

ASX / Media Announcement

14 November 2017

First Gold Nuggets from Mt OscarWits -Karratha, Western Australia-



Figure 1: 8.3 grams of watermelon seed gold nuggets found at Mt OscarWits.

Ed Mead, Artemis's Executive Director, commented;

"The discovery of these watermelon seed gold nuggets on our 100% owned Mt OscarWits approved exploration ground, after our recent exploration work confirmed conglomerates over a 14km strike, is significant. These nuggets are typically smaller than what we find at Purdy's Reward as Mt OscarWits conglomerates appear to be less mafic."

Artemis Resources Limited ("Artemis" or "the Company") (ASX: ARV) is pleased to announce that it has recovered its first gold nuggets by metal detecting (Refer to Table 1 for GPS locations) at the "Fairmont Prospect" from the Mt OscarWits conglomerate trend. Mt OscarWits (E47/1217, Figure 2) is an approved Exploration Licence covering 117.8km², and is located about 35km south-east of Karratha and 16km north-east of the Company's Purdy's Reward conglomerate hosted gold project.

Artemis has recently completed geological mapping, rock chip and stream sediment sampling at Mt OscarWits which identified extensive sequences of principally quartz and chert clast conglomerates with anomalous gold mineralisation confirmed over a 14km strike length¹. The discovery of these watermelon seed nuggets adds to the further prospectivity of Mt OscarWits conglomerate gold potential.

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Corporate Information ASX Code: ARV



¹ Artemis Resources Limited ASX news release date 23 October 2017 – Mt OscarWits Conglomerate Gold Confirmed over 14km.



Figure 2: Mt OscarWits prospective conglomerate sequences mapped from the Fairmont Prospect through to the Churnside Prospects.

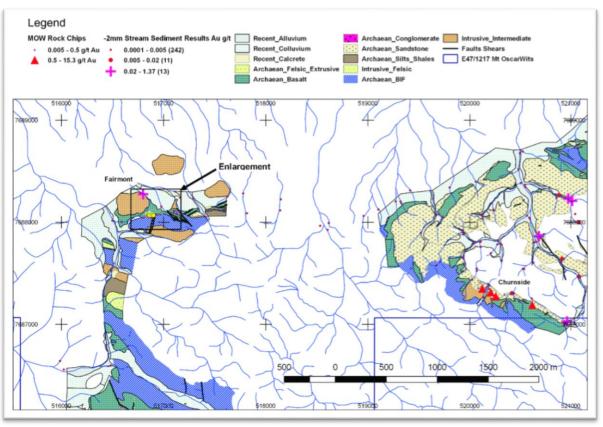


Figure 3: Enlargement of Nugget Discovery area (Refer Figure 2).

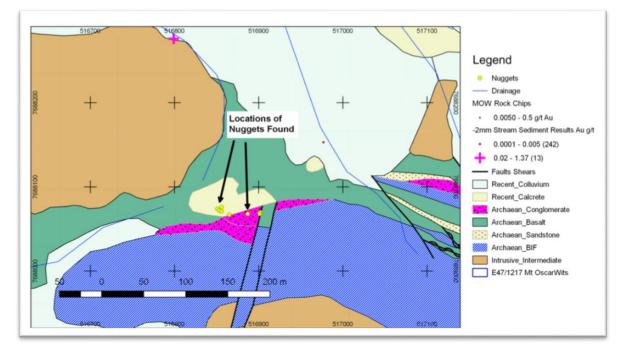
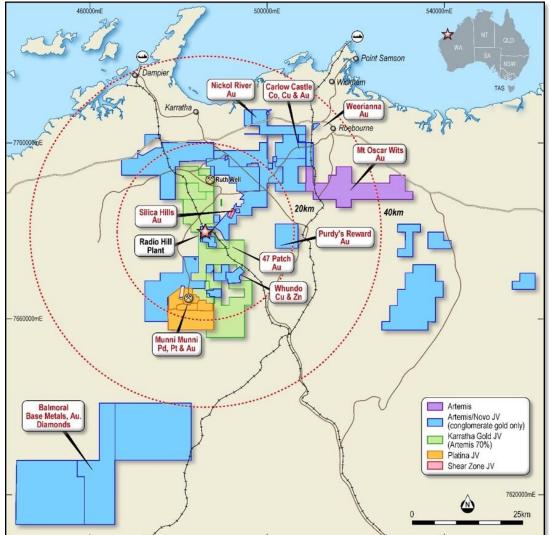




Figure 4: Photograph of prospective conglomerate immediately uphill of Nugget location site.



Figure 5: Artemis Resources Projects in Karratha Area.





| Nugget Site | East MGA 50 | North MGA 50 |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| MO 1 | 516851 | 7688074 |
| MO 2 | 516853 | 7688072 |
| MO 3 | 516856 | 7688076 |
| MO 4 | 516856 | 7688071 |
| MO 5 | 516865 | 7688067 |
| MO 6 | 516887 | 7688068 |
| MO 7 | 516902 | 7688070 |
| MO 8 | 516901 | 7688069 |
| MO 9 | 516901 | 7688068 |

Table 1: Co-ordinate positions of where nuggets were found.

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.

CONTACTS:

For further information on this update or the Company generally, please visit our website at <u>www.artemisresources.com.au</u> or contact:

Investors / Shareholders

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON ARTEMIS RESOURCES:

Artemis Resources Limited is a resources exploration and development company with a focus on its prospective Karratha (gold, cobalt, base metals, platinum group elements and iron ore) and the Mt Clement Paulsens (gold) project in Western Australia.

Artemis owns the fully permitted 425,000tpa Radio Hill nickel and copper operations and processing plant located 25km south of Karratha. JORC 2004 compliant resources of Gold, Nickel, Copper PGE's and Zinc, all situated within a 40km radius of the Radio Hill plant and on 1,867km² that forms the consolidated assets of Artemis Resources around Karratha.

Artemis have signed Definitive Agreements with Novo Resources Corp. ("Novo"), whereby Novo can farm-in to 50% of gold (and other minerals necessarily mined with gold) in conglomerate and/or paleoplacer style mineralization in Artemis' tenements within 100km of the City of Karratha, including at Purdy's Reward ("the Gold Rights"). The Gold Rights do not include (i) gold disclosed in Artemis' existing (at 18 May 2017) JORC compliant Resources and Reserves or (ii) gold which is not within conglomerate and/or paleoplacer style mineralization or (iii) minerals other than gold. Artemis' Mt Oscar tenement is excluded from the Definitive Agreements.

The farm-in commitment now requires Novo to expend AUD \$2 million on exploration within two years of satisfying conditions precedent in the definitive agreements.



The Definitive Agreements cover 38 tenements/tenement applications that are 100% owned by Artemis. On completion of the farm-in commitment, three 50:50 joint ventures will be formed between Novo's subsidiary, Karratha Gold Pty Ltd ("Karratha Gold") and three subsidiaries of Artemis. The joint ventures will be managed as one by Karratha Gold. Artemis and Novo will contribute to further exploration and mining of the Gold Rights on a 50:50 basis. Further definitive agreements covering approximately 19 Artemis tenements/tenement applications that are already subject to third party interests are expected to be signed once all necessary third-party consents have been obtained.

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 |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 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. | Rock chip sampling of outcrops Stream sediment sampling A metal detector was used to identify anomalous zones and gold nuggets within the near surface profile. The nuggets were then hand dug. Total weight of specimen samples was 8.3 grams. |
| 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.). | Drilling not being reported |
| 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. | Not drilling results. |
| 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. | Rock chip samples were geologically logged when collected. General observations only with stream sediment sampling. Detecting sites were gps located and photographed. |
| Sub- sampling | If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. | No sub sampling as no drilling related samples. |



| | Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--------------|--|---|---|
| | techniques and sample preparation | 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. | |
| DELSONAI USE | 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 (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. | ALS Global Laboratories (Perth) were used for the analysis work carried out on both sets of samples. Rock Chip sample Analytical techniques below: <u>SAMPLE PREPARATION</u> <u>ALS CODE DESCRIPTION</u> <u>WE1-21 Received Sample Weight</u> <u>LEV-01 Waste Disposal Levy</u> <u>LOC-22 Sample login - Red w/o BarCode</u> <u>CRUSH Sample - 70K - 6 mm</u> <u>PUL-23 Pulv Sample - 50K - 6 mm</u> <u>ALS CODE DESCRIPTION INSTRUMENT</u> <u>ALS CODE DESCRIPTION INSTRUMENT</u> <u>ALS CODE DESCRIPTION SAMPLE PREPARATION</u> <u>SAMPLE PREPARATION MASS</u> <u>SAMPLE DESCRIPTION INSTRUMENT</u> <u>ALS CODE DESCRIPTION SAMPLE PREPARATION</u> <u>ALS CODE DESCRIPTION INSTRUMENT</u> <li< th=""></li<> |
| | 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. | the Perth Mint. No verification sampling has been undertaken is this first pass geochemistry programme. |
| | 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 | Grid system used for sampling is MGA 94 (Zone 50) |

Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic

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control.



| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|--|---|
| 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. | Randomly spaced reconnaissance rock chip subject to availability of outcrop for sampling. Stream sediment sampling nominally spaced at 300m intervals, highly detailed. Not for ore resource estimation. No compositing applied. |
| 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. | No orientation of data. All surface sampling. |
| Sample security | The measures taken to ensure sample security. | Chain of custody maintained until delivered to laboratory. The gold specimens remain in the procession of the prospector. |
| Audits or reviews | The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. | No audit of rock sampling data has been completed to date |

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|--|--|---|
| <i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i> | 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. | E47/1217 is in good standing and is 100% owned by Artemis Resources Ltd. See map elsewhere in this report for locations. |
| Exploration done by other parties | Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. | The most significant historic exploration identified to date at Mt Oscar (E47/1217) was completed by Fox Radio Hill Pty Ltd from 2008, targeting iron ore. A subsequent joint venture with Magnetic South Pty Ltd continued to focus on the iron ore potential of Mt Oscar. This work included rock chip sampling, reverse circulation and diamond drilling. All exploration and analysis techniques conducted by Fox Resources and Magnetic South Pty Ltd are considered to have been appropriate given the available techniques at the time. |
| Geology | Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. | At Mt Oscar, gold mineralisation has been identified as being associated with siliceous conglomerate lithologies. As exploration is at an early stage at Mt Oscar, further work is required to determine the geological setting and provenance of the |



| | | (RESOURCES |
|---|---|---|
| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary gold mineralisation. |
| | | Morphology of gold mineralization is unknown, assumed to be potentially coarse grained. |
| 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 | No drill holes being reported. |
| | Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. | |
| 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. | No aggregation methods used. |
| | 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. | |
| Relationship between mineralisation widths and | These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. | No mineralisation widths are being reported. |
| intercept lengths | 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'). | |
| 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 maps and sections are available in the body of this announcement. |
| 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 | Reporting of results in this report is considered balanced. |

reporting of Exploration Results.



| | Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|-------------|--|---|--|
| <i>С</i> пп | 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. | No other significant exploration work has been done by Artemis. |
| | Further work | The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions, 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. | Plans are to continue follow-up mapping and sampling with further geochemical sampling, trenching, and drilling with complementary metal detecting in appropriate areas. |
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