
20 July 2023

ASX Release

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO RECENT EXPLORATION UPDATES

Argent Minerals Limited (**ASX: ARD**) adds the following information to the recent announcements listed below.

- 19 July 2023 "Exploration Update on Reconnaissance Program Over Copperhead"
- 13 July 2023 "Copperhead Exploration Update"
- 3 July 2023 "Rare-Earth Reconnaissance commences over Copperhead Project"
- 20 June 2023 "Extensive High Priority REE Targets Identified at Copperhead"

The Company confirms that assay results for the collected rock chip samples are still pending and there is no certainty that the identified iron stone samples / pegmatite outcrop samples will result in REE/Li mineralisation.

The Company expects to receive results from the collected rock chip samples in 4-6 weeks.

The relevant JORC tables for the recent announcements are attached to this release.

This ASX Announcement has been authorised for release by the Managing Director Argent Minerals Limited.

-ENDS-

For further information, please contact:

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About Argent Minerals Ltd (ASX: ARD)

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. Currently, Argent has over 1,734km² of exploration ground in NSW, 1,038km² in Western Australia and 104km² in Tasmania, totalling 2,876 km² within 3 Australian States.



Kempfield Project EL5645, EL5748 (100% ARD) NSW

The Kempfield Project is located 60km SSW of Cadia Newcrest Gold and Copper Mining Operations in Central West New South Wales, 250 kilometres west of Sydney. This is the Company's flagship project and is registered as a New South Wales State Significant Development Project. Kempfield Polymetallic Deposit is situated within the Lachlan Orogen with current operation focus on the definition of the first maiden constrained JORC 2012 Resource over the Kempfield Polymetallic Deposit.

Trunkey Creek Project EL5748 (100% ARD) NSW

The Trunkey Creek Gold Project is located 5 kms east of the Kempfield in Central West region New South Wales. The Project lies within the Trunkey Creek Mineral Field which extends for 5.5 km by 500 m wide with over 2,900 oz of gold extracted from small scale mining. New inversion model has delineated three distinct resistive/chargeable zones (Northern, Central, Southern). Sub-parallel main quartz reefs are spaced 30m to 50m apart over a strike length of 2 km. The distribution of shafts along the reef indicates two main centres of mineralisation.

Pine Ridge Project EL8213 (100% ARD), NSW

The Project is located in the Central Tablelands in New South Wales approximately 65 kilometres south of the township of Bathurst and 10 km south-west of Trunkey. Gold mining commenced in 1877 and continued sporadically until 1948, producing a total of 6,864t ore with variable gold grades. Current 2012 JORC Resource is **416,887t @ 1.65 g/t Au containing 22,122 oz Gold**.

Mt Dudley Project EL5748 (100% ARD), NSW

The Project is located 5 km northwest of the township of Trunkey, near Blayney NSW. The Mt Dudley mine was worked between 1913-1922 and 1928-1931, with the mine's records indicating an average mined grade of approximately 25 g/t of gold. Current 2012 JORC Resource is **882,636t @ 1.03 g/t Au containing 29,238 oz Gold**.

Copperhead Project (100% ARD), WA

The Copperhead Project is located NE of Carnarvon and SW of Karratha in Western Australia Gascoyne Region. The project is proximal to major REE deposits and is considered Elephant country based on its untapped potential.

Helicopter rock-chip sample program has confirmed the extensive copper mineralisation over the Mount Palgrave Prospect. High-grade stratiform copper assays include 2.42%, 4.14%, 5.92%, 8.8%, 14.96% and 21.1% Cu.

The Project is also considered highly prospective for potential ironstone/carbonatite Rare Earth mineralisation. Over Fifty (50) high priority potential ironstone/carbonatite rare earth targets have been delineated and are currently being assessed.



Ringville Project (100% ARD), TAS

The Project 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) in Tasmania. The Project contains 52 recorded mineral occurrences, including three deposits featuring silver, copper, lead, zinc and tin. Broad, high-grade zones of silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralisation varying from 3m to 23.6m from shallow to moderate depths from diamond drilling. 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.

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Appendix A

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	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Total of 112 rock chip samples were collected with the sample varies from 2 kg to 3 kg based on various outcrops as they maybe potential host Lithium, REE and base-metal indicative target mineralogy.</p> <p>All samples were collected by geologists on site with samples dispatched to ALS Labs in Perth.</p> <p>ALS used industry standard method for base metal analysis using ICP detection and method.</p> <p>Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to Nagrom Labs with all samples photographed and documented.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>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).</i></p>	<p>N/A – No drilling was undertaken</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>N/A – No drilling was undertaken</p>
Logging	<p><i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support</i></p>	<p>All rock chip samples were geologically logged based on the surface alteration, identification of rock type, minerals identified with percentages, different types of surficial weathering, colour, grain size, fractures, shears, major & minor</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.</i></p> <p><i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>lithologies, vein minerals, vein percentage, sulphide type and percentage, colour, hardness and grain size. All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.</p> <p>The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is applicable</p> <p>Some sample photos have been included along with outcropping potential REE-Li-base metal areas.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>The rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in the field.</p> <p>No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Battery metal elements, rare earth elements and base metal elements will be analysed by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP).</p>
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>Rock chip samples areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site.</p> <p>All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography.</p> <p>All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	<p><i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy.</p> <p>GDA94, Zone 50 was used.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Data spacing and distribution was dependant on the identification of mineralisation observed in outcrops. This was not a systematic rock chip sampling program based on a grid.</p> <p>There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Rock chip sampling has been conducted in selective manner targeting lithium-rare earths-copper mineralisation from outcrops. Based on the early stage of exploration, the surface grab sampling across the mineralisation over the Discovery Formation achieves an unbiased sampling of possible structures.</p>
Sample security	<p><i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i></p>	<p>Sub-samples will be stored on site prior to being transported to the laboratory for analysis. The sample pulps will be stored at the laboratory and will be returned to the Company and stored in a secure location.</p>
Audits or reviews	<p><i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i></p>	<p>No audits or reviews have been undertaken</p>

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	<p><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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>All granted tenure are held under Copperhead Pty Ltd which is 100% owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Ltd.</p> <p>There are no other material issues affecting the tenements.</p> <p>All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>From 1966 to 1967, Westfield Minerals (WA) NL conducted regional exploration in the area surrounding Mt Palgrave Cu Prospect down to Illirie Creek Cu Prospect area which incorporated rock chip sampling, trenching, and drilling. At Mount Palgrave Prospect, rock chip sampling included copper assays including 1.12% Cu, 4.6% Cu, 6.8% Cu and 14.2% Cu. Trench 1 intersected <u>13m@3.35%</u> Cu along with first pass RAB drilling intersecting copper mineralisation at a shallow depth. Drillhole PDH19, 8.7m @ 2.44% Cu from 10.4m, Drillhole PDH17A, 8.7m @ 0.76% Cu from 10.4m and Drillhole P17 @ 0.74% Cu from 1.7m (Refer to Figure 4). This was never followed up through further ground exploration.</p> <p>Anomaly A Prospect yielded high-grade copper mineralisation from 3 trenches varying from 2.7% Cu to 5.6% Cu. The location of these areas is hosted within a north-western trending syncline proximal to the fold hinge hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone/Chert. Anomaly C (b) Prospect trenching has also yielded high grade copper mineralisation varying from 0.3% Cu to 11.3% hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone/Chert. Approximately 1km NNW from Anomaly C (b) Prospect, Anomaly C (a) trenching has also yielded high grade copper mineralisation from the surface varying from 1.35% to 12.6% Cu with RAB drillhole C (a) 5 intersecting 10.97m @ 2.47% Cu from 3.66m (Refer to Figure 3). Illirie Creek Prospect is also hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone with 3 trenches intersecting stratabound secondary copper mineralisation varying from 0.77% Cu to 6.27% Cu (Refer to Figure 5).</p> <p>All the mineralization delineated in these copper prospect areas have been classified as sedimentary stratiform zinc-copper mineralization occurs in black carbonaceous, pyritic shale of the Discovery Siltstone and Chert, located in a syncline of Jillawarra Formation. Gossans contain chrysocolla, malachite and goslarite. In drill cuttings, sphalerite and covellite are the main sulfides of interest in the generally pyritic shale/siltstone. Both sphalerite and covellite occur in the matrix of the rock, but most sphalerite is contained, with pyrite, in late-stage siliceous veins. Traces of chalcopyrite, chalcocite and galena are also present.</p> <p>The exposed mineralized horizons vary from malachite-bearing gossans to well-developed ironstone gossans, all with strong evaluated base-metal values. Drill intersections below the gossans in fresh bedrock revealed the presence of pyritic and carbonaceous shale, siltstone, or chert with minor sphalerite–galena–chalcopyrite. Copper values in the surface gossans are up to 10–12%. The pyrite mineralization has a bedding-parallel, banded appearance (?syngenetic), but has been locally remobilized in discordant veins and fractures. The main stratigraphic horizon for this mineralization is at the top of the Jillawarra Formation and in the overlying Discovery Chert.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>There are potential for multiple style deposits within the Copperhead Project. They include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stratabound copper-zinc mineralisation hosted within the Discovery Formation Siltstone. 2. The potential deposit type over E90/2622 is a “Yangibana carbonatite” style and is considered prospective for carbonatite hosted REE mineralisation, with targets identified in the southern portion of the tenure. <p>The project geology comprises a significant portion of exposed Proterozoic sedimentary rocks of the Edmund Basin which forms part of the greater Bangemall Supergroup of the Capricorn Orogeny.</p> <p>The Edmund Basin corresponds to the present-day outcrop of the Edmund Group that together make up the Bangemall Supergroup. The Project is cut by northeast trending dolerite dykes belonging to the 755 Ma Mundine Well dyke swarm,</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>north-northwesterly trending dolerite dykes that pre- or post-date the Mundine Well dyke swarm, and by quartz veins of various orientations. Significant regional folding is evident as a series of anticlines and synclines.</p> <p>The Kiangi Creek and Discovery Formations are major targets for sediment-hosted base-metal deposits and hosts stratabound copper and zinc mineralization at Mount Palgrave and Illirie Bore, which are both contained within the Project tenements.</p> <p>The most common copper minerals are malachite and azurite, which are mainly present in thin bedding- parallel seams and along late-stage fractures. The late-stage fractures appear to feed stratiform zones in siltstone and fine to very fine grained planar-laminated sandstone. Copper mineralization is also associated with thin beds rich in hematite and goethite pseudomorphs after pyrite. The northwest project tenement contains a monzogranite of the Duralcher Supersuite, which is also hosts Hastings Technology Metals, Yangibana REE deposit located adjacent to the Project tenements in the south. This north-western tenement also contains mapped pegmatite dykes which are considered prospective for REE. The project area is also considered prospective for diamonds as it contains anomalous kimberlite mineralogy, known kimberlite dykes, and is proven to be diamond-bearing.</p>
Drill hole Information	<p><i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level –</i> ○ <i>elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> <p><i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i></p>	N/A no drilling undertaken
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i></p>	Not Applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>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').</i>	Not Applicable
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	All sample sites have been presented within the announcements outlining locations of Rock Chip samples sites.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Not Applicable
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
Further work	<i>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.</i>	Further ground reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling programme will be implemented. 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.