

## HIGH GRADE COPPER CONFIRMED BY DRILLING OVER CONSIDERABLE WIDTHS AND SHALLOW DEPTHS AT WHUNDO - KARRATHA - WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- Drilling confirms high grade copper intersections at Whundo.
- Potential to substantially increase copper oxide resources at Whundo.
- 20 drill holes have been completed for 600m.
- Initial assays results for selected mineralised zones in first 8 holes have been received.
- Significant copper intercepts:
  - 7 metres at 4.45% Copper from 13 metres in (AWRC001).
  - 13 metres at 3.03% Copper from 5 metres in (AWRC002).
  - 7 metres at 3.62% Copper from 18 metres in (AWRC007).
  - 2 metres at 5.61% Copper from 24 metres in (AWRC008).

David Lenigas, Artemis's Chairman, commented;

*"We have now confirmed the presence of significant widths of high grade copper zones at shallow depths at the Whundo Copper Mine, which is located only 15 km from the Radio Hill Plant. The Company's plan is to expand the available oxide tonnages at Whundo to either increase the ore supply deal to the Whim Creek SX-EW plant or look at establishing an on site oxide treatment operation at Radio Hill itself."*

Artemis Resources Limited ("Artemis" or "the Company") (ASX:ARV) is pleased to announce that an initial drilling program has been completed to confirm historical oxide copper intersections around the Whundo and Whundo West open pits. These form part of the tenure purchased in the Acquisition of the Fox Radio Hill assets near Karratha in Western Australia (Figure 1).

A total of 20 angled (dip -60 degrees) drill holes (Figure 2) have been drilled for 600 metres. Six drill holes were designed to specifically test previous intersections of oxide copper mineralisation. All previous drilling was vertical and the new drilling was aimed at confirming grades and structural interpretation.

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**Corporate Information**  
ASX Code: ARV

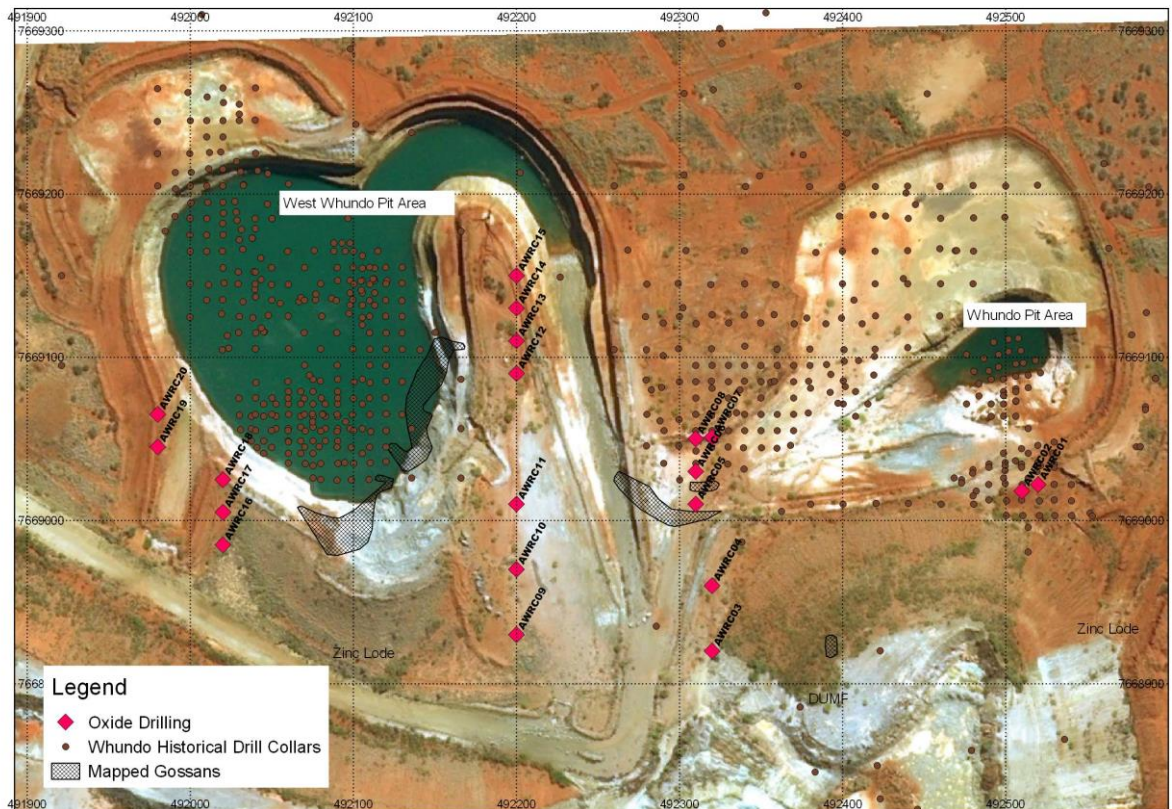


The remaining holes were to explore several interpreted copper ore positions where continuations of the oxide mineralisation may occur.

Mineralisation intercepts are listed in Table 1. Table 2 lists all drill hole information.

The Company is extremely pleased with progress to date and we look forward to the next set of assays being reported by ALS Global.

**Figure 2: Locations of completed Drillholes**



The drilling had two aims:

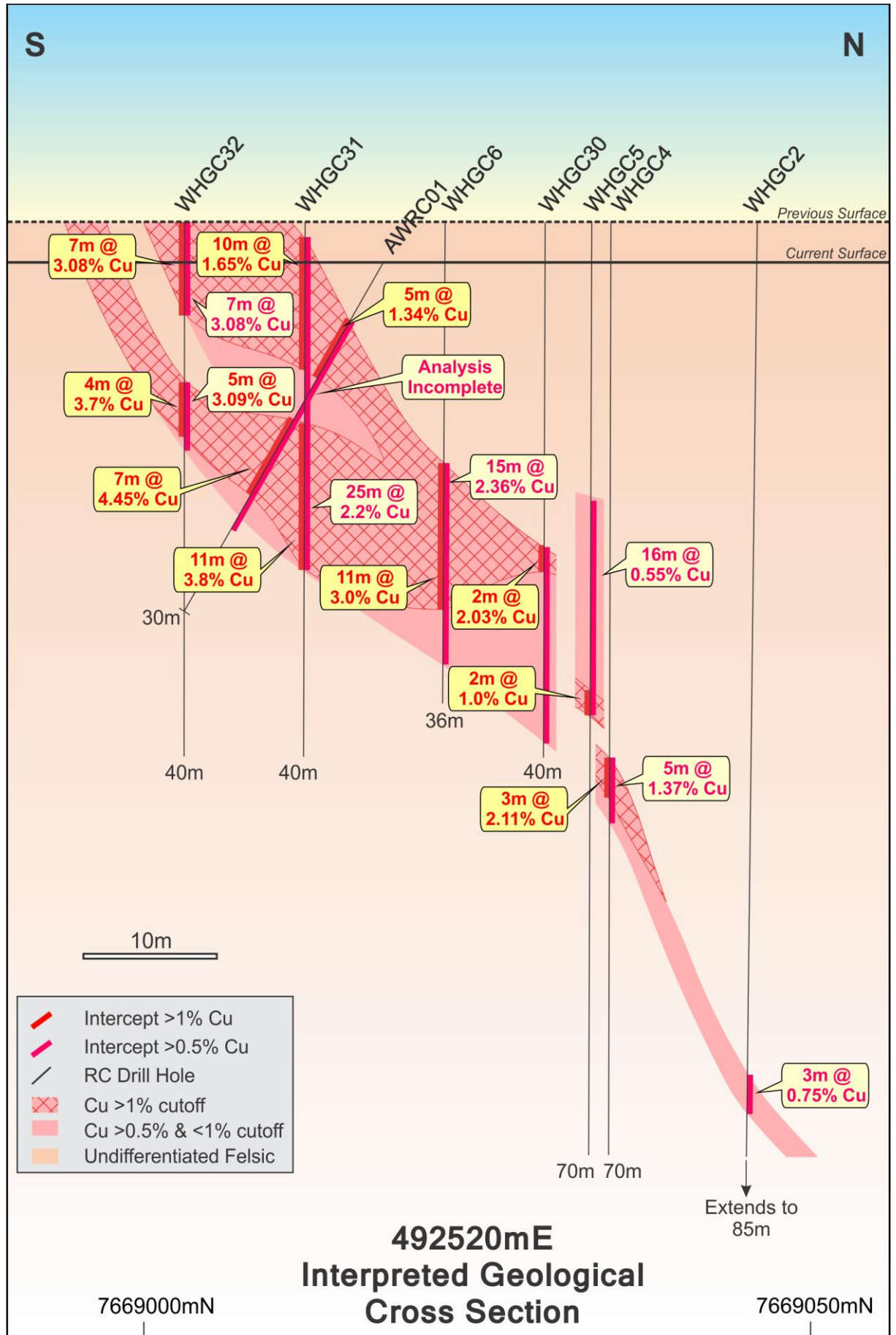
1. Validation of historical drill results from vertical drill holes and assay grade confirmation, and
2. Explore some conceptual target zones untested by previous drilling.

The high grade intercepts occur to the southeast and west of the old Whundo copper open pit operated by Whim Creek Consolidated in 1977.

The results will assist Artemis in looking for a commercial outcome for the oxide copper ores, either by treatment at the Radio Hill mine site, or through further sales to Blackrock at the Whim Creek SX-EW plant.

Once all assays have been received Artemis will then be in a position to look at further drilling and commercial outcomes.

Figure 3: Interpreted Cross Section Showing historical Copper Intersections and the results of Artemis validation drilling.



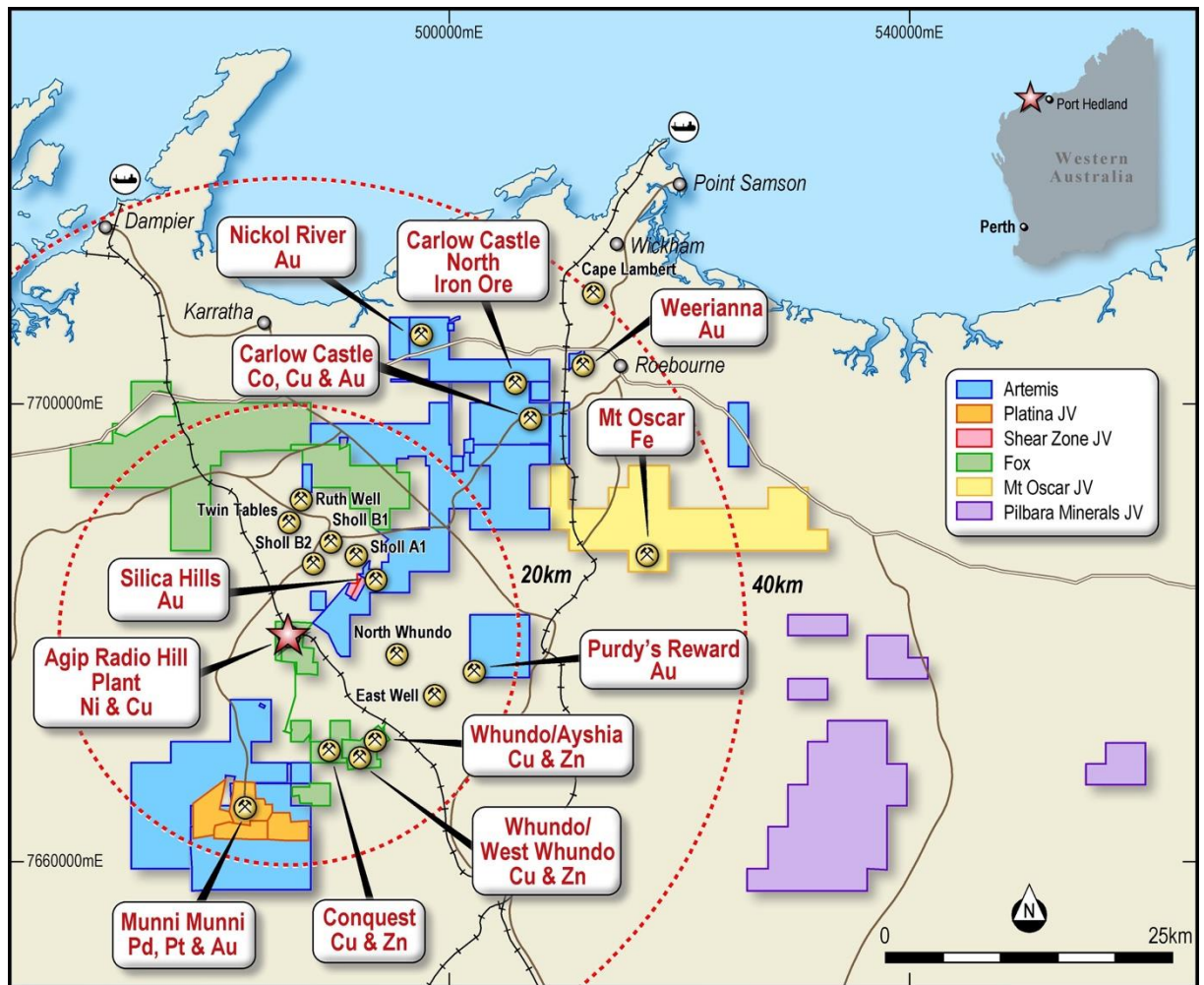
**Table 1: Selected Assay Results for Whundo from validation drillholes.**

Hole_ID	From m	To m	Width m	Cu %
AWRC001	5	10	5	1.34
AWRC001	13	20	7	4.45
AWRC002	5	18	13	3.03
AWRC006	5	6	1	2.79
AWRC006	16	17	1	3.4
AWRC006	28	30	2	1.41
AWRC007	18	25	7	3.62
AWRC008	24	26	2	5.61

**Table 2: Hole Co-Ordinates for Whundo.**

Hole id	MGA50 EAST	MGA50 NORTH	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
AWRC01	492520	7669022	-60	180	30
AWRC02	492510	7669018	-60	180	30
AWRC03	492320	7668920	-60	180	30
AWRC04	492320	7668960	-60	180	30
AWRC05	492310	7669010	-60	180	30
AWRC06	492310	7669030	-60	180	30
AWRC07	492320	7669051	-60	180	30
AWRC08	492310	7669050	-60	180	30
AWRC09	492200	7668930	-60	180	30
AWRC10	492200	7668970	-60	180	30
AWRC11	492200	7669010	-60	180	30
AWRC12	492200	7669090	-60	180	30
AWRC13	492200	7669110	-60	180	30
AWRC14	492200	7669130	-60	180	30
AWRC15	492200	7669150	-60	180	30
AWRC16	492020	7668985	-60	180	30
AWRC17	492020	7669005	-60	180	30
AWRC18	492020	7669025	-60	180	30
AWRC19	491980	7669045	-60	180	30
AWRC20	491980	7669065	-60	180	30

**Figure 1: Artemis Resources Projects (including Fox Resources assets under option).**



**BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ARTEMIS RESOURCES**

Artemis Resources Limited is a resources exploration and development company with a focus on its prospective Pilbara (gold, cobalt, base metals, platinum, platinum group elements, iron ore) (Figure 1) and the Mt Clement-Paulsens (gold) project in Western Australia. Artemis owns the fully permitted 425,000tpa Radio Hill nickel and copper operations, processing plant and associated mining and exploration tenements with significant existing JORC 2004 compliant resources of Nickel, Copper and Zinc situated within a 15 km radius of the Radio Hill plant. The Radio Hill Plant is located 35 km south of Karratha in the Pilbara Region of Western Australia.

**CONTACTS**

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at [www.artemisresources.com.au](http://www.artemisresources.com.au) or contact:

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## **COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT**

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

## **FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND IMPORTANT NOTICE**

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

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

## JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

### Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Sampling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</li> <li>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out on the Whundo Cu-Au Project. This drilling was designed to obtain drill chip samples from one metre intervals, from which a 2-4 kilogram sub-sample was collected for laboratory multi-element analysis including: Ag,Al,As,Ba,Be,Bi,Ca,Cd,Co,Cr,Cu,Fe,Ga,K,La,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Ni,P,Pb,S,Sb,Sc,Sr,Th,Ti,Tl,U,V,W,Zn.</li> <li>All samples were analysed using a portable XRF instrument (Niton &amp; Innovex). Initial methodology trialing the units has been to make a single randomly placed measurement on the drill sample bag. For more intensive evaluation a minimum of 4 measurements at regular intervals around the sample bag will be required. Optimum sampling time appears to be 90 seconds per measurement.</li> <li>Mineralised zones were identified visually during field logging, and sample intervals selected by the supervising geologist.</li> <li>Samples from each metre were collected through a rig-mounted cyclone and split using a rig-mounted three-tier riffle splitter.</li> <li>Field duplicates were taken and submitted for analysis.</li> <li>Substantial historic drilling has been completed in the vicinity of the drilling completed by Artemis. The most significant work was completed by Whim Creek Consolidated s in the early mid 1970’s and by Fox Resources 2004-2007. Compilation of this data has been completed based on Annual Exploration Reports available through WAMEX. Although limited information is available regarding procedures implemented during this period, work completed by Artemis to date has validated much of this historic data. It is considered that the historic work was completed professionally, and that certain assumptions can reasonably be based on results reported throughout this period.</li> </ul>
<b>Drilling techniques</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reverse Circulation drilling at Whundo was completed by a track-mounted Schramm T450 RC drilling rig using a 5¼ inch diameter face sampling hammer.</li> </ul>
<b>Drill sample recovery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</li> <li>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field during logging and sampling.</li> <li>If poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the supervising geologist and driller endeavor to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>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.</i></li> </ul>	<p>recovery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visual assessments are made for recovery, moisture, and possible contamination.</li> <li>• A cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter were used to ensure representative sampling, and were routinely inspected and cleaned.</li> <li>• Sample recoveries during drilling completed by Artemis were high, and all samples were dry.</li> <li>• Insufficient data exists at present to determine whether a relationship exists between grade and recovery. This will be assessed once a statistically representative amount of data is available.</li> </ul>
<b>Logging</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></li> <li>• <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each drillhole. It is considered that geological logging is completed at an adequate level to allow appropriate future Mineral Resource estimation.</li> <li>• Geological logging is considered semi-quantitative due to the limited geological information available from the Reverse Circulation method of drilling.</li> <li>• All RC drillholes completed by Artemis during the current program have been logged in full.</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></li> <li>• <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></li> <li>• <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></li> <li>• <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></li> <li>• <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></li> <li>• <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RC drilling rig was equipped with a rig-mounted cyclone and three-tier riffle splitter, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20-30 kilograms, and a representative sub-sample of approximately 2-4 kilograms for every metre drilled.</li> <li>• The sample size of 2-4 kilograms is considered to be appropriate and representative of the grain size and mineralisation style of the deposit.</li> <li>• The samples were dry.</li> <li>• Duplicate samples were collected and submitted for analysis. Reference standards inserted during drilling.</li> </ul>
<b>Quality of assay data and laboratory test</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></li> <li>• <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></li> <li>• <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks,</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ALS (Perth) were used for all analysis of drill samples submitted by Artemis. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined within the Whundo Project area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples above 3Kg riffle split.</li> <li>• Pulverise to 95% passing 75 microns</li> <li>• 50 gram Fire Assay (Au-AA26) with ICP finish - Au.</li> <li>• 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-ICP61) – Ag,Al,As,Ba,Be,Bi,Ca,Cd,Co,Cr,Cu,Fe,Ga,K,La,Mg,Mn,Mo,Na,Ni,P,Pb,S,Sb,Sc,Sr,Th,Ti,Tl,U,V,W,Zn.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ore Grade 4 Acid Digest ICP-AES Finish (ME-OG62)</li> <li>Standards were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis.</li> <li>Duplicates were used for external laboratory checks by Artemis.</li> <li>Portable XRF (pXRF) analysis was completed using both Niton &amp; Innovex units. XRF analysis was completed on the single metre sample bulk drill ample retained on site. Further statistical analysis will be completed to better determine the accuracy and precision of the pXRF unit based on laboratory assay results.</li> <li>Portable XRF results are considered semi-quantitative and act as a guide to mineralised zones and sampling.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Verification of sampling and assaying</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></li> <li><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></li> <li><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></li> <li><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At least two company personnel verify all significant results.</li> <li>All geological logging and sampling information is completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. Physical logs and sampling data are returned to the Hastings head office for scanning and storage.</li> <li>No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Location of data points</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i></li> <li><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></li> <li><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS was used to define the location of the drillhole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 5 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS if warranted in the future.</li> <li>Downhole surveys were captured at 30 metre intervals for the drillholes completed by Artemis.</li> <li>The grid system used for all Artemis drilling is GDA94 (MGA 94 Zone 50)</li> <li>Topographic control is obtained from surface profiles created by drillhole collar data.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Data spacing and distribution</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></li> <li><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current drillhole spacing is variable and dependent on specific geological, and geophysical targets, and access requirements for each drillhole.</li> <li>No sample compositing has been used for drilling completed by Artemis. All results reported are the result of 1 metre downhole sample intervals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Orientation of data in relation geological structure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></li> <li><i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drillholes were located in order to intersect the target at an angle perpendicular to strike direction. As the target structures were considered to be steep to moderately dipping, all Artemis drillholes were angled at -60 degrees.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
<b>Sample security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The chain of custody is managed by the supervising geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 10 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Each sack is clearly labelled with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artemis Resources Ltd</li> <li>Address of laboratory</li> <li>Sample range</li> </ul> </li> <li>Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the transport company in Karratha and shrink wrapped onto pallets.</li> <li>The transport company then delivers the samples directly to the laboratory.</li> </ul>
<b>Audits or reviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data is validated upon up-loading into the master database. Any validation issues identified are investigated prior to reporting of results.</li> </ul>

## Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RC drilling by Artemis was carried out on M47/0007 – 100% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. This tenement forms a part of a broader tenement package that comprises the West Pilbara Project.</li> <li>This tenement is in good standing and no known impediments exist (see map provided in this report for location).</li> </ul>
<b>Exploration done by other parties</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The most significant work to have been completed historically in the Whundo area, was by Westfield Minerals NL, later Whim Creek Consolidated NL.</li> <li>Work completed by Westfield/Whim Creek consisted of geological mapping, geophysical surveying, geochemical sampling and diamond and RAB drilling and sampling.</li> <li>This outlined several high grade shoots including the one mined in the Whundo pit in 1976. An estimated 6746t of 27.4% Cu ore was produced.</li> <li>Whim Creek continued involvement with the</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>project are after becoming Dominion Metals until 1995 when the tenements were sold to Straits Resources Ltd.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dominion had completed drilling and resource estimation on Whundo and pit plans were completed but not implemented.</li> <li>• Straits completed drilling along strike to expand resources did not identify additional oxidized resources to warrant development and shipping to Whim Creek.</li> <li>• Fox Resources Ltd obtained control of the tenements from Straits in 2003 and subsequently undertook an extensive drilling program on the West Whundo deposit outlining a combined Oxide/Supergene/Primary Inferred Resource of 625,000 t @ 1.56% Cu and 1.6% Zn and subsequently defined reserves and undertook mining activities in 2006-7.</li> </ul>
<b>Geology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Whundo Cu-Au-Zn project is a partially dismembered single horizon VMS deposit which plunges at 40° to the northwest extending to 150m down plunge. Mineralisation in Whundo consists of 2 main units; fine to medium grained pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite; massive pyrite and pyrrhotite with minor sphalerite and chalcopyrite. West Whundo has 2 main units well: layered pyrite, sphalerite and chalcopyrite with disseminated magnetite overlain by massive pyrrhotite and pyrite.</li> <li>• Sulphide mineralisation consists of Chalcopyrite, chalcocite, sphalerite, pyrrhotite and pyrite</li> </ul>
<b>Drill hole Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></li> <li>○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></li> <li>○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i></li> <li>○ <i>hole length.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collar information for all drillholes reported is provided in the body of this report.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<b>Data aggregation methods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></li> <li><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></li> <li><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All intervals reported are composed of 1 metre down hole intervals, and are therefore length weighted.</li> <li>No upper or lower cutoff grades have been used in reporting results.</li> <li>No metal equivalent calculations are used in this report.</li> </ul>
<b>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> <li><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></li> <li><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True widths of mineralisation have not been calculated for this report, and as such all intersections reported are down-hole thicknesses.</li> <li>A better understanding of the deposit geometry will be achieved on thorough interpretation of the data. True thicknesses may be reported at a later date if warranted. Due to the moderately to steeply dipping nature of the mineralised zones, it is expected that true thicknesses will be less than the reported down-hole thicknesses.</li> </ul>
<b>Diagrams</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate maps and sections are available in the body of this announcement.</li> </ul>
<b>Balanced reporting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced.</li> </ul>
<b>Other substantive exploration data</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples –</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeting for the RC drilling completed by Artemis was based on compilation of historic exploration data, and the surface expression of the targeted mineralized zones and associated historic workings.</li> </ul>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i></p>	
<p><b>Further work</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i></li> <li>• <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The results at the Whundo Cu-Au project warrant further drilling. As this is a first phase drill program the results to date are considered excellent.</li> </ul>