ASX Announcement

December 2021 Quarterly Report

Highlights

Paterson Project

In late 2021 Artemis completed drilling at four holes in Phase One of the Atlas and Apollo programme. Phase 1 of the Atlas and Apollo programme has paused for the peak summer break. Rigs will recommence as soon as the short peak summer season ends, typically at the end of February/early March.

Four holes have been completed to length of between 623m and 810m. A 5th hole on pad AP4 (GDRCD008) was lost at ~240m depth still in Permian cover. It will be restarted in Q1 2022.

Hole GDRCD007 drilled from the Apollo, AP3 pad intersected several zones of particularly encouraging geology on the contact and within a ~84m interval of an altered diorite intrusion. Observations of GDRC0007 core reveal a high-temperature alteration suite of massive dolomitic marble at ~530m followed by intermittent/sporadic and in places very intense Silica–Calcite–Chlorite–Actinolite +/- Biotite with abundant Pyrite and minor Chalcopyrite in veins, halos and minor breccia infill over individual widths up to 0.5m between ~535m and ~560m downhole. Core processing is in progress and some sample intervals have already been despatched for assay.

The Company's immediate priorities are to follow-up on the highly encouraging geology encountered in GDRCD007, to complete the hole at AP4 and drill the main gravity anomaly centre beneath the AP1, 2 and AP3 pads.

Carlow Castle Au-Cu-Co Project

Results from the recent drilling campaign have returned outstanding results from the Carlow project areas.

East Zone

High-grade East Zone intercepts occur at depth and continue to define the mineralised shoots down-dip and outside the 2021 optimised pit shell.

These include:

- **20m @ 2.06g/t Au, 0.40% Cu, 0.254% Co, from 258m - ARC359**
- **3m @ 21.91g/t Au, 0.80% Cu, 0.01% Co, from 246m - ARC355**
- **6m @ 4.61g/t Au, 0.44% Cu, 0.02% Co, from 294m - ARC356**
- **1m @ 25.10g/t Au, 0.43% Cu, 0.01% Co, from 245.00 m - ARC358**

West Zone

Very high-grade West Zone shoots occur at shallow depths and appear to open in multiple directions both down-dip from near surface and also laterally.

These include:

- **13m @ 5.86g/t Au, 0.21% Cu, 0.137% Co from 58m - ARC317**
- **3m @ 11.39g/t Au, 6.82% Cu, 0.06% Co from 108m – ARC318**
- **3m @ 4.22g/t Au, 1.18% Cu, 0.24% Co from 127m - ARC327**
- **5m @ 2.90g/t Au, 0.62% Cu, 0.55% Co from 79m - ARC332**

Crosscut Zone

Step-out exploration drilling at the Crosscut Zone encountered a high tenor of copper mineralisation, which suggests Crosscut Zone is as much a high-grade copper deposit as it is a gold deposit.

Exceptional results from step-out exploration drilling at Crosscut Zone - that is outside any previous resource shell - has been intersected in the recent drill programme.

Currently only half of the Crosscut Zone trend (~230m) has been tested, with an additional ~225m of strike length to the South yet to be drilled. A potential parallel zone to the East is also yet to be tested. Both will be drilled as soon as possible in Q1 2022.

Twelve RC holes were targeted to test the system near surface and at depth, with the better intersections being:

- **22m @ 2.23g/t Au, 1.39% Cu, 0.457% Co from 247m - ARC344**
- **7m @ 5.23g/t Au, 0.74% Cu, 0.54% Co from 286m – ARC344**
- **13m @ 5.95g/t Au, 5.00% Cu, 0.689% Co from 42m - ARC 338**
- **10m @ 1.6g/t Au, 2.11% Cu, 0.34% Co from 16m - ARC338**
- **4m @ 2.59g/t Au, 0.95% Cu, 0.02% Co from 80m - ARC338**
- **7m @ 1.90g/t Au, 2.35% Cu, 0.009% Co from 126m - ARC342**
- **2m @ 19.36g/t Au, 1.58% Cu, 0.05% Co from 243m - ARC342**

Chapman Prospect

Chapman Prospect located ~ 1km Southeast of Carlow Project and ~250m from the historic Good Luck workings thought to be a structural repeat of the Carlow host-sequence.

Two wide-spaced RC holes, GLC007 and GLC008 targeting VTEM anomalies were drilled at the Chapman Prospect to the Southeast of Good Luck.

Hole GLC007 was successful and intersected:

- **10m @ 3.40% Cu, 1.75g/t Au and 24.65g/t Ag from 116m, including:**
    - **5m @ 6.23% Cu, 3.01g/t Au, 45.32g/t Ag, from 117m**
- **3m @ 1.73% Cu, 1.04g/t Au, 12.67g/t Ag from 138m**

Follow-up Ultrafine soil sampling have defined regional structures responsible for hosting mineralisation and appears coincident with a regional magnetic trend.

DHEM survey completed recently with modelling results pending and follow-up drilling planned for early in 2022.

SUMMARY OF 2021 TARGETS AT PATERSON CENTRAL

GDRCD007 was drilled to the ENE from Pad AP3 to test the eastern edge of a modelled gravity ridge that extends SSE the Newcrest/Greatland ZIPA target as shown in Figure 1. It is possible this hole grazed a target zone, so drilling the middle of the gravity ridge from AP3 and AP2 will be a priority.

Hole GDRCD008, drilled at pad AP4, was lost in Permian cover (snapped rods) at ~300m. It will be redrilled as soon as possible. This target is an extension of a modelled gravity ridge extending down to the Newcrest/Greatland Havieron North target recently reported to be drilled to over 1,200m downhole.

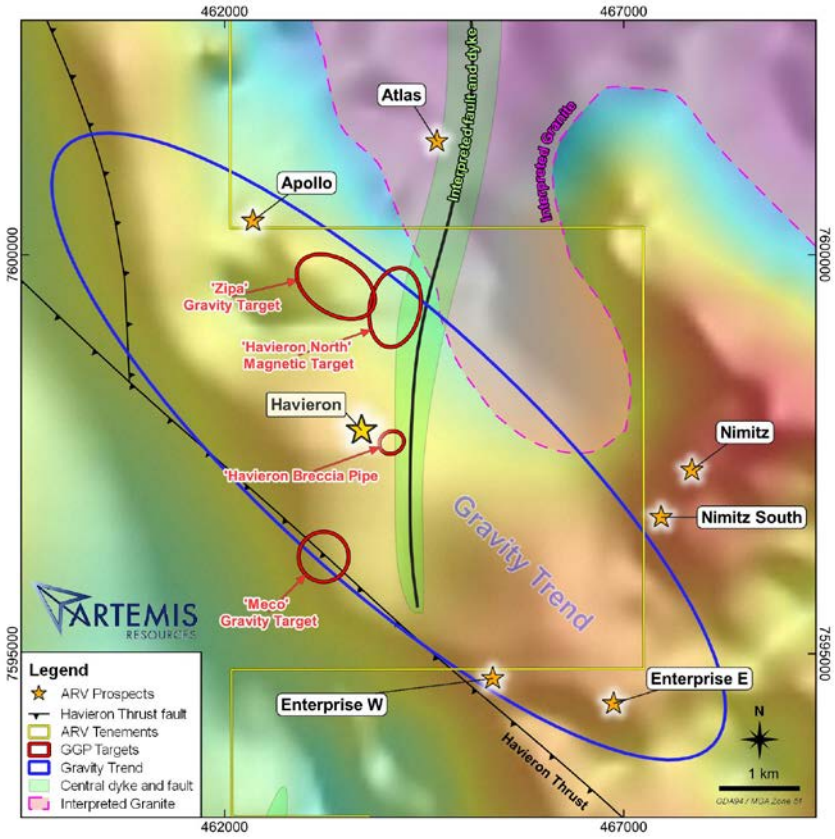

Figure 1: Central and Southern Artemis priority targets (yellow stars) over gravity Image and interpreted geology also highlighting NCM/GGP JV published regional targets (red).

Importantly, assays are required to determine that gold is present in these drill cores. Encouragingly the presence of altered diorite and alteration mineral assemblage and high-sulphide content of selected core zones encountered in GDRCD007 bear strong similarities to published examples of some vein-hosted mineralisation sub-types at the nearby multi-million ounce Havieron Mine Development.*

Hole GDRCDD004 drilled from the AT1 ENE across the N-S Havieron Fault/Dyke. Samples from unusual “green granite” alteration zones encountered have already been sent for assay. The AT1 Pad will be utilised again in Q1 2022 (Figure 2).

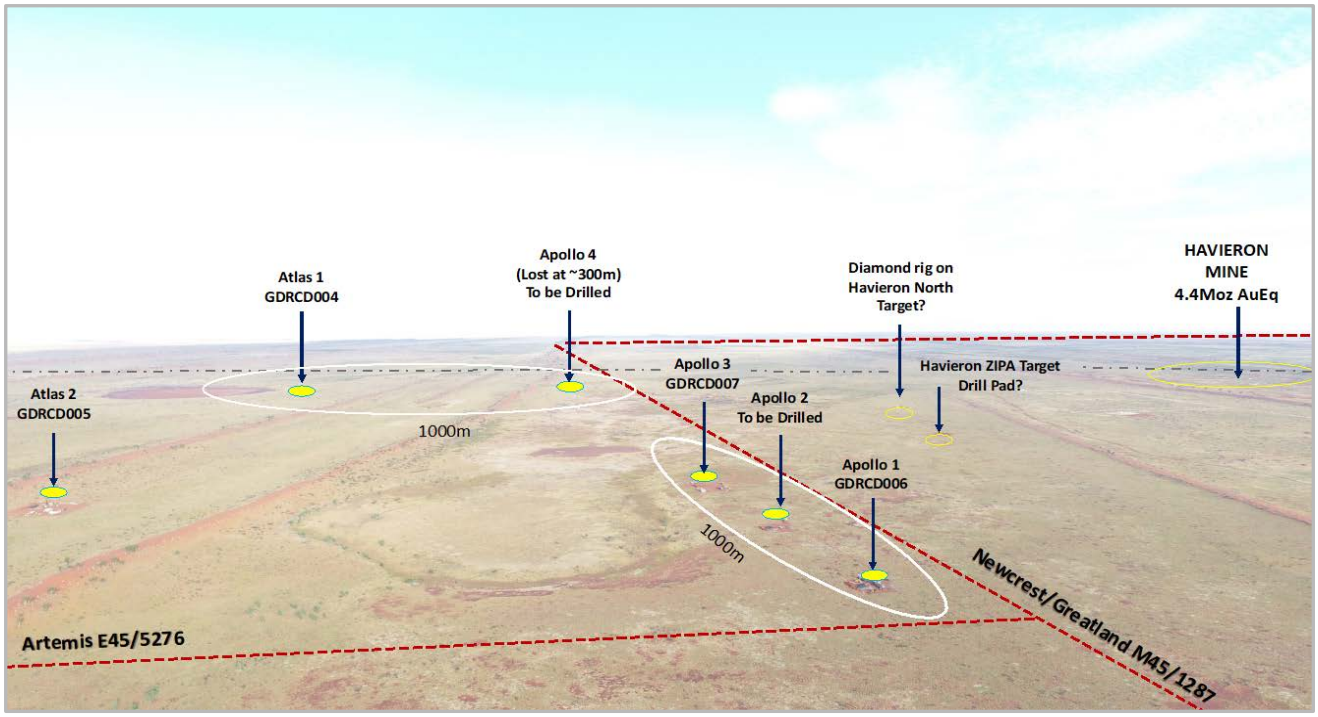

Figure 2: Drone Photo Schematic looking East – The Apollo and Atlas targets relative to Havieron and surrounding ZIPA and Havieron North targets drilled by the Newcrest/Greatland JV recently (all assays pending). Atlas and Apollo target drill footprints in yellow/white. Licence boundaries (dashed red) and interpreted major N-S fault (dashed grey). Havieron (blue).

All core has now arrived at the Radio Hill core handling facility to be cut and logged prior to samples being dispatched for assay . Selected core intervals will be sent for priority assay.

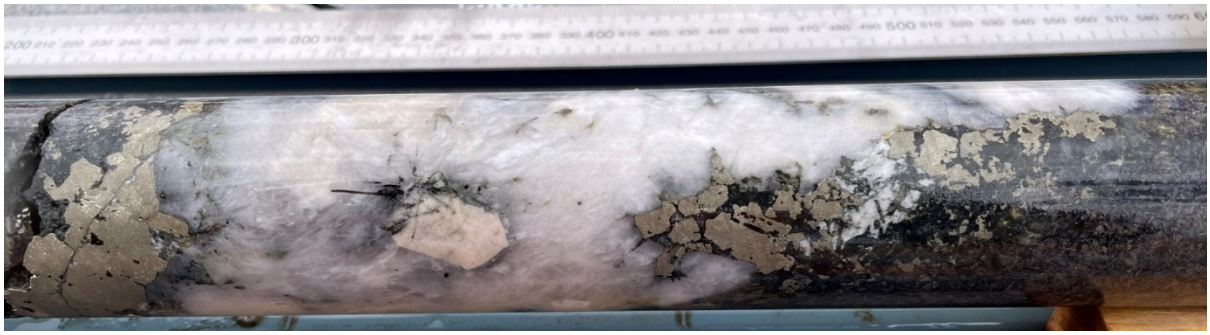

Figure 3: GDRCD007 - 547m, example of a large Quartz Calcite vein in altered Diorite with semi-massive sulphides Pyrite +/- Chalcopyrite as well as Chlorite Actinolite infill and alteration halo.

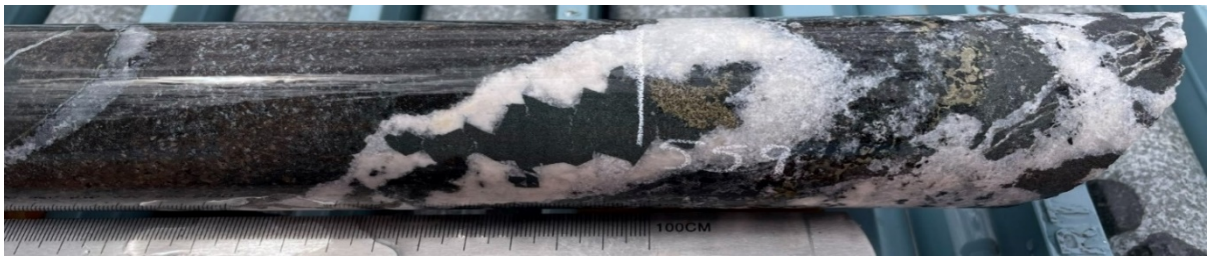

Figure 4: GDRCD007 - 559m, example of a Quartz Calcite vein in altered Diorite with Pyrite +/- Chalcopyrite, Chlorite "Jigsaw" infill.

CARLOW CASTLE PROJECT

With the drilling completed in last quarter, assays results are now being processed. Several results have been received, with outstanding results shown in Table 2. These results cover the Carlow Castle Project, along with Good luck (now renamed as Chapman) and Little Fortune (now renamed as Thorpe). These project areas are located in Figure 5.

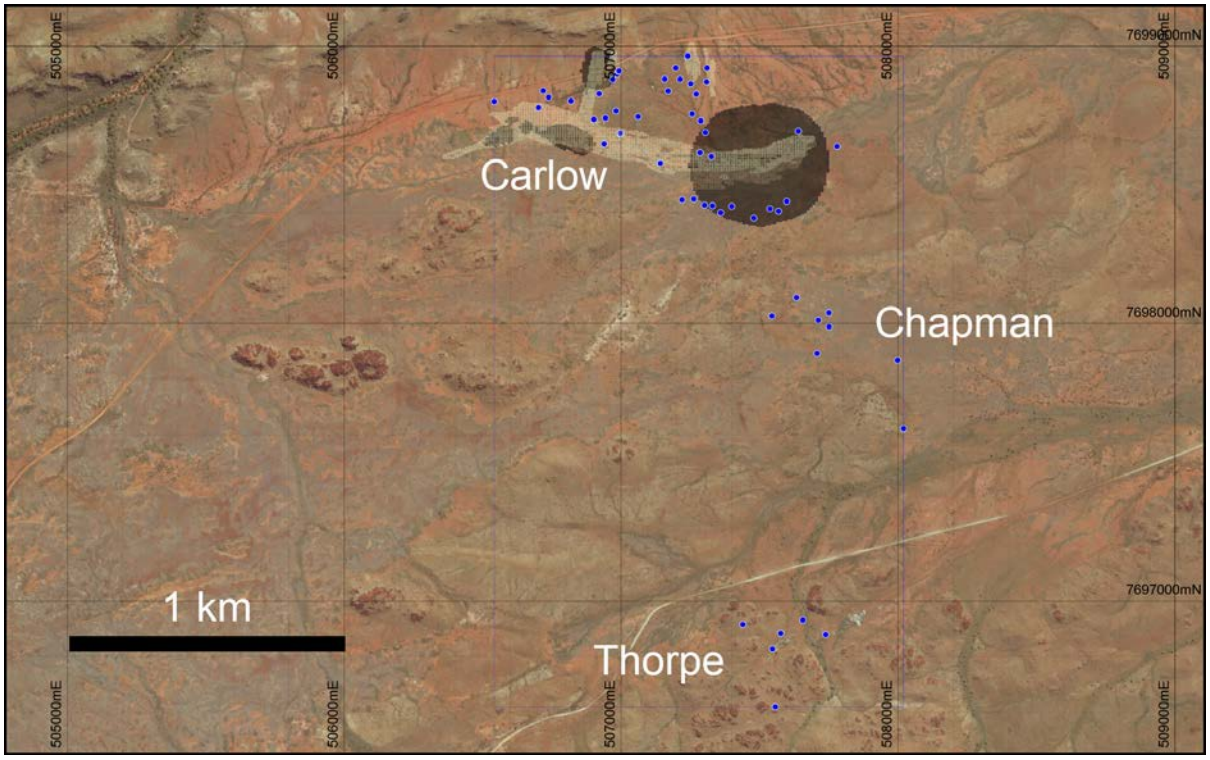

Figure 5: Location of the different project areas and drill hole collars.

Table 1: Drill statistics for December Quarterly

Location	*No of Holes*	*RC (m)*	*Diamond (m)*	*No of Samples*	*No Samples Submitted*	*No Samples Received*	*No of Samples Outstanding*
Carlow	47	10,878	0	9,259	9,259	8,527	1,000
Chapman	8	1,836	0	1,966	1,966	1,966	-
Thorpe	7	2,011	0	2,243	2,243	2,243	5
						12,463	**1,005**

Drilling at the Carlow Castle main zone intersected significant sulphide zones at interpreted pierce point target zones, which is an encouraging result with respect to the interpretation of Carlow Castle.

West Zone

These recent results have shown that the potential of the west zone lies in depth extensions while the discovery of lateral high-grade shoots to the north of the main west zone will widen the mineralised area significantly.

The interpretation of the Carlow Castle deposit with respect to high grade shallow plunging shoots in the west zone, enabled Artemis to plan drill targets with accuracy, with the majority of the targets intersecting mineralisation returning excellent results.

Figure 6 shows the location of the drill collars from the recent drilling campaign and location of the West Zone, with section lines.

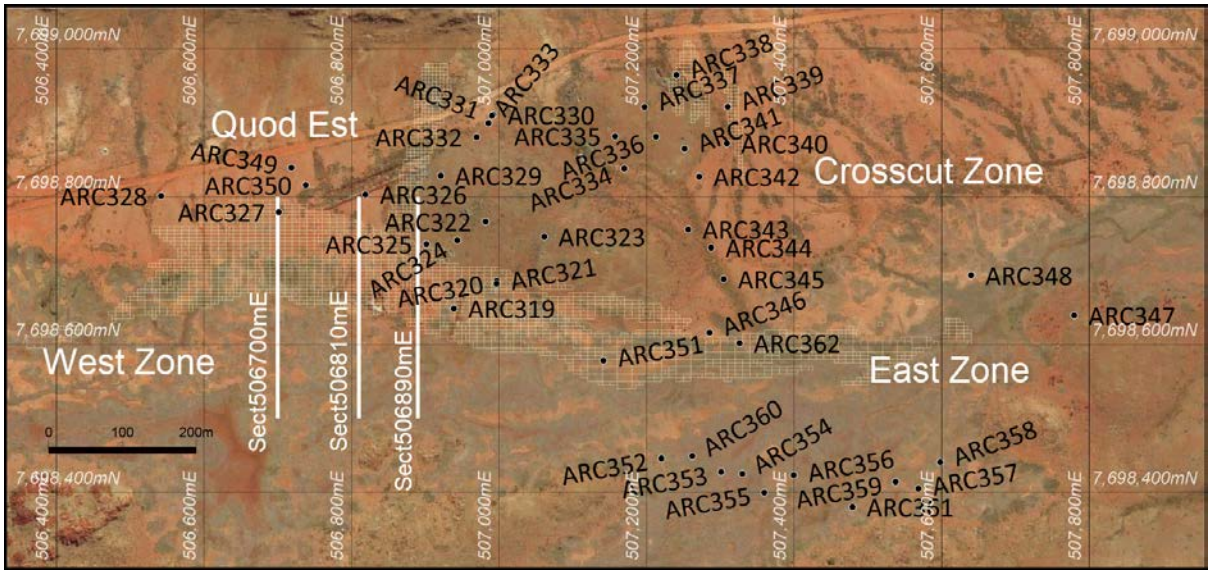

Figure 6:Location of drill collars for the recent drilling campaign of 2021. The various Zones are shown along with the shaded 2021 Mineral Resource Block Model.

Section 506700 (Figure 7) shows ARC316 intersecting significant zones of mineralisation outside the pit outline.

Other holes such as ARC326, (Section 506810mE, Figure 8) intersected zones that show high-grade Cu values, including 2m @ 6.79% Cu, within the 4m @ 1.18g/t Au result. These results are highlighting a new mineralised trend that is developing to the north of the West Zone and will require additional drilling to define the new area.

Most of these results extend existing mineralised trends downward in the West Zone, such as the results for ARC 318 and ARC 325, (Section 506890mE, Figure 9), which extends mineralisation down dip by approximately 80 metres.

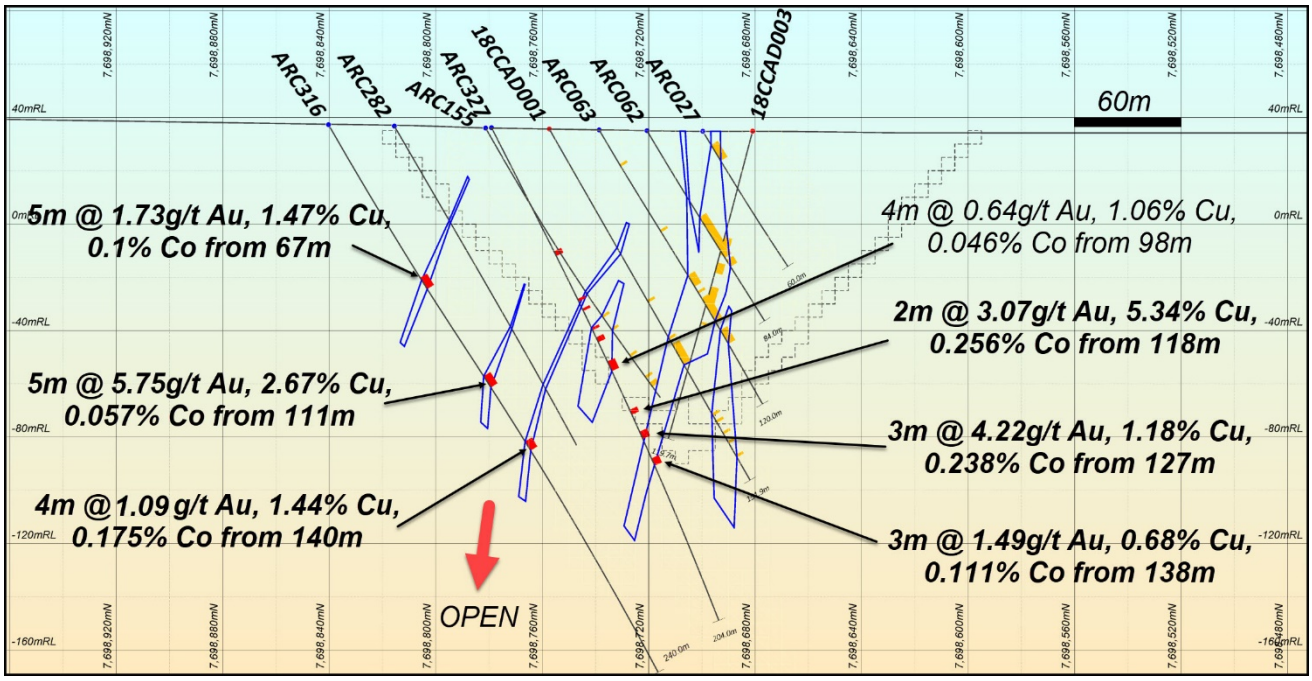

Figure 7: Section 506700mE looking east showing the series of high-grade shoots to the north of the 2021 pit outline. These remain open down dip with a shallow plunge to the east. Several high grade intersections occur down dip in the main west zone shoot, with mineralisation also displaying a shallow easterly plunge.

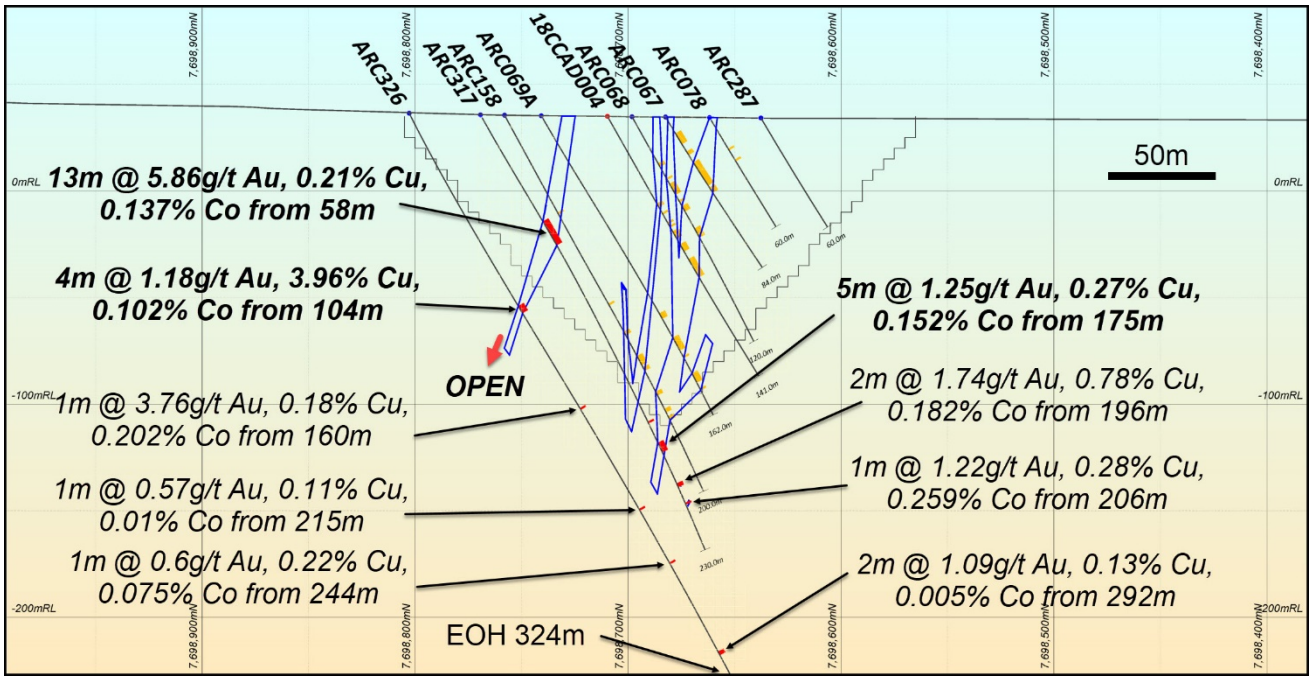

Figure 8: Section 506810mE looking east the high-grade shoot extending to the north outside the pit outline. This remains open to the north and plunging the east. Extension to the main zone occurs down dip, with mineralisation also plunging to the east.

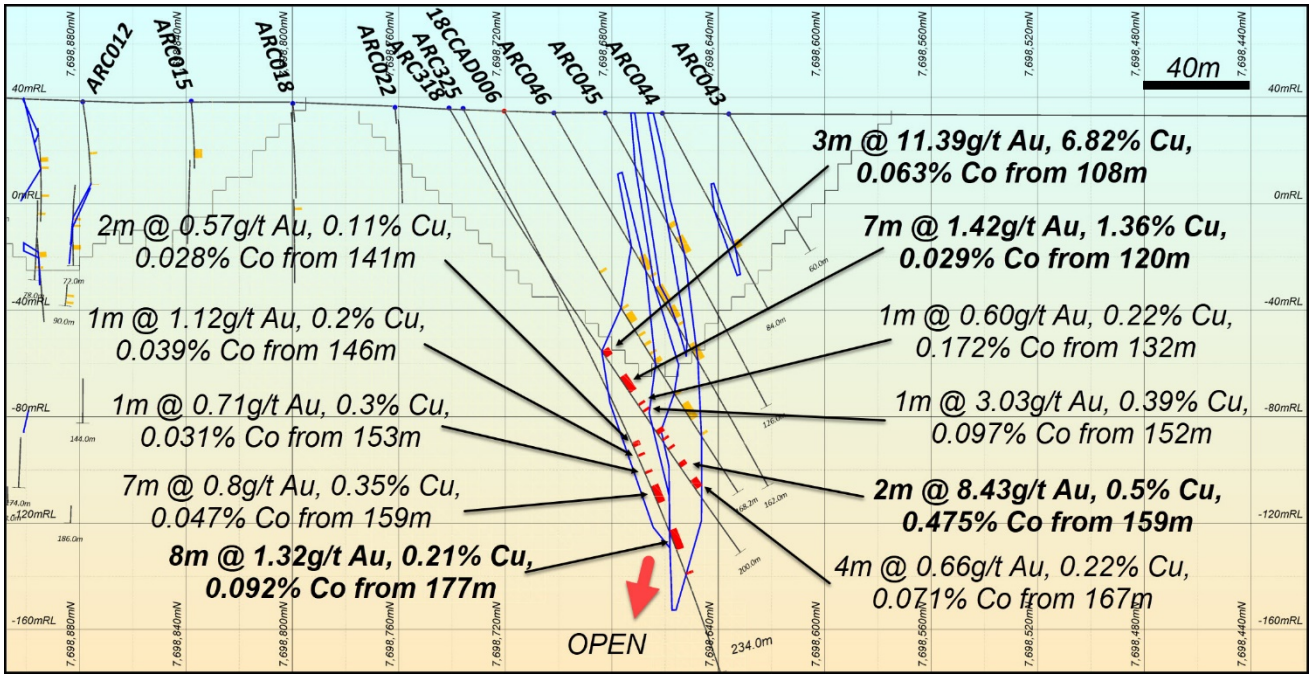

Figure 9: Section 506890mE looking east showing several high grade shoot of the main west zone extending below the pit. The lower shoot of 8 metres width maybe the development of another high grade shoot with an easterly plunge. This is one of the deepest and widest untested intervals in the western zone.

Figure 10 shows the development of the northern shoots, which are sub-parallel to the West Zone. These are high grade Au-Cu occurrences with silicified breccias, similar to those in the main West Zone and the same trend that continues to the east.

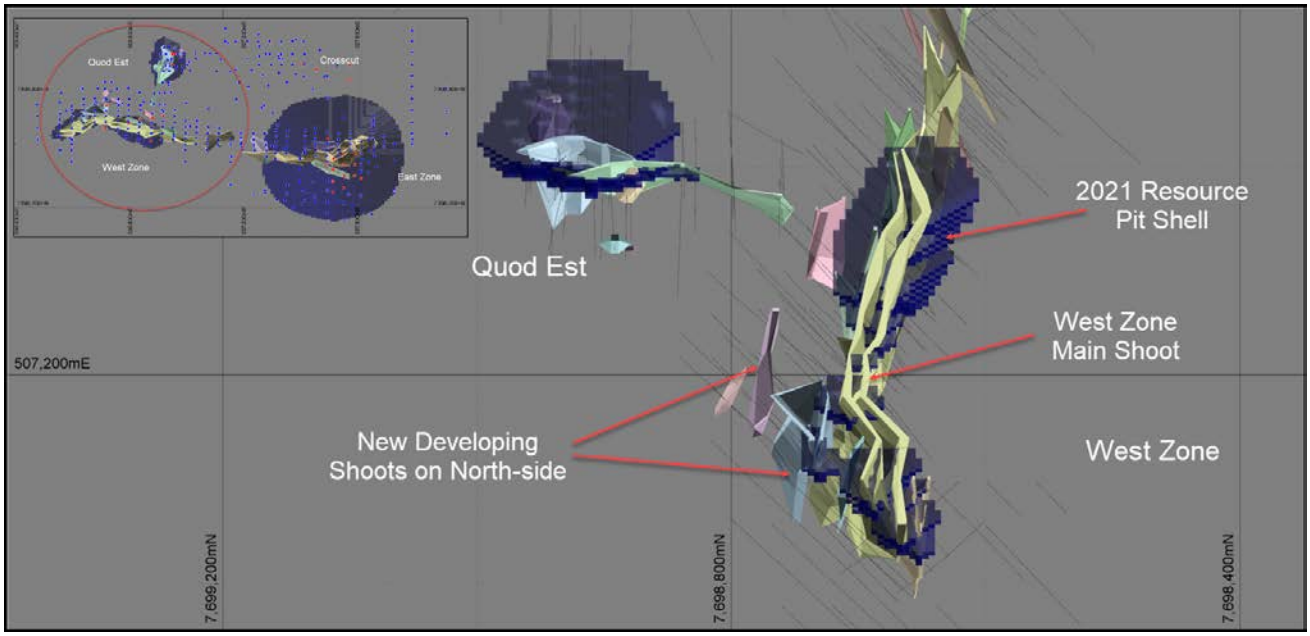

Figure 10: Slight oblique view of the main West Zone shoot looking east, displaying its typical vein splay shown in light yellow. To the north (right) are new shoot developments that run parallel to the main West Zone veins. Further drilling is required to extend these systems along strike and down dip. Inset plan map shows the location of the West Zone. Grid scale is approximately 600m.

The high-grade shoot intersected in hole ARC317 is the continuation of the shoot as defined in Hole ARC317, which is located on Section 506820mE. These shoots tend to pinch and swell along strike, so additional close spaced holes will need to be drilled to better define the mineralised trend.

In addition to the high-grade shoots and breccias of the Main Zone, these shoots are encompassed by a low-grade Cu-Au halo which is a result of fracturing of the host rock during the high-grade shoot development. Grades of this halo are typically >0.25g/t Au and >0.5% Cu and are considerably wider than the shoots.

Eastern Zone

These recent results have shown that the potential of the eastern zone lies in depth extensions while further discoveries of offset high-grade shoots to the south of the main East Zone will widen the mineralised area at depth.

Figure 11 shows the location of the collars for the programme, along with sections lines for the cross-sections presented in this announcement.

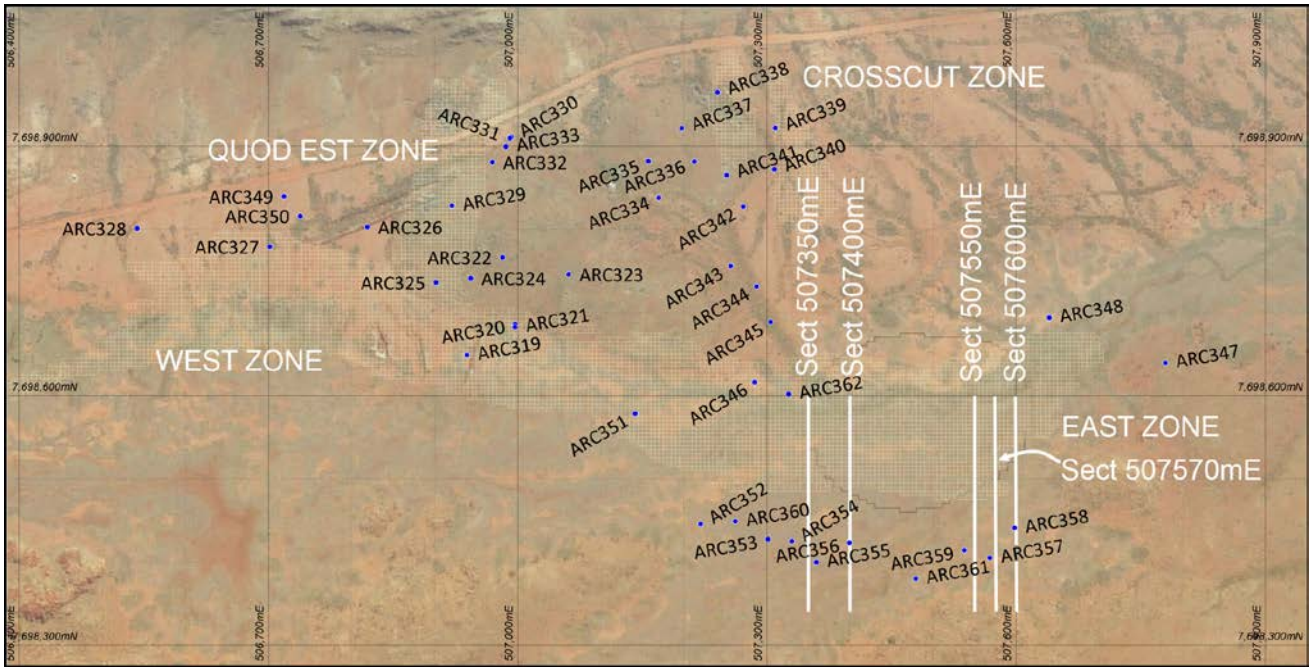

Figure 11: Section lines and collar locations of holes for the East Zone as referenced in this document. Refer to section lines for diagrams.

Reinterpretation of the Carlow Castle deposit suggests that high-grade steeply-plunging shoots occur in the East Zone, which in turn potentially identifies the East Zone as the feeder to the Carlow system. This interpretation has enabled Artemis to plan drill targets with accuracy, with the majority of the targets intersecting mineralisation returning excellent results. Most of these results extend existing mineralised trends downward in the East Zone, such as the results for ARC355 Section 507360mE (Figure 12). These results extend the current mineralised envelops 80 metres below the 2021 optimised pit outline.

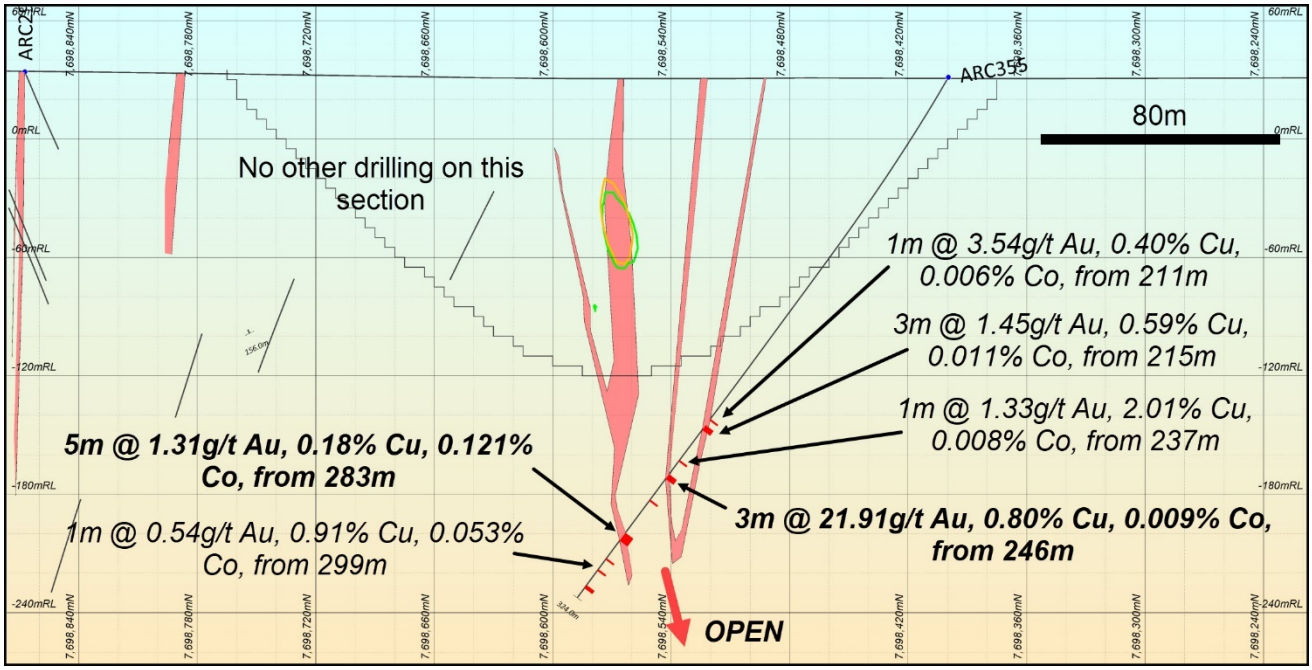

Figure 12: Hole ARC355 Section 507360 showing a series of mineralised intervals down along the drill trace, well below the 2021 optimised pit outline. This remains open at depth. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

Other holes, such as ARC356, (Section 507400mE; Figure 13) intersected another zone of high-grade of 6m @ 4.61g/t Au, 0.44% Cu, 0.02% Co from 294m that effectively extends the current mineralised envelope 60 metres below the 2021 optimisation pit.

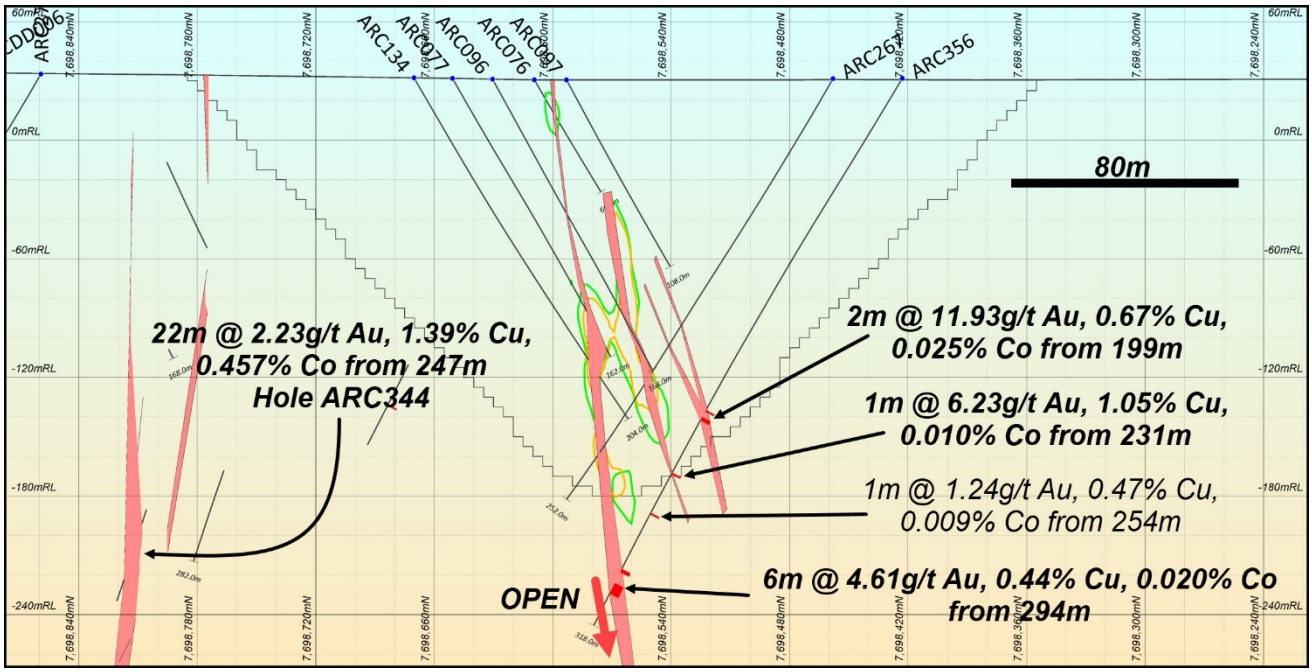

Figure 13: Hole ARC356 Section 507400mE showing significant intersections well below the 2021 optimised pit outline, with mineralisation open at depth. This section of the East Zone is near the Crosscut Zone, as shown by the significant intersection in hole ARC344. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

A thick interval of 20m @ 2.06g/t Au, 0.40% Cu, 0.254% Co from 258m is particularly interesting, not just for the Au and Cu, but significant Co values as well (Figure 14).

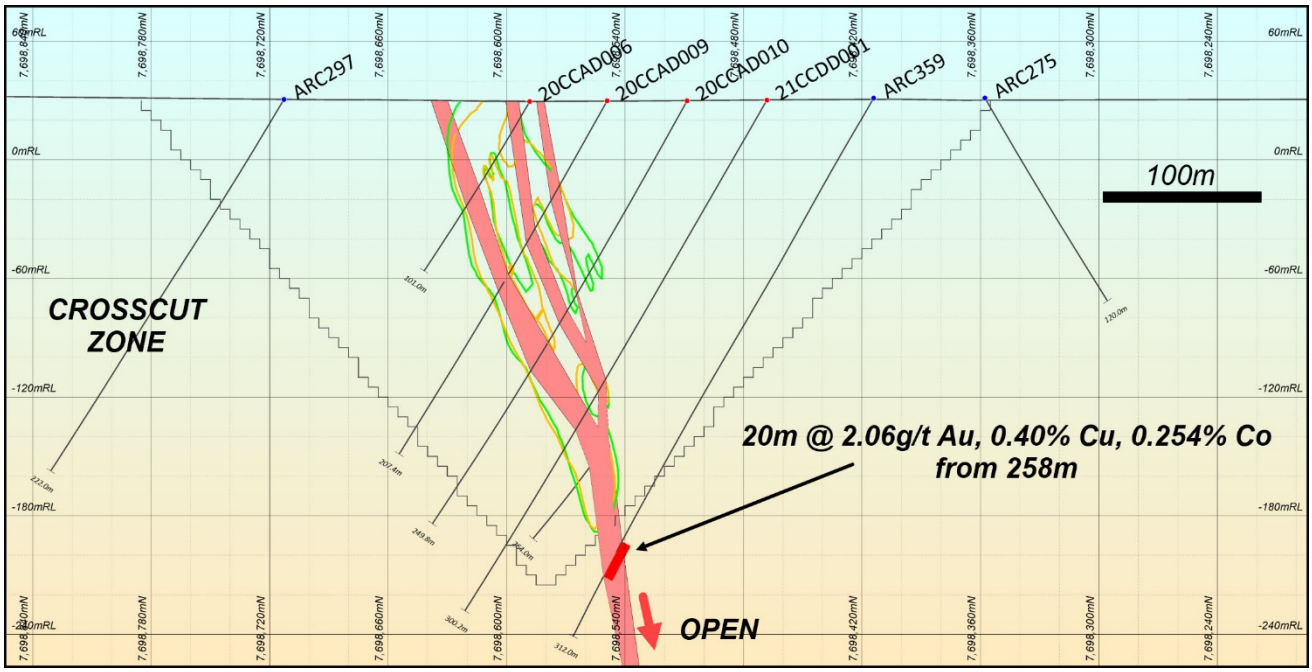

Figure 14: Hole ARC359 Section 507540mE highlighting the thick mineralised intersection outside of the 2021 optimised pit outline. This mineralised trend remains open down dip. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

Continuation of the mineralised trend can be seen in Figures 15 and 16, with significant values extending below the 2021 optimised pit outline. These mineralised trends remain open at depth.

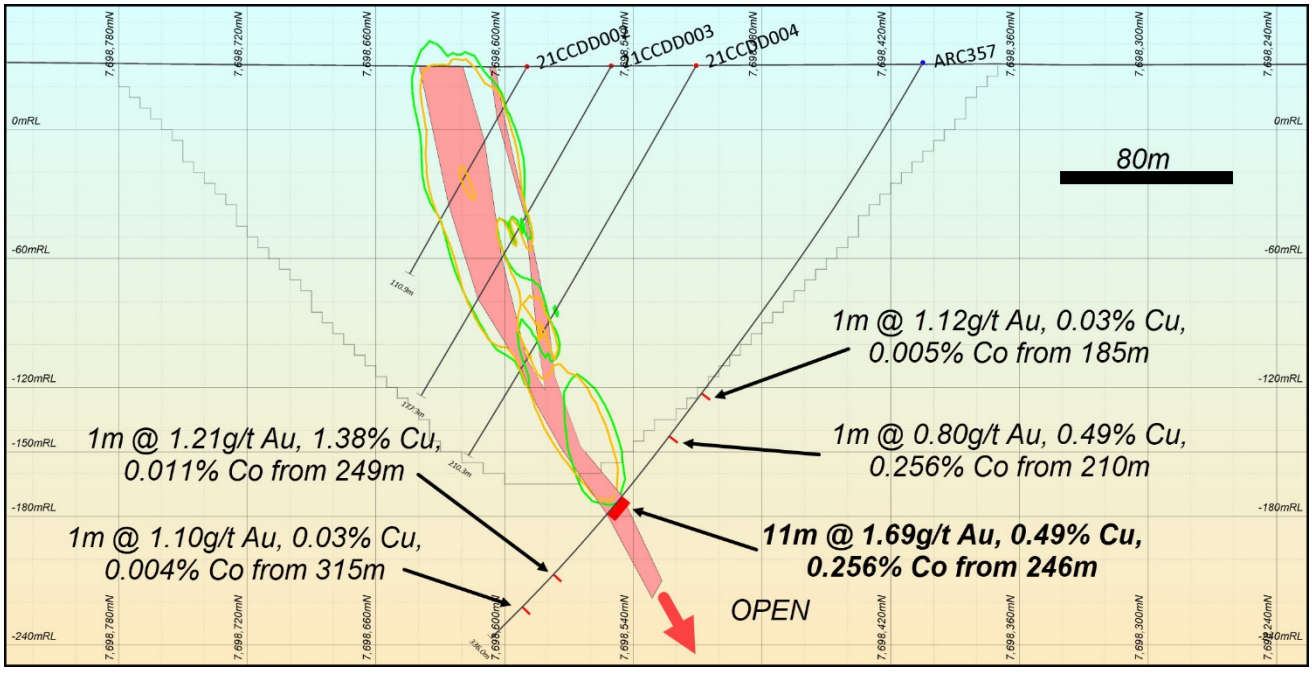

Figure 15: Hole ARC357 Section 507570mE showing the wide interval of mineralisation below the 2021 optimised pit. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

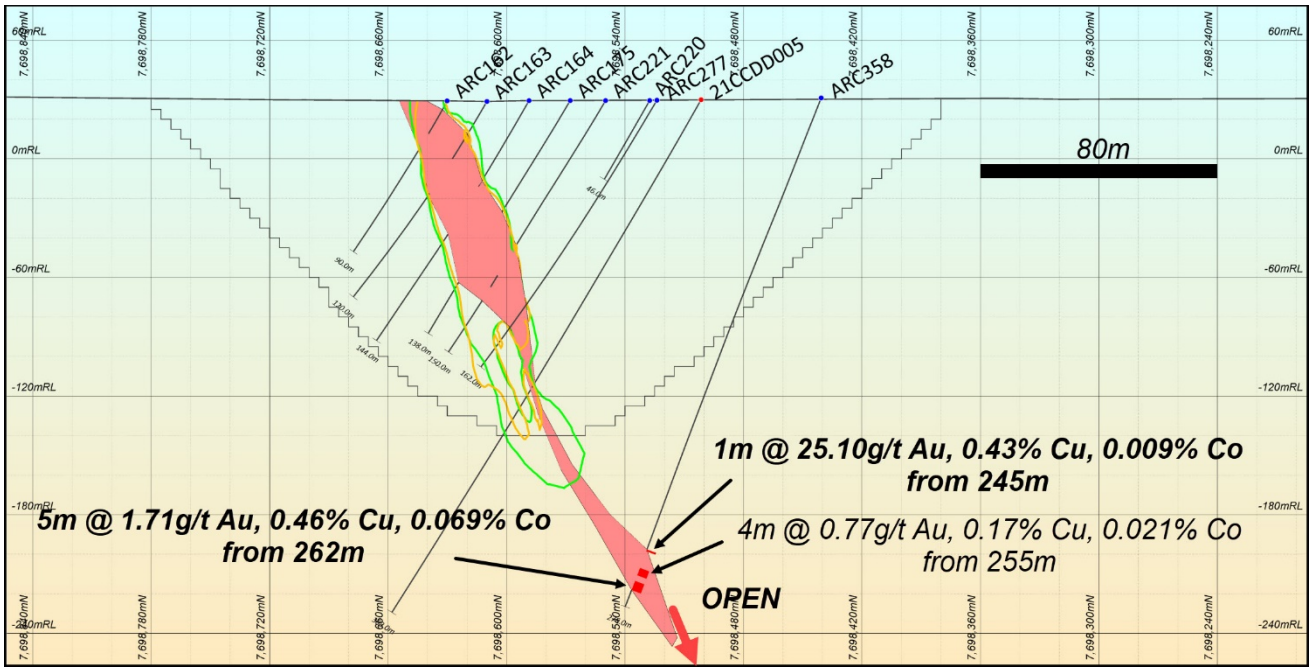

Figure 16: Hole ARC358 Section 507600mE showing the continuation of the mineralisation at depth and well below the 2021 optimised pit outline. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

The new interpretation along with the drilling traces can be seen in Figure 17. The recent programne has added significant geological and analytical information that can be used in the next phase of drilling.

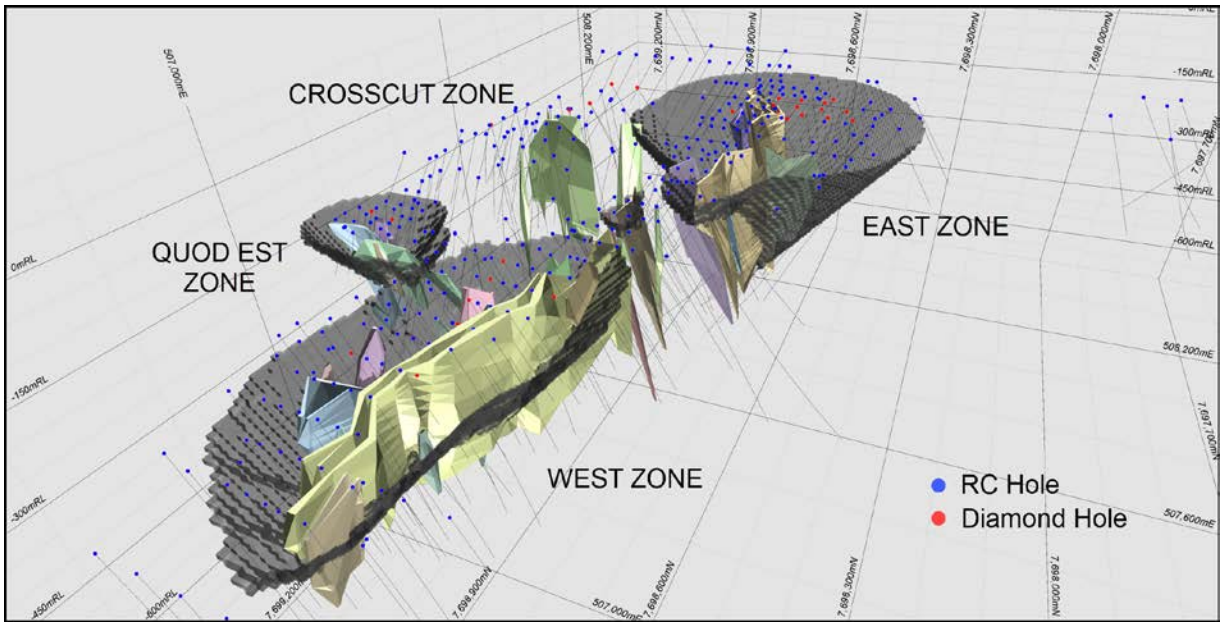

Figure 17: Oblique view of the Carlow System looking northeast, displaying its typical vein splay. New shoot developments occur on the western side of the East Zone pit. Further drilling is required to extend these systems along strike and down dip. Grid scale is approximately 300m.

Mineralisation on the East Zone is enveloped by a low-grade Cu-Au halo which is likely a result of fracturing of the host rock during high-grade shoot development. Grades of this halo are typically >0.25g/t Au and >0.25% Cu but seem to be more confined than that of the West Zone. These can be seen in the sections above.

Crosscut Zone

A total of 12 holes were drilled into the Crosscut Zone, along a designed local grid on 40 x 40m spacing. These hole locations are shown in Figure 18.

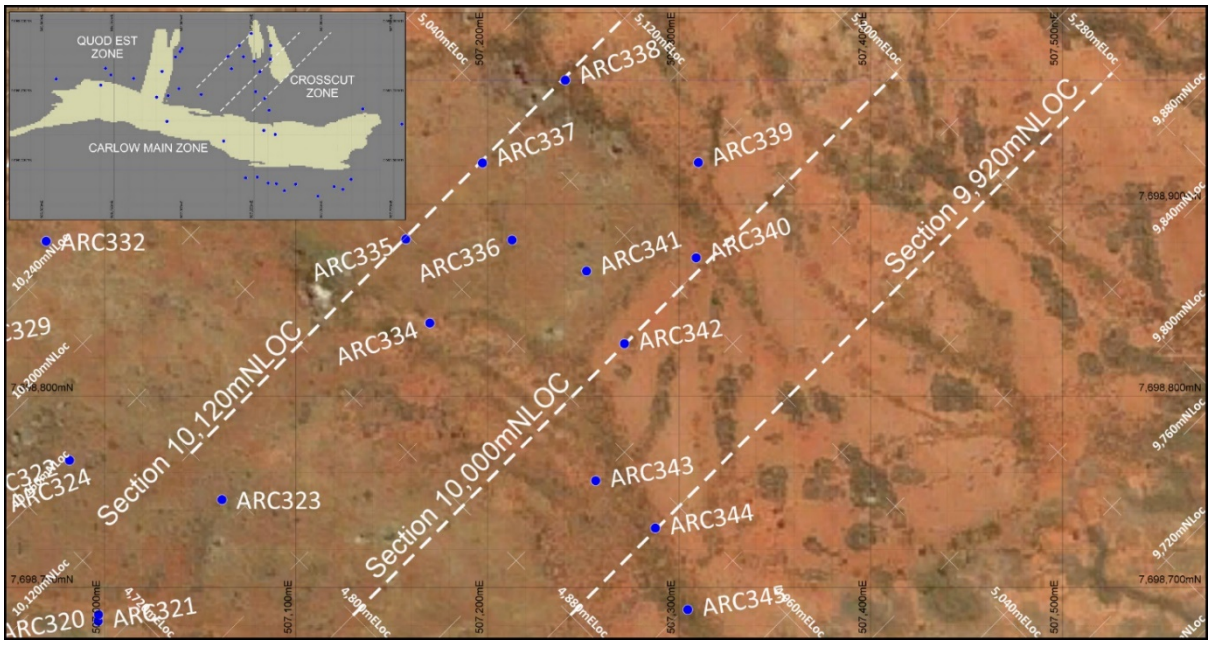

Figure 18: Location of drill collars for the Crosscut Zone and location of sections along a local grid.

Drilling in the Crosscut Zone had tested targets based on recent exploration structural interpretation and coincident geophysical information in the form of Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM). This is illustrated in Figure 19.

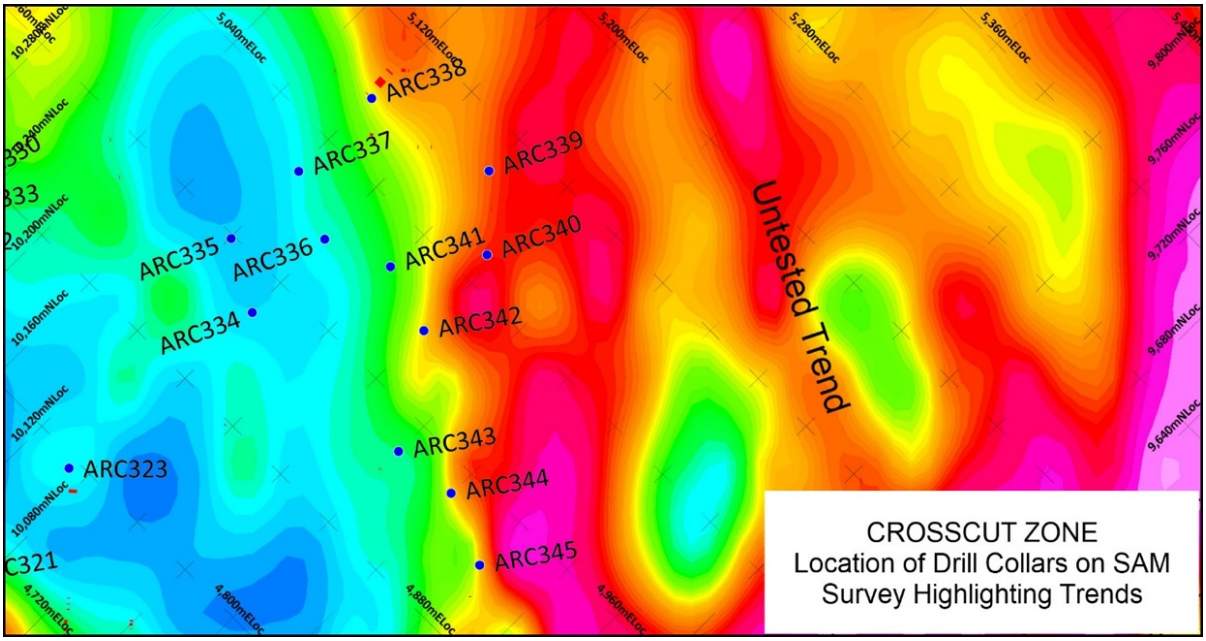

Figure 19: Crosscut Zone SAM survey and location of the drill collars that tested the eastern trend. Note the potential for repeated structures to the east.

It is important to note that although an interpretation has been completed, additional drilling will be required to properly assess the structures and mineralisation styles that occur at Crosscut. The structures can change orientation downdip.

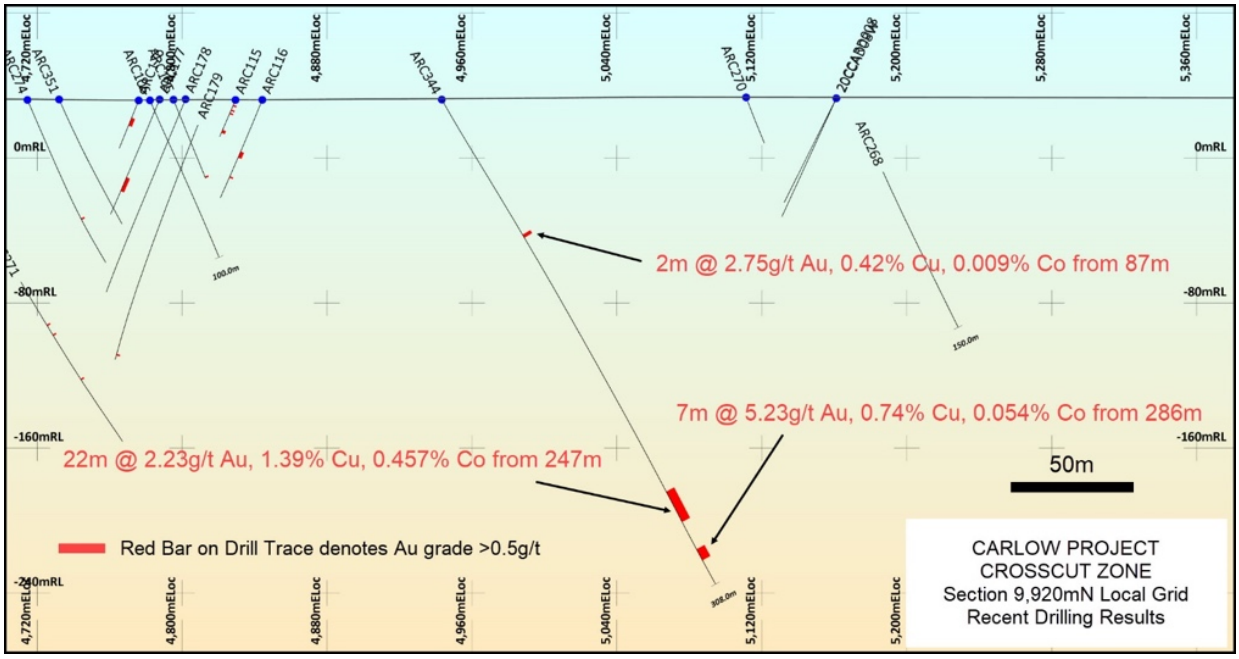

Figure 20: Section 9920mN Local Grid showing drill traces of recent drilling and significant results. Refer to Figure 18 for section line locations.

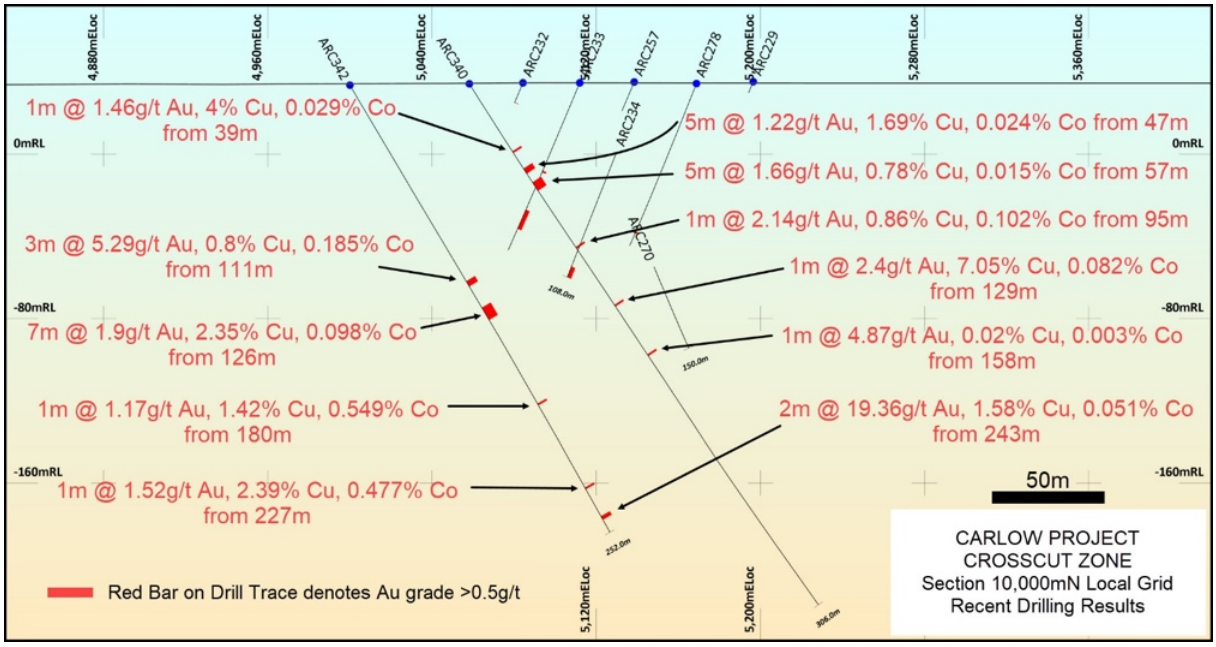

Figure 21: Section 10000mN Local Grid showing drill traces of recent drilling and significant results. Refer to Figure 18 for section line locations.

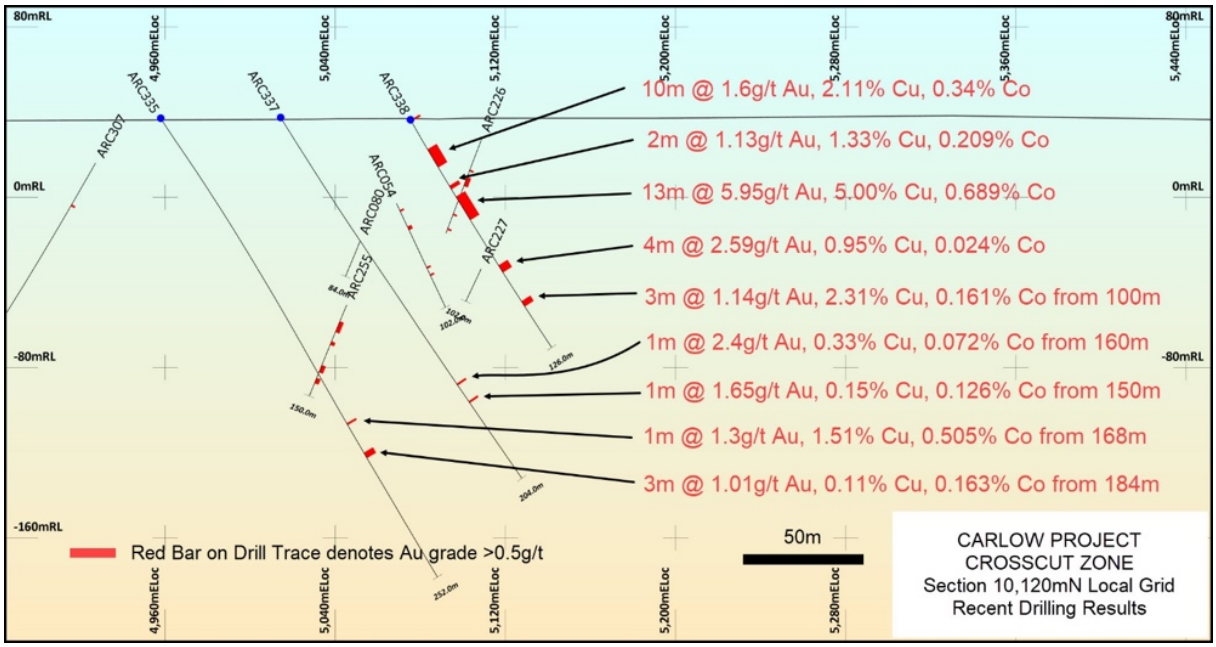

Figure 22: Section 10120mN Local Grid showing drill traces of recent drilling and significant results. Refer to Figure 18 for section line locations.

Quod Est

Mineralisation at the Quod Est zone shows the continuation of grade plunging steeply to the south controlled by the basalt/gabbro contact.

Results to date from the West Zone and Quod Est are encouraging and additional drilling will be planned in 2022 to support an increase to the current resource and add significant gold ounces along with copper and cobalt metal to the Carlow Castle Project.

Significant intersections are shown in Figure 23.

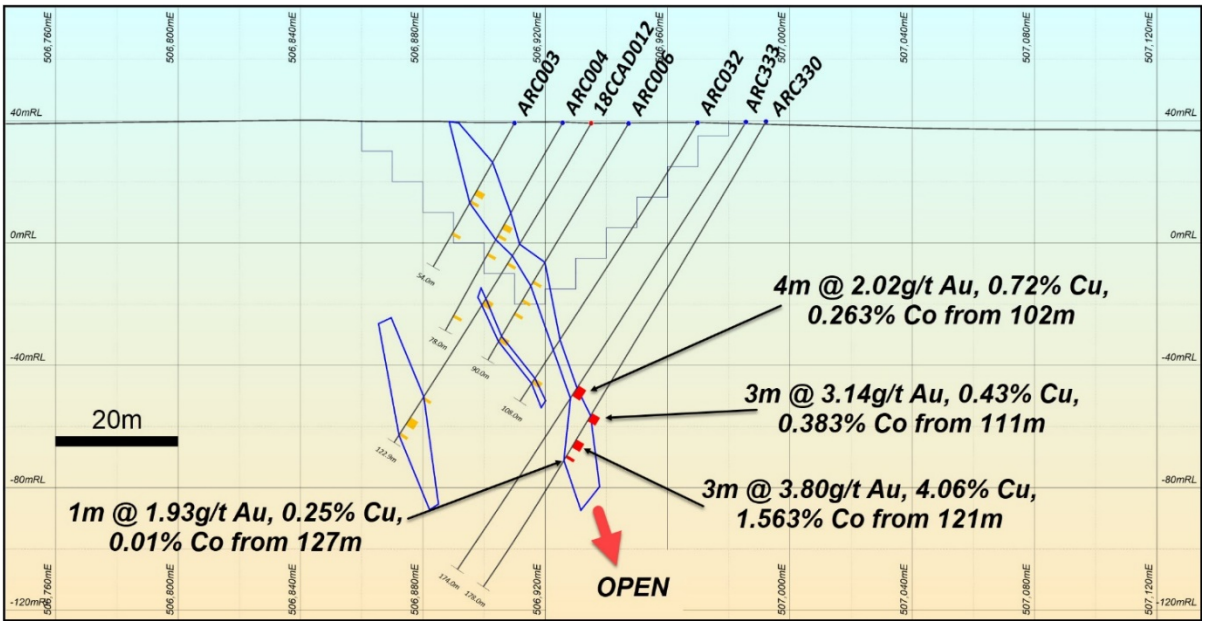

Figure 23: Section 7698900mN looking north along the Quod Est zone. Extension of mineralisation is strong downdip with a plunge to the south.

Table 2: Drilling assay results for the Carlow Zones showing significant drill intercept intervals based on 1m assay samples, intersections defined by zones of anomalous Au, Cu and Co. Intersections based on 0.5g/t Au cut-off.

HoleID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ARC316		67	72	**5**	**1.73**	**1.47**	**0.1**
ARC316	*Including*	*71*	*72*	*1*	***3.15***	***2.7***	***0.126***
ARC316		111	116	**5**	**5.75**	**2.67**	0.057
ARC316	*Including*	*112*	*114*	*2*	***11.48***	***5.07***	*0.067*
ARC316		140	144	4	**1.09**	**1.44**	**0.175**
ARC317		58	71	**13**	**5.86**	0.21	**0.137**
ARC317	*Including*	*59*	*63*	*4*	***10.41***	*0.28*	***0.228***
ARC317	*Including*	*64*	*66*	*2*	***5.45***	*0.37*	***0.163***
ARC317	*Including*	*67*	*70*	*3*	***6.02***	*0.2*	*0.082*
ARC317		175	180	**5**	**1.25**	0.27	**0.152**
ARC317	*Including*	*177*	*178*	*1*	***3.75***	*0.4*	***0.113***
ARC317		196	198	2	1.74	**0.78**	**0.182**
ARC317		206	207	1	1.22	0.28	**0.259**
ARC318		108	111	3	**11.39**	**6.82**	0.063
ARC318	*Including*	*108*	*110*	*2*	***16.4***	***9.72***	*0.09*
ARC318		120	121	1	1.04	0.28	0.011
ARC318		124	127	3	**2.71**	**2.83**	0.058
ARC318	*Including*	*125*	*126*	*1*	***6.95***	***4.74***	*0.054*
ARC318		132	133	1	0.6	0.22	**0.172**
ARC318		135	136	1	0.88	0.24	0.064
ARC318		144	146	2	0.85	0.21	0.007

HoleID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ARC318		152	153	1	**3.03**	0.39	0.097
ARC318		159	161	2	**8.43**	**0.5**	**0.475**
ARC318		167	171	4	0.66	0.22	0.071
ARC319		30	31	1	**2.08**	**0.72**	0.024
ARC319		41	42	1	0.67	**0.58**	0.043
ARC319		44	45	1	1.01	0.32	0.066
ARC320		46	48	2	0.69	0.25	0.011
ARC320		76	78	2	0.71	0.27	0.009
ARC320		111	112	1	1.02	**0.87**	0.016
ARC320		119	120	1	**9.23**	**0.85**	0.026
ARC320		122	123	1	0.88	0.19	0.007
ARC320		125	126	1	0.75	0.17	0.022
ARC320		128	129	1	0.63	**0.83**	0.025
ARC320		130	132	2	1.06	0.32	0.067
ARC320		133	135	2	1.07	0.17	**0.103**
ARC320		235	236	1	**2.74**	0.01	0.004
ARC321		31	32	1	0.86	0.06	0.013
ARC321		50	51	1	1.13	0.18	0.005
ARC321		105	106	1	0.67	0.22	0.027
ARC321		173	174	1	0.97	**1.06**	0.005
ARC322		131	132	1	0.83	0.43	0.047
ARC322		135	136	1	1.12	0.38	**0.288**
ARC322		149	151	2	1.43	**1.08**	**0.221**
ARC322		186	187	1	0.75	0.14	**0.111**
ARC322		221	222	1	0.91	**0.53**	0.012
ARC322		269	270	1	0.89	0.17	0.02
ARC322		275	276	1	0.88	0.1	**0.124**
ARC323		24	28	4	**1.03**	0.29	**0.204**
ARC323		199	200	1	0.87	0.16	0.058
ARC323		250	251	1	0.97	0.08	0.016
ARC323		260	261	1	**3.47**	0.14	0.021
ARC323		266	268	2	1.97	0.21	0.021
ARC323		270	271	1	0.92	0.11	**0.212**
ARC324		112	113	1	1.9	0.08	0.032
ARC324		151	152	1	1.24	**1.4**	0.061
ARC324		159	161	2	1.79	0.47	0.055
ARC324		162	163	1	0.67	**0.56**	**0.146**
ARC324		180	181	1	**2.5**	0.47	**0.113**
ARC324		188	192	4	**1.12**	0.11	0.062
ARC325		141	143	2	0.57	0.11	0.028
ARC325		146	147	1	1.12	0.2	0.039
ARC325		153	154	1	0.71	0.3	0.031
ARC325		159	166	**7**	0.8	0.35	0.047
ARC325		177	185	**8**	**1.32**	0.21	0.092
ARC325	*Including*	*181*	*182*	*1*	***4.7***	***0.69***	***0.355***
ARC326		104	108	4	**1.18**	**3.96**	**0.102**
ARC326		160	161	1	**3.76**	0.18	**0.202**
ARC326		215	216	1	0.57	0.11	0.01
ARC326		244	245	1	0.6	0.22	0.075
ARC326		292	294	2	1.09	0.13	0.005
ARC327		52	54	2	0.59	0.04	0.006
ARC327		76	77	1	0.73	0.23	0.083
ARC327		84	85	1	1.27	**1.08**	0.013
ARC327		88	90	2	0.76	0.15	**0.412**
ARC327		98	102	4	0.64	**1.06**	0.046
ARC327		118	120	2	**3.07**	**5.34**	**0.256**
ARC327	*Including*	*119*	*120*	*1*	***3.98***	***3.36***	***0.178***
ARC327		127	130	3	**4.22**	**1.18**	**0.238**
ARC327	*Including*	*127*	*128*	*1*	***9.29***	***1.39***	***0.474***
ARC327		138	141	3	**1.49**	**0.68**	**0.111**
ARC328	*NSI*						
ARC329		46	48	2	1.64	**0.88**	**0.149**
ARC330		111	114	3	**3.14**	0.43	**0.383**
ARC330	*Including*	*112*	*113*	*1*	***6.54***	***0.72***	***0.766***
ARC330		121	124	3	**3.8**	**4.06**	**1.563**
ARC330	*Including*	*121*	*123*	*2*	***4.52***	***4.99***	***1.855***

HoleID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ARC330		127	128	1	1.93	0.25	0.01
ARC331		146	147	1	1.24	**2.09**	0.071
ARC332		79	84	**5**	**2.9**	**0.62**	**0.551**
ARC332	*Including*	*80*	*81*	*1*	***7.14***	***1.26***	***1.095***
ARC332	*Including*	*82*	*83*	*1*	***3.33***	***0.61***	***0.119***
ARC332		96	97	1	**4.35**	**0.77**	**1.69**
ARC333		102	106	4	**2.02**	**0.72**	**0.263**
ARC333	*Including*	*104*	*105*	*1*	***3.27***	***1.12***	***0.365***
ARC334		183	184	1	0.55	**1.1**	0.137
ARC334		248	249	1	1.10	3.08	0.043
ARC334		256	258	2	**3.73**	0.03	**3.211**
ARC334		275	280	**5**	**3.92**	**1.215**	0.05
ARC334		284	285	1	0.70	0.05	0.008
ARC335		168	169	1	1.3	**1.51**	**0.505**
ARC335		184	187	3	1.01	0.11	**0.163**
ARC336	*NSI*						
ARC337		150	151	1	1.65	0.15	**0.126**
ARC337		160	161	1	**2.4**	0.33	0.072
ARC338		16	26	**10**	1.6	**2.11**	**0.34**
ARC338	*Including*	*16*	*18*	*2*	***4.23***	***3.51***	***0.893***
ARC338		36	38	2	1.13	**1.33**	**0.209**
ARC338		42	55	**13**	**5.95**	**5**	**0.689**
ARC338	*Including*	*42*	*47*	*5*	***8.31***	***8.1***	***0.659***
ARC338	*Including*	*50*	*54*	*4*	***8.42***	***5.46***	***1.337***
ARC338		80	84	4	**2.59**	**0.95**	0.024
ARC338	*Including*	*83*	*84*	*1*	***5.98***	***1.6***	*0.019*
ARC338		100	103	3	1.14	**2.31**	**0.161**
ARC339	*NSI*						
ARC340		39	40	1	1.46	**4**	0.029
ARC340		47	52	**5**	1.22	**1.69**	0.024
ARC340	*Including*	*49*	*50*	*1*	***3.76***	***1.83***	*0.023*
ARC340		57	62	**5**	1.66	**0.78**	0.015
ARC340	*Including*	*60*	*61*	*1*	***5.22***	***1.18***	*0.02*
ARC340		95	96	1	**2.14**	**0.09**	**0.102**
ARC340		129	130	1	**2.4**	**7.05**	0.082
ARC340		158	159	1	**4.87**	0.02	0.003
ARC341		*114*	*116*	*2*	*0.59*	*0.91*	*0.024*
ARC342		111	114	3	**5.29**	**0.8**	**0.185**
ARC342	*Including*	*112*	*114*	*2*	***6.68***	***1.1***	***0.209***
ARC342		126	133	**7**	1.9	**2.35**	0.098
ARC342	*Including*	*126*	*127*	*1*	***8.53***	***11.25***	***0.175***
ARC342		180	181	1	1.17	**1.42**	**0.549**
ARC342		227	228	1	1.52	**2.39**	**0.477**
ARC342		243	245	2	**19.36**	**1.58**	0.051
ARC343	*NSI*						
ARC344		87	89	2	**2.75**	0.42	0.009
ARC344	*Including*	*87*	*88*	*1*	***4.9***	*0.33*	*0.009*
ARC344		247	269	**22**	**2.23**	**1.39**	**0.457**
ARC344	*Including*	*250*	*254*	*4*	***4.15***	***1.78***	***0.517***
ARC344	*Including*	*258*	*259*	*1*	***4.89***	***1.16***	***0.831***
ARC344	*Including*	*262*	*266*	*4*	***2.94***	***2.08***	***0.978***
ARC344		286	293	**7**	**5.23**	**0.74**	0.054
ARC344	*Including*	*286*	*290*	*4*	***7.65***	***1.15***	*0.058*
ARC345	*NSI*						
ARC346	*NSI*						
ARC347	*NSI*						
ARC348		38	42	4	0.68	0.25	0.013
ARC349		73	75	2	1.83	0.44	0.02
ARC349		132	133	1	1.23	0.47	0.007
ARC349		139	142	3	**2.78**	0.54	0.032
ARC349	*including*	*140*	*141*	*1*	***7.17***	***1.13***	*0.045*
ARC349		160	161	1	1.18	0.17	0.016
ARC349		228	231	3	1.57	**1.7**	0.008
ARC350		15	16	1	1.82	0.14	0.02
ARC350		42	43	1	**3.15**	0.78	**0.11**
ARC350		47	52	**5**	**3.51**	**1.39**	**0.173**

HoleID		From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)
ARC350	*including*	*47*	*48*	*1*	***10.9***	***3.59***	*0.012*
ARC350	*including*	*50*	*51*	*1*	***4.31***	***1.07***	***0.614***
ARC350		78	79	1	1.98	**2.88**	0.021
ARC350		171	172	1	1.16	0.96	**0.1**
ARC351		42	48	**6**	1.38	0.62	**0.1**
ARC352		249	250	1	1.63	**4.27**	0.014
ARC353		68	70	2	**4.87**	0.01	0.006
ARC353		122	124	2	1.49	0.07	0.005
ARC353		314	315	1	1.2	**1.36**	**0.302**
ARC354		298	299	1	**3.89**	**1.38**	**0.582**
ARC355		211	212	1	**3.54**	0.4	0.006
ARC355		215	218	3	1.45	0.59	0.011
ARC355		237	238	1	1.33	**2.01**	0.008
ARC355		246	249	3	***21.91***	0.8	0.009
ARC355	*including*	*246*	*248*	*2*	***31.63***	***1.1***	*0.011*
ARC355	*including*	*246*	*247*	***1***	***53.1***	***1.27***	***0.01***
ARC355		283	288	**5**	1.31	0.18	**0.121**
ARC356		199	201	2	**11.93**	0.67	0.025
ARC356		231	232	1	**6.23**	**1.05**	0.01
ARC356		254	255	1	1.24	0.47	0.009
ARC356		294	300	**6**	**4.61**	0.44	0.019
ARC356	*including*	*294*	*295*	*1*	***3.33***	*0.12*	*0.013*
ARC356	*including*	*296*	*298*	*2*	***5.75***	*0.42*	*0.015*
ARC356	*including*	*299*	*300*	*1*	***7.22***	***1.05***	*0.04*
ARC357		185	186	1	1.12	0.03	0.005
ARC357		246	257	**11**	1.69	0.49	**0.256**
ARC357	*including*	*246*	*248*	*2*	***6.68***	*0.75*	***0.916***
ARC357		294	295	1	1.21	**1.38**	0.011
ARC357		315	316	1	1.1	0.03	0.004
ARC358		245	246	1	***25.1***	0.43	0.009
ARC358		262	267	**5**	1.71	0.46	0.069
ARC358	*including*	*266*	*267*	*1*	***3.77***	*0.57*	*0.016*
ARC359		258	278	**20**	**2.06**	0.4	0.254
ARC359	*including*	*258*	*261*	*3*	***8.78***	***1.18***	***1.14***
ARC359	*including*	*267*	*274*	***7***	*1.16*	*0.38*	***0.128***
ARC360		220	228	**8**	0.51	0.19	0.08
ARC360		230	231	1	0.82	0.06	0.115
ARC361		274	276	2	1.31	**6**	0.014
ARC361		330	331	1	**2.33**	0.36	0.05
ARC361		351	357	**6**	1.01	**1.81**	0.027
ARC362		198	199	1	1.42	0.54	0.018
ARC362		224	225	1	**4.85**	**4.72**	0.059

Chapman Prospect (previously known as Good Luck)

Chapman lies ~1km southeast of Carlow Castle as shown in Figure 24. Drilling at Chapman was completed as part of the 14,725 metre RC program, which was completed in September 2021. At Chapman, a total of 1,836 samples from 8 holes were sent for analysis.

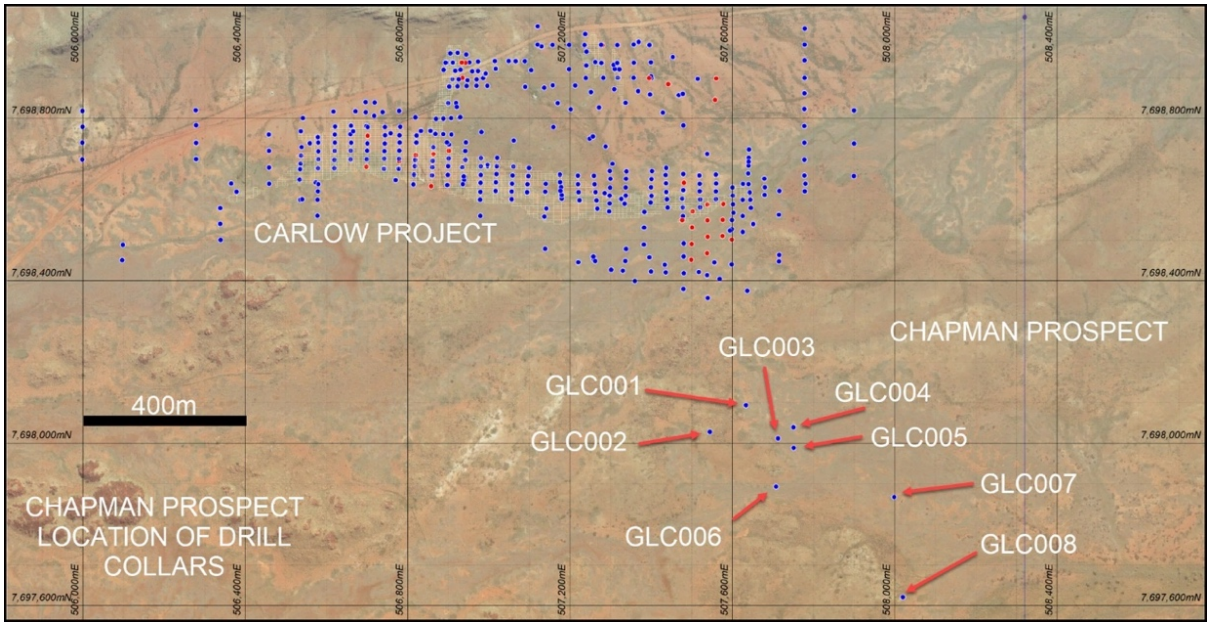

Figure 24: Location of Chapman drill collars in relation to Carlow Resource envelope. Note that Hole GLC007 and GLC008 are 'wildcat' holes and is located some distance from the cluster of holes to the northwest. Blue dotes denote RC, red dote denote diamond

These holes targeted a series of Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM) plate anomalies, with all plates dipping shallowly to the NW with some holes orientated to drill beneath old workings that seem to indicate some structure that trended to the ENE, based on the orientation of the shafts and trenches.

Many of the holes intersected sulphides of various percentages that coincided with VTEM anomalies, with the most spectacular interval occurring in hole GLC007

GLC007 was targeting a VTEM plate that was isolated and seemed 'off-trend'. Significant sulphides (up to 15%) were intersected, comprising predominately of pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The significant intersection in GLC007 and coincident VTEM plate is shown in Figure 25.

It is of interest to note that mineralisation in the Chapman prospect is high in Cu and Ag, with moderate Au values.

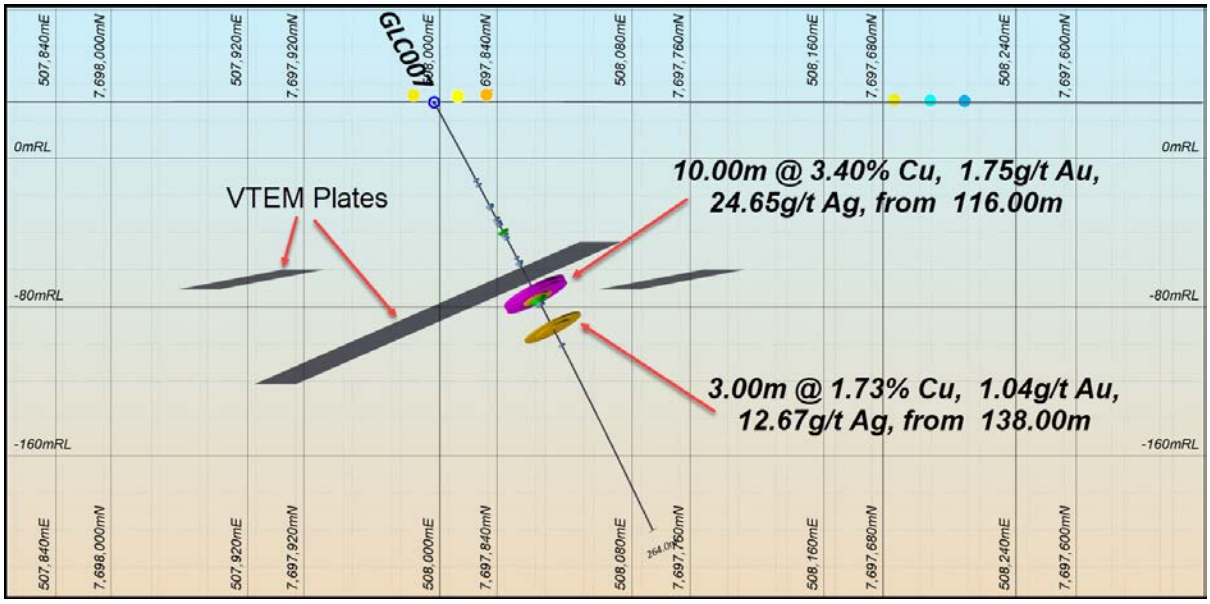

Figure 25: Slight oblique section looking northeast along the drill trace of GLC007 showing the location of the high-grade intersections in relation to the VTEM plates.

In addition to the drilling, 52 x Ultrafine Fraction (UFF) soils were taken on a 200 x 50m grid to assist in identifying the structures that may host mineralisation as illustrated in Figure 26.

It can be seen that the higher Cu values in the UFF soils fall within an interpreted structural corridor that trends to the northwest. Further work is planned in 2022 to follow up on these results.

Results are still pending for the infill soil sampling programme, completed in November 2021.

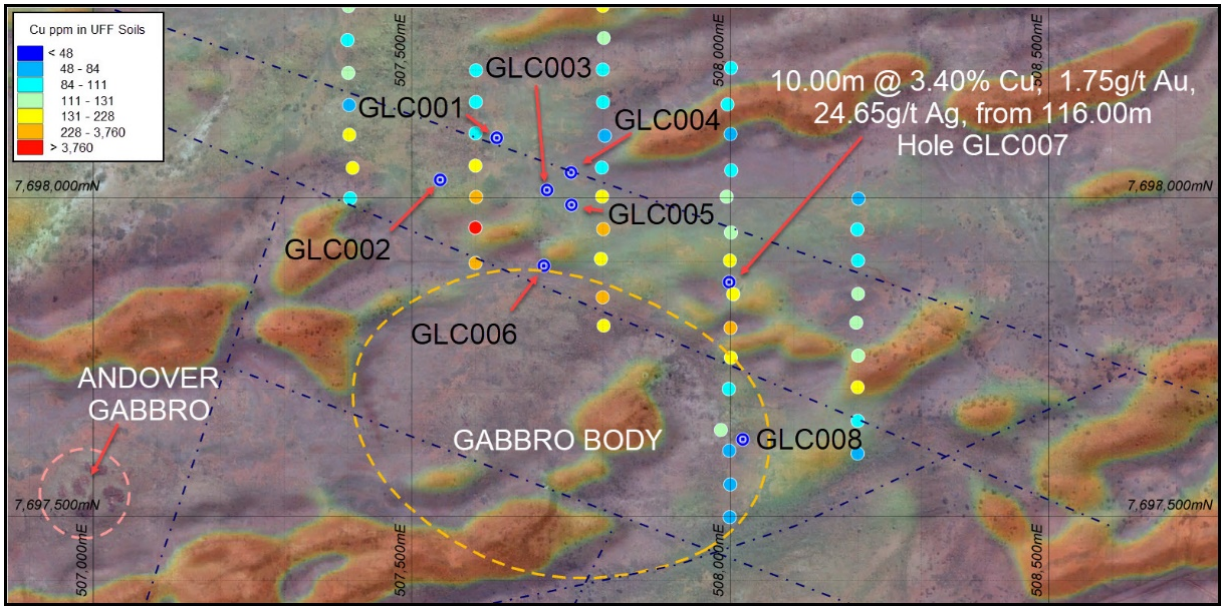

Figure 26: Image showing the first pass UFF soil sampling for Cu values, which are highlighting a NW trend. Note that the significant Cu values occur within the two inferred bounding structures, also trending to the NW. Hole GLC007 is highlighted with its significant result, using a 0.3% Cu cut off. Image is mag 2VD with draped satellite image.

Table 3: Significant intersections for holes drilled in the Chapman Prospect. Values are based on >0.3% Cu cut off

HoleID		From (m)	To (m)	DH Width (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
GLC001		144	146	2	0.02	0.38	1.95
GLC002		58	59	1	0.01	0.34	2.50
GLC002		69	70	1	0.01	0.33	1.60
GLC003		105	106	1	0.01	0.39	1.90
GLC003		110	111	1	0.01	0.31	1.80
GLC003		126	127	1	0.03	0.37	1.80
GLC003		129	131	2	0.02	**0.56**	2.90
GLC004		107	108	1	0.01	0.34	1.90
GLC004		112	113	1	0.02	0.40	1.60
GLC004		116	117	1	0.03	0.37	1.80
GLC004		118	120	2	0.05	0.34	1.55
GLC004		121	123	2	0.04	0.47	2.35
GLC004		125	126	1	0.02	**0.81**	3.60
GLC005		81	84	3	0.01	**0.65**	3.17
GLC005		92	94	2	0.02	0.36	1.70
GLC005		101	104	3	0.02	**0.69**	3.80
GLC005	*Including*	*102*	*103*	*1*	*0.04*	***1.08***	*6.10*
GLC006		13	14	1	0.01	0.49	2.10
GLC006		17	20	3	0.01	**0.50**	2.23
GLC006		25	26	1	0.09	0.41	1.90
GLC006		53	54	1	0.18	0.32	0.80
GLC006		56	60	4	0.28	**0.56**	2.33
GLC006	*Including*	*58*	*59*	*1*	***0.85***	***1.04***	*4.80*
GLC006		123	125	2	0.01	0.46	2.65
GLC006		126	129	3	0.02	**0.60**	3.43
GLC006		132	133	1	0.03	0.38	2.60
GLC006		134	135	1	0.01	0.49	3.30
GLC006		144	145	1	0.01	0.47	2.50
GLC006		148	151	3	0.02	0.45	2.33
GLC006		152	153	1	0.01	0.35	2.10
GLC006		155	156	1	0.05	0.45	2.80
GLC007		48	49	1	0.01	0.31	1.80
GLC007		51	52	1	0.01	0.32	1.60
GLC007		64	66	2	0.07	0.36	1.70
GLC007		72	73	1	0.01	0.34	1.90
GLC007		74	77	3	0.02	0.32	1.67
GLC007		80	81	1	0.06	**0.51**	2.40
GLC007		82	83	1	0.02	0.37	1.70
GLC007		99	100	1	0.02	0.38	1.50
GLC007		116	126	10	**1.75**	**3.41**	**24.65**
GLC007	*Including*	*117*	*122*	*5*	***3.01***	***6.23***	***45.32***
GLC007		138	141	3	**1.04**	**1.73**	**12.67**
GLC007	*Including*	*139*	*141*	*2*	***1.28***	***2.28***	***16.65***
GLC007		150	151	1	0.17	0.33	1.80
GLC008		39	40	1	0.10	0.38	4.20

Exploration Expenditure

The Company spent ~$2.3 million on exploration in the quarter, principally on drilling programmes at Paterson Central and Carlow Castle.

CORPORATE

GreenTech Metals Limited (GreenTech) exercised its Option in December 2021 and listed on the ASX on 4 January 2022.

GreenTech acquired the Elysian Project, Ruth Well Project, Nickol River Project and Weerianna Project from Artemis for a consideration of 6,750,000 shares in GreenTech or 14.84% of the ordinary shares and $250,000 in cash.

In addition, the Company entered into the following farm-in agreements. Farm-In and JV Agreement with Artemis Resources Limited subsidiary KML No 2 Pty Ltd: GreenTech can earn up to 51% interest and establish an unincorporated joint venture in the Osborne Nickel Project.

Farm-In and JV Agreement with Artemis Resources Limited subsidiary Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd: GreenTech can earn up to 100% interest in the Whundo Project. If GreenTech earn less than 100% interest in the Whundo Project, an unincorporated joint venture will be established.

Munni Munni Project

Artemis entered into a Binding Term Sheet with Alien Metals Limited to sell its 70% interest in four mining licences and an exploration licence, covering a total of 75.9km^2, located in the West Pilbara region of Western Australia, known as the Munni Munni Platinum Group Metals and Gold Project ('Munni Munni Project')

Subject to satisfaction (or waiver) of the conditions precedent to the Agreement, Alien agrees to acquire 70% of ARV's joint venture interest in the Munni Munni PGE project for a combined consideration of A$4,900,000 through the issue to Artemis (or its nominee) of:

- Consideration Shares equal to A$4,650,000 worth of fully paid ordinary shares in the capital of Alien (Shares) at the 15-day VWAP of the Company's shares prior to the date the Agreement was signed; and

- A cash payment of A$250,000.

Artemis has agreed to various Escrow arrangements with respect to the Consideration Shares. A first and second tranche of A$1,150,000 worth of Consideration Shares at the issue price shall be escrowed for 3 and 6 months from completion.

A third tranche of A$2,350,000 worth of Consideration Shares at the issue price shall be escrowed for 12 months from completion.

It is envisaged that by Completion, Alien will hold an interest of 100% in the Munni Munni Project should Alien complete the transaction with Platina Resources for the remaining 30% as announced on the 24 November 2021.

Other

The Company paid directors salaries and superannuation for the quarter in the amount of $165,000.

About Artemis Resources

Artemis Resources (ASX: ARV; FRA: ATY; US: ARTTF) is a Perth-based exploration and development company, led by an experienced team that has a singular focus on delivering shareholder value from its Pilbara gold projects – the Greater Carlow Gold Project in the West Pilbara and the Paterson Central exploration project in the East Pilbara.

For more information, please visit www.artemisresources.com.au

This REPORT has been approved for release by the Board.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT PATERSONS RANGE:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results complies with the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) and has been compiled and assessed under the supervision of Dr Jayson Meyers, a consultant to Artemis Resources Limited and a Director of Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. Dr Meyers is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. He has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the JORC Code. Dr Meyers consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Dr Meyers does not hold securities in the Company.

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT WEST PILBARA:

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Steve Boda, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr Boda is an employee of Artemis Resources Limited. Mr Boda 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 Boda consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Tenement List - All tenements are located in Western Australia.

Project	Tenement	Status	Company
Purdy's Reward	L47/782	Pending	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
Carlow Castle	E47/1797	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
47 Patch	E47/3361[1]	Live	Elysian Resources Pty Ltd
Radio Hill	M47/161	Live	Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd
	M47/337	Live	Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd
	L47/93	Live	Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd
Silica Hills	L47/781	Pending	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
	E47/1746	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
Telfer	E45/5276	Live	Armada Mining Pty Ltd
Sing Well	P47/1622	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
	P47/1112	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
Nickol River	P47/1126	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
	P47/1925	Live	KML No 2 Pty Ltd
Munni Munni	E47/3322[2]	Live	Karratha Metals Pty Ltd
	M47/123[2]	Live	Platina Resources Ltd
	M47/124[2]	Live	Platina Resources Ltd
	M47/125[2]	Live	Platina Resources Ltd
	M47/126[2]	Live	Platina Resources Ltd

1– 70% Artemis – Karratha Gold Joint Venture

2 – 70% Artemis – Joint Venture with Platina Resources

Table 4: Table showing the collar locations and hole attributes for Paterson program

HoleID	Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Dip	Azim Mag	Total Depth (m)
GDRCDD004	DD	507141.48	7698578.31	32.3	-59.4	3.3	120
GDRCDD005	DD	507220.15	7698445.77	32.2	-64.2	2.0	300
GDRCDD006	DD	507301.16	7698427.29	31.6	-62.1	0.8	336
GDRCDD007	DD	507329.84	7698424.89	31.4	-68.8	359.1	312
GDRCDD008	DD	507359.49	7698399.61	31.2	-60.5	1.6	324

Table 5: Table showing the collar locations and hole attributes for Carlow program

HoleID	Type	Easting GDA94	Northing GDA94	RL (m)	Dip	Azim GDA94	Total Depth (m)
ARC319	RC	506939	7698649	33	-59	184	102
ARC320	RC	506997	7698686	34	-63	180	252
ARC321	RC	506997	7698682	34	-56	181	234
ARC322	RC	506982	7698766	42	-64	179	288
ARC323	RC	507061	7698746	37	-59	180	282
ARC324	RC	506943	7698741	37	-59	181	240
ARC325	RC	506902	7698736	36	-63	184	234
ARC326	RC	506819	7698803	36	-64	181	324
ARC327	RC	506702	7698779	36	-63	182	204
ARC328	RC	506542	7698801	37	-59	182	204
ARC329	RC	506921	7698828	42	-60	268	96
ARC330	RC	506992	7698911	40	-60	264	178
ARC331	RC	506990	7698909	40	-56	287	174
ARC332	RC	506970	7698881	39	-59	265	144
ARC333	RC	506986	7698899	40	-59	271	174
ARC334	RC	507170	7698838	34	-60	45	300
ARC335	RC	507157	7698882	37	-58	45	252
ARC336	RC	507213	7698881	36	-61	44	168
ARC337	RC	507197	7698921	37	-58	44	204
ARC338	RC	507240	7698965	36	-61	42	126
ARC339	RC	507310	7698922	35	-59	43	150
ARC340	RC	507309	7698872	34	-59	46	306
ARC341	RC	507252	7698865	35	-59	42	240
ARC342	RC	507271	7698827	34	-60	46	252
ARC343	RC	507256	7698756	33	-59	46	318
ARC344	RC	507288	7698731	32	-60	48	308
ARC345	RC	507304	7698689	32	-60	48	282
ARC346	RC	507285	7698616	31	-60	46	150
ARC347	RC	507780	7698639	30	-60	1	198
ARC348	RC	507640	7698694	30	-60	360	288
ARC349	RC	506719	7698839	37	-60	179	276
ARC350	RC	506738	7698816	37	-60	181	306
ARC351	RC	507141	7698578	32	-59	3	120
ARC352	RC	507220	7698446	32	-64	2	300
ARC353	RC	507301	7698427	32	-62	1	336
ARC354	RC	507330	7698425	31	-69	359	312
ARC355	RC	507359	7698400	31	-61	2	324
ARC356	RC	507399	7698423	31	-60	1	318
ARC357	RC	507568	7698405	31	-60	359	336
ARC358	RC	507598	7698441	31	-69	2	276
ARC359	RC	507538	7698414	31	-61	360	312
ARC360	RC	507262	7698449	32	-61	358	270
ARC361	RC	507479	7698380	31	-63	358	396
ARC362	RC	507326	7698602	31	-59	45	324
GLC001	RC	507633	7698094	32	-60	136	264
GLC002	RC	507545	7698028	33	-60	136	264
GLC003	RC	507712	7698012	32	-59	136	228
GLC004	RC	507750	7698039	32	-60	181	252
GLC005	RC	507751	7697989	32	-60	181	162
GLC006	RC	507707	7697893	32	-60	2	216
GLC007	RC	507998	7697867	30	-60	133	264
GLC008	RC	508020	7697621	30	-59	1	186
LFC001	RC	507656	7696931	34	-60	137	324
LFC002	RC	507576	7696883	35	-59	138	312
LFC003	RC	507547	7696827	36	-61	133	222
LFC004	RC	507557	7696619	45	-59	135	300
LFC005	RC	507439	7696915	42	-59	136	222
LFC006	RC	507577	7696882	35	-71	136	343
LFC007	RC	507739	7696878	36	-60	202	288

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

SECTION 1 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES AND DATA

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

Criteria		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.*	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain both 2m composite and one metre samples, using a 5 ¼" face sampling hammer. Samples were collected on a 2m composite basis to a prescribed depth predetermined by previous drilling, wireframing and assay data. Once the predetermined depth is achieved, the sampling reverts to one metre sample through the ore zone to EOH. After composite sample results received, all samples that return a value of >0.1g/t Au will result in the resplitting of the one metre bulk bags at site using a 75:25 jones riffle splitter. These one metre samples are then submitted for analysis. All samples are pulverized to produce a 50g charge for fire assay. Drilling sampling techniques employed at the Artemis core facility include saw cut HQ (63mm) drill core samples. Both RC and HQ wireline core is currently being used to drill out the geological sequences and identify zones of mineralisation that may or may not be used in any Mineral Resource estimations, mining studies or metallurgical testwork. Duplicate samples were collected at the rig from a static cone splitter, with the primary and duplicate bag both simultaneously collected from separate chutes. For RC, the cyclone was cleared between rod changes to minimise contamination.
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 completed by Topdrill. Drilling was completed using a truck mounted T685 Schramm rig mounted on 8x8 trucks This can produce 1000psi/2700CFM with an axillary booster which is capable of achieving dry samples at depths of around 300m. Diamond was drilled by a truck mounted Sandvik DE880.
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.*	Recoveries are recorded on logging sheets along with encounters with water and whether the samples are dry, moist or wet. Drilling recoveries for Reverse Circulation drilling were >80% with some exceptions that maybe caused by loss of return through faults or encounters with water. >90% of samples returned dry. Statistical analysis shows that no bias of grade exists due to recoveries

Criteria		Commentary
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.*	RC samples were collected from the static cone splitter as two samples, one bulk sample and one primary (analytical) sample. The bulk samples are one metre splits. These bags are then placed in neat rows of 50 bags each clear of the rig for safety reasons. A field technician mixes the bag by hand before taking a sample using a sieve and sieves the sample to remove fines. The sieved sample is then transferred to a wet sieve in a bucket of water, and the sample is sieved further until rock fragments are clearly visible. These rock fragments are then logged by the site geologist, taking note of colour, grainsize, rock type, alteration if any, mineralisation if any, veining if any, structural information if notable and any other relevant information. This information is then written down on pre-printed logging sheets, using codes to describe the attributes of the geology. A representative sample is transferred to pre-labelled chip trays into the corresponding depth from where the sample was drilled from. The remainder of the sample from the sieve is then transferred into a core tray that has been marked up by depths at metre intervals. An identification sheet noting the hole number and from-to depths that correspond to each tray is then written up and placed above the tray and a photograph is taken of the chips. The hole is logged in its entirety, hence 100% The geological data would be suitable for inclusion in a Mineral Resource Estimation (MRE)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	RC samples were collected on the drill rig using a cone splitter. If any mineralised samples were collected wet these were noted in the drill logs and database. The RC drilling rig is equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and static cone splitter, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20-30 kilograms, and a sub-sample of approximately 2-4 kilograms for every metre drilled. Field QC procedures involve the use of Certified Reference Materials (CRM's) as assay standards, along with duplicates and blank samples. The insertion rate of these was approximately 1:20. For RC drilling, field duplicates were taken on a routine basis at approximately 1:20 ratio using the same sampling techniques (i.e. cone splitter) and inserted into the sample run. Primary and duplicates results have been compared. The sample sizes are appropriate, representative and are considered more than adequate to ensure that there are no particle size effects relating to the grain size of the mineralisation.

Criteria		Commentary
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.*	All samples were assayed by ALS-Chemex (ALS) in Perth, which is a National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) Australia accredited organisation. 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 The sample preparation followed industry best practice. Fire assay samples were dried, coarse crushing to ~10mm, split to 300g subsample, followed by pulverisation in an LM5 or equivalent pulverising mill to a grind size of 85% passing 75 micron. This fraction was split again down to a 50g charge for fire assay Both 30g and 50g sample sizes were chosen for analysis of gold, with fire assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish and determination by AAS. The limit of 100 g/t was not reached for any samples. The larger sample size of 50g was predominantly selected to provide greater confidence in the analyses. All samples were dried, crushed, pulverised and split to produce a sub-sample of 50g which is digested and refluxed with hydrofluoric, nitric, hydrochloric and perchloric acid (4 acid digest). This digest is considered a total dissolution for most minerals. Analytical analysis is performed using ICP-AES Finish (ME-ICP61A) for 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. The original assay technique used for copper and cobalt was 0.25 g sample with four acid digest and ICP-AES finish. When the upper limits of the range recommended by the lab were exceeded, a method more appropriate method was used to re-assay another sample of the pulp. For assays that reached the limits of 1% for the 30 g, the laboratory method ME-ICP61A was triggered, using 0.40 g samples with the same liberation and finish techniques. Standards are matrix matched by using previous pulps from drilling programs and homogenised using certified laboratories. Standards were analysed by round robins to determine grade. Standards were routinely inserted into the sample run at 1:20. Laboratory standards and blank samples were inserted at regular intervals and some duplicate samples were taken for QC checks.
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*	Sampling was undertaken by field assistants supervised by experienced geologists from Artemis Resources. Significant intercepts were checked by senior personnel who confirmed them as prospective for gold mineralisation. No twin holes using RC was completed in this program.

Criteria		Commentary
	storage (physical and electronic) protocols. *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Electronic data capture on excel spreadsheets which are then uploaded as .csv files and routinely sent to certified database management provider. Routine QC checks performed by Artemis senior personnel and by database management consultant. PDF laboratory certificates are stored on the server and are checked by the Exploration Manager.
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.*	A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the initial drill hole 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. A high-quality downhole north-seeking multi-shot or continuous survey gyro-camera was used to determine the dip and azimuth of the hole at 30m intervals down the hole The topographic surface was calculated from the onsite mine survey pickups and subsequently verified by RTK GNSS collar surveys. Zone 50 (GDA 94). Surface collar coordinates are surveyed via RTK GNSS with 1cm accuracy by a professional surveying contractor.
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.*	In certain areas, current drill hole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geochemical targets. A nominal 40x20m drill spacing is considered adequate to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for JORC (2012) classifications applied. No sample compositing to date has been used for drilling completed by Artemis. All results reported are the result of 1 metre downhole sample intervals.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*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.*	Drill holes were designed to be perpendicular to the strike of known mineralisation. Due to the structural and geological complexity of the area, mineralisation of unknown orientation can be intersected.
Sample security	*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.

Criteria		Commentary
		The transport company then delivers the samples directly to the laboratory.
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		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.*	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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	**Paterson Project** Majority of the exploration for gold was completed by Newcrest and its predecessor Newmont, within the area encompassing E45/2418, 45 km to the east of Telfer gold mine known locally as Anketell, commenced in 1986 and progressed in three main phases to 1996. 1986-1989: Originally part of Newmont's Canning tenement group, surface geochemical sampling (mainly BLEG) and RAB and RC drilling were undertaken in the Anketell area following the recognition of a suite of distinctive and intriguing aeromagnetic anomalies. Results from this work were not encouraging and the tenements were surrendered. 1991-1992: New tenement coverage was obtained by Newcrest following detailed interpretation of the aeromagnetics and recognition that the earlier work had not, in fact, tested the magnetic anomalies because of thick Phanerozoic cover. Diamond drilling was used to test several of the anomalies, with mineralization of potential economic significance being intersected in two holes at the Havieron Prospect. Unfortunately, the Proterozoic-hosted mineralization is concealed beneath +400m of post-mineral cover, and no further work was done in this period. 1995: The project was again revived, with a program of diamond drill testing of additional magnetic targets in the northern parts of the Anketell area without success, and at the Havieron Prospect with only minor success. 1997: No exploration was undertaken on M45/605. The tenement was included in a package of Telfer tenements on offer for farm-out. 1998-2001: The Havieron tenement M45/605 was included as part of the Normandy/Newcrest Crofton JV. No further field work was undertaken during this time and Normandy withdrew from the JV on 10" January, 2001. The Mining Lease

Criteria	Commentary
	was subsequently surrendered by Newcrest Mining Limited on the 19" March, 2001. 2003: The area was reapplied for by Newcrest Mining Limited on the 43" May, 2002 and subsequently granted by DOIR on May 8, 2003 as the Terringa Project (E45/2418) with an area of 19,600ha (196km'). The tenement has subsequently been renamed Havieron to reflect the location of the original AMAG anomaly. 2004: Exploration conducted on E45/2418 comprised the drilling of one (1) diamond drillhole (HACO301) for a total of 717.9m — 102m of RC and 615.9m of core. A maximum intercept of 1m @ 180 ppb from 503m dhd was recorded. 2005: Nine core samples from HAC0301 were submitted to Mason Geoscience Pty Ltd for thin section petrological analysis. 2006: An aeromagnetic survey was conducted across the entire tenement. 2007: No exploration conducted on surrendered ground. 2008: A 4 hole air core program was carried out to test a aeromagnetic anomaly. 2013 – 2015, Potash exploration by Reward Minerals concluded that the area was not prospective for potash occurrences. 2014 - Ming Gold explored on E45/3598. Work included reinterpretation of the geophysical data (magnetics, gravity and EM) along with core inspection at Havieron. Due to significant depth of cover the Proterozoic basement was not reached for several targets and in other cases it is interpreted that the drilling potentially missed the anomalies. 2018 – Tenement E45/5276 acquired by Armada Mining, subsidiary of Artemis Resources. Armada completed low detection soil sampling (MMI and Ionic leach). Three deep diamond holes were drilled in the Nimitz Prospect only 2.5km to the east of Havieron area for a total of 3,012m. Drilling programs are on-going. **Carlow Project** The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Carlow Castle area 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 AEM survey over the project area, with follow up ground-based FLTEM surveying. Re-processing of this data was completed by Artemis. 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.

Criteria		Commentary
		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.*	**Paterson Project** This program has yet to define the type and style of mineralisation that is being targeted. However, based on other styles of mineralisation located nearby, as in the Havieron Deposit, the types of mineralisation likely to be discovered include IOCG, porphyry-style mineralisation, breccia hosted Au-Cu and skarns. Geological setting of the area includes thick units of Permian fluvioglacials which form the major component of the Phanerozoic cover sequence. Lithologies consist of tillite, sandstone and siltstone. The cover thickness increases to the east. The sandstone units are usually medium to coarse-grained, with lesser finer grained intervals and usually grey in colour. The coarser grained sandstones are occasionally brown or light brown in colour. Most of the sequence appears to be fairly flat lying. The siltstone units are light or dark grey in colour. Clasts in the tillite have been derived from a large range of rock types including calcareous sediments, sandstone and siltstone, as well as crystalline rocks such as granite and gneiss. Most of these rock fragments appear to have been derived originally from the Proterozoic, (Stewart, M.A., 2008 Annual Technical Report, Newcrest). Occurrences of pyrite in these layers are not significant for gold and is interpreted to be diagenetic. Drilling that was undertaken by Newcrest indicate the development of higher grade metamorphic units and granite in the north of the project area and lower grade metamorphics in the south, including the Havieron prospect The marble and quartzite at Havieron are believed to be related to the Puntapunta Formation and Wilkie Quartzite Formations, both of which are linked to the Yeneena Group. Down-hole dip measurements at the Havieron prospect suggest a north-northwest to east-west strike to the local bedding which is in contrast to the regional west-northwest strike. The variety of dip direction in the area implies a structural complexity that is not yet fully understood, however, is consistent with the prospect representing a geological anomaly accounting for the localised mineralisation. Sulphide mineralisation at Havieron includes pyrite ± chalcopyrite occurring as breccia-fill, and occasionally, strata-bound pyrrhotite, all of which appear to be linked to gold and bismuth mineralisation, (Stewart, M.A., 2008 Annual Technical Report, Newcrest). **Carlow Project** 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 quartz-rich shear zones.

Criteria		Commentary
		Both oxide and sulphide mineralisation are evident at surface associated with these shear zones. Sulphide mineralisation appears to consist of Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, cobaltite, pyrrhotite 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.*	Drill hole information is contained within this release.
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 for Reverse Circulation drilling. Aggregated intercepts do include reported lengths of higher-grade internal intercepts. No upper or lower cut-off 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').*	The mineralisation in the Carlow Castle Western Zone strikes generally E-W and dips to the north at approximately -75 to -80 degrees. The drill orientation was 180 -60 dip. Drilling is believed to be generally perpendicular to strike. Given the angle of the drill holes and the interpreted dip of the host rocks and mineralisation, reported intercepts approximate true width. True thicknesses are calculated from interpretation deriving from orientation of high-grade intervals, orientation of the main mineralised trend and its dip. This is an estimation only and can change according to additional information.
Diagrams	*Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts*	Appropriate plans are shown in the text.

Criteria		Commentary
	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.	
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.*	This release reports the results of five RC holes. The significant results tabulated in the release are reported at a base grade of >0.5 g/t Au or >0.5% Cu. Internal dilution of up to 2 m may be included in an intersection.
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.*	Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on compilation of historic exploration data, and the surface expression of the targeted mineralised shear zones and associated historic workings.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or 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.*	Further work (RC and diamond drilling) is justified to locate extensions to mineralisation both at depth and along strike.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity	
Artemis Resources Limited	
ABN	**Quarter ended ("current quarter")**
80 107 051 749	31 December 2021

	Consolidated statement of cash flows	**Current quarter $A'000**	**Year to date (6 months) $A'000**
1.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
1.1	Receipts from customers	3	4
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	-	-
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(216)	(1,064)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	1	1
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	11	14
1.8	Other (fees relating to asset sales)	-	-
1.9	**Net cash from / (used in) operating activities**	**(201)**	**(1,045)**

2.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
2.1	Payments to acquire or for:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	(4)	(69)
	(d) exploration & evaluation	(2,328)	(5,142)
	(e) investments	-	(224)
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities		
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	**Net cash from / (used in) investing activities**	**(2,332)**	**(5,435)**

3.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	-
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	(35)
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	**Net cash from / (used in) financing activities**	**-**	**(35)**

4.	**Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period**		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,100	9,082
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(201)	(1,045)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(2,332)	(5,435)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	(35)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter $A'000	Year to date (6 months) $A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	(5)	(5)
4.6	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**	**2,562**	**2,562**

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter $A'000	Previous quarter $A'000
5.1	Bank balances	308	97
5.2	Call deposits	2,254	5,003
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	**Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)**	**2,562**	**5,100**

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter $A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	165
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: Items in 6.1 include payments for directors fees and payments to their associated entities for services provided to the company.

7.	**Financing facilities** *Note: the term "facility' includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.* *Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.*	**Total facility amount at quarter end $A'000**	**Amount drawn at quarter end $A'000**
7.1	Loan facilities	-	-
7.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3	Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4	**Total financing facilities**	-	-

7.5	**Unused financing facilities available at quarter end**	-

7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.

8.	**Estimated cash available for future operating activities**	**$A'000**
8.1	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(201)
8.2	(Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(2,328)
8.3	Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(2,529)
8.4	Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	2,562
8.5	Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6	Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	2,562
8.7	**Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)**	1

Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.

8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:

8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?

Drilling activity will be less in Q1 CY2022 given weather constraints and as company reviews assays from both Paterson and Carlow when received. However, drilling campaigns on both projects will recommence when programs have been finalised.

8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?

The Company has liquid investments of $0.75m and will realise further funds from non-core asset disposals. In addition the Company proposes a capital raise in January 2022, which it believes will be successful.

8.8.3	Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?
Yes – as outlined above.	

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.

2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 24 January 2022

Authorised by: The Board .....
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.

2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.

3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.

4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [*name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee*]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".

5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.