ASX Announcement | 27 February 2026

Diamond Drilling Further Extends Emerging Gold Zone at Titan East

HIGHLIGHTS

- Diamond drilling confirms down-dip continuity of gold mineralisation within the Titan East shear zone with new significant gold intersections, including:
    - 4.7m @ 2.3g/t Au from 175.27m in 25ARDD006, including 1.3m@ 6.38 g/t Au; and
    - 5m @ 1.3g/t Au from 256m in 26ARDD001, confirming further depth extensions.
- New Results build on previously reported high-grade Reverse Circulation Drilling (RC) **5m @ 13.1g/t Au from 132 m (25ARRC006) and 19m @ 1.6g/t Au from 127m (25ARRC025)**
- Mineralisation occurs within the same steeply south-dipping structures previously intersected in RC drilling. 26ARDD001 confirms mineralisation extends to at least ~150m vertical depth below surface and remains open down-dip.
- Gold mineralisation is hosted in mafic rock and is consistent with the interpreted Titan East shear model.

Artemis Resources Limited (ASX: ARV) ("Artemis" or "the Company") is pleased to report results from follow-up diamond drilling at the Titan East gold discovery within its 100%-owned Karratha Gold Project in Western Australia's Pilbara region.

New results from diamond drilling confirm down-dip continuity of gold mineralisation within the newly defined Titan East shear zone. The new diamond drilling support RC drill results from late 2025 and further develop the geological model and potential for a more significant shear-hosted gold mineralised system.

Artemis Executive Director, Jozsef Patarica, commented:

"The new diamond drilling results confirm that gold mineralisation at Titan East persists down-dip within the interpreted shear zone confirming earlier RC intersections. The results support continuity of the mineralised structure extends at depth.

Mineralisation remains open at depth and along strike. Future drilling will focus on refining the structural model and systematically test extensions of the shear-hosted gold system. Further drilling is being planned to test the mineralised structure that hosts the Titan East Mineralisation and potential extensions along strike and at depth."

Titan East Drilling

The third phase of drilling at Titan East which comprises of a three-hole diamond drilling program for 520.2 metres. New drilling builds on previously reported RC drill results including 5m @ 13.1g/t Au from 132m (25ARRC006) and 19m @ 1.6g/t Au from 127m (25ARRC025) (Refer to Artemis ASX announcements dated 29 October 2025 and 19 December 2025). Drilling at titan targeted surface gold anomalies located along a north-west striking fault zone extending from the Carlow Castle Resource area (Figure 2 and 3).

New diamond drilling has intersected further high-grade gold mineralisation within a structurally complicated zone northeast of Carlow Castle. Drill hole 26ARDD001 has confirmed the presence of a more extensive zone of gold mineralisation extending below 150m from surface extending beyond previous RC drilling within the same structure (Figure 4). Gold mineralisation remains open down-dip and along strike with new significant gold intersections including:

- 4.7m @ 2.3g/t Au from 175.27m in 25ARDD006, including 1.3m@ 6.38 g/t Au and
- 5m @ 1.3g/t Au from 256m in 26ARDD001, confirming persistence at depth.

Recent diamond drilling confirms that the gold identified in earlier RC drilling occurs within the same structures and has demonstrated the continuity of this mineralisation at depth. Mineralisation appears strongest where quartz veining and alteration are most developed, supporting a structurally controlled model rather than isolated vein occurrences (Figure 1).

Gold mineralisation at Titan East is interpreted to be controlled by a steeply dipping shear zone within the Regal Thrust system. Mineralisation is strongest at lithological contacts between mafic and ultramafic units and is associated with quartz veining and fuchsite alteration. This zone has strong structurally controlled deformation zones consistent with a shear-hosted orogenic gold system, which supports the potential for scale and continuity. It is anticipated further drilling will be planned for Q2 2025 following additional review of the recent drill results.

Titan East - Next steps

Titan East is emerging as a priority gold discovery within Artemis' Pilbara portfolio with a renewed focus on identified gold mineralisation along Regal Thrust. The Company is currently reviewing the exploration work completed to date to develop additional drill targets as part of targeted RC and diamond drilling campaign, with planning underway for further drilling to evaluate the potential for extensions to gold mineralisation along strike and down-dip.

In combination with technical reviews, the Company is carrying out environment assessments including quoll habitat surveys to be completed in the June 2026 quarter which aim to provide further drill access in the Titan East area.

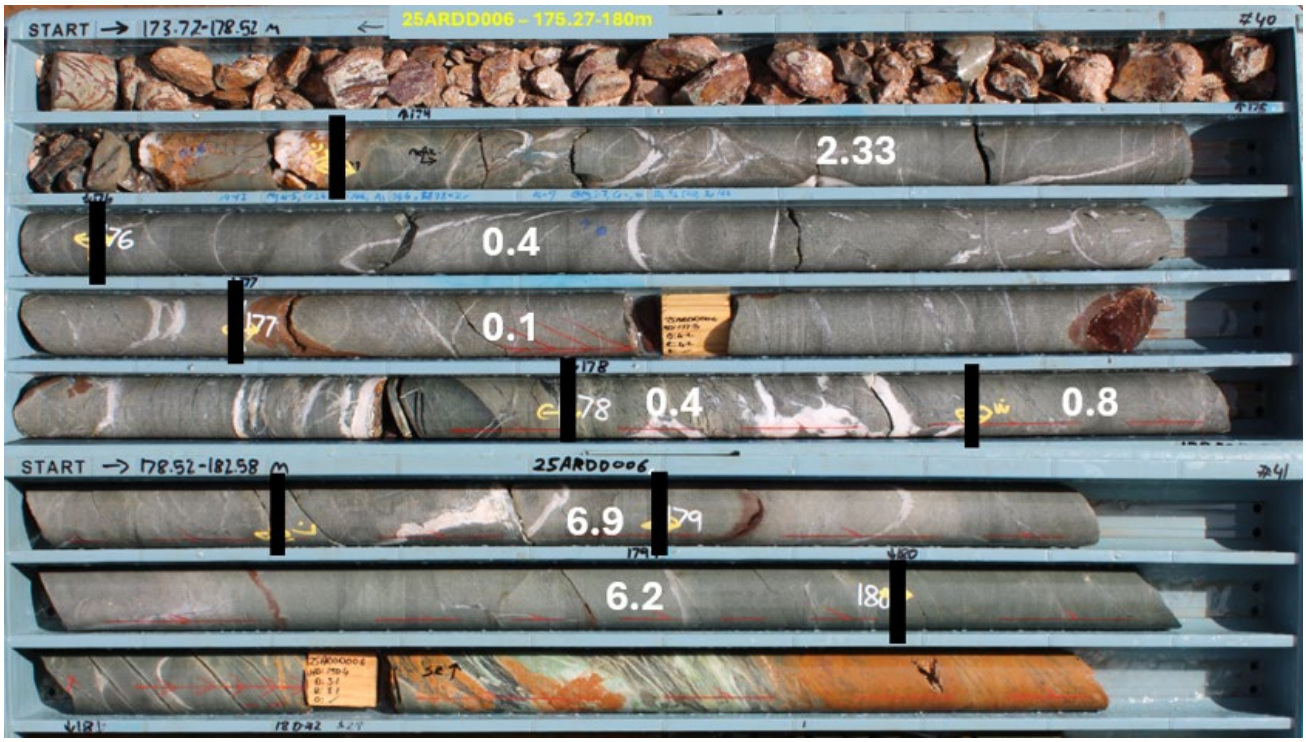

Figure 1 – 25ARDD006 173.72m – 178.52m core including Au g/t results over significant intercept see Table 1.

Collar	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
25ARDD006	175.27	176	0.73	2.33
25ARDD006	176	177	1	0.4
25ARDD006	177	178	1	0.14
25ARDD006	178	178.3	0.3	0.35
25ARDD006	178.3	178.7	0.4	0.77
25ARDD006	178.7	179	0.3	6.91
25ARDD006	179	180	1	6.22

Table 1 – 25ARDD006 - high-grade gold intersection width 4.7m from 175.27m to 180m

Collar	From	To	Interval	Au g/t
26ARDD001	256	257	1	3.13
26ARDD001	257	258	1	0.38
26ARDD001	258	259	1	1.36
26ARDD001	259	260.2	1.2	1.25
26ARDD001	260.2	261	0.8	0.31

Table 2 – 26ARDD001 high-grade gold intersection width 5m from 256m to 261m

Hole ID	MGA EAST	MGA NORTH	RL	Dip	AZIMUTH	DEPTH (m EOH)
25ARDD006	506015	7699290	21	-60	340	255.5
26ARDD001	506039	7699226	21.0	-55	340	330
26ARDD002	506042	7699331	19.6	-55	340	170

Table 3 – Drill hole parameters for Phase Three Diamond holes 25ARDD006, 26ARDD001 and 26ARDD002

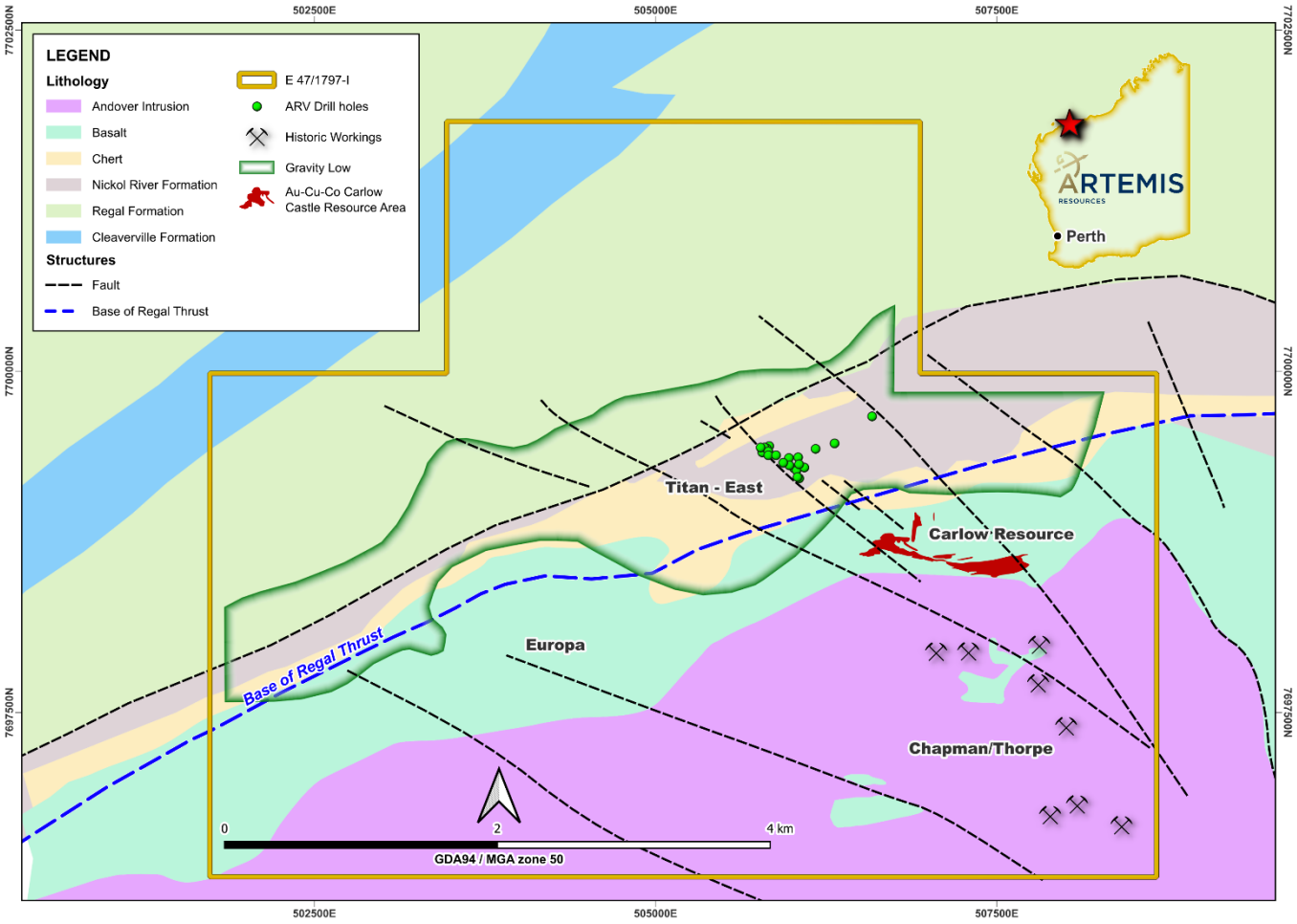

Figure 2 – Geology map of the Titan – Carlow project area

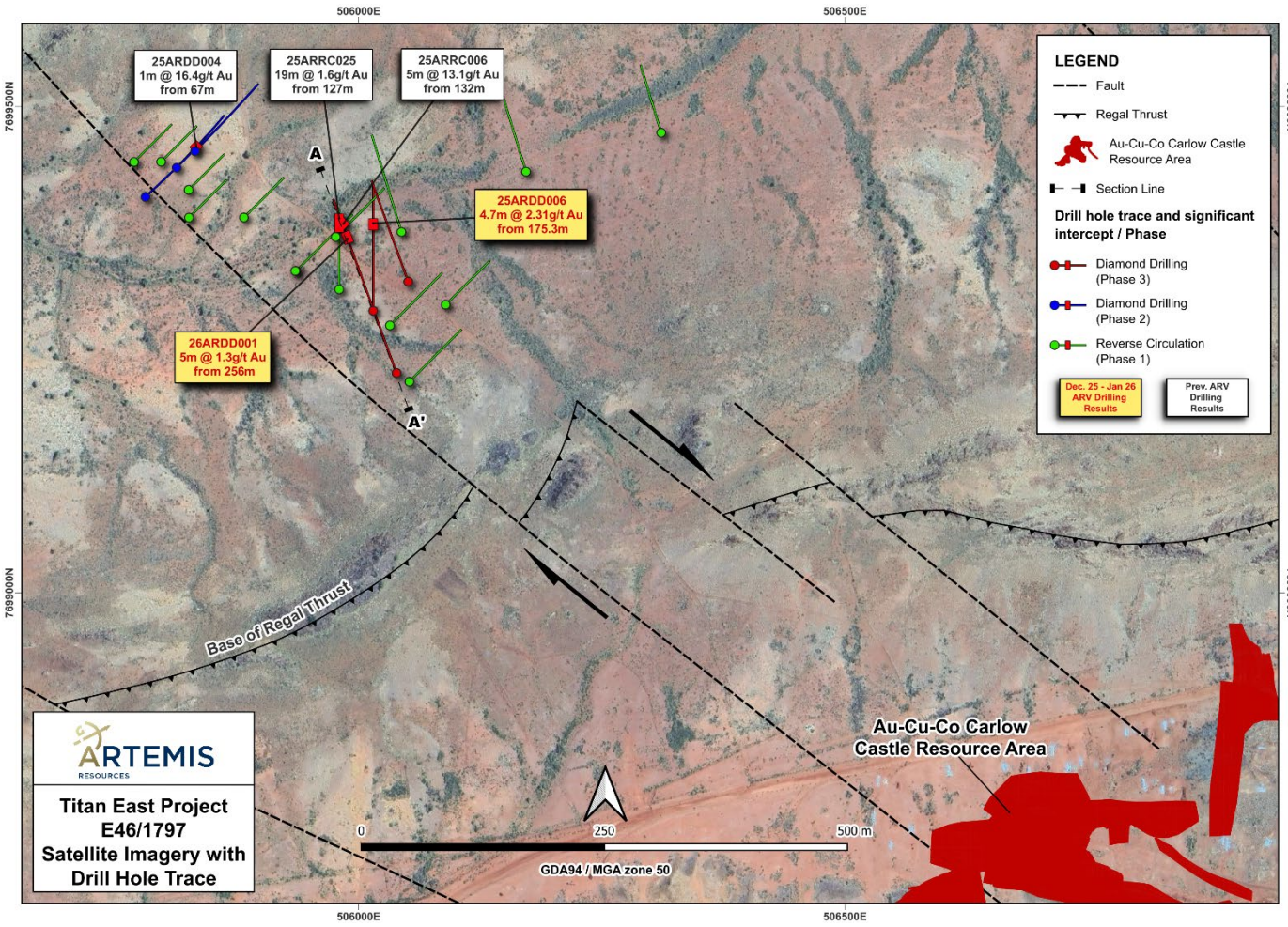

Figure 3 – Titan East drill collar location plan (Carlow–Titan Project).

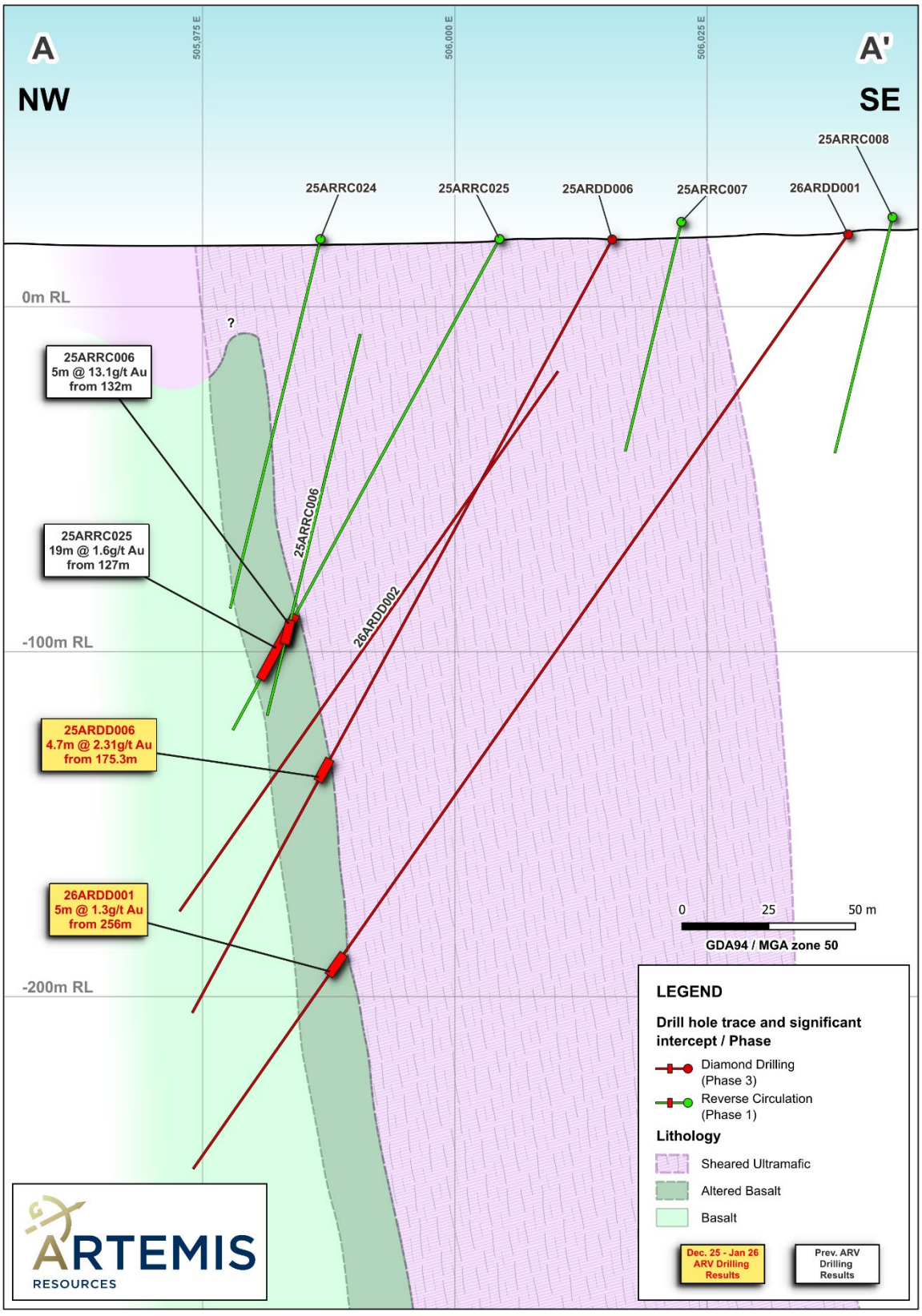

Figure 4 – Plan of diamond drill collars and interpreted Titan East shear zone.

This announcement was approved for release by the Board by the Board of Artemis Resources Limited.

For further information:

Jozsef Patarica
Executive Director
Artemis Resources Limited
+61 8 6261 5463
info@artemisresources.com.au

About Artemis Resources

Artemis Resources (ASX:ARV) is an exploration company advancing a highly prospective portfolio of gold, copper and critical minerals projects in Western Australia.

In the underexplored North Pilbara province, Artemis holds the Carlow Gold-Copper Project and the Titan and Thorpe prospects. Carlow hosts an Inferred Mineral Resource of 374,000 ounces of gold and 64,000 tonnes of copper (refer ASX release dated 13 October 2022). Artemis also owns the fully permitted Radio Hill processing facility near Karratha.

In the South-East of Western Australia, Artemis holds the large-scale Cassowary IOCG project, located approximately 440km east of Kalgoorlie.

The Company continues to advance high-impact exploration programmes across these assets with the objective of defining new discoveries and unlocking value for shareholders.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to exploration results was prepared by Mr Oliver Hirst M.Sci (Hons), a Competent Person who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Hirst is a technical consultant to Artemis Resources. Mr Hirst 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 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Hirst consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

No New Information

To the extent that this announcement contains references to prior exploration results which have been cross referenced to previous market announcements made by the Company, unless explicitly stated, no new information is contained. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant market announcements and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains historical facts, interpretations and statements relating to the Company's current exploration projects, drill targets, plans, estimates, objectives, and strategies which are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors beyond the Company's control that could cause the actual results, performance, or achievements of the Company to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, any reliance you place on such forward-looking statements will be at your sole risk and the Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained in this announcement to reflect any changes in its expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based. The information contained in this announcement is subject to change without notice. No representation or warranty, express or implied, is given as to the accuracy, completeness or fairness of the information or opinions contained in this announcement and no liability is accepted by the Company or any of its directors, members, officers, employees, agents, or advisers for any such information or opinions.

APPENDIX 1 – Carlow Mineral Resource

Carlow Mineral Resource

Refer to Artemis ASX announcement - 13 October 2022

Greater Carlow Inferred Mineral Resource by weathering state[1,2,3]

Domain	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Co (t)
Oxide	1.29	1.5	0.8	0.59	0.07	34,000	8,000	1,000
Transition	1.49	2.0	1.2	0.84	0.09	56,000	13,000	1,000
Fresh	5.96	2.8	1.5	0.73	0.10	285,000	44,000	6,000
Total	**8.74**	**2.5**	**1.3**	**0.73**	**0.09**	**374,000**	**64,000**	**8,000**

Greater Carlow Inferred Mineral Resource by area above a cut-off of 0.7g/t AuEq[1,3]

Domain	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Co (t)
Main	6.33	2.4	1.3	0.70	0.08	271,000	44,300	5,100
Quod Est	0.19	3.2	1.5	0.85	0.24	9,000	1,600	450
Crosscut	0.73	2.2	0.7	0.99	0.09	16,000	7,300	650
Total	**7.25**	**2.4**	**1.3**	**0.73**	**0.09**	**296,000**	**53,200**	**6,200**

Greater Carlow Inferred Mineral Resource by area above a cut-off of 2.0g/t AuEq[2,3]

Domain	Tonnes (Mt)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (oz)	Cu (t)	Co (t)
Main	1.09	3.1	1.9	0.57	0.11	66,000	6,250	1,200
Crosscut	0.39	3.1	1.0	1.14	0.14	12,500	5,560	550
Total	**1.49**	**3.1**	**1.6**	**0.72**	**0.12**	**78,500**	**10,700**	**1,750**

Gold Equivalent formula

The gold equivalent formula used in the calculation of an Au Eq grade uses the following parameters:
It is the Company's view that all elements contributing to the gold equivalent calculation have the potential to be extracted and sold.

Oxide	Au Eq. equation = Au (g/t) + Cu(%) x 0.86 + Co(%) x 2.31
Transitional	Au Eq equation = Au (g/t) + Cu(%) x 0.81 + Co(%) x 2.17
Fresh	Au Eq equation = Au (g/t) + Cu(%) x 1.31 + Co(%) x 3.96

Significant inputs to the Mineral Resource

Parameter	Input value
Overall slope angles	Oxide 40°, Transition 45°, Fresh 50°
Processing cost	A$50/t
Gold recoveries	Oxide 96%, Transitional 93.5%, Fresh 93%
Copper recoveries	Oxide 61%, Transitional 56%, Fresh 90.5%
Cobalt recoveries	Oxide 47%, Transitional 43%, Fresh 78%
Mining costs	A$2.70/t + 0.5c/t per m below 30mRL, thereafter add Transitional A$0.25/t and Fresh A$0.50/t. OP strip ratio 12:1
NSRs (incl. payability, royalty and treatment and refining costs)	Gold: 94%, Copper 84%, Cobalt 41%
Gold price	A$2,600/oz
Copper price	A$12,699/t
Cobalt price	A$90,478/t
Au royalty (in dore)	2.5%
Au royalty (in concentrate)	5%
Cu royalty	5%
Co royalty	5%

Metallurgical recoveries shown above are assumed based on available metallurgical test work as reflected in the input values provided in this table and detailed in pages 11 and 12, including Table 5, of the Company's announcement dated 13 October 2022.

[1] Reported above a cut-off of 0.7g/t AuEq within an optimised pit shell (current as at 13 October 2022).
[2] Reported above a cut-off of 2.0g/t AuEq for underground using MSO shapes (current as at 13 October 2022).
[3] The Resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource in accordance with the JORC Code, 2012. All tonnes are dry metric tonnes. Figures may not compute due to rounding.

Table 4 – Carlow Resource

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.*	• Daimond drilling was used for the five Phase One holes described in this announcement. • Drilling sampling techniques employed at the Artemis core facility include saw cut HQ (63mm) and NQ (50.6mm) drill core samples. • HQ and NQ 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. • Diamond core was sampled on geological intervals/contacts, with the minimum sample size of 0.25m and max 1.2m. • Core was cut in half, with one half to be sent for analysis at an accredited laboratory, while the remaining half was stored in appropriately marked core boxes and stowed in a secure core shed. • Core duplicates were quarter core, sampled from the same half sent for analysis.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drilling completed by West Core Drilling Ltd. • Drilling was completed using a track mounted diamond drill • Core diameter was HQ and NQ with standard wireline drilling. • Rock types was considered to be competent, not requiring triple tube drilling. • Core was orientated using a Reflex core orientation device.

Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure*	• Recoveries are recorded on logging sheets and are also independently measured by drillers using drill runs. • Due to the competent nature of the rock type encountered in the projects, diamond core recovery is >90% • Statistical analysis shows that no bias of grade exists due to recoveries.

Criteria		Commentary
	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.*	
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.*	• Diamond core is placed into core trays at the drill site with all marking on the core with respect to core block depths and orientation locations completed at site. • Core trays are labelled with tray numbers and from – to depths. • Core is transferred to core logging facility where it is processed for geological, structural, geotechnical logging. • Photography of core is also completed and stored digitally within a core photo library. • The detail of logging is adequate to support a MRE and for metallurgical study. • All core is logged 100% of its length.
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.*	• Core is marked up for sampling according to logging sheets, using the orientation line as a guide. The core cutting line is drawn 90 degrees clockwise from the orientation line, looking down the core • Core is cut in half using an Almonte automatic core saw. • One half is retained as a representative sample and replaced in the core tray; the other half is placed into a pre-labelled sample bag, recorded and sent as part of a batch to the laboratory for assaying. • The same side of the core is always retained or sent to the lab. • Duplicate samples are taken at regular intervals, using ¼ core from the assay sample. • Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain sizes of the material being sampled.

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.*	• A certified laboratory, ALS Chemex Perth was used for all analysis of drill samples submitted. 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 • 50-gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish for Au. • 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-ICP61) 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. • Additional Ore Grade ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62 for Cu reporting out of range. Pulp was split to produce a sub-sample of 50g for re-assaying. • 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 storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay 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. • 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.*	• 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

Criteria		Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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. • No sample compositing to date has been used for drilling completed by Artemis. Most results reported are the result of 1 metre downhole sample intervals, with occasional smaller interval samples.
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 near perpendicular to the strike of known mineralisation and major structures. Due to the structural and geological complexity of the area, mineralisation of different orientations to those typically 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: o Artemis Resources o Address of laboratory o Sample range • Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the transport company in Karratha and shrink wrapped onto pallets. • The transport company then delivers the samples directly to the laboratory.
Audits or 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.*	• The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Carlow 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 and 2014 to present day Artemis Resources Ltd. • Work completed by Open Pit consisted of geological mapping, geophysical surveying (IP), and RC drilling and sampling. • Work completed by Legend Mining Ltd consisted of geological mapping and further RC drilling. • Legend also completed an airborne ATEM survey over the project area, with follow up ground-based FLTEM surveying. Re-processing of this data was completed by Artemis and was critical in developing drill targets for the completed RC drilling. • Compilation and assessment of historic drilling and mapping data completed by both Open Pit and Legend has indicated that this data is compares well with data collected to date by Artemis. Validation and compilation of historic data is ongoing. • All exploration and analysis techniques conducted by both Open Pit and Legend are considered to have been appropriate for the style of deposit.

Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Titan Au prospect includes a number of mineralised shear zones and quartz/sulphide lodes, located within the Regal Thrust system. Mineralisation is exposed in numerous rock outcrops consisting of quartz-rich shear zones. Both oxide and sulphide mineralisation are evident at surface associated with these shear zones.

Criteria		Commentary
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 reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All intervals reported are composed of 0.3m and up to 1.2m samples in diamond core drilling with samples intervals used determined by geology and length weighted. • No upper cut-off grades have been used in reporting results. • No metal equivalent calculations are used in this report.

Criteria		Commentary
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').*	• Drill holes at Titan were drilled approximately perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the target geological contact. True widths have not been reported, only downhole widths.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate plans are shown in the text.
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.*	• The significant results tabulated in the release are reported at a base grade of >0.3 g/t Au. Internal dilution of up to 2m 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*	• Targeting for drilling was completed by Artemis based on compilation of historic exploration data, detailed outcrop mapping, ground penetrating geophysics (eg electro-magnetics) and recent drilling data.

Criteria		Commentary
	results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions 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.*	• The results at the Titan Prospect warrant further drilling. The drill program results to date are considered excellent. • Detailed geological/structural mapping to generate further targets.