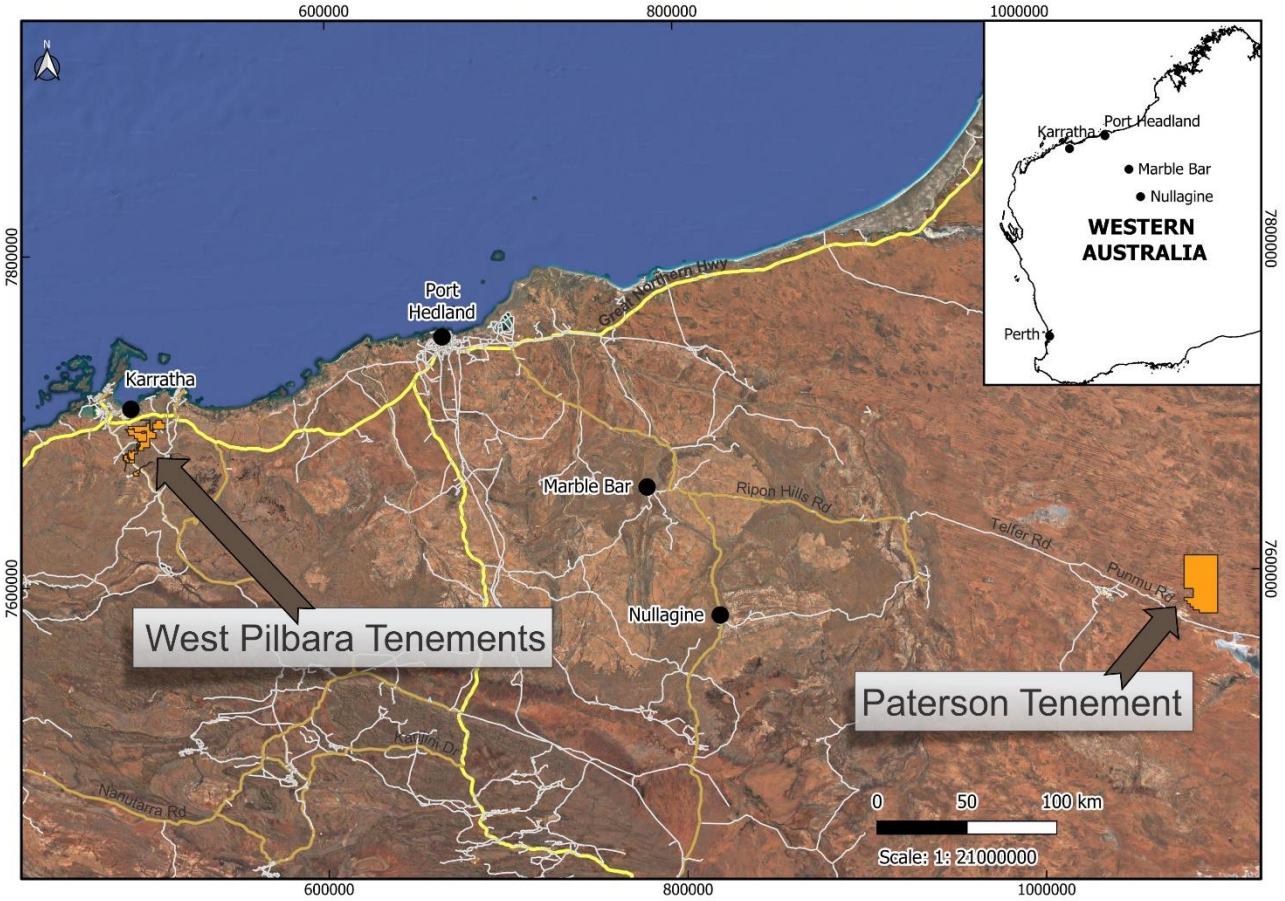

Figure 1: Project map highlighting Artemis' Greater Carlow Castle project in the West Pilbara and the location of the Paterson Central Tenement in the East Pilbara.

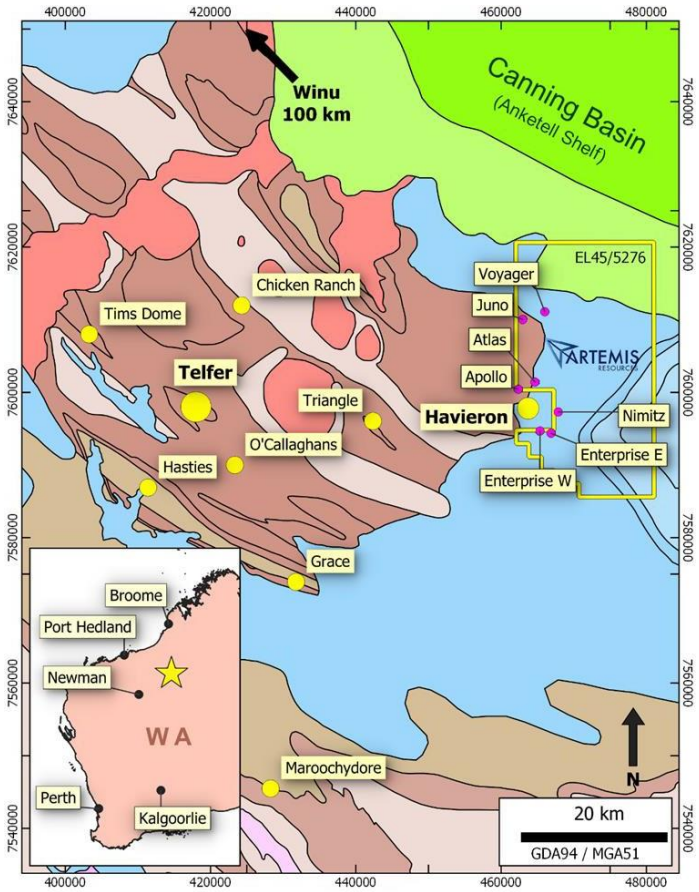

Figure 2: Paterson Central Tenement E45/5276 (yellow outline) overlying main geological units, and showing locations of major gold and base metal deposits. Green; Anketell Sediments, Blue; Paterson Formation.

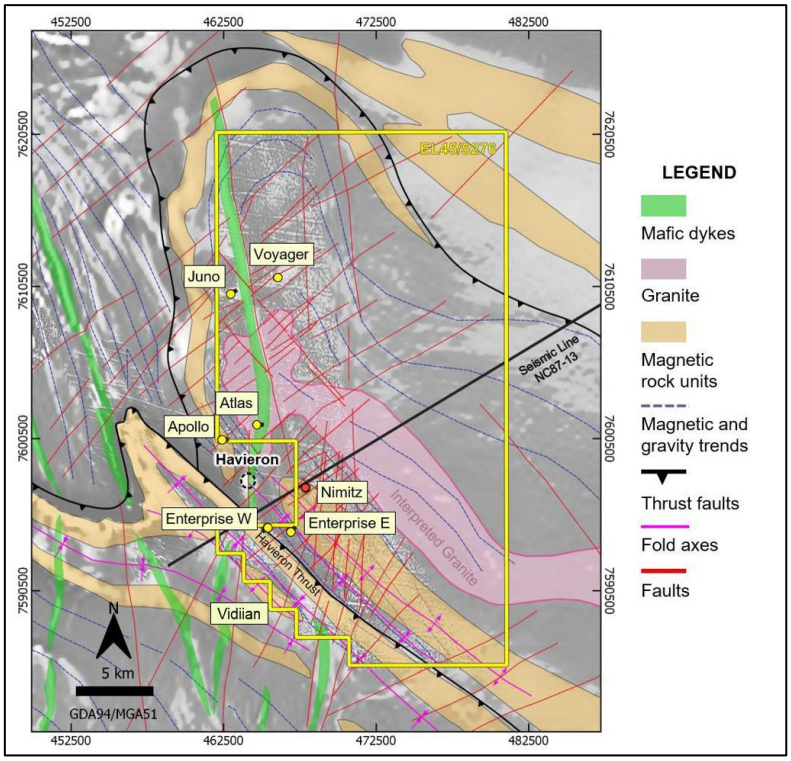

Figure 3: Paterson Central Tenement E45/5276 (yellow outline), interpreted bedrock geology units and structures, on top of a merged magnetic anomaly image and location of 2D seismic reflection survey line. Nimitz Prospect as marked as red, was previously drilled in 2020.

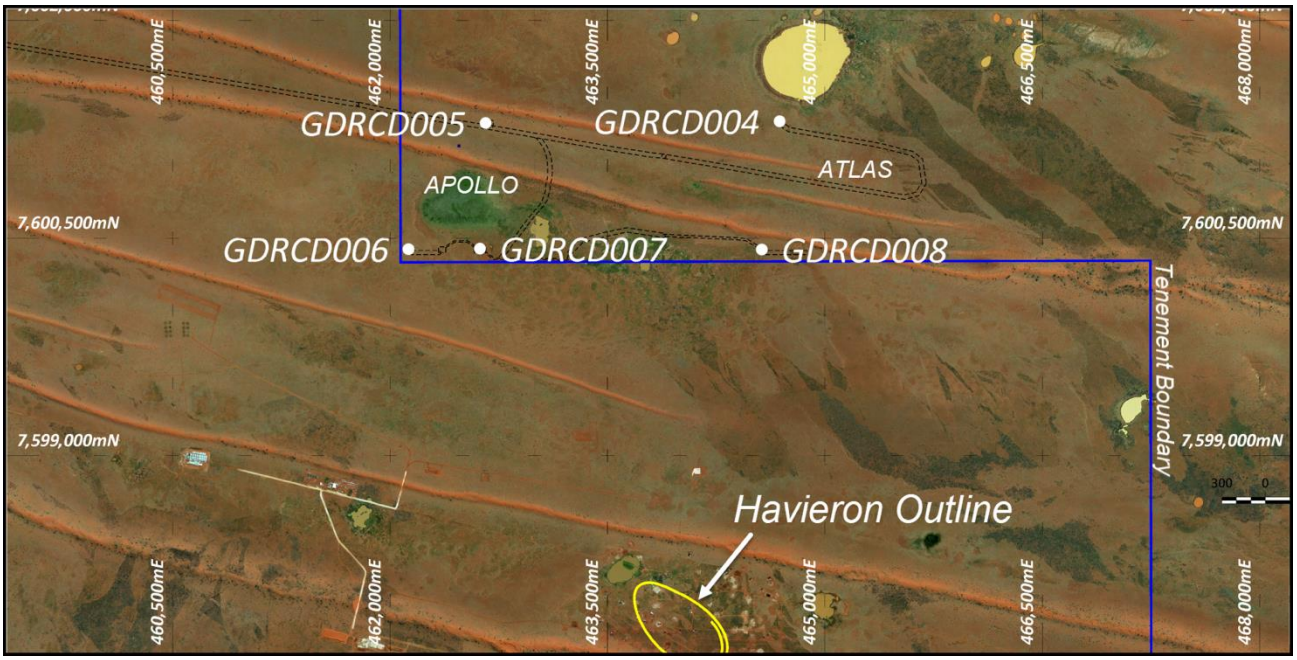

Figure 4: Location of drill collars at Apollo and Atlas in relation to the Havieron deposit.

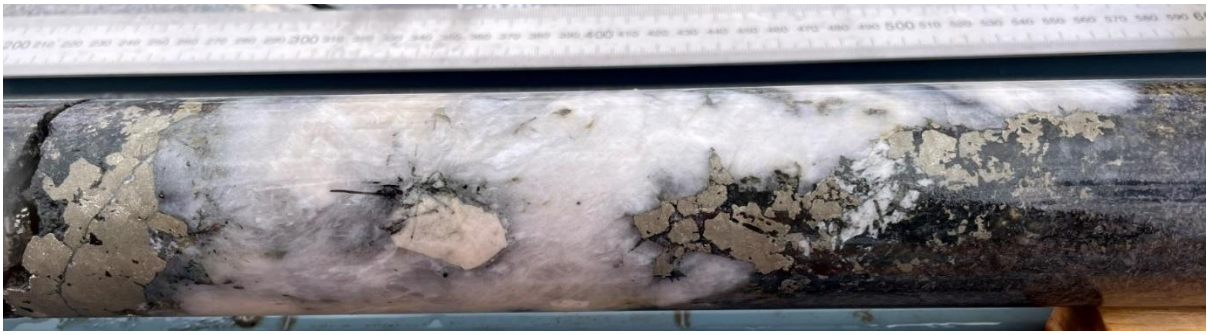

Figure 5: GDRCD007 - 547m, example of a large quartz calcite vein in altered diorite with semi-massive sulphides pyrite +/- chalcopyrite as well as chlorite actinolite infill and alteration halo.

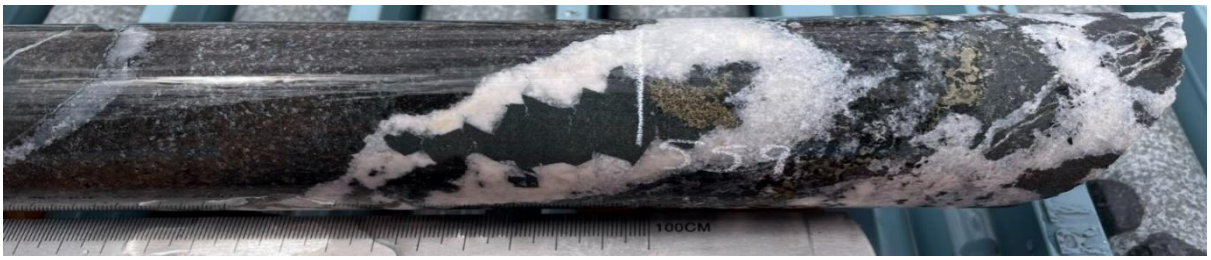

Figure 6: GDRCD007 - 559m, example of a quartz qalcite vein in altered diorite with pyrite +/- chalcopyrite, chlorite 'jigsaw' infill.

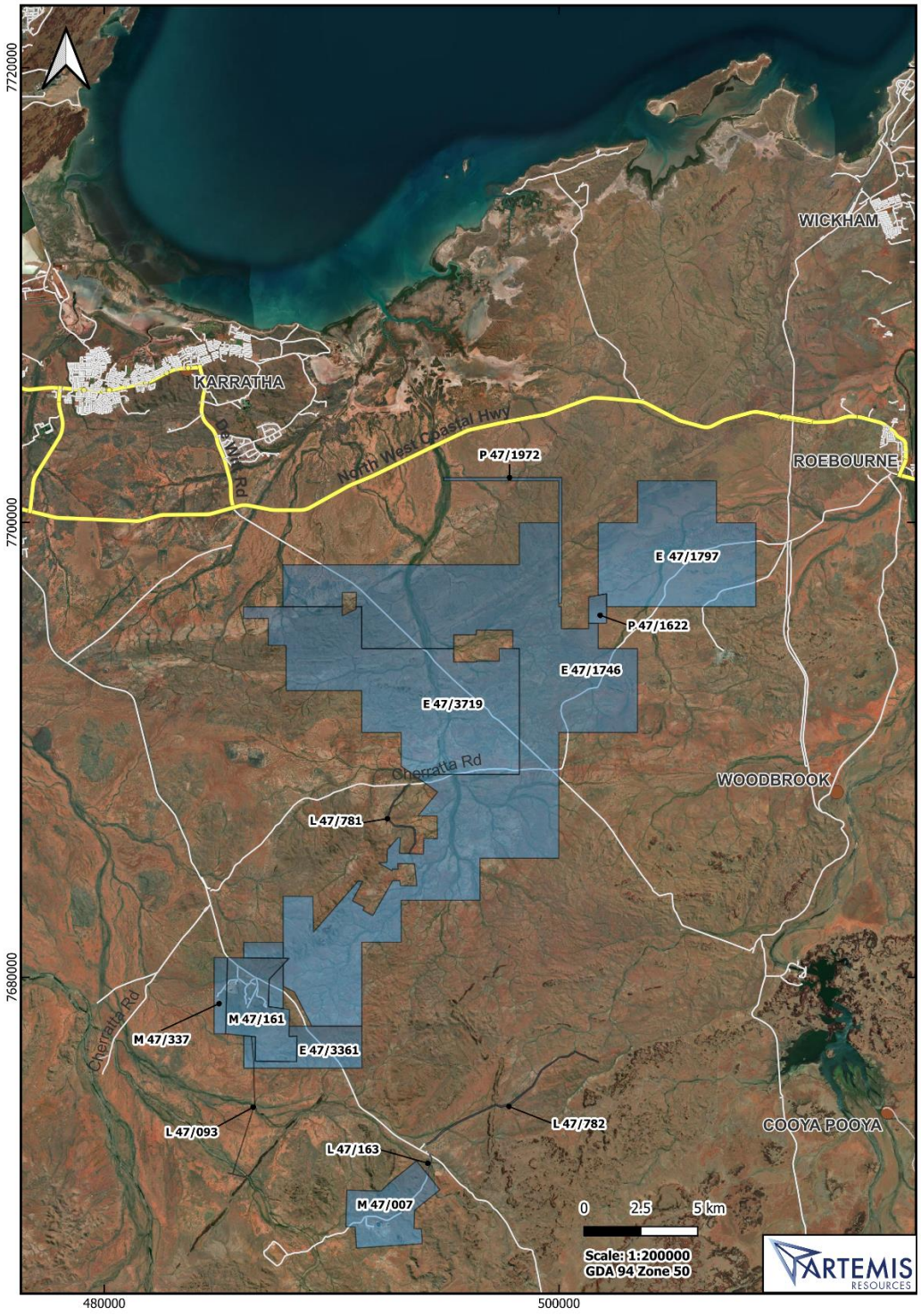

Figure 7: West Pilbara project map highlighting Artemis' current tenement holdings.

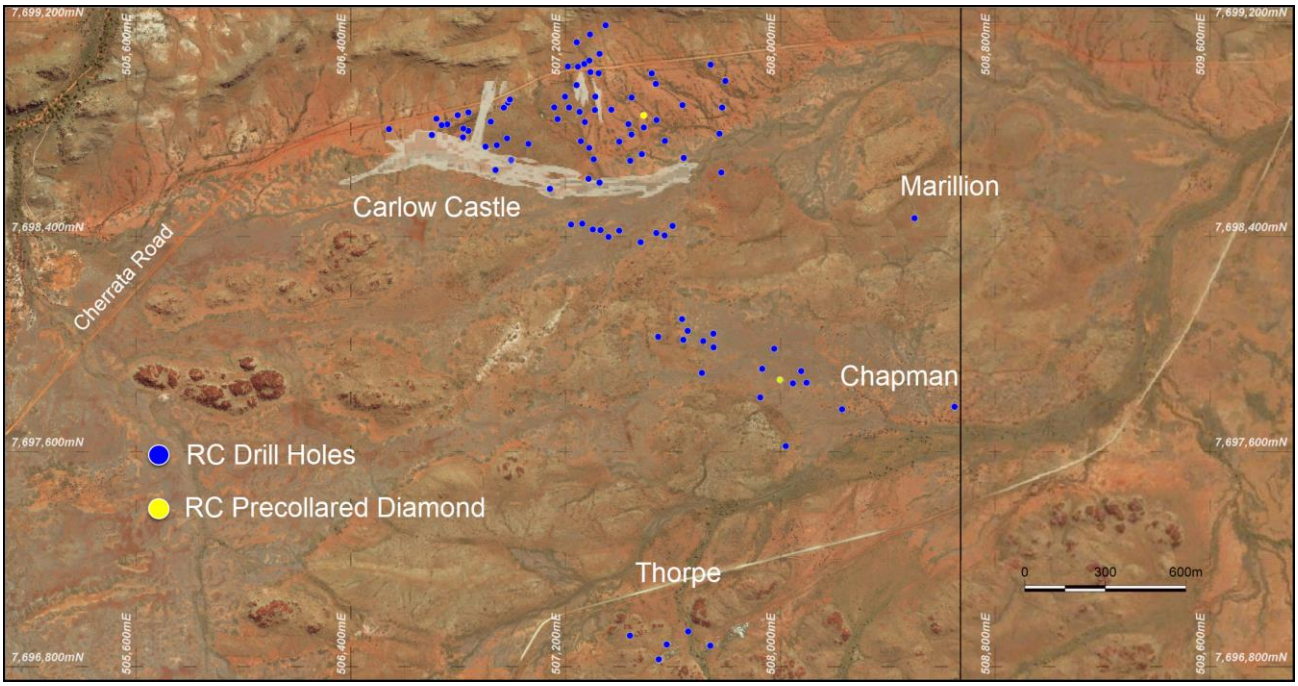

Figure 8: Location of drill collars in the various prospects within the Carlow tenement E47/1797.

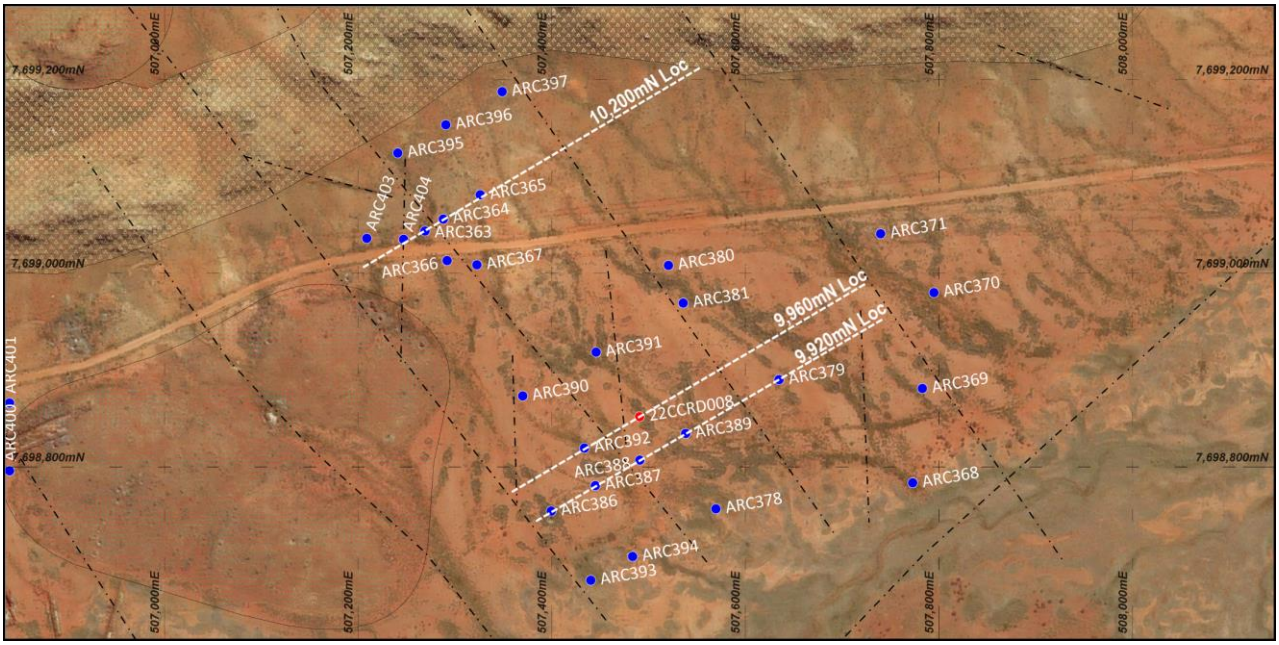

Figure 9: Location of drill holes at Crosscut and section lines. Note that only holes ARC403 and ARC404 were completed during the quarter period. Other holes are referenced in section figures.

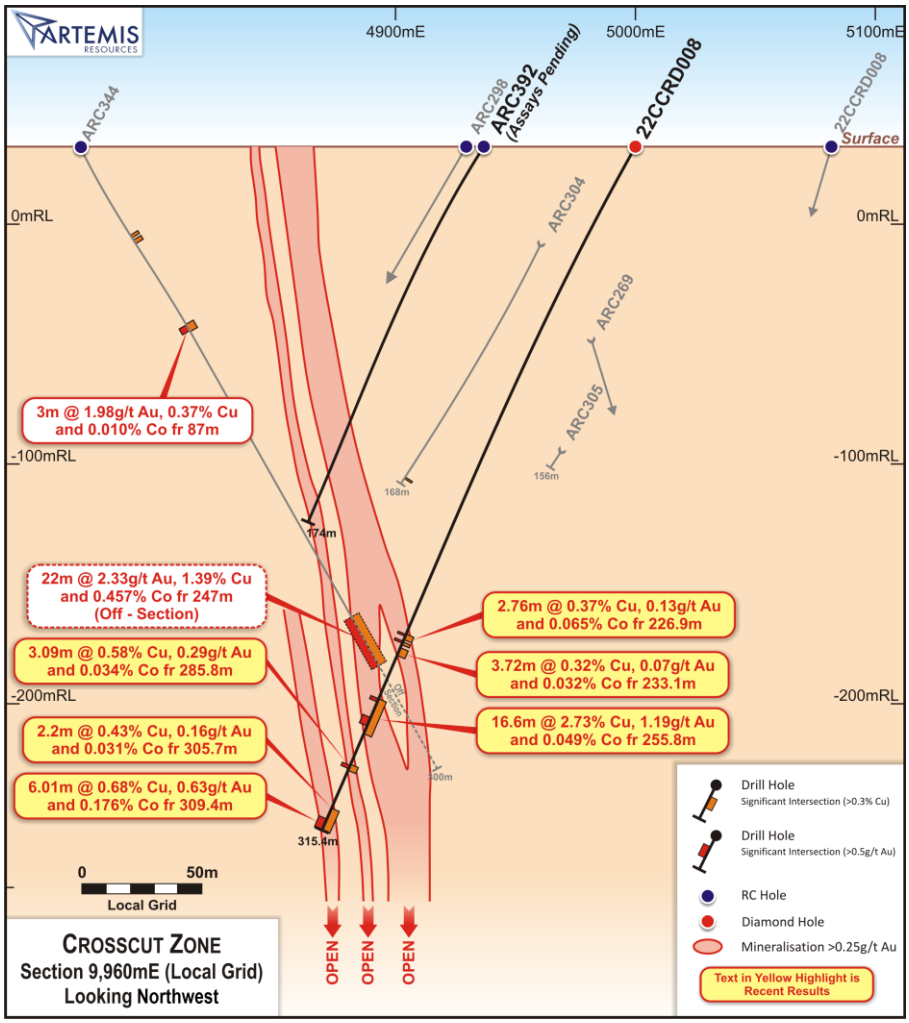

Figure 10: Section 9,960mE showing significant intersections for hole 22CCRD008. High grade intersections for ARC344 included for comparisons. Hole ARC392 drilled updip from the massive sulphide occurrence is pending assay results. Refer to Figure 8 for section location.

Figure 11: Part of the upper zone of the broader 16.6m showing the massive sulphide interval with brecciated upper contact which returned a result of 1.18m @ 15.65% Cu, 5.40g/t Au, 0.090% Co from 256.84m.

Figure 12: 22CCRD008 (263-273.5m) lower interval of significant vein hosted sulphide forming part of the broader 16.6m interval with a significant grade of 3.14m @ 6.38% Cu, 3.61% Cu, 0.059% Co from 265.92m

Figure 13: 22CCRD008 mineralisation occurrence at EOH 315.3m.

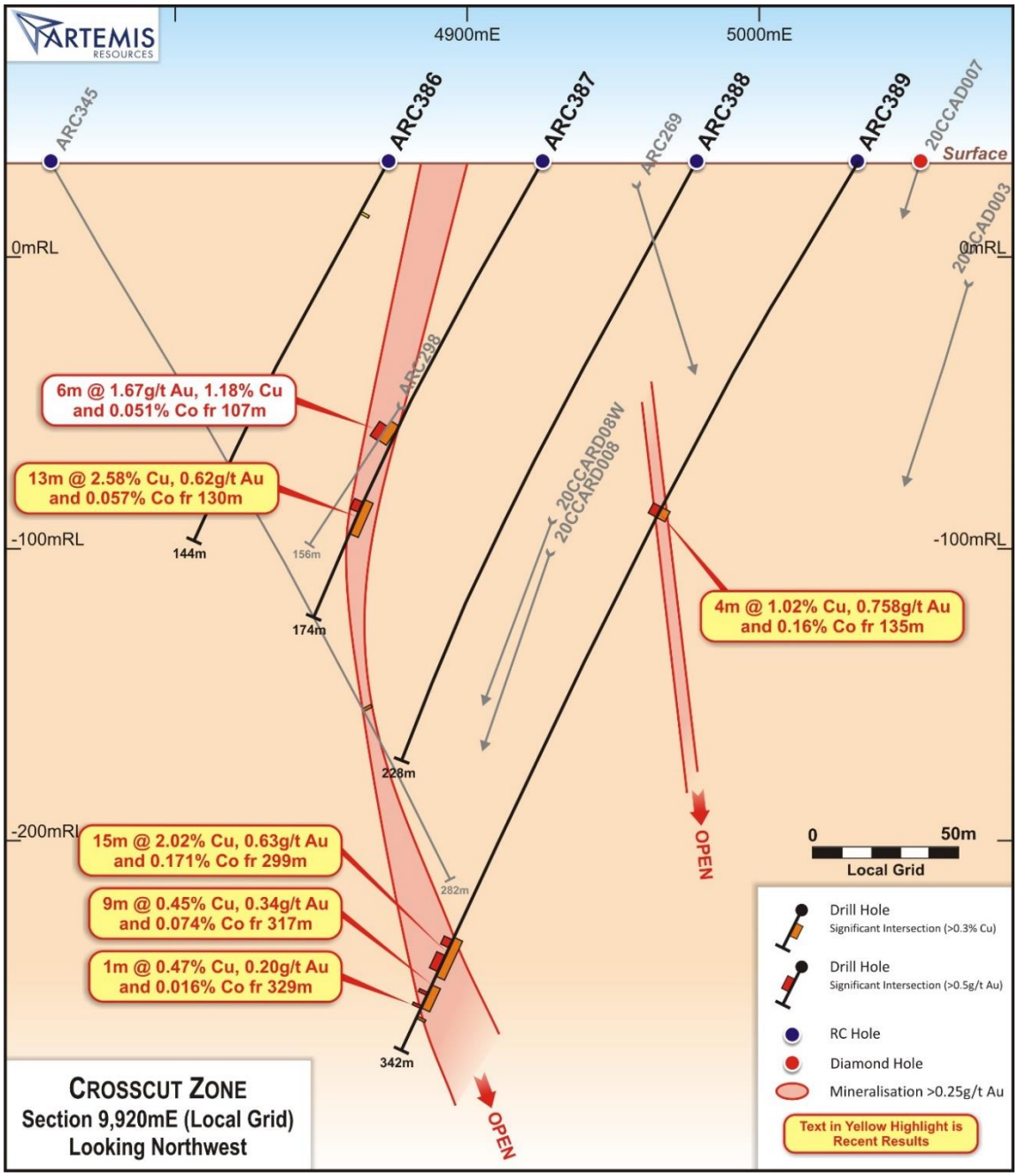

Figure 14: Section 9920mE looking Northwest showing additional holes that had intersected mineralisation 40m to the south of section 9960mE. This shows the continuation of what is the massive sulphide interval to the south through the sections. The intersection of 4m @ 1.02% Cu, 0.76g/t Au, 0.016% Co from 135m occurs in the Crosscut 2 zone. Refer to Figure 8 for section location.

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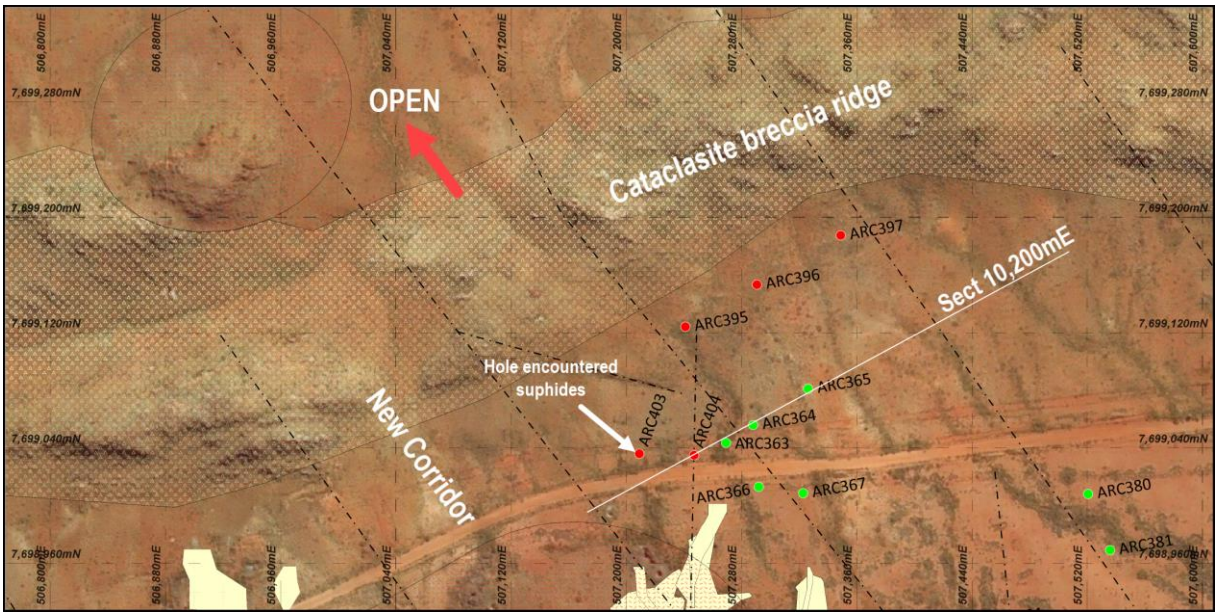

Figure 15: Showing the location of the holes to test the mineralisation to the north. ARC403 encountered sulphides but assays are pending. Interpretation of the magnetics have identified similar NW structures to the west and NW along strike. These are north of the cataclasite ridge which is considered prospective for mineralisation.

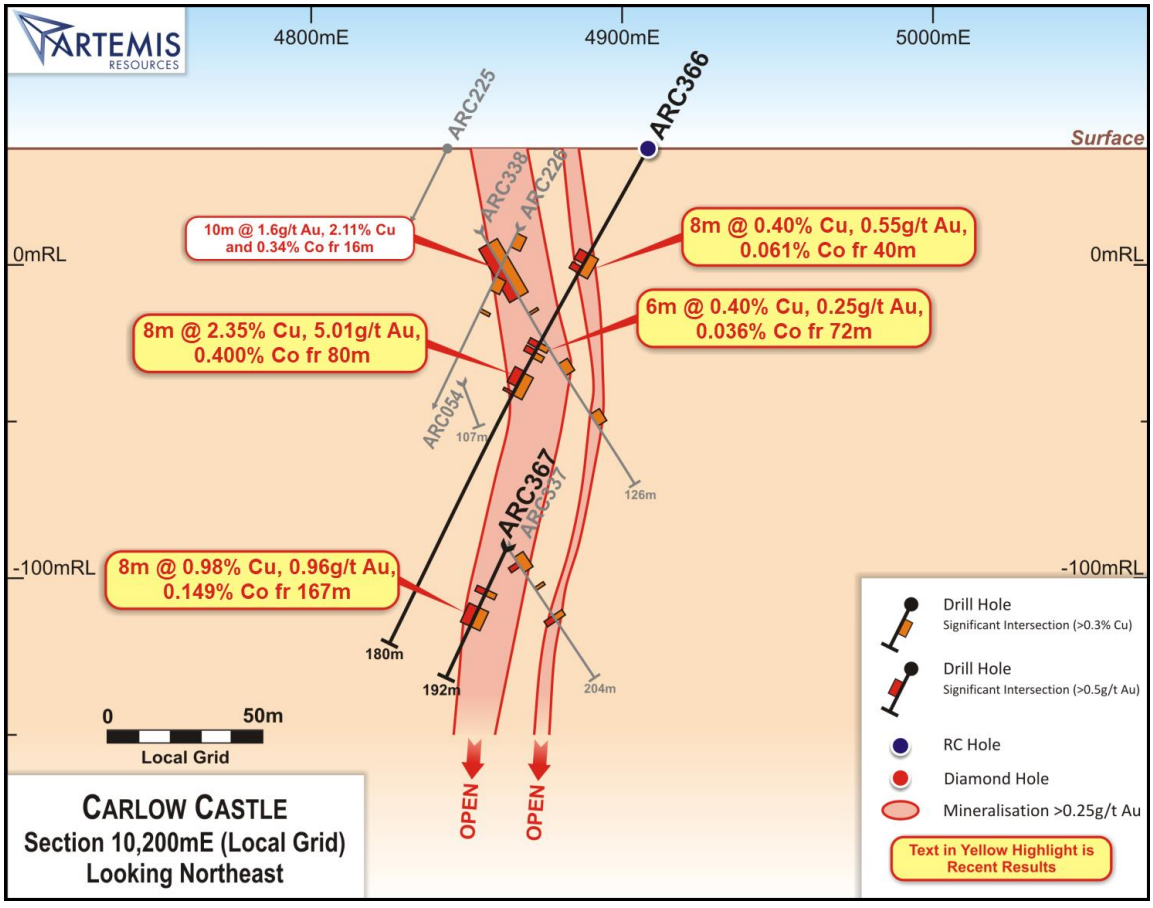

Figure 16: Section through 10,200mE Local Grid showing high-grade intersections for ARC366 and ARC376. Refer to Error! Reference source not found. **for section location.**

Figure 17: Sulphide occurrence in ARC403 comprising pyrite and pyrrhotite.

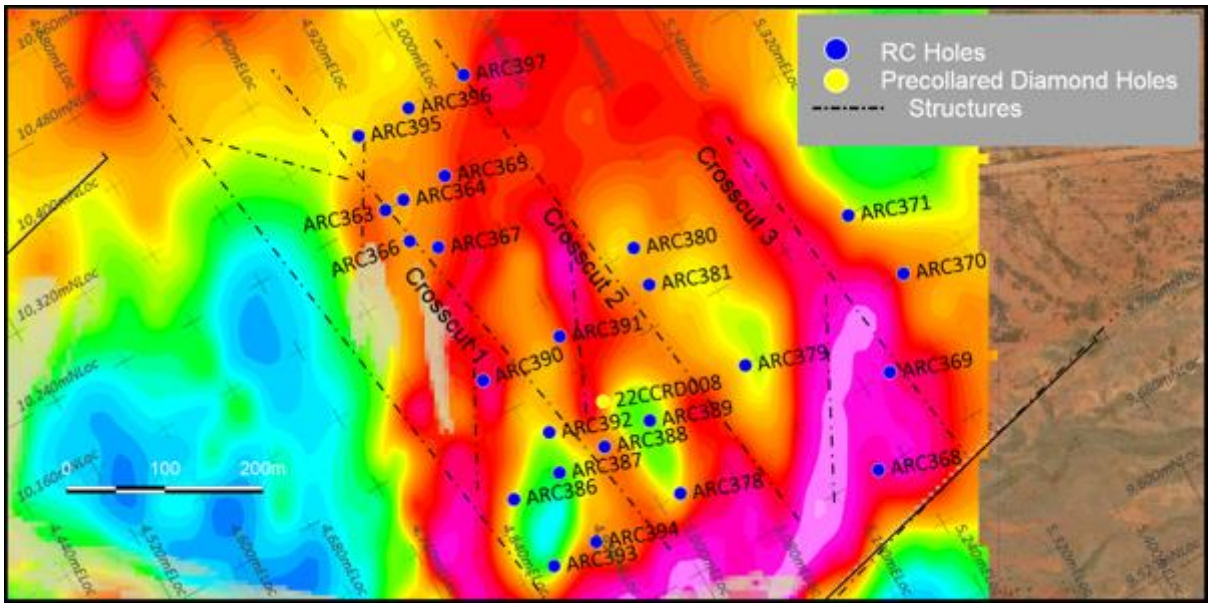

Figure 18: Drill collar location on background of SAM survey. Note the strong to intense SAM anomaly to the east which has defined conductive ultramafic rocks.

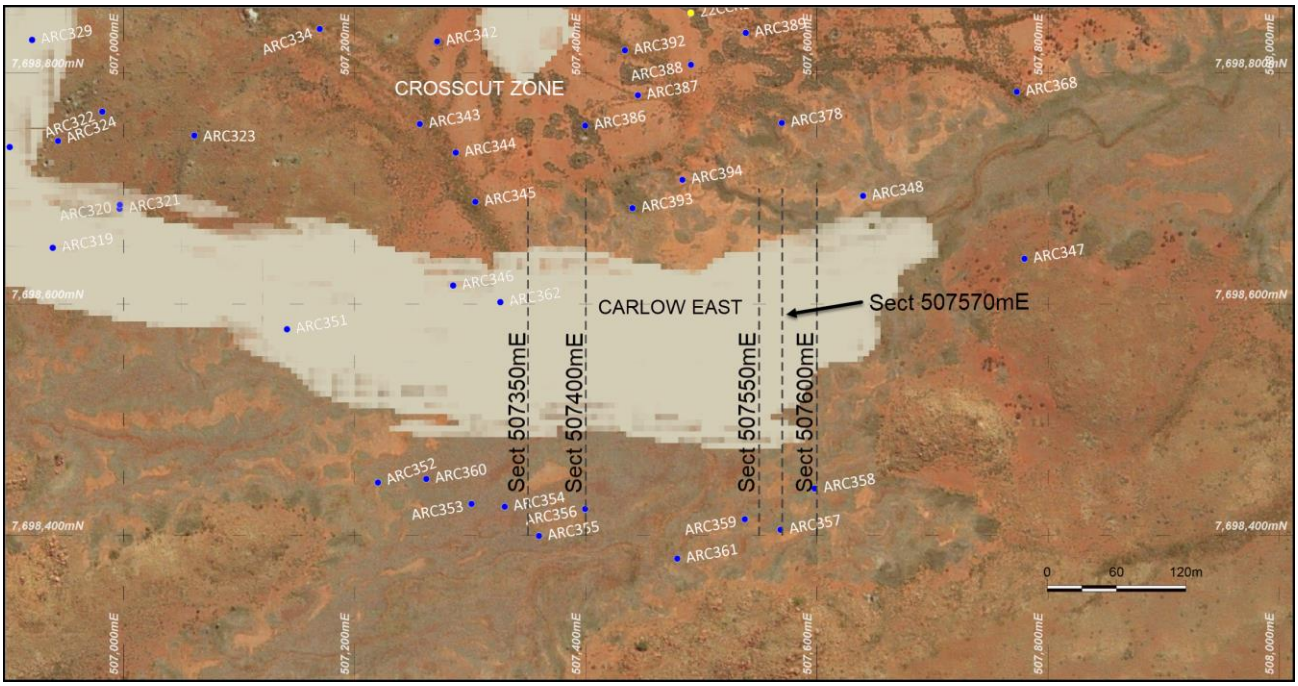

Figure 19: Section lines and collar locations of holes for the East Zone.

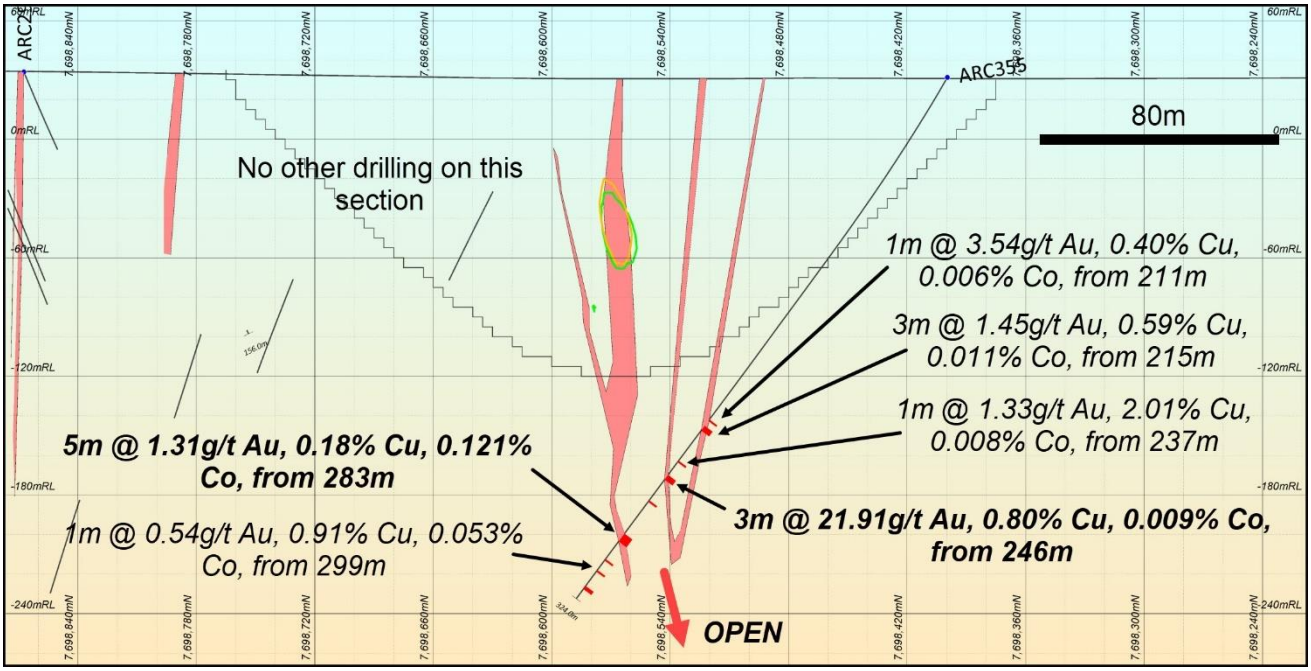

Figure 20: Hole ARC355 Section 507360 showing a series of mineralised intervals down along the drill trace, well below the 2021 optimised pit outline. This remains open at depth. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

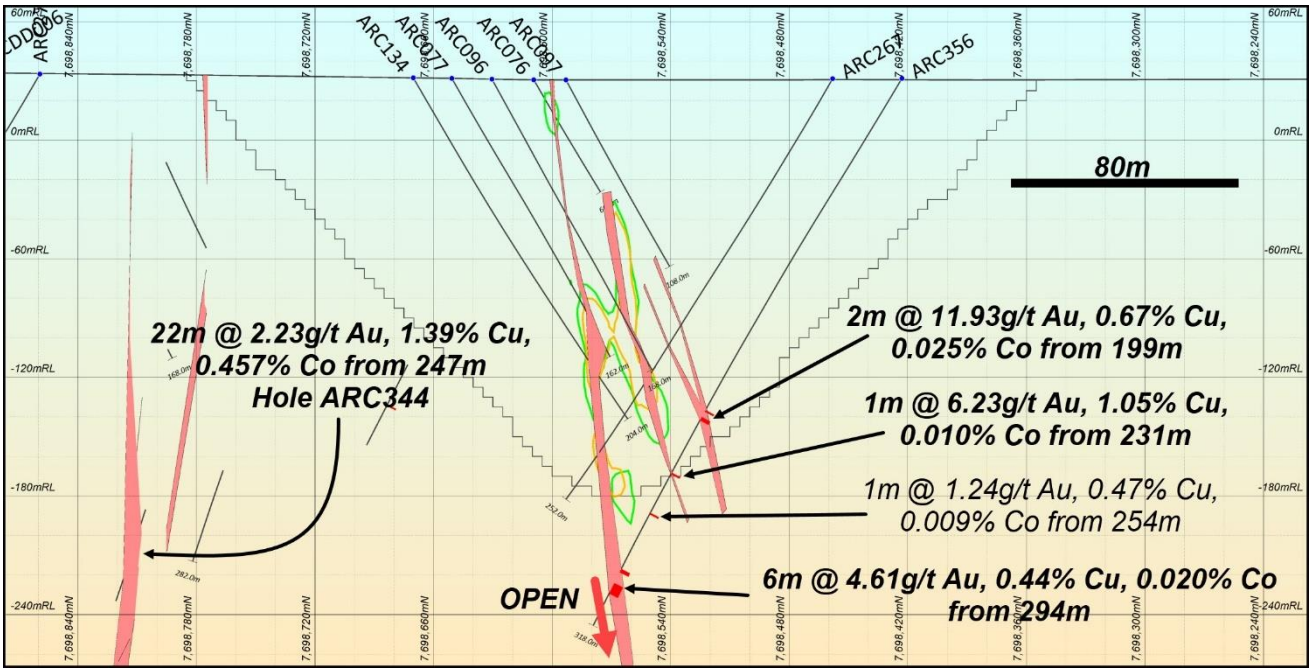

Figure 21: Hole ARC356 Section 507400mE showing significant intersections well below the 2021 optimised pit outline, with mineralisation open at depth. This section of the East Zone is near the Crosscut Zone, as shown by the significant intersection in hole ARC344. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

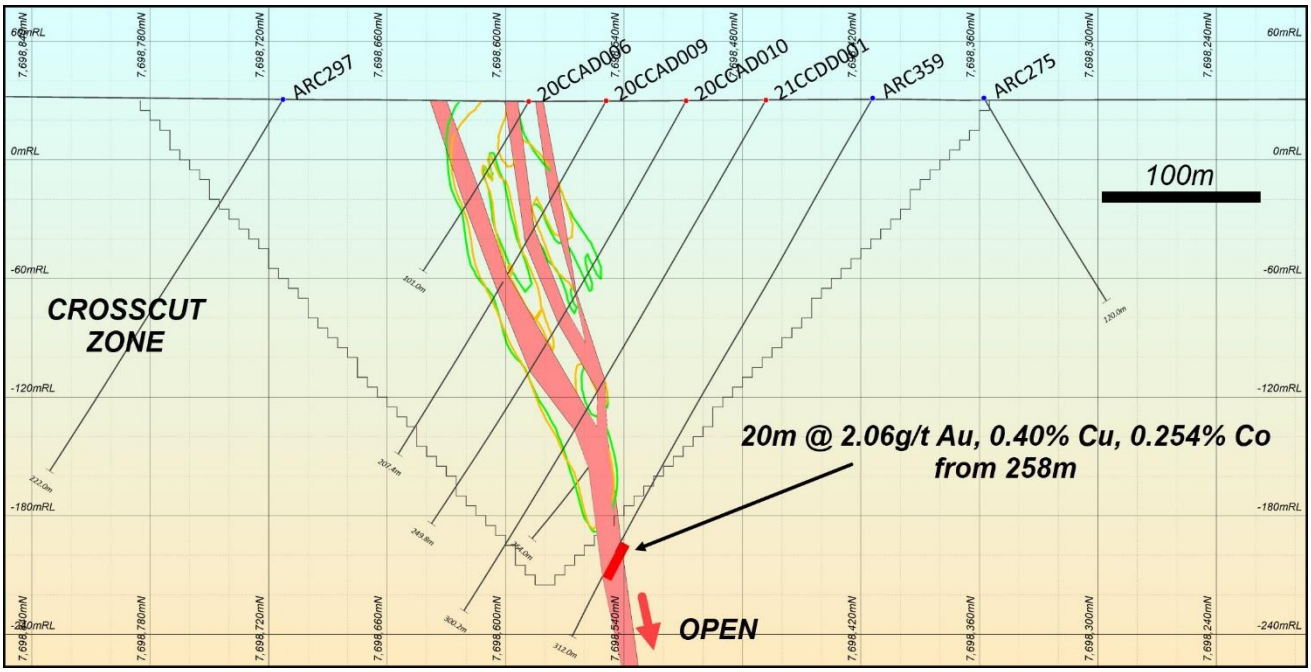

Figure 22: Hole ARC359 Section 507540mE highlighting the thick mineralised intersection outside of the 2021 optimised pit outline. This mineralised trend remains open down dip. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

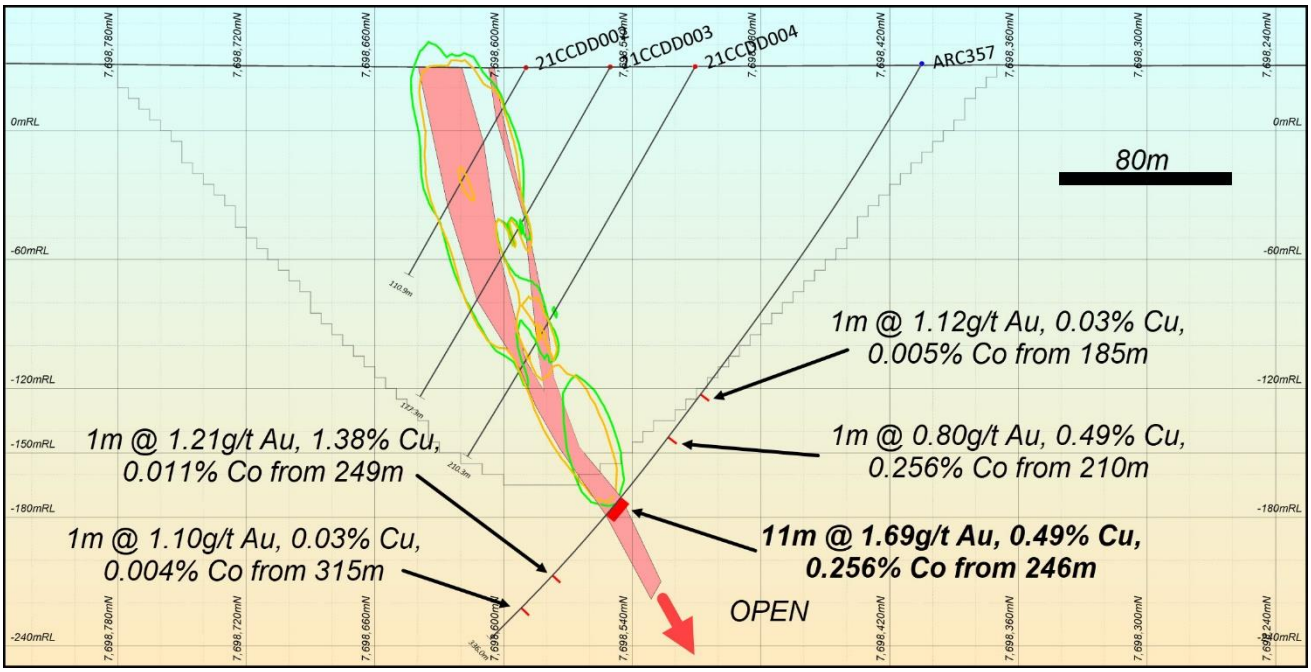

Figure 23: Hole ARC357 Section 507570mE showing the wide interval of mineralisation below the 2021 optimised pit. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

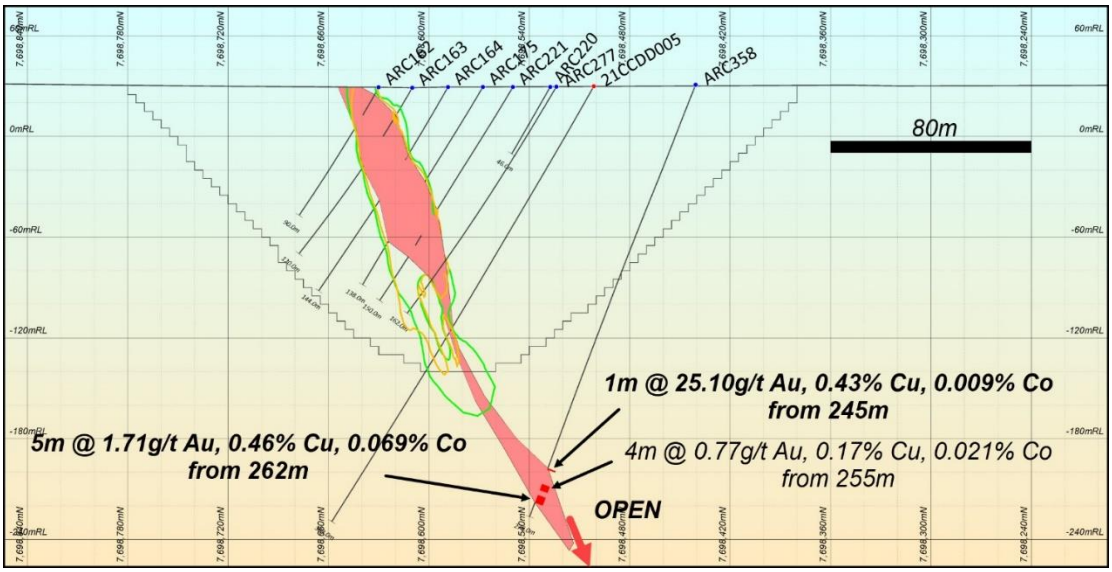

Figure 24: Hole ARC358 Section 507600mE showing the continuation of the mineralisation at depth and well below the 2021 optimised pit outline. The line traces highlight the low grade halo with orange outlining the >0.25g/t Au trace and green outlining >0.25% Cu as defined by implicit modelling. Refer to Figure 11 for location of the section.

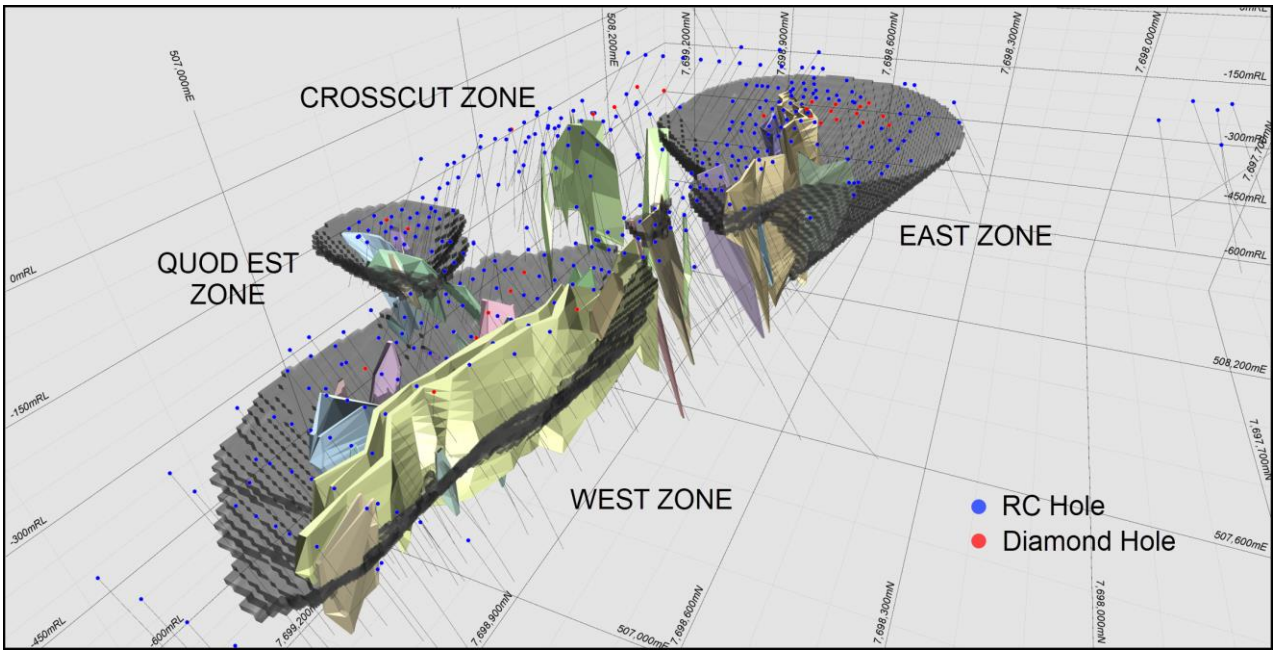

Figure 25: Oblique view of the Carlow System looking northeast, displaying its typical vein splay. New shoot developments occur on the western side of the East Zone pit. Further drilling is required to extend these systems along strike and down dip. Grid scale is approximately 300m.

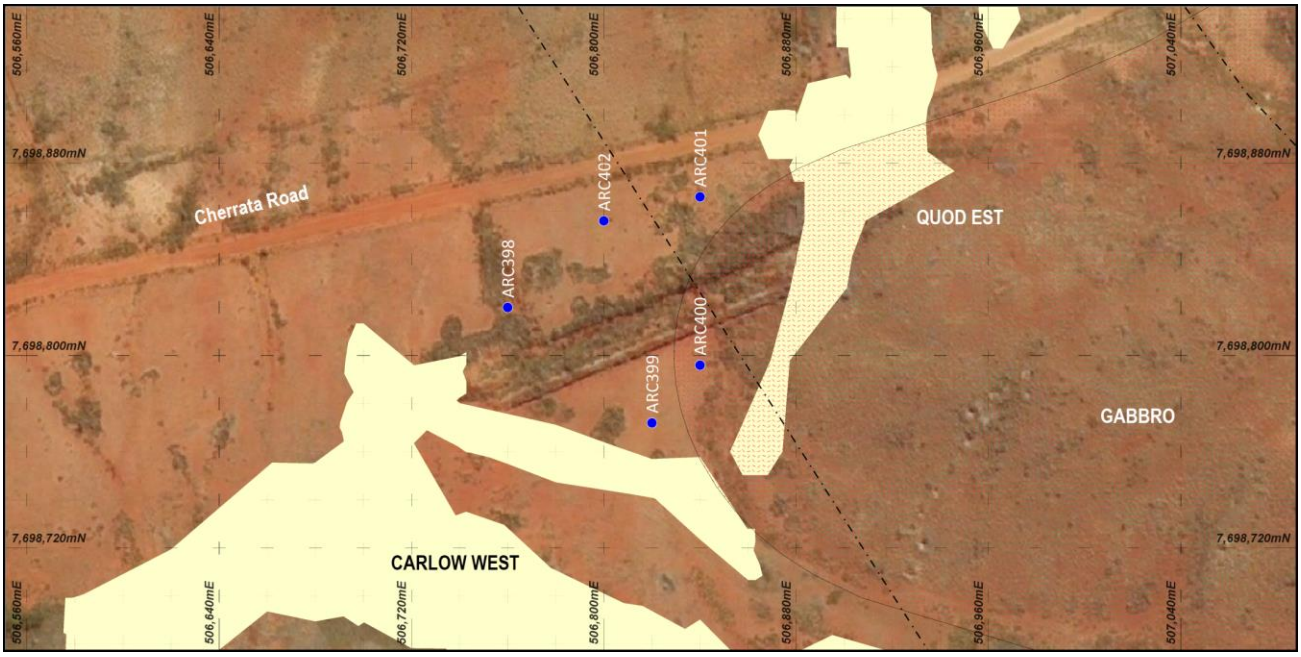

Figure 26: Location of Carlow West drill holes. Note trend of a NW structure in the vicinity of ARC401. Yellow solids are Carlow mineralised polygons.

Figure 27: Sulphide mineralisation in Hole ARC398 from 99 to 103m

Figure 28: Mineralisation occurrence in ARC401 showing some 'massive' style of sulphides

Figure 29: Additional mineralisation in hole ARC401 from 159 -160m

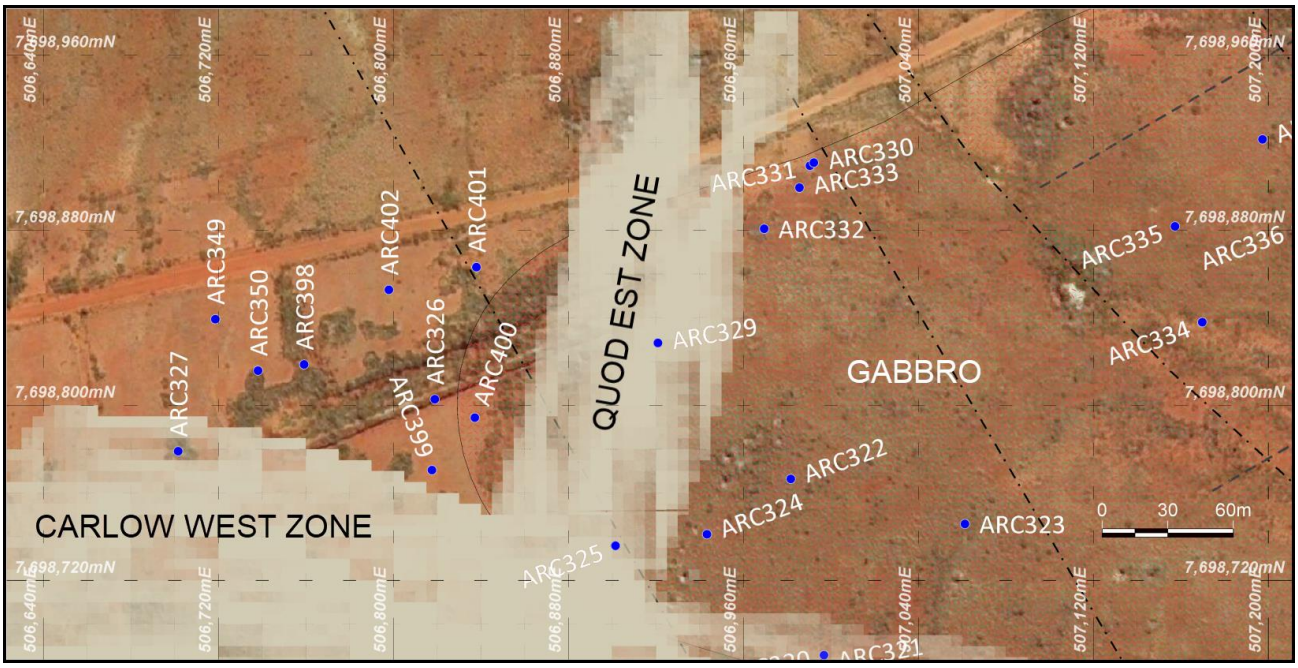

Figure 30: Drill collar locations for the drilling at Quod Est Zone.

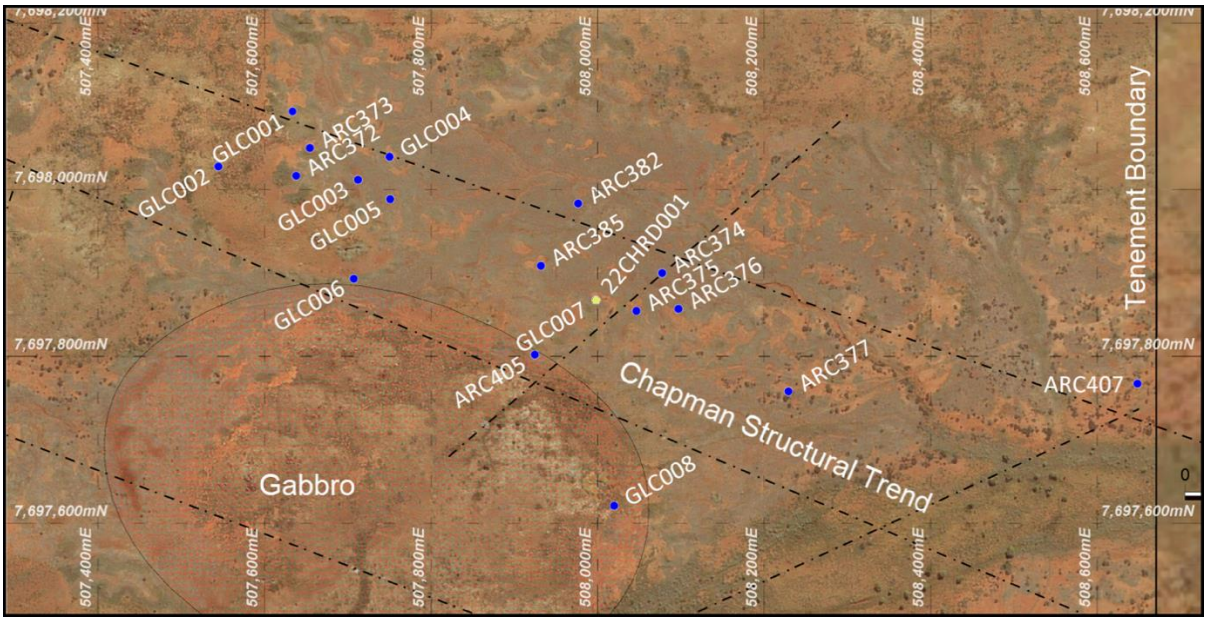

Figure 31: Location of drill collars and simplified geology for the Chapman Prospect. Direction of drill label does not reflect the drill direction. Q3 2021 drilling is prefixed GLC, Q1 2022 drilling prefixed ARC.

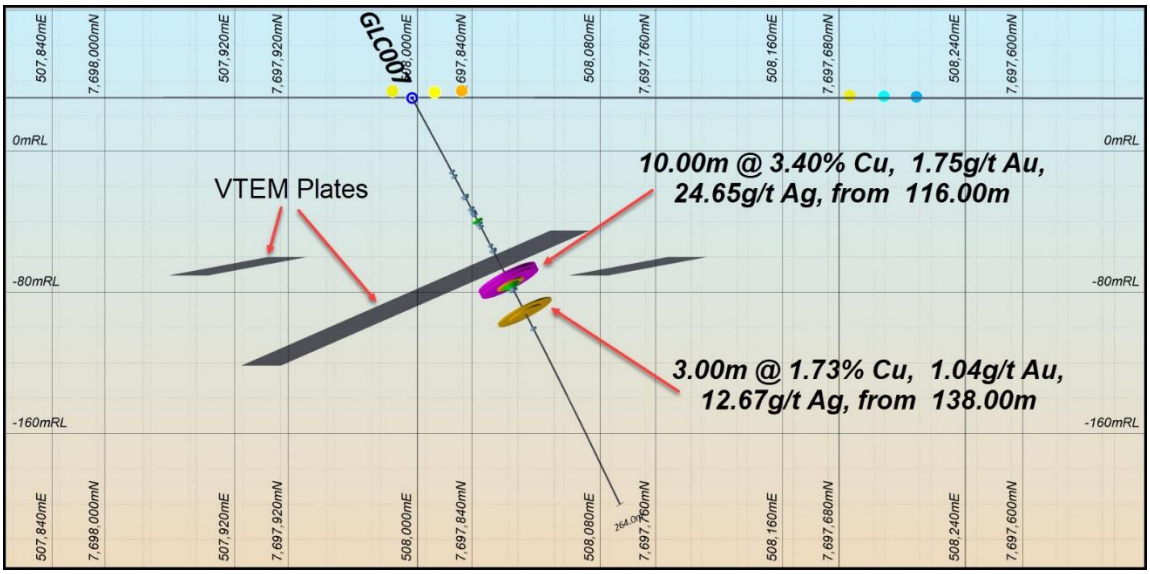

Figure 32: Slight oblique section looking northeast along the drill trace of GLC007 showing the location of the high-grade intersections in relation to the VTEM plates.

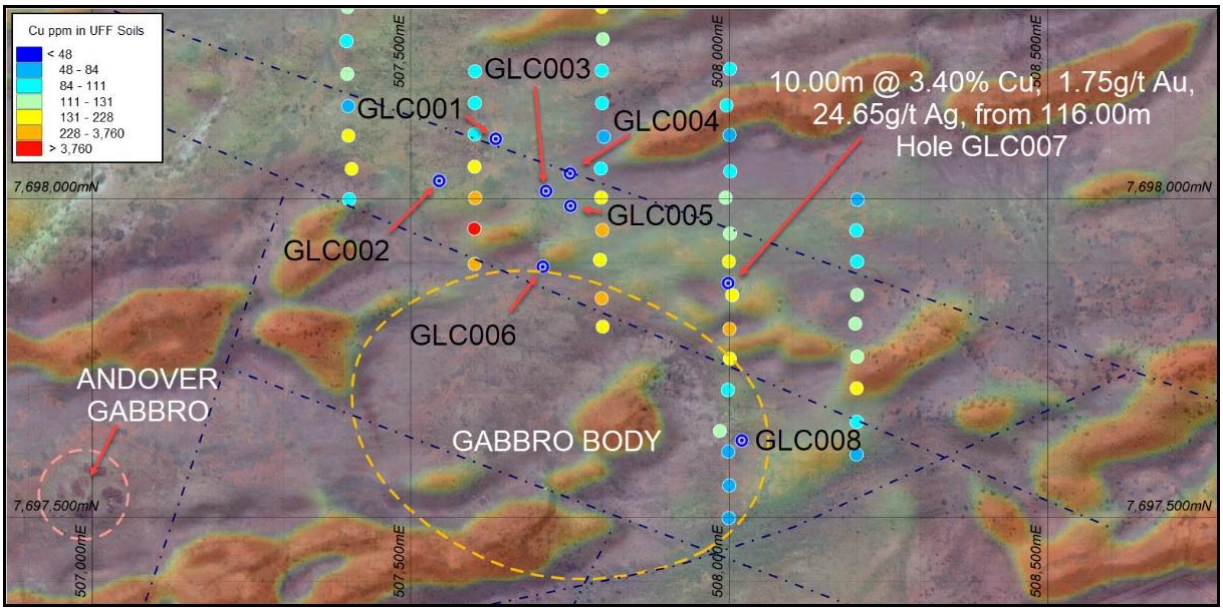

Figure 33: Image showing the first pass UFF soil sampling for Cu values, which are highlighting a NW trend. Note that the significant Cu values occur within the two inferred bounding structures, also trending to the NW. Hole GLC007 is highlighted with its significant result, using a 0.3% Cu cut off. Image is mag 2VD with draped satellite image.

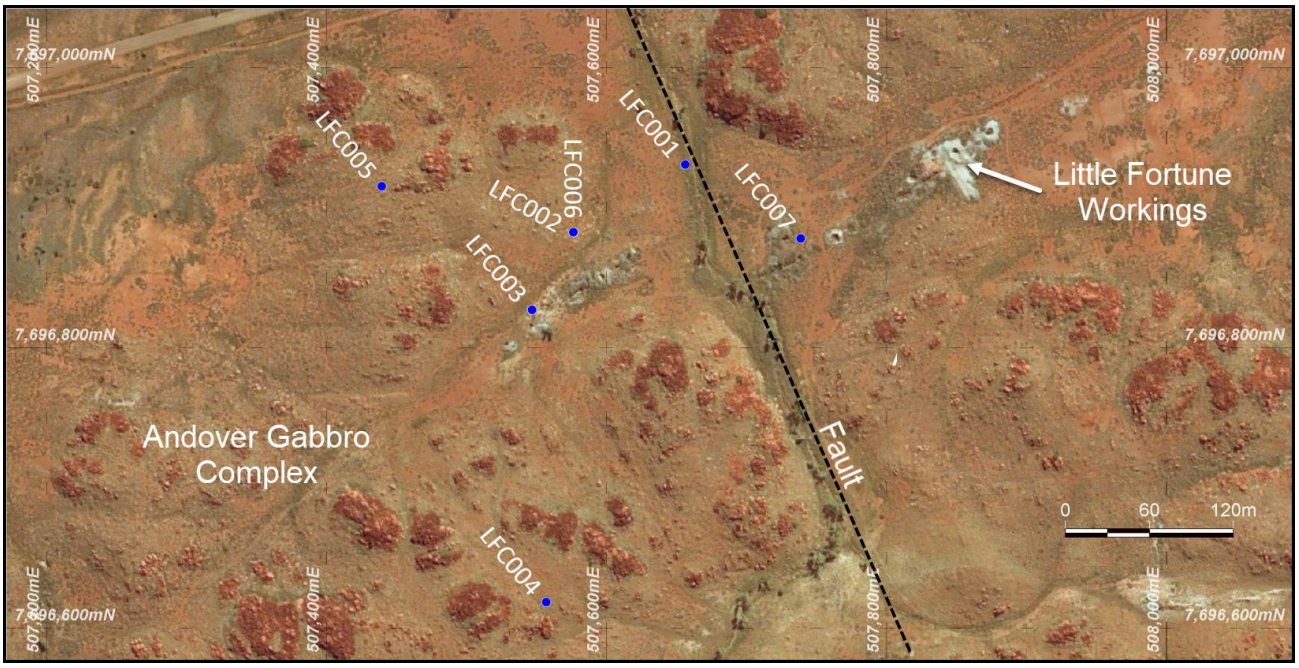

Figure 34: Diagram showing collar locations and simply geology for the Little Fortune Prospect.

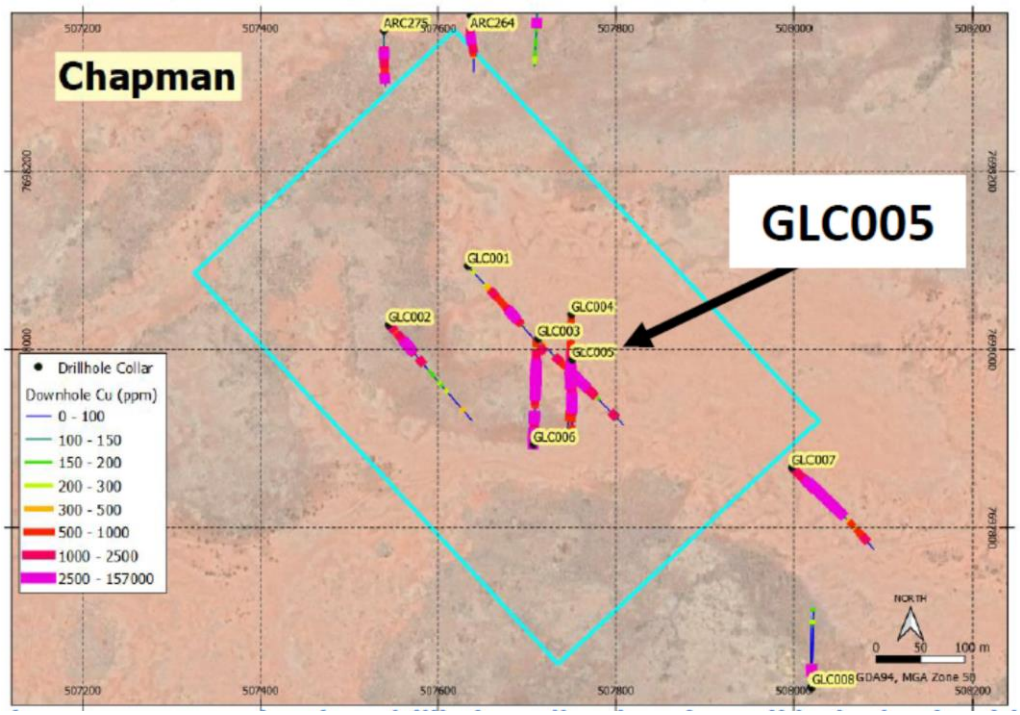

Figure 35: Location of drillhole GL005 and LF005 at the Chapman prospect, which was DHEM surveyed. The location of the transmitter loop used for the survey is also shown, in blue. The drillhole trace is coloured according to Cu (ppm).

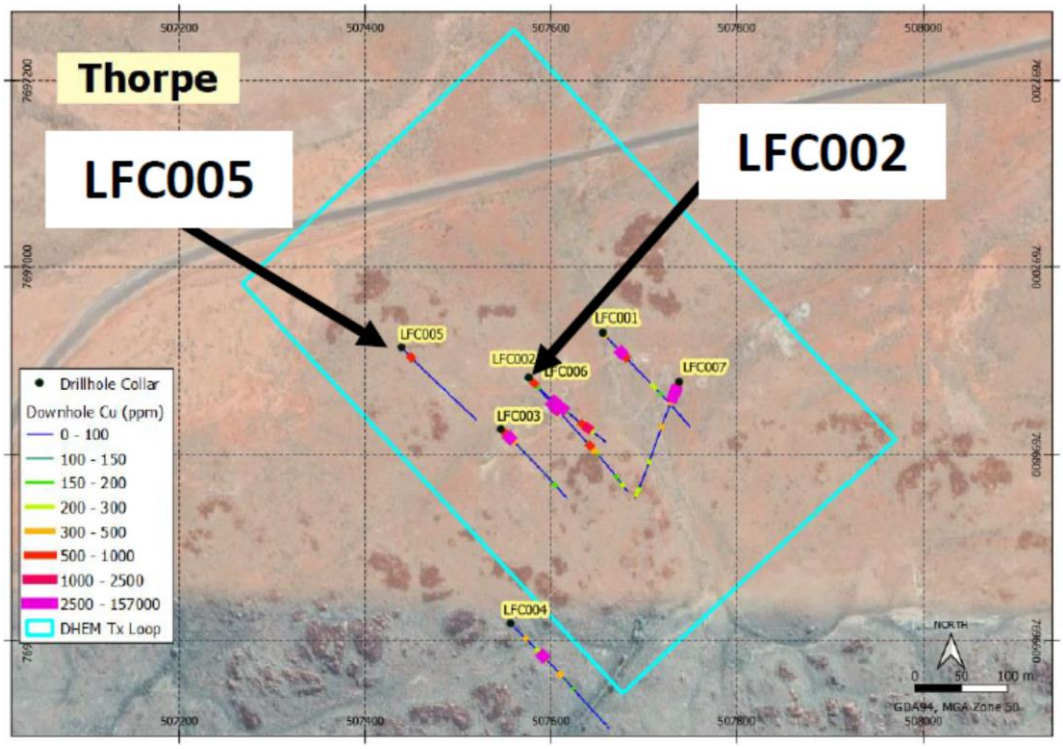

Figure 36: Location of drillholes LF005 and LF005 at the Thorpe prospect, which were DHEM surveyed. The location of the transmitter loop used for the survey is also shown. The drillhole trace is coloured according to Cu (ppm).

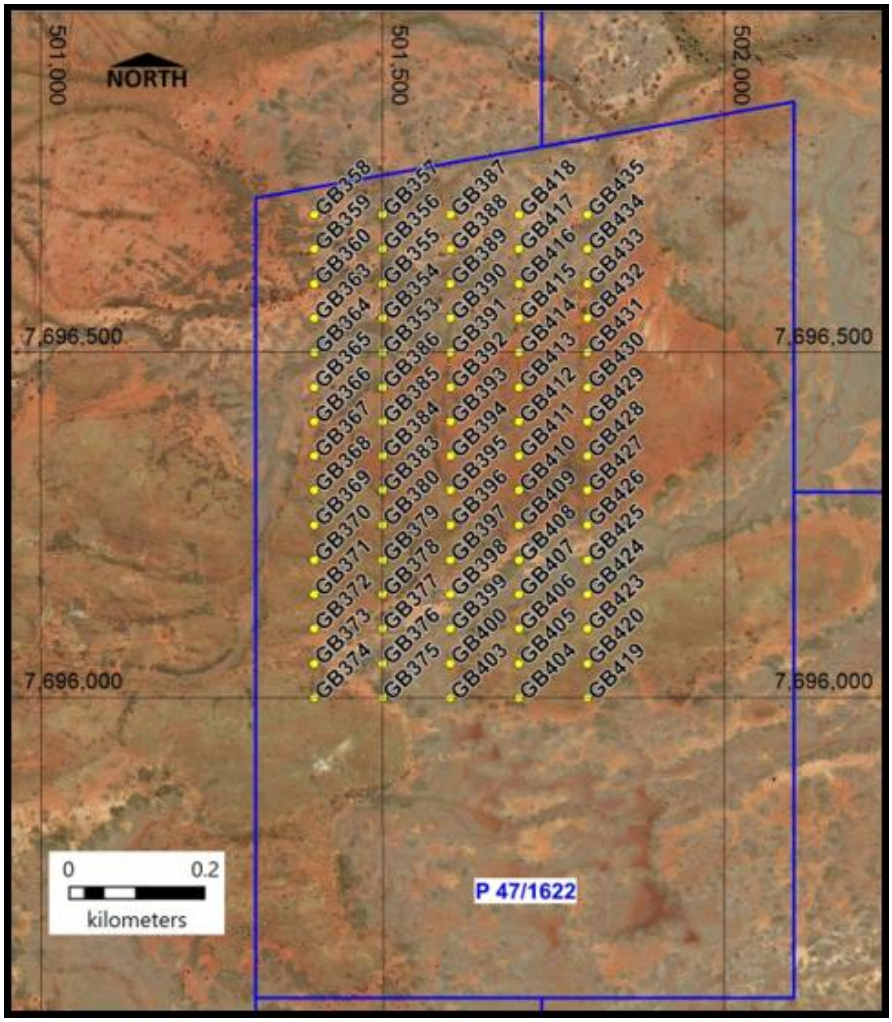

Figure 37: Soil sampling localities on tenement P47/1622. Location of the tenement is shown in Figure 7.

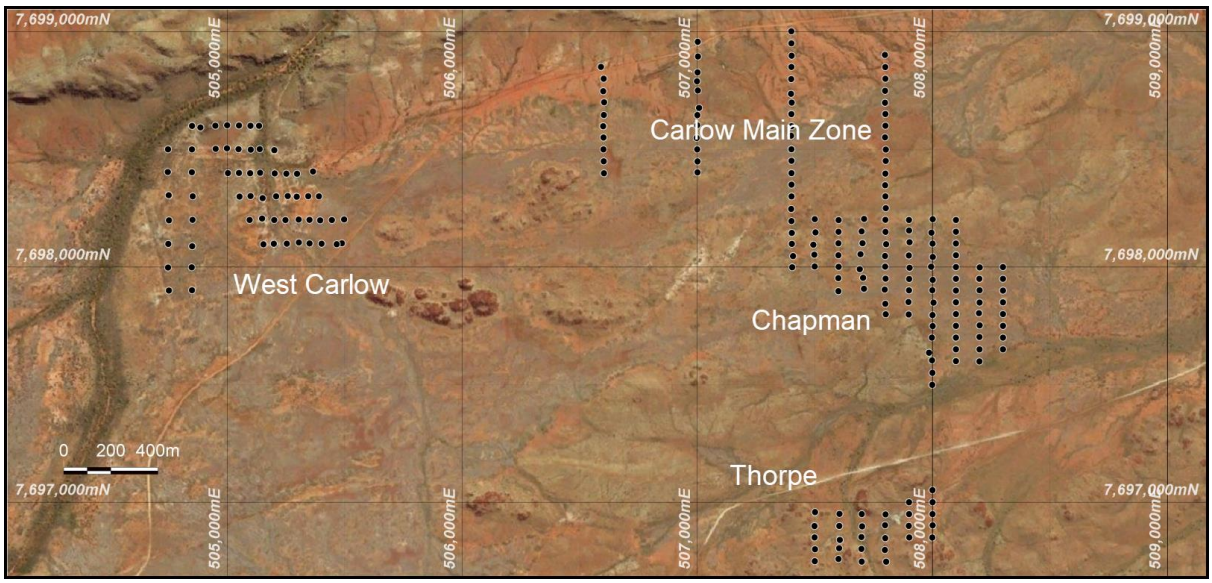

Figure 38: Overview map showing the distribution of UFF soil sampling that cover the Carlow Castle, Chapman and Thorpe (Little Fortune) areas.

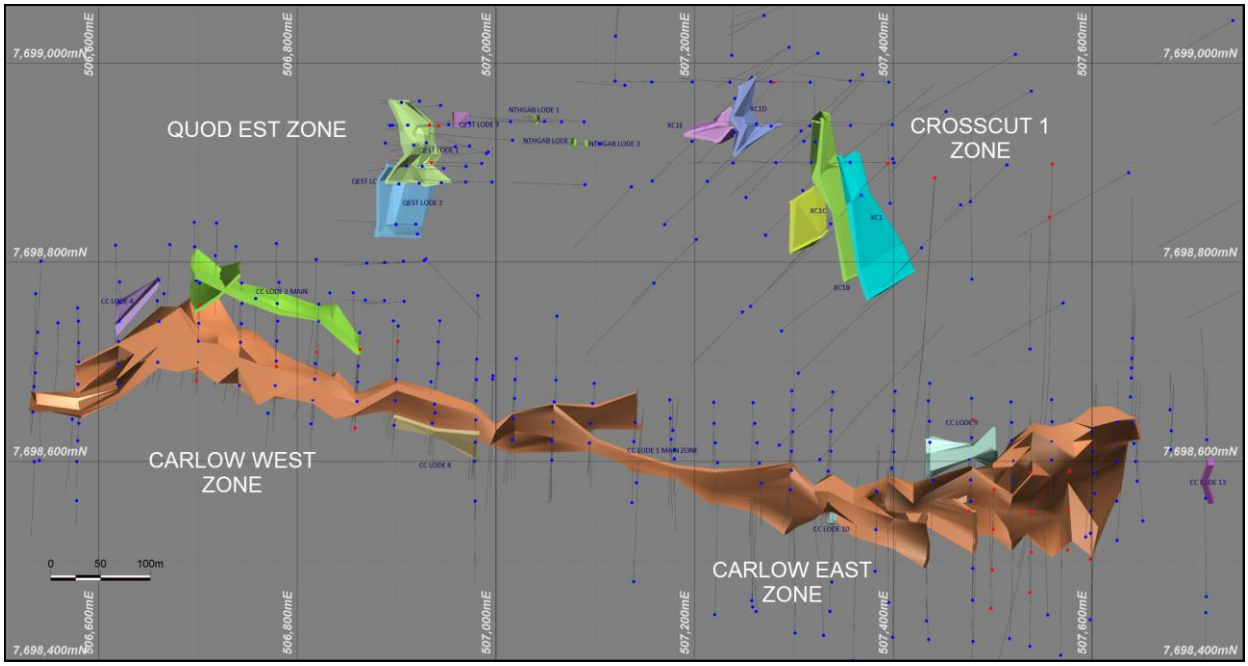

Figure 39: Plan view of the various lodes for the Carlow system, which is currently in progress.

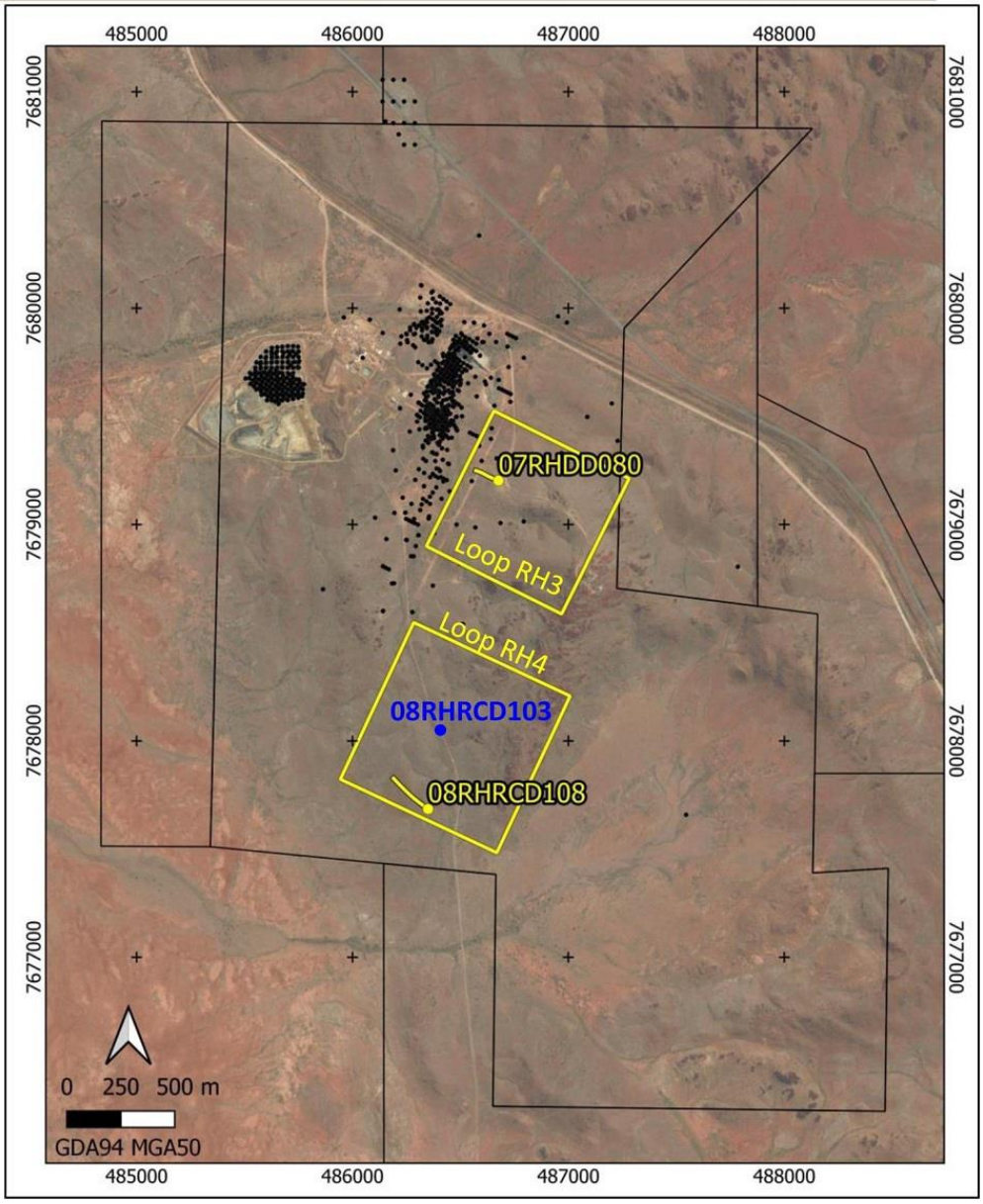

Figure 40: Downhole electromagnetic survey loops and drill hole locations that underwent the survey.