ACN: 123 993 233

ASX Announcement (ASX:**AXE**) 22 February 2019

Latest drill results support copper potential of Blue Hills

Highlights

- Final results have been received from recently completed shallow Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling at the Hood copper-gold prospect, part of the 100%-owned Archer Blue Hills Copper-gold Project in South Australia.
- Strong intrusive-style copper-gold mineralisation has been intersected throughout the drilling at Hood prospect, with the latest intercepts including 10m at 0.10% copper from surface (hole HDRC19-04).
- Continued alteration and mineralisation in drilling supportive of Archer's conceptual geological model that the mineralisation is associated with a potentially mineralised intrusive body at depth.
- Drilling at Blue Hills is completed, with further assay results from Hawkeye and Katniss expected by the end of the month.

Archer Exploration Limited ("Archer", the "Company") (ASX:AXE) is pleased to provide the final results from the reverse circulation (RC) drilling program (Program) at the Hood prospect, which is part of Archer's Blue Hills Copper-gold Project, located approximately 240 km north of Adelaide, South Australia (see About Blue Hills).

Following from Archer's ASX release of 7 February 2019, the Company is pleased to report further strong intrusive-style grade copper-gold intercepts from the Hood prospect, with the latest results strengthening Archer's theory that the mineralisation is associated with an intrusive style body at depth.

Archer's Executive Chairman, Greg English, said "The latest results from the RC drilling at Hood are consistent with the results from the earlier holes and give us confidence that Hood may be part of a larger mineralised system".

"With both copper and gold prices steadily increasing and approaching near term highs we are definitely in the right commodities at the right time" said Mr English.

The Company has received the final batch of assay results from the RC holes at Hood prospect. The results include additional intrusive-style copper-gold intercepts, including 0.10% copper from surface in the third hole drilled at Hood (drill hole HDRC19-03) to the end of hole.

The results support Archer's proposed conceptual exploration model that the copper and gold is associated with an intrusive mineralising event. In reaching conclusions on the likely exploration model and potential of the targets' results, important considerations by Archer are made, including the style of mineralisation, strong alteration of the country rock, the absence of

any prior copper or gold drill testing, and that the deepest hole drilled reached a short distance (100m) below the surface.

Results and observations

Full results, including assay results, for holes HDRC19-03, HDRC 19-04 and YGRC19-01 are shown in Table 2 at the end of this announcement.

The results in this announcement should be read in conjunction with the ASX release of 7 February 2019 announcing the original Hood prospect RC drill assay results (and associated discussion). In the announcement of 7 February 2019, Archer reported that both holes HDRC19-01 and HDRC19-02 had intercepted intervals of copper-gold mineralisation, including 24m at 0.10% copper from surface (hole HDRC 19-01). Both holes HDRC19-01 and HDRC19-02 have had significant alteration (bleaching) observed during the drilling, with the alteration likely due to a significant sodic (Na) alteration event. The significance of this alteration is that it can provide a vector towards an intrusion and potentially economic copper mineralisation.

This section contains a summary of the observations of geology from the drilling along with a description of the assay results (shown in italics). Figure 1 below shows the preliminary conceptual model of the Hood drill results, indicating the position of the holes relative to the alteration proposed for this type of intrusive system.

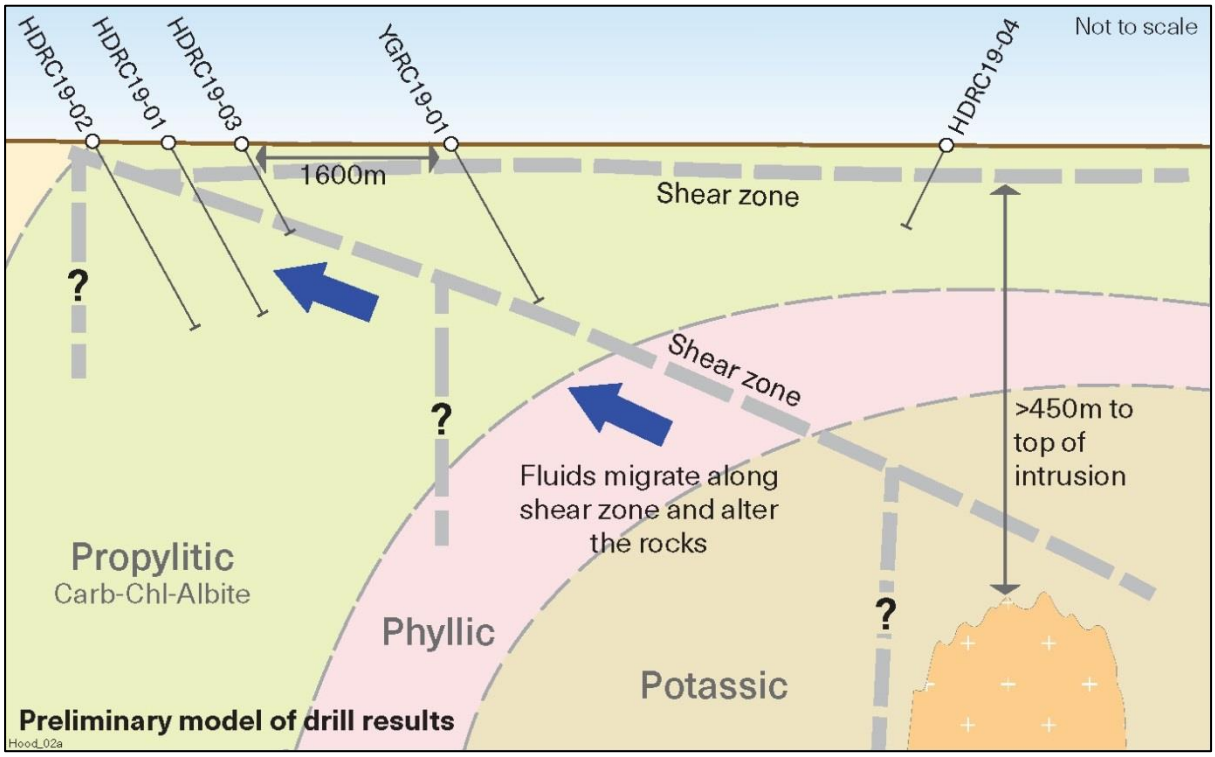

Figure 1. Conceptual model for the alteration system observed in RC drilling at Hood prospect.

Drill hole HDRC19-03

A highly altered sequence of Tapley Hill Formation (THFm) was intersected from the surface to 48m downhole, alteration observed includes silicification (± carbonate) which has led to bleaching of the rocks. Potential propylitic alteration evidenced by the vein styles (He after magnetite).

- 0 to 26m downhole depth - highly oxidised shale with hematite veinlets was observed. These veinlets are possibly after magnetite. Rock chip samples indicate these are typically mineralised.

  Assay results over this interval confirm the presence of copper mineralisation with associated elevated molybdenum mineralisation.

- 26 to 48m - weathered THFm. Moderate bleaching observed in places and some limonite alteration. Bleaching is represented by elevated sodium (Na) in assays, which is likely to be related to intrusive rocks seen and reported in previous holes.

  Lower grade copper mineralisation present to end of this interval (550ppm Cu), however molybdenum values remain elevated.

- 48 to 61m – Dolomite intersected to end of hole, zones of bleaching encountered. Parts of the rock were completely recrystalised with all sedimentary textures are obliterated. Chlorite alteration was observed in some intervals. Hole was stopped due to ground collapse, probably due to the intersection of bedding and foliation (orthogonal).

  Copper mineralisation continued to increase in this interval, the final interval (hole collapse) as a low-grade value, which is not believed to be reflective of the mineralisation trend.

Drill hole HDRC19-04

Drill hole HDRC19-04 is slightly offset form the Hood prospect and was drilled in the vicinity of the RC holes drilled adjacent to some historic copper workings (ASX announcements 07/06/17 and 27/06/17). This drill hole was drilled perpendicular to the original holes drilled in 2017 to determine whether or not the original drill holes were drilled at the correct orientation. From the results it is concluded the 2017 drill holes were drilled at the correct orientation.

Drill hole HDRC 19-04 was drilled at an azimuth of approximately 240 degrees with the drill hole intersecting copper in the first 11m from surface before passing into relatively unmineralised dolomite. An early interpretation is that hole HDRC19-04 was drilled into the barren footwall. This hole is located at a flexure point in the mineralisation, where Hood transits in the Hawkeye Prospect.

- 0 to 5m downhole depth – silicified shale with some gossanous fragments.

  Assay results show copper mineralisation from 1 to 11m downhole (first metre lost in collaring), with a combination of single and composite samples reporting 0.10% copper. Elevated molybdenum also present with copper mineralisation.

- 5 to 11m – strongly weathered dolomite was intersected with veining comprising qtz-cb-he (quartz-carbonate-hematite).

Assay results show a transition from copper mineralisation into sodic environment with elevated sodium (Na) values.

- 11 to 19m – dolomite freshens to the end of the interval, He veinlets are observed, with minor gossanous fragments.

  Low level Cu mineralisation is observed (155ppm) with elevated Na values.

- 19m to 53m (EOH) variably bleached dolomite, with minor qtz-cb veinlets.

  Elevated Na values reported over the interval, from 31 to 34m 0.17gt Au is observed, possibly associated with an increase in silicification.

Drill hole YGRC19-01

This hole was drilled to test a copper in soil anomaly and a coincident electromagnetic signature and to test if alteration associated with the modelled intrusion could be observed. A sequence of Tapley Hill Formation (THFm) was intersected from the top of the hole to the end of the hole (105m) with the intrusion thought to locate at depth (Figure 1).

Zones of qtz-cb veining are observed along with chlorite alteration. Sodic alteration is observed from 44m to EOH, a zone from 92 to 100m has some elevated Cu (255ppm), where trace chalcopyrite is observed. Alteration down hole appears to support the presence of the intrusion, although no strong mineralisation was intersected.

Next Steps

The current RC drilling program at Blue Hills is complete for all three prospects, and Archer expects to receive and report the results from Hawkeye and Katniss by the end of the month.

- **Ends** –

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Shareholders

For more information about Archer's activities, please visit our:

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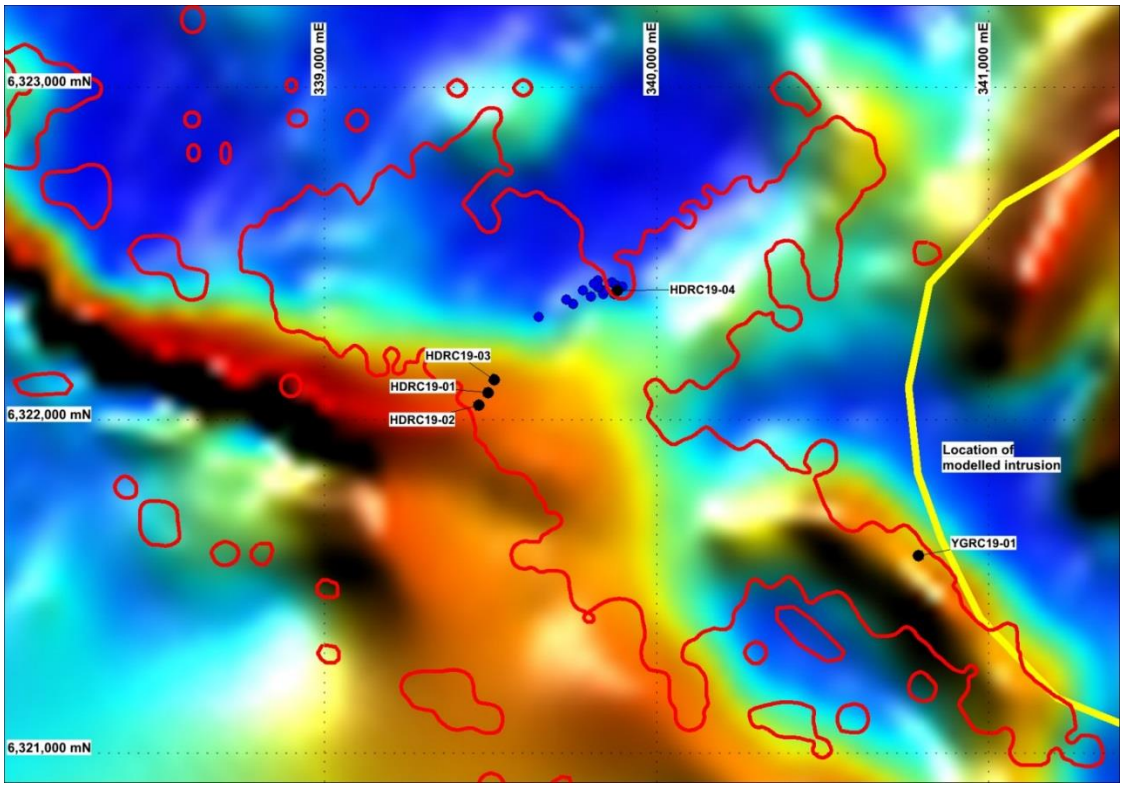

Figure 2. Image showing the collar location of drillholes HDRC19-03, HDRC19-04 and YGRC19-01 and the collar locations of drillholes drilled in 2017 (ASX announcement 07/06/17) with results of electromagnetic modelling shown as background.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Wade Bollenhagen, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and is a full-time employee of Archer Exploration Limited.

Mr Bollenhagen has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Bollenhagen consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Blue Hills

Archer's 100% owned Blue Hills copper gold project is part of the larger North Burra project area which covers an area of more than 3,000km^2. Blue Hills is located approximately 240 km north of Adelaide, South Australia and within 50km of the Moomba to Adelaide Gas Pipeline, the Hallet 203 MW gas power station, the trans Australia railway line, Barrier Highway, high voltage power line, known aquifers and the established townships of Peterborough and Jamestown.

Archer has discovered three large gold and copper in soils anomalies at Blue Hills, namely Hood, Hawkeye and Katniss. Regional exploration programs have identified multiple other targets which are yet to be tested by Archer (Figure 3).

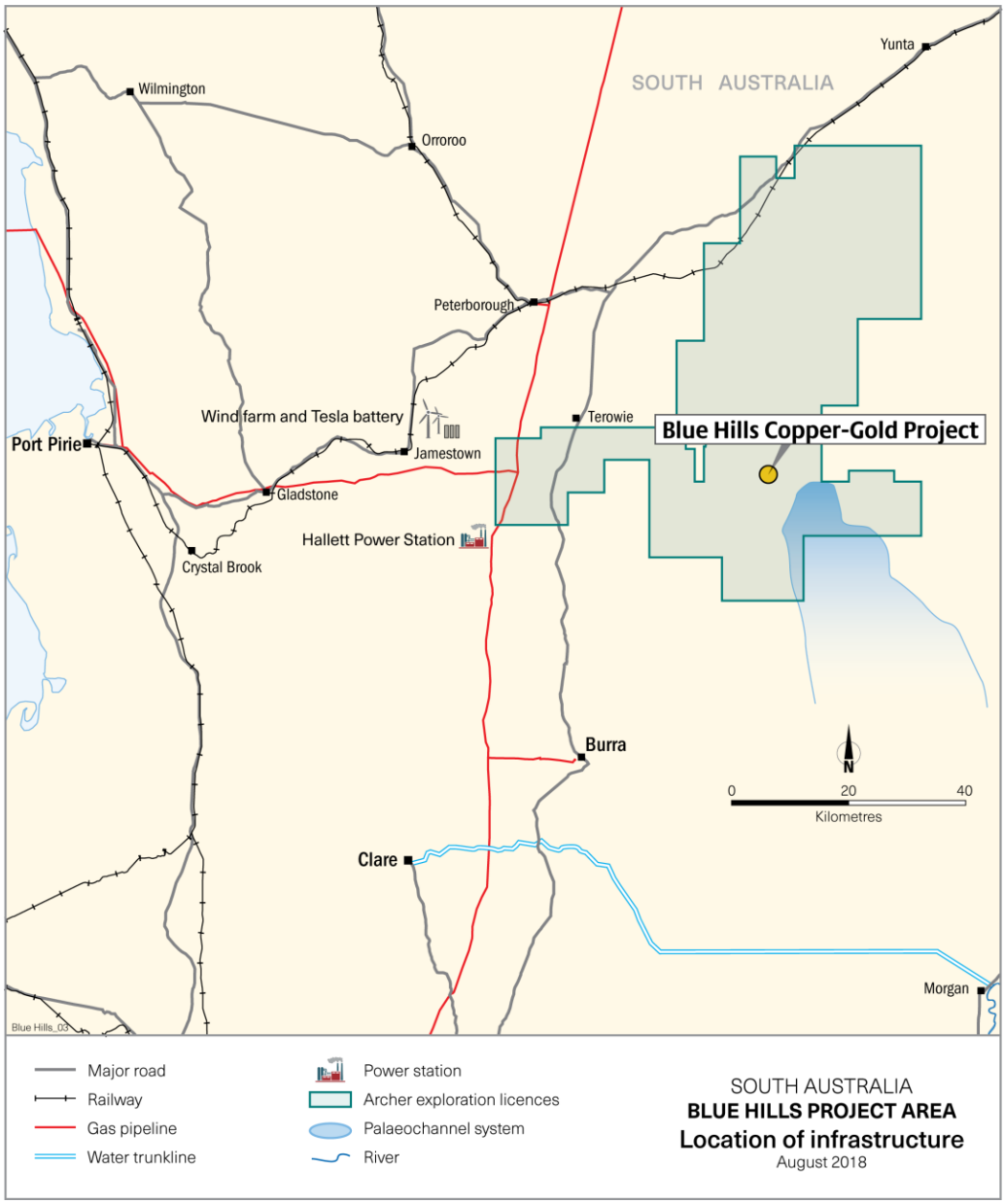

Figure 3. The Blue Hills Project Area and the location of infrastructure and the Archer exploration licences.

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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 (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as downhole 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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• A combination of 4m composite samples and individual metre samples were submitted due to alteration and proximity to alteration observed by the geologist during geological interpretation. • Sampling was guided by Archer's protocols as the program was exploratory in nature. Certified standards were submitted by the company during analyses. • All samples were sent to ALS laboratory in Adelaide for preparation and forwarded to Peth for multi-element analyses. • All samples are crushed using LM2 mill to -4 mm and pulverised to nominal 80% passing -75 µm.
Drilling Techniques	• Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. 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.).	• The drill type is a Reverse Circulation (RC) with a 5.25 inch face sampling hammer bit. The samples are collected after passing through a 2 tier splitter attached underneath the mounted cyclone. The drill company was B&T Lehmann Drilling.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• No assessment of recoveries was documented. • All efforts were made to ensure that the sample was representative. • No relationship is believed to exist, but no work has been done to confirm this.
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.	• All samples were geologically logged, as the hole collars were never accurately surveyed (a hand-held GPS was used) no data can be used for mineral resource estimation. • Logging was qualitative and quantitative, i.e. percentages of vein material and host rock were estimated as well as noted.
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.	• All drilling was Reverse Circulation (RC), with a face sampling hammer bit. • All samples were riffle split on a 2-tiered splitter, except for those that are wet, these were speared in the bag, by laying it on the side and taking a cross cutting representative sample. • Samples from 55m onwards have been wet as the volume of water is considered to be significant. • Initial samples submitted for assay are composites, this material is collected from the individual split sample. • No additional quality control measures were taken for the sample submission. • The sample sizes are considered appropriate for the material being sampled.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of Assay Data and Laboratory Tests	• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc. • Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.	• Certified standards were used in the assessment of the analyses. • Analyses was by ALS Perth using their ME-MS61 technique for multi-elements. • The laboratory uses their own certified standards during analyses. • AU-TL43 was the technique used for gold detection.
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.	• No verification of sampling, no use of twinned holes. • Data is exploratory in nature and exists as excel spread sheets. • No data adjustment.
Location of Data Points	• Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drillholes (collar and downhole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	• MGA94 Zone 54 grid coordinate system is used. • A hand-held GPS was used to identify the sample location • Quality and adequacy is appropriate for this level of exploration

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.	• There is no pattern to the sampling, the spacing is random, the location of the holes was determined by the land surface as no clearing was undertaken for the drill rig so many sites were unsuitable to drill. Some of these may have produced different results to the one being reported, some of the more significant electro-magnetic responses have not yet been drill tested. • Data spacing and distribution are sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity for future drill planning, but not for resource reporting. • The size of the system being explored is extremely large and 3 5.25inch holes are very much an early indicator at best. Considerable area remains untested.
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.	• It is unknown whether the drill holes have interested the mineralisation in a perpendicular manner. The mineralised horizon is obscured by a veneer of transported material, from observations of the strike of outcrop it was believed that the mineralised structure was being drilled perpendicularly. • Bedding in the area dips to the SE (about 30°), there is a high angle foliation to this in places (striking NNE) in places. The soil anomaly at Hood (topic of release) is orthogonal to the direction being drilled (roughly striking 135°). • It is believed there is no bias has been introduced.
Sample Security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• It is assumed that best practices were undertaken at the time • All residual sample material (pulps) are stored securely.
Audits or Reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• None 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.	• Tenement status confirmed on SARIG. • All work being reported is from EL 5794 (owned by SA Exploration Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of AXE). • The tenement is in good standing with no known impediments.
Exploration Done by Other Parties	• Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	• No exploration has been undertaken by any other parties
Geology	• Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	• The mineralisation was initially interpreted to be strataform, however field evidence indicates that it was emplaced by hydrothermal fluids. • Significant sodic alteration is being identified in the field and in thin section. The nature of this is developing, but is believed to be the edge of a larger system.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Drillhole 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 – Downhole 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.	Refer to announcement to which this document is attached, in particular tables titled: • "Summary of drill hole information" • "Summary of drilling results"
Data Aggregation Methods	• In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. 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.	• Composite (4m) and single (1m) intervals are being reported, the individual samples comprising the composites have been collected and will be submitted for assay.
Relationship Between Mineralisation Widths and Intercept Lengths	• These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. • If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. • If it is not known and only the downhole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'downhole length, true width not known').	• All assay intervals are down hole length, the true width not known. • Geometry is not precisely known as out crops are obscured by cover, bedding dips 30^{o} to SE and foliation in the area is high angle to this (orthogonal). • Down hole intercepts are reported. True widths are likely to be 60-70% of the down hole widths.

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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.	• See main body of report.
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 reporting is considered to be balanced.
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.	• Albitite dykes have been identified in the area and are supported by petrology descriptions of rock chips being reported. These findings indicate the presence of intrusion events over a considerable area (4km NNE)
Further Work	• The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. 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.	• 50 mm casing has been placed for future down hole geophysical testing as well as deepening with diamond drilling.

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Annexure 1

Table 1: Summary of drill hole information at Hood

The following table provides information on RC drilling results undertaken by Archer in February 2019 in relation to the Program at Hood.

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	Final Depth (m)	Dip (°)	Azimuth (°)
HDRC19-03	339511	6322121	360	60	-60	30
HDRC19-04	339882	6322389	360	53	-60	240
YGRC19-01	340788	6321593	360	105	-60	32

Table 2: Summary of drilling results

Hole ID	from	to	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)
HDRC19-03	32	36	0.006	370	3.99	1.13
HDRC19-03	36	40	0.004	373	2.9	2.35
HDRC19-03	40	44	0.002	326	3.52	0.53
HDRC19-03	44	48	<0.001	854	5.22	0.59
HDRC19-03	48	52	0.009	1180	2.57	3.95
HDRC19-03	52	56	0.002	920	0.67	3.15
HDRC19-03	56	60	0.001	171	1.08	2.89
HDRC19-04	1	2	0.006	1160	15.75	1.51
HDRC19-04	2	3	0.003	1455	21.5	0.74
HDRC19-04	3	7	0.044	749	1.89	2.33
HDRC19-04	7	11	0.051	811	1.16	3.08
HDRC19-04	11	15	0.004	166	0.78	2.38
HDRC19-04	15	18	0.008	178.5	1.2	2.09
HDRC19-04	18	19	0.004	121	1.34	2.64
HDRC19-04	19	23	0.001	21.3	0.88	2.73
HDRC19-04	23	27	0.001	124.5	0.9	2.69
HDRC19-04	27	31	0.001	165.5	0.83	2.53
HDRC19-04	31	35	0.177	106.5	0.74	2.16
HDRC19-04	35	39	0.008	204	0.96	1.92
HDRC19-04	39	43	0.001	87.5	0.61	2.38
HDRC19-04	43	47	0.001	50.7	0.49	2.61
HDRC19-04	47	51	<0.001	58.9	0.46	2.04
HDRC19-04	51	53	<0.001	15.7	0.43	1.6

Hole ID	from	to	Au (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Mo (ppm)	Na (%)
YGRC19-01	0	4	0.004	161.5	2.89	0.9
YGRC19-01	4	8	0.003	112.5	2.3	0.46
YGRC19-01	8	12	0.001	65.3	3.19	0.25
YGRC19-01	12	16	0.002	51.8	3.36	0.25
YGRC19-01	16	20	0.01	48.9	1.89	0.42
YGRC19-01	20	24	0.002	62.2	1.31	0.66
YGRC19-01	24	28	0.001	88.4	1.18	0.79
YGRC19-01	28	32	0.002	64.4	0.7	0.83
YGRC19-01	32	36	0.003	42.9	0.63	0.83
YGRC19-01	36	40	0.004	50.7	0.92	0.96
YGRC19-01	40	44	0.002	37.9	0.74	0.96
YGRC19-01	44	48	0.004	37.1	0.71	1.04
YGRC19-01	48	52	0.002	54	0.61	1.08
YGRC19-01	52	56	0.003	46.1	0.71	1.19
YGRC19-01	56	60	0.002	43.6	1.88	1.14
YGRC19-01	60	64	<0.001	48.2	2.72	1.21
YGRC19-01	64	68	<0.001	49.2	2.82	1.2
YGRC19-01	68	72	<0.001	56.3	2.68	1.19
YGRC19-01	72	76	<0.001	53.3	2.46	1.24
YGRC19-01	76	80	<0.001	69.7	2.63	1.37
YGRC19-01	80	84	<0.001	75.7	2.2	1.57
YGRC19-01	84	88	<0.001	68.4	2.47	1.52
YGRC19-01	88	92	<0.001	83.4	2.14	1.53
YGRC19-01	92	96	<0.001	147	2.56	1.6
YGRC19-01	96	97	0.001	332	2.89	1.58
YGRC19-01	97	100	<0.001	289	2.51	1.5
YGRC19-01	100	104	0.001	37.4	2.13	1.37
YGRC19-01	104	105	<0.001	60.4	1.96	1.31