ARTEMIS RESOURCES

ASX Announcement
27 November 2026

Sharon Dam Hole Breaks Through Nullarbor Cover into Basement

HIGHLIGHTS

- Maiden diamond hole 26SDD001 at Sharon Dam has drilled through the Nullarbor cover sequence and intersected the underlying prospective basement at 343.3 m below surface.
- Drilling is continuing in basement rocks, interpreted as a Proterozoic sequence hosting the Sharon Dam geophysical target. 26SDD001 is planned to a depth of approximately 750 m.
- Sharon Dam is the strongest known combined magnetic and gravity anomaly in the Madura Province, with the modelled source starting approximately 400 m below surface.
- On completion of hole 26SDD001, the rig will move to Cassowary, 50 km to the north, for two diamond holes that will complete the current three-hole Madura program.
- Artemis can earn up to 60% interest in Sharon Dam under its agreement with Red Metal Ltd (ASX: RDM) announced ASX 24 December 2025.

Artemis Resources Limited ('**Artemis'** or the **'Company**') (**ASX: ARV**) is pleased to report that maiden diamond hole 26SDD001 at the Sharon Dam target, within the Madura Copper-Gold Project in Western Australia, has drilled through the Nullarbor cover sequence and into basement rocks. Drilling is now continuing towards a planned depth of approximately 750 m to test the strongest known combined magnetic and gravity anomaly in the Madura Province, modelled to start approximately 400 m below surface.

Drilling Progress

Hole 26SDD001, the first of the Company's current Madura drilling program, commenced on 16 November and has been cored from surface to a current depth of approximately 348.8 m.

The hole passed through the Nullarbor cover sequence of limestone, black shale and sandstone, intersecting the base of cover at 343.3 m, and continued into underlying Proterozoic basement rocks hosting the Sharon Dam geophysical target.

The Sharon Dam Drill Target

Sharon Dam is the strongest known combined magnetic and gravity anomaly in the Madura Province. It lies beneath the Nullarbor Plain and had not been drilled before 26SDD001.

Magnetic and gravity surveys detect rocks that are more magnetic or denser than those around them. At Sharon Dam, 3D inversion models of the gravity and magnetic data point to a large, dense and magnetic body, with a slight offset between the two models.

The modelled body extends more than 4 km along strike and starts approximately 400 m below surface. Rocks rich in iron oxides, primarily magnetite, can produce both responses together, which is why this combination may be a key indicator when exploring for a number of deposit types.

Sharon Dam sits on a major crustal boundary in a region that has seen almost no deep drilling, giving Artemis an early position in an emerging exploration frontier.

Sharon Dam remains a conceptual target. The cause of the magnetic and gravity anomaly is not yet known, and there is no certainty that drilling will intersect mineralisation. Details of the geophysical data and models are set out in JORC Table 1 (Appendix 1).

Next Steps

Drill core from 26SDD001 is being logged on site and compared with the geophysical models to identify the source of the anomaly. Samples will then be sent for laboratory assay to test for copper, gold and other metals. The results will guide any follow-up drilling at Sharon Dam.

On completion of hole 26SDD001, the rig will move to the Cassowary target, 50 km to the north, to drill two diamond holes. Cassowary is the largest interpreted magnetic intrusion in the Madura Province and sits within the same structural belt as Sharon Dam, adjacent to a major crustal boundary. These holes will complete the Company's current three-hole Madura drilling program.

Artemis Executive Director, Matthew Greentree, commented:

"Our first hole at Sharon Dam has passed through the cover sequence and is now drilling in basement. The magnetic and gravity anomalies and structural complexity of this belt stand out in the region, and the Sharon Dam hole should provide the first test of that potential. The drill core will also show us how our model stacks up against a compelling geophysical target."

Artemis Project Manager, Julian Hanna, added:

"Diamond drilling through the cover sequence and into the underlying basement has been successful and we look forward to reporting further progress as the hole continues. Given the frontier location on the Nullarbor Plain, the site team of geologists, drillers and support personnel is doing an excellent job keeping the rig turning and supplied with fuel, water and other essentials."



Figure 1. Diamond drilling of maiden hole 26SDD001 at Sharon Dam, Madura Copper-Gold Project

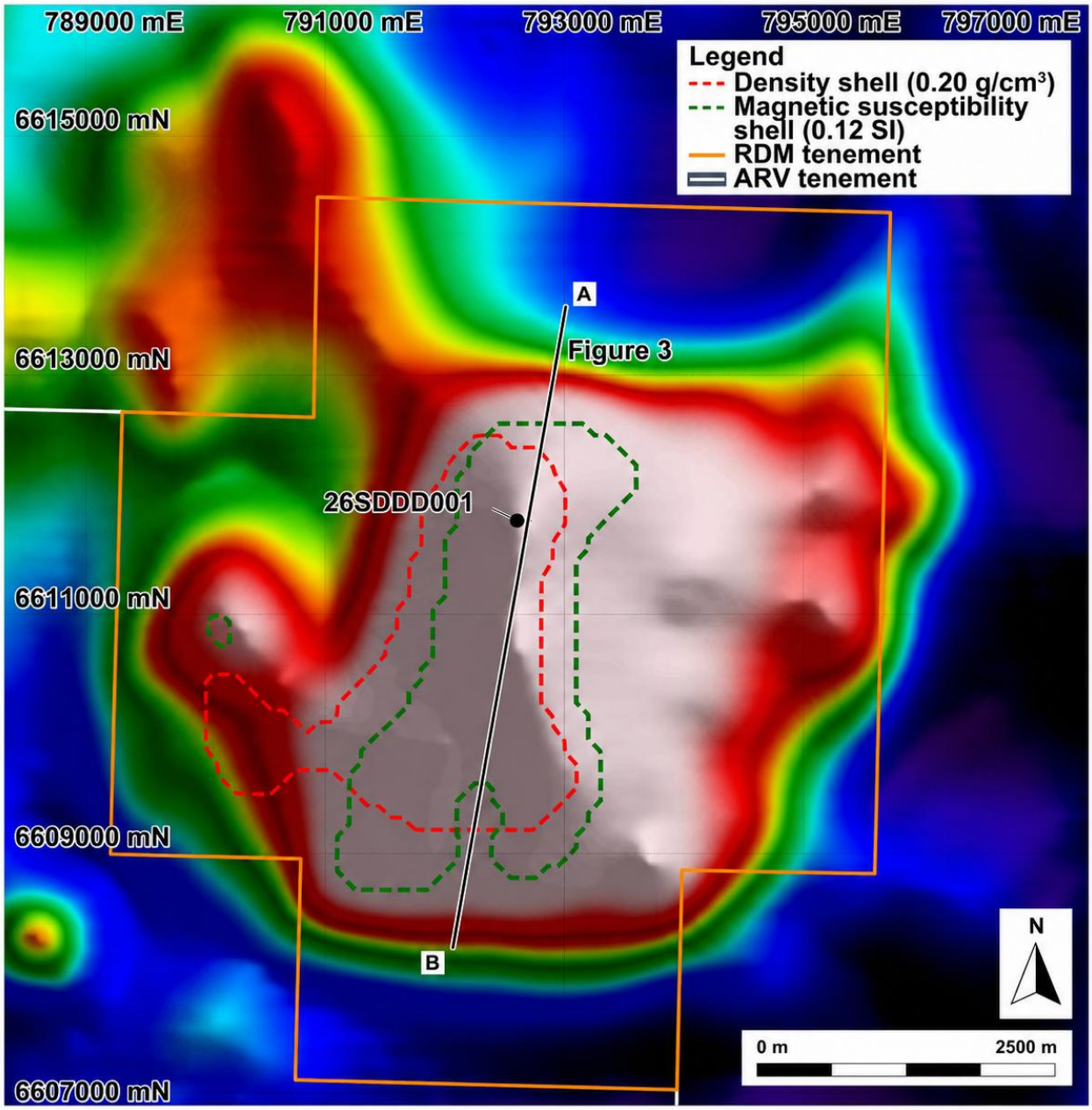


Figure 2. Sharon Dam reduced-to-pole (RTP) Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI) image showing the Sharon Dam target and hole 26SDD001 collar location, Madura Copper-Gold Project. Refer to Artemis ASX announcements dated 18 August 2025 and 24 December 2025 and JORC Table 1.

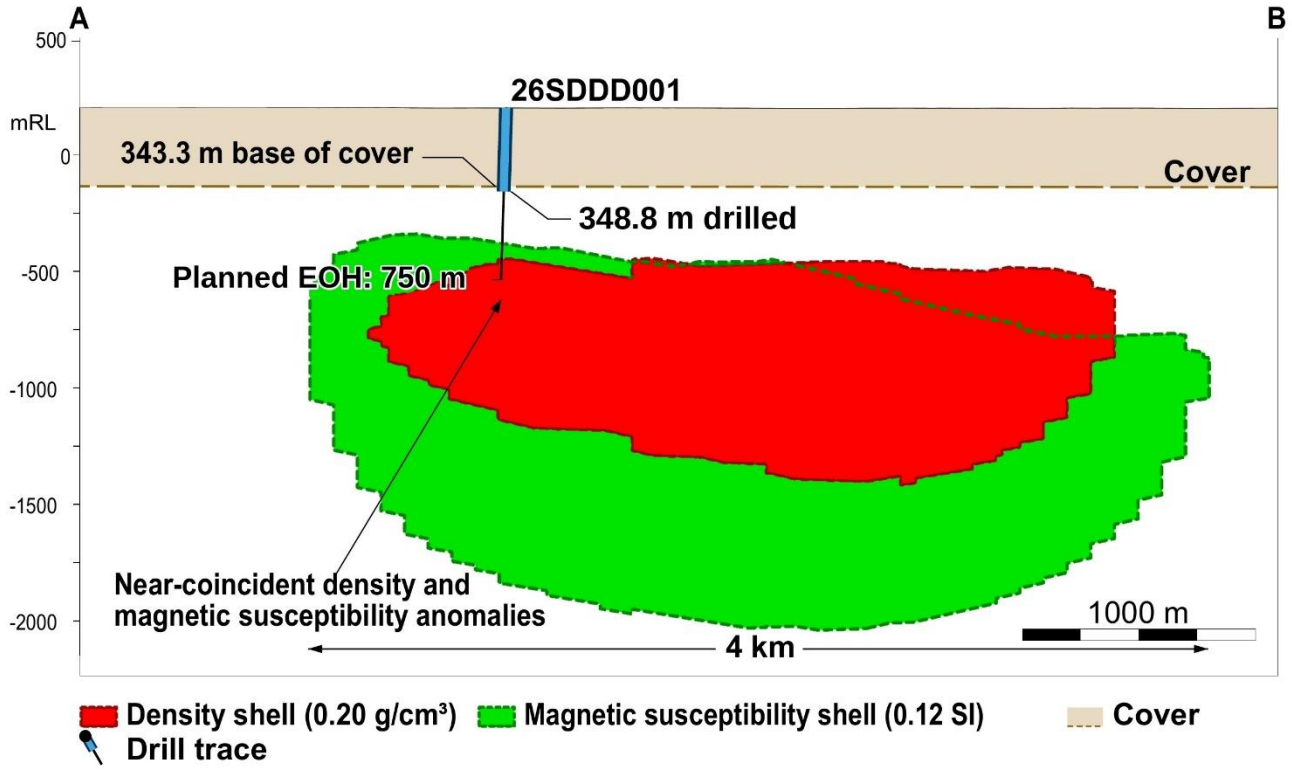


Figure 3. Cross-section along the 26SDD001 hole trace showing the modelled magnetic and gravity bodies, the base of cover and the planned hole (view towards east). Location of section shown on Figure 2 and model details are presented in JORC Table 1.

About Artemis Resources

Artemis Resources (ASX: ARV) is a Western Australian exploration company focused on advancing a portfolio of gold, copper and critical minerals projects. In the North Pilbara Gold-Copper Province, the Company holds the Carlow Castle, Titan and Thorpe gold-copper prospects, together with pegmatite-hosted lithium occurrences and the strategically located Radio Hill processing plant near Karratha.

Artemis also holds a dominant position along the belt-scale Madura Copper-Gold Project, approximately 440 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie, where it is exploring for IOCG-style intrusions and other intrusion-related and late-stage hydrothermal mineralisation. The Company continues to advance high-impact exploration across these assets with the objective of defining new discoveries and unlocking value for shareholders.

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Artemis Resources Limited.

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, including geophysical data and modelling, is based on and fairly represents information compiled by Mr Oliver Hirst, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr Hirst is Exploration Manager and a full-time employee of Artemis Resources Limited. He has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation, type of deposit and 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 refers to prior exploration information, that information was reported in the Company's ASX announcements dated 18 August 2025, 31 October 2025, 24 December 2025, 27 May 2026, 20 August 2026, 6 October 2026 and 17 November 2026. The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in those announcements, and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning that information continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward Looking Statements

This announcement contains forward-looking statements relating to the Company's exploration projects, drill targets, plans, estimates, objectives and strategies. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors beyond the Company's control that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Any reliance you place on such statements is at your sole risk, and the Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise them, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. The information 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 it, and no liability is accepted by the Company or any of its directors, officers, employees, agents or advisers.

Appendix 1: JORC Table 1

2012 Edition | Sharon Dam ground gravity, magnetic data and 3D inversion models

Scope covers the gravity and magnetic data and the 3D inversion models used to design hole 26SDD001.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	Gravity: Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors acquired ground gravity for Red Metal Limited on four Nullarbor grids during 9–17 December 2016. At Sharon Dam (T1), the survey added 204 gravity stations. Field crews used ATV-based acquisition, Scintrex CG-5 Autograv meters and dual-frequency Leica 1230-series differential GPS. Repeat occupations and base ties were used to check the measurements. [1, pp. 1–4, 6–8, 41] Artemis's 24 December 2025 announcement states that Red Metal infilled the 2016 survey in 2019 and compiled the ground gravity data used for the published contours and 3D model. [2, Section 1]
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).*	Hole 26SDD001 is being diamond cored from surface using PQ core to the base of the cover sequence. No drill results are reported. The geophysical data in this Table do not rely on drilling.
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.*	Gravity values were measured at surface stations. There are no drill samples associated with these measurements. For 26SDD001, core recovery is recorded for each run against the drillers' core blocks. Recovery has generally been good through the cover sequence. No assay results are reported.
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.*	Geological and geotechnical drill logging does not apply to the surface gravity dataset. Core from 26SDD001 is being geologically logged and photographed on site.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	No physical samples were collected or prepared for the gravity survey. Averaging of repeat instrument readings is described under verification.
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.*	At each field station, the meter was levelled to within 5 arcseconds. Crews recorded two 20-second stacks, checked tilt, temperature and noise, and re-read stations outside the 0.030 dial-unit tolerance. They observed base stations at the start and end of each day using 120-second stacks, repeated to agreement within 0.010 dial units. Bases were tied to Daishsat and Australian Fundamental Gravity Network control using multiple loops and at least two meters. For Sharon Dam, gravity base 1280 (Haig North) was tied to base 1281 (Haig Railway Siding) by one A-B-A loop with three meters, and base 1281 to AFGN station 1964919097 at Rawlinna by one A-B-A loop with three meters, each with an expected accuracy better than 0.010 mGal. [1, p. 8 and Appendix D] Daishsat calibrated meters on the Kensington–Norton Summit range in Adelaide. The three survey CG-5 meters (61240224, 91240599 and 91240603) had scale factors of 0.999842, 0.998959 and 1.000417, respectively, from calibrations on 23 May, 5 July and 25 May 2016. Testing also included tilt, sensor drift and temperature checks. [1, pp. 11, 41] Across all four grids, 22 new stations were reoccupied (2.8% of the 796 new stations) and 38 occupations checked pre-existing stations. Appendix B gives repeat standard deviations of 0.028 mGal (gravity) and 0.022 m (height). These figures describe repeatability across the survey. Repeats on the 21 GADDS-sourced stations differed on average by less than 0.030 mGal in observed gravity and 0.010 m in height. [1, p. 13 and Appendices B–C]
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.*	Crews recorded readings in instrument files and field books. Daishsat downloaded the data daily, corrected erroneous station IDs, removed out-of-tolerance readings, averaged the paired stacks and linked the gravity observations to post-processed GPS positions. Raw and processed files were identified as Appendix E (separate USB). [1, pp. 7–8, 13, 48] For the T1 merge, some unmarked historical stations were reoccupied within a few metres. Daishsat reported mean differences of −0.124 mGal in observed gravity and −0.019 m in height. It applied the reported gravity difference to the 2016 T1 data for the merge. Elevations were left as measured. [1, §6.3]

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *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.*	Raw rover and base GPS observations were logged every five seconds. Control was tied to Australia's reference network via Geoscience Australia's AUSPOS service. T1 positions were processed from base 1281 (Haig Railway Siding), fixed by multiple static sessions with an expected coordinate accuracy better than 0.005 m. Daishsat used NovAtel/Waypoint GrafNav to post-process the positions and reported centimetre-scale antenna positioning. Survey-wide repeat-height SD was 0.022 m. [1, pp. 6–8 and Appendix B] The T1 merge was delivered in GDA94 / MGA Zone 51, including data extending across the Zone 52 boundary. Ellipsoidal heights referenced GRS80, and the reductions used Australian Height Datum elevations derived with AUSGeoid09. Observed gravity was referenced to ISOGAL84. [1, pp. 8–10, 13 and Appendix A]
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.*	The T1 gravity grid provides two-dimensional coverage across the anomaly. Daishsat reports that some stations could be shifted from their nominal positions for safe access or to avoid strong local terrain effects. The interpreted source geometry is sensitive to station coverage and the choice of processing and inversion parameters. [1, 4.1 and Appendix A] [2, Figs. 3–4]
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	Physical sample security is inapplicable to instrument readings. Daishsat maintained field books, downloaded the instrument data to laptops and transferred raw GPS data to its office via FTP. Appendix E identifies the separate digital delivery. [1, pp. 7–8, 13, 48] Digital data are held by Red Metal and Artemis.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Daishsat checked repeat occupations, station coverage and anomalous grid values. The available reports describe contractor QA/QC. [1, 5.5–6.3] [2, Section 1] No independent audit of the inversion models has been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	Sharon Dam is within exploration licence E69/3441, held by Red Metal Limited. Under the announced earn-in, Artemis can earn 60% by spending not less than $5,000,000 within three years, including a minimum commitment of $400,000 for the initial drill hole. This may increase to 80% if Red Metal elects to reduce its interest to 20% under the announced joint venture terms. Red Metal and the Traditional Owners, the Pila Nguru, have executed an updated access agreement and the initial drill sites have been heritage surveyed. [2, p. 6 and Section 2] [3] E69/3441 was renewed on its 10 October 2026 anniversary date and is in good standing. There are no known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Red Metal commissioned the 2016 work. Daishsat carried out the ground acquisition, gravity reduction and image processing. The broader campaign checked 21 historical stations sourced from Geoscience Australia's GADDS and 17 sourced from Daishsat's compilation of WAMEX open-file reports. These are survey-wide repeat counts. Red Metal subsequently infilled and compiled the Sharon Dam gravity data as previously disclosed. [1, pp. 4, 13] [2, Section 1]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>Sharon Dam is a concealed exploration prospect in the Madura Province, Western Australia, approximately 50 km south of the Cassowary target. A coincident gravity and magnetic anomaly beneath Nullarbor sedimentary cover (base of cover intersected at 343.m in 26SDD001) is interpreted as possible Proterozoic basement rocks and a potential intrusive source for mineralisation. Artemis has identified iron oxide copper-gold (IOCG) and other intrusion-hosted styles as exploration concepts. Gravity measures a response to density contrasts. Source lithology and mineralisation require drill validation. [2, pp. 3–5 and Section 2] [3]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• 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.</td><td>26SDD001: 792605 mE, 6611786 mN (MGA94 Zone 51), RL 201 m, azimuth 90°, dip −80°, planned depth 750 m, as reported on 17 November 2026. Depth at 24 November 2026: 327 m. No results are reported.

<table><tr><th>Collar</th><th>GDA mE</th><th>GDA mN</th><th>RL m</th><th>AZI</th><th>Dip</th><th>Depth</th><th>Grid</th></tr><tr><td>26SDD001</td><td>792605</td><td>6611786</td><td>201</td><td>90</td><td>-80</td><td>750</td><td>MGA94_51</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Data aggregation methods</td><td>• 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.</td><td>No grades, assay intervals or metal equivalents are reported for the gravity work. Paired gravity readings were averaged at station level, and the T1 observations were levelled to earlier data as described in Section 1. [1, 5.3, 6.3]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</td><td>• 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').</td><td>The gravity response supplies no mineralised intercept lengths or true widths. This criterion is inapplicable to the geophysical results described here.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Diagrams</td><td>• 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.</td><td>Daishsat's Appendix A includes the T1 station plan and Bouguer, residual and first vertical derivative maps. The previously published 3D model used UBC inversion software and was viewed in MapInfo 3D Viewer. Figure 2 in this release is a magnetic RTP image. Figures 2 to 4 in this release (each with scale, north arrow and grid) were prepared in Leapfrog Geo.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 T1 maps show the anomaly together with surrounding lower responses within the survey footprint. Interpretations depend on the gravity reduction and the selected regional field. A density contrast may arise from several geological sources. [1, Appendix A] [2, pp. 3–5] Potential-field inversions are non-unique: different source geometries can fit the same data. Depth, shape and density or susceptibility values depend on station coverage, the regional field removed and the inversion constraints chosen. The models have not yet been constrained by drilling.
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.*	Daishsat used Geosoft GRAVRED to apply meter scale factors, recalculated earth tides and linear drift tied to the daily bases. Station reductions used the 1967 International Gravity Formula, a free-air correction and an infinite-slab Bouguer correction at 2.67 t/m³. No terrain correction is described. Bouguer anomaly values at 2.40 and 2.20 t/m³ were also delivered. [1, 5.3–5.4] Daishsat used ChrisDBF to generate ER Mapper-compatible elevation and gravity grids and imaged them in Oasis montaj for quality checks. A first-order polynomial regional removal produced a residual gravity grid. The first vertical derivative was calculated from the infinite-slab Bouguer grid. The 2016 report shows the new-data and merged T1 products. [1, 5.5 and Appendix A] The previously published 3D model used University of British Columbia inversion software and was viewed in MapInfo 3D Viewer. The 2016 Bouguer reduction density defines the slab correction. [1, 5.3] [2, Fig. 4 and Section 1] **Magnetic model:** a 0.12 SI susceptibility shell defines a body approximately 4 km long and 2 km wide, with its top modelled at approximately 400 m below surface. **Gravity model:** the Bouguer gravity data were inverted in 3D to recover density contrast relative to a background density of 2.67 g/cm³ using UBC software. The 0.20 g/cm³ density-contrast shell shown in the figures is the output of this inversion. The implied source density of approximately 3.5 SG was derived from inversion. **Model overlap:** the magnetic and gravity shells overlap from approximately 400 m to 1000 m below surface along the planned hole trace (Figure 3).
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 initial Sharon Dam diamond hole is designed to test the source of the coincident magnetic and gravity response. Drilling commenced on 16 November 2026. Geological logging, and density and assay data when available, will be used to assess the interpreted source. [2, Fig. 4] On completion of the hole, the rig will move to the Cassowary target, where two diamond holes are planned. [3–4]

References

[1] Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors, Nullarbor Gravity Surveys Processing and Logistics Report, December 2016, report 16026, written by B. Wyschnja, prepared for Red Metal Limited. Cover date December 2016; base station sheets checked 1 February 2017. Page references are to the printed report. Appendix E refers to a separate delivery of raw and processed files.

[2] Artemis Resources Limited, Artemis Expands Footprint in High Leverage Copper Frontier - Updated, ASX announcement, 24 December 2025, especially Figures 3–4 and Appendix 1. https://announcements.asx.com.au/asxpdf/20251224/pdf/06tqdqg1ry6l7r.pdf

[3] Artemis Resources Limited, Madura Copper-Gold Project, Sharon Dam Target. https://artemisresources.com.au/madura-copper-gold-project/

[4] Artemis Resources Limited, Drilling Commences at Sharon Dam Copper-Gold Target, ASX announcement, 17 November 2026.