ARGENT MINERALS LIMITED

ASX Code: ARD

25 May 2023 **ASX Release**

RECENT DATA REVIEW HIGHLIGHTS BONANZA POYMETALLIC GRADES OVER RINGVILLE PROJECT, TASMANIA

Historic drilling results confirms rich polymetallic deposit - exploration program currently planned for follow-up

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Ringville Project is strategically positioned between world class mines Rosebery (high grade polymetallic deposit) and Renison Bell Tin Mine (one of the world's largest and highest-grade tin mines).
- The data review over the Ringville Project yielded outstanding historical drilling results from the Salmon Vein Deposit. The exceptional high-grade Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag mineralisation within the Salmon Vein Deposit is closely associated with Crimson Creek sedimentary rocks.
- Broad, high-grade zones of silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralisation varying from 3m to 23.6m from shallow to moderate depths from diamond drilling. Significant mineralised portions of drillholes have not been assayed.
- The vein system defined by historical surface mapping and drilling has a strike length of approximately 1.2 km and has been intersected down to 305 metres below surface. The mineralisation is open both along strike and a depth.
- Some significant diamond hole drill assays include:
    - Drillhole RCE51: **5.8m @ 229.5 g/t Ag, 9.31% Pb & 12.34% Zn** from 57.8m.
      including **1.4m @ 790 g/t Ag, 31.34% Pb & 4.16% Zn** from 57.8m.
    - Drillhole RBE10A: **6.9m @ 302.1 g/t Ag, 10.51% Pb & 3.75% Zn** from 220m.
      including **2.3m @ 872.8 g/t Ag, 30.30% Pb & 6.67% Zn** from 222m.
    - Drillhole RBE14A: **9.05m @ 190.1 g/t Ag, 1.19% Cu, 1.01% Pb & 1.16% Zn** from 253.75m.
      including **3.55m @ 456.2 g/t Ag, 2.2% Cu, 2.5% Pb & 2.8% Zn** from 253.75m.
    - Drillhole RBE05: **11.25m @ 470.3 g/t Ag, 13.61% Pb & 2.73% Zn** from 158.75m.
      and **5.85m @ 862.9 g/t Ag, 24.43 % Pb & 4.25% Zn** from 222m.
    - Drillhole RBE07: **3m @ 172 g/t Ag, 12.48% Pb & 3.91% Zn** from 82m.
- The Ringville Project contains 52 recorded mineral occurrences, including three deposits to which pre-JORC historical mineralisation estimates have been attributed, featuring silver, copper, lead, zinc and tin.
- Excellent potential for new discoveries over Salmons Vein of parallel vein sheets and mineralised dilatational structures. Mineralised sheet veins are continuous and extensive – good potential to complete JORC Resource with further drilling.

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD) ("Argent" or "the Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update on the over the **100%** owned Ringville Polymetallic Project in Tasmania. The tenement is strategically located in areas well served with roads and railway lines for transporting mined material to processing facilities and to port for shipping to smelters. The Ringville tenement is also located adjacent to two world class operations with processing facilities at the Renison Bell Mine and the polymetallic Rosebery Mine.

ARGENT MINERALS LIMITED
Level 2, 7 Havelock Street, West Perth WA 6005, PO Box 308, West Perth WA 6872
T: +61 8 6311 2818 | E: info@argentminerals.com.au
ABN: 89 124 780 276

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Argent Managing Director Mr Kastellorizos commented:

"The historical diamond drilling sulphide intersections clearly demonstrate thick mineralised extensions over the Salmons Vein Deposit. We are excited at the potential of delineating further high grade thick mineralised zones with further work such as potentially ground Induce Polarisation or Electromagnetic ground surveys and drilling. Based on the mineral prospective and the various styles of mineralisation within the project area, we have commenced planning ground exploration over the Salmons Vein Deposit and are also targeting copper mineralisation occurrences on the eastern flank of the tenement proximal to the Rosebery Polymetallic Deposit. These areas remain a very high priority exploration target".

About the Ringville tenement position

Ringville tenement EL12/2017 is strategically situated between two world class mines – 770 metres west of the Renison Bell Tin Mine and approx. 3.27km east of the high-grade polymetallic Rosebery Mine owned by MMG Ltd. The tenement contains 52 recorded mineral occurrences, including three deposits to which pre-JORC historical mineralisation estimates have been attributed, featuring silver, copper, zinc, lead, and tin. The geology in the area comprises Early Cambrian to Devonian sediments with identified potential for mineral deposits similar to the Mt Read polymetallic volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VHMS), the Renison intrusion related skarn tin and vein lode and Avebury nickel sulphide.

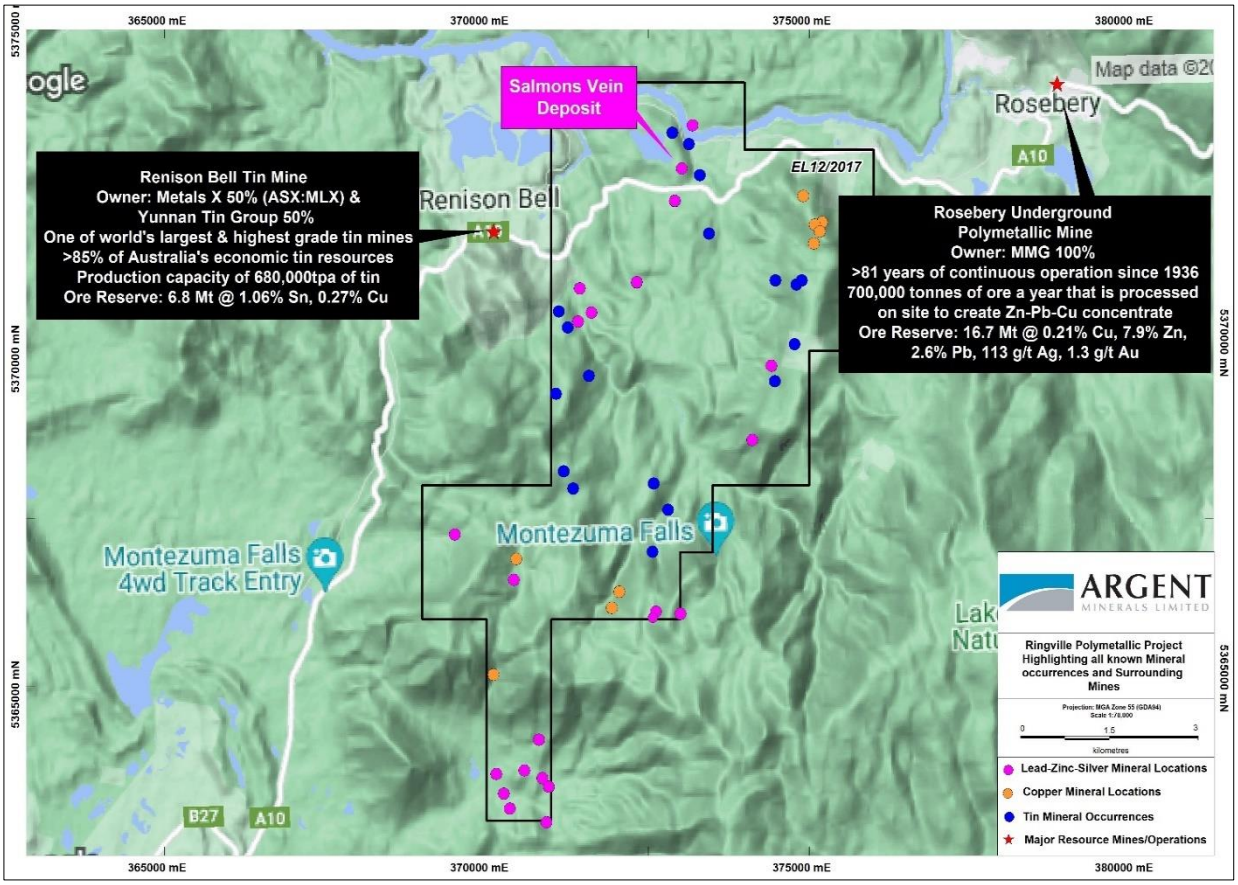

Figure 1 – *Various Mines and Minerals Occurrences within Ringville Project area*

The Ringville tenement hosts a variety of mineralisation styles based on exploration by previous explorers, they include:

- Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag veins in altered gabbros in the western mafic/ultramafic sequence (Salmon Vein Deposit).
- Quartz-cassiterite veining at Pieman and Exe River prospects.
- Large Cu-As (-W) skarns on Colebrook Hill.
- Pervasive (sometimes massive) pyrrhotite mineralisation in altered gabbros and altered sediments around the western mafic/ultramafic complex.

- Scheelite mineralisation in metasomatised sediments on Colebrook Hill and in altered gabbros near Salmon Vein Deposit.

Table 1 – *Various Mines and Minerals Occurrences within Ringville Project area*

LEAD-ZINC	COPPER-SILVER	TIN
No. 1 Curtin Davis Ag-Cu-Pb	**South Curtin Davis West Ag**	Exe Proprietary Sn
South Curtin Davis Ag-Pb-Zn	**South West Curtin Davis Cu-Sb-Bi-Ag**	Exe Falls Sn
Hasset Prospect Pb	**Crown Curtin Davis Cu-As-Ag**	Exe Gorge Sn
Lynton Mine Pb-Barite	**Colebrook Hill Cu**	Greens Prospect Sn
Dundas Pb-Ag-Zn-Pb	**North Colebrook Cu-As**	Fraser Cu-As-Sn
Madam Melba Pb-Ag	**Section 331-93M Ag**	Olympic Mine Sn
Unnamed Zn-Pb	**Hecla Mine Cu-As-Bi-Ag-Ni**	Section 5274M Sn
Unnamed Zn-Pb-Ag	**Hecla North Cu-As-Ag**	Dunn and Archers Sn

About the Salmons Vein Deposit

Salmons Vein Deposit is located in the northern portion of E12/2017 and has been geologically mapped over a 1,200 m strike length with drilled mineralisation extending down to 305m in depth. There are two steeply dipping veins within the deposit. The Salmon's lead-zinc-silver vein strikes in a northerly direction and the Pieman tin vein striking north-west; both veins are associated with sulphide and carbonate gangue. The veins have their genesis in the underlying Devonian granite, and were described as multiple vein systems intersecting at a low oblique angle with the Crimson Creek sedimentary rocks. Analysis on the mineralisation indicated that the vein system has a strong structural control, whereby the vein thicknesses are controlled by fault jogs and dilatational zones (structurally controlled).

Table 2 – *Significant Diamond Drilling Results*

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cu+Pb+Zn%	Ag ppm
RBE051	57.8	63.6	**5.8**	0.07	**9.31**	**2.97**	**12.34**	**229.5**
incl.	57.8	59.2	1.4	0.19	**31.34**	**4.16**	**35.69**	**790.0**
	62.3	63.6	1.3	0.08	**7.29**	**8.35**	**15.72**	**163.0**
	72.3	74.6	2.3	0.03	**2.59**	**1.47**	**4.10**	**61.8**
	83.1	85.9	2.8	0.14	0.47	**1.14**	1.75	**28.1**
	89.9	91.1	1.2	0.11	0.16	**1.34**	1.61	17.0
	125.8	126.9	1.1	1.81	0.58	0.38	**2.77**	**109.0**
RBE052	22.5	26.9	**4.4**	0.22	**1.29**	0.21	1.71	**105.6**
incl.	22.5	23.6	1.1	0.13	**1.79**	0.07	1.98	**65.1**
	33	37.7	**4.7**	0.26	0.15	0.08	0.50	**30.9**
RBE054	163.3	164.6	1.3	0.23	**27.28**	**6.38**	**33.89**	**555.4**
	187.8	189	1.2	0.52	**1.15**	**1.65**	**3.32**	**59.8**
RBE055	137.1	142.4	**5.3**	0.12	**2.49**	**1.68**	**4.29**	**56.4**
incl.	140.1	141.3	1.2	0.05	**9.50**	**3.38**	**12.94**	**165.5**
	177.9	184.8	**6.9**	0.84	0.05	0.10	0.99	**27.5**
	181.3	184.8	3.5	1.43	0.05	0.09	1.57	**40.1**
RBE10A	220	226.9	**6.9**	0.14	**10.51**	**3.75**	**14.39**	**302.1**
incl.	222	224.3	2.3	0.33	**30.30**	**6.67**	**37.30**	**872.8**
RBE11	196.5	220.1	**23.6**	0.04	0.59	**1.39**	**2.02**	**15.9**

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Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cu+Pb+Zn%	Ag ppm
incl.	209.1	214.5	**5.4**	0.08	**1.35**	**4.28**	**5.71**	**34.7**
	234.3	235.5	1.2	**1.30**	0.02	0.05	1.37	14.0
RBE12	217.8	220.45	2.65	0.05	**1.06**	**3.49**	**4.59**	**37.6**
incl.	217.8	219.1	1.3	0.07	**1.77**	**5.60**	**7.43**	**61.8**
	230.7	233.4	2.7	**1.42**	0.29	**1.37**	**3.08**	**24.5**
	272.75	274.9	2.15	**2.71**	0.02	0.08	**2.80**	**46.8**
RBE14	253.75	262.8	9.05	**1.19**	**1.01**	**1.16**	**3.36**	**190.1**
incl.	253.75	257.3	3.55	**2.20**	**2.50**	**2.80**	**7.50**	**456.2**
& incl.	256.5	257.3	0.8	**8.50**	**5.00**	**4.30**	**17.80**	**645.0**
RBE15	248.8	249.8	1	0.11	**1.77**	**2.79**	**4.67**	**106.3**
	260.4	265.5	5.1	0.34	0.31	**1.86**	**2.51**	**22.1**
RBE16	246	247	1	0.32	**1.25**	**1.70**	**3.27**	**59.0**
	272.9	277.8	4.9	0.13	0.30	**2.37**	**2.81**	**29.2**
RBE17	245.8	247.5	1.7	0.13	0.61	**2.37**	**3.10**	**28.9**
	268.5	271.5	3	0.03	**4.00**	**1.30**	**5.33**	**68.5**
RBE18	184.45	195	**10.55**	0.05	**1.21**	**1.93**	**3.18**	**63.2**
incl.	187.6	189.5	1.9	0.18	**4.40**	**4.38**	**8.95**	**274.0**
	217	219.91	**2.91**	0.01	**2.66**	**1.57**	**4.24**	**49.9**
	235.53	237.13	1.6	0.30	0.54	**1.87**	**2.71**	**32.3**
	265	268	3	0.04	**1.75**	**2.00**	**3.79**	18.0
RBE19	160	169	9	0.03	**1.36**	**1.17**	**2.56**	**44.0**
	251.7	253.2	1.5	0.06	0.95	**1.86**	**2.86**	**30.5**
	287.35	298.35	11	0.04	0.53	**1.11**	1.69	**22.7**
RBE21	213.6	216.3	2.7	0.04	**2.93**	**3.13**	**6.11**	**39.4**
	291.9	295	**3.1**	0.02	0.83	**2.19**	**3.04**	9.2
	303.35	304.9	1.55	0.07	**1.91**	**3.25**	**5.22**	**101.3**
RBE25	220.3	224.2	**3.9**	0.04	**3.51**	**2.98**	**6.52**	**118.2**
	233.4	235.5	2.1	0.06	**5.09**	**3.80**	**8.96**	**108.3**
incl.	233.8	234.7	0.9	0.04	**6.48**	**6.33**	**12.85**	**79.3**
RBE26	232.3	235.3	**3**	0.06	**7.00**	**4.60**	**11.66**	**135.0**
	269.8	271.1	1.3	0.07	0.72	**1.82**	**2.62**	**75.1**
	273.7	275.1	1.4	0.83	0.11	0.31	1.25	**30.9**
	277.1	278.8	1.7	0.13	**2.35**	**6.10**	**8.58**	**51.1**
RBE3	89	92	**3**	0.15	0.18	**1.39**	**1.72**	**157.7**
incl.	91	92	1	0.23	0.19	**3.00**	**3.42**	**39.5**
RBE40	241.8	243.7	1.9	**2.57**	0.27	**2.55**	**5.39**	**104.7**
RBE41	85.05	88	**2.95**	0.60	0.20	0.11	0.92	**245.0**
incl.	85.9	87	1.1	**1.26**	0.17	0.15	**1.58**	**71.1**
	108.5	109.6	1.1	0.12	0.04	0.18	0.34	**67.8**
RBE47	269	270	1	0.04	0.13	**8.00**	**8.17**	13.0
RBE48	18.7	21	2.3	0.09	0.06	0.02	0.18	3.0

Hole ID	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Cu+Pb+Zn%	Ag ppm
RBE49	172	173	1	0.15	**2.12**	**1.56**	**3.83**	11.0
RBE5	135.15	136.2	1.05	0.08	**2.40**	**6.75**	**9.23**	**100.0**
	158.75	170	**11.25**	0.07	**13.61**	**2.73**	**16.41**	**470.3**
	161.25	167.1	**5.85**	0.12	**24.43**	**4.25**	**28.80**	**862.9**
RBE7	82	85	**3**	0.08	**12.48**	**3.91**	**16.47**	**172.0**
incl.	84	85	1	0.18	**30.00**	**10.00**	**40.18**	**420.0**
RBE9	116.2	117.2	1	**2.90**	0.02	0.28	**3.20**	16.5
	128.4	129.4	1	**2.40**	0.03	0.34	**2.76**	**42.0**
	149	150	1	**1.20**	0.03	0.09	1.32	**24.0**
	157.4	161	**3.6**	0.34	**1.57**	**2.54**	**4.45**	**68.3**
	177	182	5	0.03	0.50	**1.71**	**2.23**	11.3
	191.3	195.6	**4.3**	0.04	**4.93**	**2.47**	**7.44**	**160.0**

Figure 2 – Drill Hole *RBE055 Massive sulphides with stockwork quartz carbonate veining. Assay Results 0.6m @ 0.05% Cu, **12.0% Pb**; **3.0% Zn**; **167g/t Ag** from 183.5m*

Figure 3 – Drill Hole *RBE054 shale hosting massive sulphides and sheet quartz-carbonate veins. Assay Results 0.7m @ **0.4% Cu**; **49.8% Pb**; **8.7% Zn**; **1,010 g/t Ag** from 164m.*

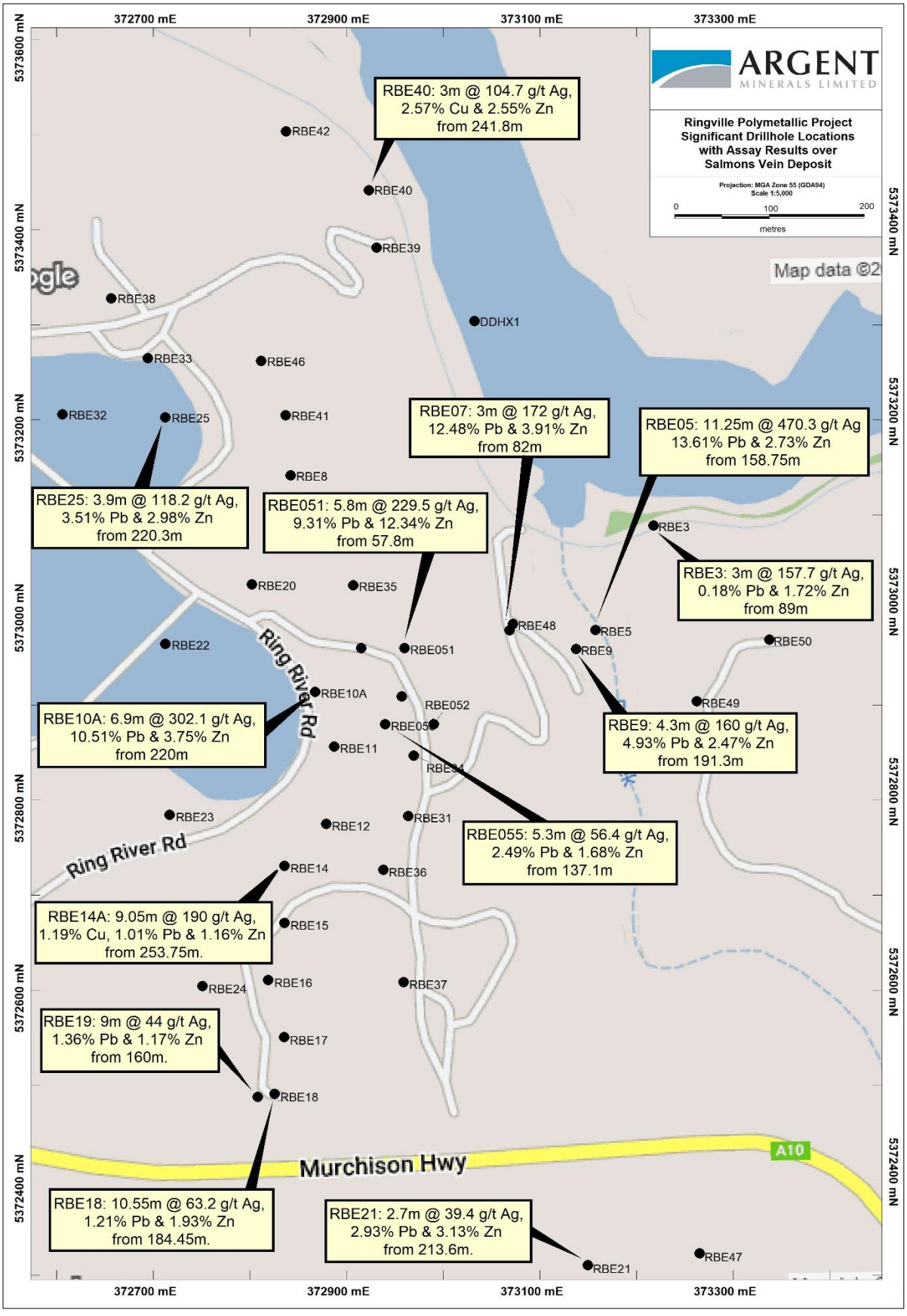

Figure 4 – *Plan map of illustrating all historical drilling with significant mineralisation – excellent access tracks established from the historical drilling.*

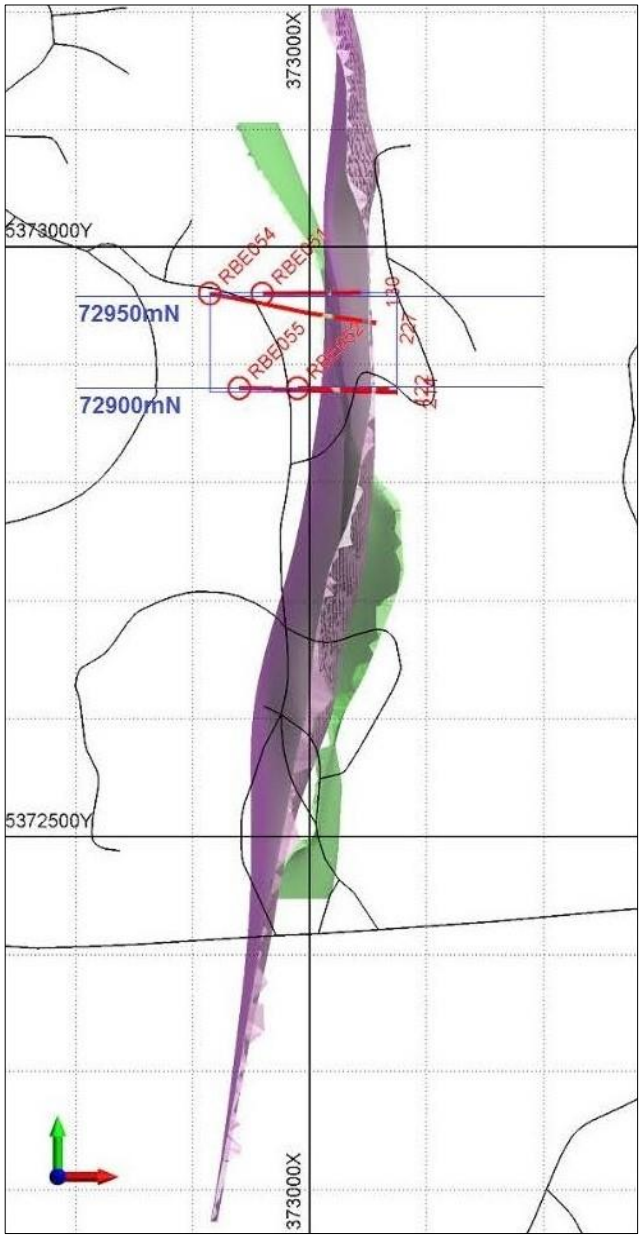

Figure 5 – The *green unit is the Salmons vein and the purple unit is the talc carbonate, both units have been constrained from historical and drilling*

This ASX announcement has been authorised for release by the Board of Argent Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

Pedro Kastellorizos
Managing Director/Chief Executive Officer
Argent Minerals Limited
info@argentminerals.com.au

About Argent Minerals Ltd

Argent Minerals Limited is an ASX listed public company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the discovery, extraction, and marketing of precious and base metals. A key goal of the Company is to become a leading Australian polymetallic producer, mining 1.5 million tonnes per annum with a mine life of the order of 20 years. The Company's project assets are situated in the Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales, Australia, a richly mineralised geological terrane extending from northern NSW. Argent Minerals' three projects, in each of which the Company owns a controlling interest, is strategically positioned within a compelling neighbourhood that is home to Australia's first discovery of gold, and today hosts world class deposits including one of the largest underground copper-gold mines in the southern hemisphere, Newcrest's Cadia Valley Operation.

Argent also recently acquired the Copperhead Project situated within the highly prospective and under explored Gascoyne Province of Western Australia with a focus of new base metal discoveries.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Pedro Kastellorizos. Mr. Kastellorizos is the Managing Director/CEO of Argent Minerals Limited and is a Member of the AusIMM of whom have sufficient experience relevant to the styles of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity being reported 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. Kastellorizos have verified the data disclosed in this release and consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward Statement

This news release contains "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Generally, any statements that are not historical facts may contain forward-looking information, and forward looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget" "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or indicates that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be" taken, "occur" or "be achieved." Forward-looking information is based on certain factors and assumptions management believes to be reasonable at the time such statements are made, including but not limited to, continued exploration activities, commodity prices, the estimation of initial and sustaining capital requirements, the estimation of labour costs, the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, assumptions with respect to currency fluctuations, the timing and amount of future exploration and development expenditures, receipt of required regulatory approvals, the availability of necessary financing for the project, permitting and such other assumptions and factors as set out herein.

Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information, including but not limited to: risks related to changes in commodity prices; sources and cost of power and water for the Project; the estimation of initial capital requirements; the lack of historical operations; the estimation of labour costs; general global markets and economic conditions; risks associated with exploration of mineral deposits; the estimation of initial targeted mineral resource tonnage and grade for the project; risks associated with uninsurable risks arising during the course of exploration; risks associated with currency fluctuations; environmental risks; competition faced in securing experienced personnel; access to adequate infrastructure to support exploration activities; risks associated with changes in the mining regulatory regime governing the Company and the Project; completion of the environmental assessment process; risks related to regulatory and permitting delays; risks related to potential conflicts of interest; the reliance on key personnel; financing, capitalisation and liquidity risks including the risk that the financing necessary to fund continued exploration and development activities at the project may not be available on satisfactory terms, or at all; the risk of potential dilution through the issuance of additional common shares of the Company; the risk of litigation.

Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended, there can be no assurance that such forward-looking information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. Forward looking information is made as of the date of this announcement and the Company does not undertake to update or revise any forward-looking information this is included herein, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

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Table 3 - Drill Collar Table

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	m RL	Depth	Company	Dat Drilled
DDHX1	373032.4	5373304	110	185.47	Comstaff Pty Ltd	20/11/1978
RBE051	372960	5372960	176	130.2	MMG Australia Limited	24/04/2013
RBE052	372990	5372880	175.2	122.1	MMG Australia Limited	2/04/2013
RBE10A	372867.4	5372914	176.1	295.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	16/07/1980
RBE11	372887	5372857	177.1	274.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	30/07/1980
RBE12	372878.8	5372775	179.1	303.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	13/08/1980
RBE13	373430.5	5371849	200.8	151.8	Comstaff Pty Ltd	18/08/1980
RBE14	372835.7	5372731	178.2	291.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	7/09/1980
RBE15	372835.7	5372671	174.5	303.8	Comstaff Pty Ltd	23/09/1980
RBE16	372818.9	5372611	159.4	364	Comstaff Pty Ltd	9/10/1980
RBE17	372835.2	5372551	159.1	283.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	29/10/1980
RBE18	372825.4	5372491	147.9	313	Comstaff Pty Ltd	14/11/1980
RBE19	372825.4	5372491	147.9	365	Comstaff Pty Ltd	30/11/1980
RBE2	372435.4	5370961	179	313.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	20/11/1978
RBE20	372802	5373027	175.2	391	Comstaff Pty Ltd	12/01/1981
RBE21	373149.6	5372311	144	361	Comstaff Pty Ltd	7/02/1981
RBE22	372712.4	5372965	176.6	500.2	Comstaff Pty Ltd	30/03/1981
RBE23	372716.9	5372784	173.7	502	Comstaff Pty Ltd	25/04/1981
RBE24	372750.9	5372604	147.5	475	Comstaff Pty Ltd	23/05/1981
RBE25	372712.5	5373203	177.9	356.4	Comstaff Pty Ltd	1/05/1981
RBE26	372726.9	5372184	154	340.3	Comstaff Pty Ltd	16/07/1981
RBE27	372569.7	5371881	155.6	436.4	Comstaff Pty Ltd	30/07/1981
RBE28	372582.2	5372017	163.5	481	Comstaff Pty Ltd	1/09/1981
RBE29	373311.8	5372083	180.32	394	Comstaff Pty Ltd	26/09/1981
RBE3	373217.4	5373089	105.7	134	Comstaff Pty Ltd	26/10/1979
RBE30	372957	5372909	175.46	209.2	Comstaff Pty Ltd	23/10/1981
RBE31	372963.8	5372783	180	186.9	Comstaff Pty Ltd	2/11/1981
RBE32	372605.8	5373206	176.56	520	Comstaff Pty Ltd	26/10/1981
RBE33	372694.2	5373265	177.7	331.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	23/04/1982
RBE34	372969.4	5372847	177.6	154	Comstaff Pty Ltd	4/05/1982
RBE35	372906.8	5373026	173.9	203.8	Comstaff Pty Ltd	17/05/1982
RBE36	372937.8	5372727	179.47	225	Comstaff Pty Ltd	26/05/1982
RBE37	372959	5372609	179.51	158.3	Comstaff Pty Ltd	5/06/1982
RBE38	372656.3	5373328	176	328	Comstaff Pty Ltd	10/06/1982
RBE39	372931.1	5373381	123	335	Comstaff Pty Ltd	29/06/1982
RBE4	372724.4	5371244	200	94	Comstaff Pty Ltd	1/10/1979
RBE40	372922.9	5373442	119.1	268.6	Comstaff Pty Ltd	11/07/1982
RBE41	372836.9	5373205	177.8	317.2	Comstaff Pty Ltd	26/07/1982
RBE42	372837.2	5373504	117.6	257	Comstaff Pty Ltd	14/08/1982
RBE43	372469.4	5371067	171.2	418	Comstaff Pty Ltd	30/08/1982
RBE44	372646.7	5371646	164.8	515.4	Comstaff Pty Ltd	21/09/1982
RBE45	371762.4	5371914	159	334	Comstaff Pty Ltd	29/10/1982

Hole Id	Easting	Northing	m RL	Depth	Company	Dat Drilled
RBE46	372811.5	5373262	177.6	657.6	Comstaff Pty Ltd	18/01/1983
RBE46D	372811.5	5373262	177.6	188.3	Comstaff Pty Ltd	1/01/1983
RBE47	373265.3	5372323	150.8	343.8	Comstaff Pty Ltd	27/03/1983
RBE48	373072	5372986	127	143	Comstaff Pty Ltd	8/08/1983
RBE49	373262.4	5372904	112	184	Comstaff Pty Ltd	22/11/1983
RBE5	373157.4	5372979	115.49	173	Comstaff Pty Ltd	3/11/1979
RBE50	373337.4	5372969	112	184	Comstaff Pty Ltd	1/12/1983
RBE6	373281.7	5370137	220.68	125.7	Comstaff Pty Ltd	8/05/1980
RBE7	373068.4	5372979	127.1	193.5	Comstaff Pty Ltd	15/05/1980
RBE8	372841.9	5373142	176.5	307	Comstaff Pty Ltd	29/05/1980
RBE9	373137.4	5372959	109.8	219	Comstaff Pty Ltd	16/06/1980

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (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.*	Diamond Drilling (DDH) was completed over 53 holes, totalling 15,643.47m. Sample type was drill core from DDH drilling with sampling varied depending on the geology and the visible mineralisation between 0.2 and 3.1 metres. Every sample weighted between 0.7 and 1.5 kgs. Industry standard practices will used to ensure sample representation. Analabs Laboratories in Western Australia applied QA-QC for sample preparation and appropriate instrument calibration. Drill core was measured, oriented and marked up in the field. Oriented. The core was placed in an orientation rack with a line drawn along the core Duplicates, blanks, and standards will be submitted to ensure results are repeatable and accurate. Laboratory comparison checks will also be completed. With no statistically significant lab errors or biasing shown at this stage. Intervals were geologically logged by geologist currently on the drilling programme.
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).*	DDH drilling was completed by standard DDH Drilling techniques. The diameter core (NQ) was utilised through the regolith and oriented until the end of hole.
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All metre intervals were logged, and sample recoveries were estimated by geologist on site based on bag volume

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	estimation and recorded as a percentage. Sample recoveries were classified as satisfactory, and the volume of sample was considered to represent a good composite sample overall. Intervals of core loss were logged and entered into the database. There is no observed sample bias, nor a relationship observed between grade and recovery. Diamond Core measured using standard measuring tape. Length of core is then compared to the recorded interval drilled from core blocks placed in trays at end of runs. All measures were taken to obtain 100% core recovery; core trays were photographed wet and dry. Core recoveries were excellent and usually between 90-100%. Some minor cavities were encountered at depth.
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 DDH drilling is qualitatively and quantitatively logged for a combination of geological and geotechnical attributes in their entirety including as appropriate major & minor lithologies, alteration, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, fractures, shears, colour, weathering, hardness, grain size. All DDH holes were geological logged from the start to the end of hole. All fields' descriptions are qualitative in nature. Diamond drilling – Some drill core is photographed, core recovery calculated; core marked up along the orientation line and logged by experienced geologists familiar with the style of deposit and stratigraphy. The percentage of visible sulphide (pyrite, galena, and sphalerite etc) is estimated for each significant geological unit
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 DDH holes were sampled and cut with all samples submitted to Analabs Laboratories in Western Australia. All samples submitted to Analabs Laboratories in Western Australia were dried, crushed and pulverised until sample was classified as homogeneous. Samples in the form of standards, blanks were submitted in the drilling programme. There has been no statistical work carried out at this stage. The sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material been sampled.
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,*	Samples were digested with a 4-acid total digest (hydrochloric, perchloric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids). Samples were assayed using ICP-AES for: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Zn, Zr. Samples over detection limit were re- assayed using 4-acid digest with ICP-AES finish. Au was quantified using a 30g charge with fire assay and AAS finish. Any over-limit samples were assayed via dilution.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.	Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis.
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.*	Checks from ALS Global employed independent QAQC assay checks during assay process. All sample information is stored graphically and digitally in excel format. Assay results span low-level, high-level and ore-grade amounts which have been reported in an homogenised format. All drillhole information is stored graphically and digitally in MS excel and MS access formats. No adjustments have been made to assay data.
Location of data points	*Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Sample positions were recorded by GPS which is suitable for this stage of exploration. All data used in this report are in: Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 55 Topographic control was gained using government DTM data with handheld GPS check.
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.*	Data spacing is listed in a Table within the body of the report. The historic Diamond drill holes spacing, and distribution completed at the Salmons Vein Deposit is considered sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity appropriate to be added to the creation of a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource for a future resource estimation upgrade. Sampling will be undertaken on diamond core through all potential mineralisation zones and structural zones with contacts determined by geological contacts or sulphide density.
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.*	Samples were taken with consideration of stratigraphy and alteration; samples do not straddle geological or stratigraphic boundaries. The immediate local geological sequence and foliation is steeply westerly dipping. Drillholes were targeted to intersect geology on mildly oblique sections to increase intercept potential and also to test the true vertical depth of the various mineralised lens. The relationship between drilling orientation and mineralisation orientation is not considered to have introduce any material sampling bias during the drilling program. At present it is not believed that the drilling orientation has introduced any sampling bias. The understanding of the structure and geology intersected in drilling is in progress and accurate true widths cannot be assumed at this time.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	There has been no mention of sample security during the data review over the Diamond Drilling.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Argent has conducted a review of historic reports and considers the historic estimates to be accurate with reasonable confidence.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>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.</td><td>Exploration Licence Ringville EL12/2017 is held by Argent Minerals Pty Ltd (100%). There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals.

The Company’s Exploration Licence is current from 2017 for a period of six years.

EL12/2017 is mostly covered by tenure classed as Permanent Timber Production Zone Land, with a small portion in the northwest covered by the Renison Bell Regional Reserve.

Argent will submit to the Tasmanian Mines Department a renewal before December 2023, requesting another 6-year term over the Exploration Licence area

The tenement are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Ringville has been explored for more than 50 years by several exploration companies as set out in in the below table:

<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Period</th><th>Exploration Activities</th></tr>
<tr><td>MMG Exploration</td><td>2010-2016</td><td>LIDAR; 4 Diamond Drillholes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Allegiance Mining</td><td>2003-2009</td><td>Aeromagnetics Survey; Historic Mine Reconnaissance; 7 Diamond Drillholes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pasminco</td><td>1995-2003</td><td>Mapping; Airborne EM</td></tr>
<tr><td>RGC Exploration</td><td>1987-1995</td><td>Gridding; Prospect Mapping; Rock Chip Sampling; IP</td></tr>
<tr><td>Renison Ltd</td><td>1971-1987</td><td>Gridding; Mapping; Airborne EM; Drilling; Soil/Rock Geochem; IP; Dighem</td></tr>
<tr><td>Minops</td><td>1979-1984</td><td>Gridding; Soil Sampling; Geophysics; Drilling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electrlytic Zinc Co</td><td>1978-1986</td><td>Input; Dighem; Turam; IP; Mapping; Geochem; 28 Drillholes</td></tr>
<tr><td>Comstaff</td><td>1970-1985</td><td>IP; Input; Magnetics; Mapping; 58 Drillholes</td></tr>
<tr><td>NCGF</td><td>1966-1974</td><td>Magnetics; VHEM; Mapping; Geochem</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The potential deposit types in the Ringville area range from Volcanic Hosted Massive Sulphide (VHMS) deposits, Intrusion Related Skarn and Vein Oxides and Base Metals, Nickel Sulphides.

The geological setting of Ringville is complex and is composed of units contained within the Neoproterozoic to Cambrian Crimson Creek Formation, cut by two belts of Cambrian mafic/ultramafic rocks, with later Mount Read Volcanic rocks, then intruded by Devonian- Carboniferous granites. Mineralisation occurs in sub-vertical veins within various geological units, contacts and boundaries.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole</td><td>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the</td><td>The drill hole information has been inserted and tubulated within Table 3 for the drill holes reported.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Information	*exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level –* ○ *elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
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.*	No weighting average techniques or cut-off grades are employed at this point. All reported assays have been length weighted with a nominal 5 ppm base metal lower cut off. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Significant intersections may contain up to 3 consecutive samples of internal dilution below 0.5 ppm cut-off due to the broad nature of mineralisation and consistency of geology and mineralisation. No upper cut-offs have been applied. Significant intersections may contain up to 3 consecutive samples of internal dilution below above cut-offs due to the broad nature of mineralisation and consistency of geology and mineralisation. Higher grade intervals that are internal to broader zones of Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag anomalism are reported as included intervals with no minimum width. No metal equivalent values employed in this report.
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 down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g., 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Orientation, true widths and the shape/geometry of the Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation at Salmons Vein can be interpreted of historical drilling and longitudinal sections and cross sections.
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.*	Drill collar plan is located as Figures 4. Figures 2 to 3, photos highlights some of the intersected sulphides in the drill core with assay results.
Balanced reporting	*Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low*	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	
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 environmental assumptions have been incorporated into the historical estimates or considered in a modern context. The Ringville tenement have a long history of shallow mining and associated environmental concerns which the Company intends to address in the context of any potential future environmental impact assessment should the project progress to feasibility studies.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	It is intended to conduct a site visit and reconstruct a database of existing drillholes. This will provide direction for further exploration activities. Also, the company is planning a helicopter borne EM survey over all the known copper project with a view of potentially delineating ground drill targets.