratory tests	<p><i>whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<p>laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to Nagrom and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Carlow Castle Project area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples above 2Kg rifle split. • Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns • Fire assay (FA50) with ICP finish, Au, Pt, Pd. • XRF001. Fe, Si, Al, Ti, P, Mn, Ca, K, Na, Cl, Cr, As, Ba, Co, Cu, Ni, Pb, S, Sb, Sn, Sr, V, Zn, Au, Pt, Pd, Ag. • Mixed acid digest with ICP finish (ICP003) for Ag. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No standards or blanks were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis. • Duplicates were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis. • RC Samples submitted by Open Pit Mining Limited were assayed for Au only by Classic Laboratories Pty Ltd, using method EPAS. No further information is available on the Open Pit assay methodology, and original laboratory certificates are not provided with the historic reports. • RC samples submitted by Legend Mining NL were analysed by Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd. These methods are considered appropriate for style of mineralisation defined within the Carlow Castle Project area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ No information on sample preparation procedures is available ◦ B/AAS Au-Ag-Co-Cu-Fe-Mg-Ni-Zn (Aqua Regia Digest; Flame AAS Finish). • No details regarding standards, blanks, duplicates, or external laboratory checks have been identified from the historic Open Pit or Legend work.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two company personnel verify all significant results. • All geological logging and sampling information is completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Physical logs and sampling data are returned to the Hastings head office for scanning and storage. • No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary. • No details regarding logging and data management procedures relating to the historic Open Pit and Legend work have been identified.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the drillhole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<p>reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS if warranted in the future.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downhole surveys were captured at 50 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. • Historic Legend Mining NL collar locations were reported on the AMG66 coordinate system. Artemis has converted these locations to MGA94 using GIS software (Mapinfo Coordinate Converter) before validating the data against recent GPS pick-ups of historic collar locations and historic drill plans. Legend drillhole locations are considered to be accurate to within +/- 5m. • Open Pit Mining Limited collar locations were reported using local grid co-ordinates. These local grid co-ordinates were converted to MGA94 through registration of drill plans provided in historic reports, within GIS software (MapInfo). A limited number of these collar locations have been validated by recent GPS pick-ups of remnant historic collars on site. This validation has indicated that the registered collar locations are accurate to within +/- 5m. • No information regarding downhole surveys has been identified for the Open Pit or Legend drilling.
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current drillhole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geophysical targets, and access requirements for each drillhole. • No sample compositing has been used for drilling completed by Artemis. All results reported are the result of 1 metre downhole sample intervals. • The historic drilling completed by Open Pit Mining and Legend Mining was non-systematic, and at a variable spacing. Drillholes were located along known mineralized zones, and often targeted below historic workings. • Open Pit Mining reported all results as 2 metre composites. No details of the methodology used for this compositing is available. Open pit assayed for Au only, with no analysis for Cu completed despite geological logging identifying substantial chalcopyrite over localised intervals. • Legend Mining reported all assay results as single metre down-hole intervals.
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drillholes were located in order to intersect the target at an angle perpendicular to strike direction. As the target structures were considered to be steep to moderately dipping, all Artemis drillholes

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> were angled at -60 degrees. Drilling completed by Open Pit Mining and Legend Mining is generally located to intersect the target structures perpendicular to strike direction.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The chain of custody is managed by the supervising geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 10 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Artemis Resources Ltd Address of laboratory Sample range Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel directly to Nagrom Laboratories in Perth.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data is validated upon up-loading into the master database. Any validation issues identified are investigated prior to reporting of results.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling by Artemis was carried out on E47/1797 – 100% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. This tenement forms a part of a broader tenement package that comprises the West Pilbara Project. This tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist (see map provided in this report for location).
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Carlow Castle area, including the Little Fortune and Good Luck prospects, was completed by Open Pit Mining Limited between 1985 and 1987, and subsequently Legend Mining NL between 1995 and 2008. Work completed by Open Pit consisted of geological mapping, geophysical surveying (IP), and RC drilling and sampling. 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compilation and assessment of historic drilling and mapping data completed by both Open Pit and Legend has indicated that this data is compares well with data collected to date by Artemis. Validation and compilation of historic data is ongoing. • All exploration and analysis techniques conducted by both Open Pit and Legend are considered to have been appropriate for the style of deposit.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Good Luck and Little Fortune prospects are both shear-hosted gold and base metal deposits, 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. • Drilling has indicated a gabbroic hanging wall and footwall to mineralization. Au-Cu +/- Ni mineralisation is predominantly located within the quartz-rich shear zone, although disseminated sulphide is noted locally within the host rock. A number of drillholes indicate that this shear zone is intruded by a felsic porphyry unit, which appears to locally stope out the quartz veining.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collar information for all drillholes reported is provided in the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All intervals reported are composed of 1 metre down hole intervals, and are therefore length weighted. • No upper or lower cutoff grades have been used in reporting results. • No metal equivalent calculations are used in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • True widths of mineralisation have not been calculated for this report, and as such all intersections reported are down-hole thicknesses. • A better understanding of the deposit geometry will be achieved on thorough interpretation of the data. True thicknesses may be reported at a later date if warranted. Due to the moderately to steeply dipping nature of the mineralised zones, it is expected that true thicknesses will be less than the reported down-hole thicknesses.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on re-processing and interpretation of airborne VTEM and ground-based MLTEM and FLTEM electromagnetic surveys, originally completed by Legend Mining. This work was completed by Southern Geoscience Consultants (SGC). • Based on this review, two EM targets, Chapman (Good Luck), and Thorpe (Little Fortune) were identified as priorities for testing. Drilling was designed to test these priority EM conductors as modelled by SGC.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results at Little Fortune warrant further drilling. As this is a first phase drill program the results to date are excellent. • DHEM is required on all drill holes.