

21st February 2024 ASX Release

OUTSTANDING GOLD-SILVER GRADES UNCOVERED AT HENRY PROSPECT EAST OF THE KEMPFIELD POLYMETALLIC DEPOSIT

Extensive high-grade mineralisation hosted within barite/volcanic lithologies –remains open in NE-SW direction

HIGHLIGHTS

- Extensive gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mineralisation confirmed by a rock chip reconnaissance program over the Henry Prospect within the Kempfield Project in NSW.
- High-grade polymetallic assays up to 14.05 g/t Au, 85.2 g/t Ag, 0.5% Cu, 0.41% Pb and 0.28% Zn received, including highlights of:
 - 0.66 g/t Au, 18.1 g/t Ag, 0.41% Pb in 3000151
 - 14.05 g/t Au, 1.08 g/t Ag in 3000152
 - 0.96 g/t Au, 9.59 g/t Ag, 0.49% Cu, 0.15% Pb in 3000178
 - 1.69 g/t Au, 3.82 g/t Ag, 0.19% Cu, 0.16% Pb in 3000179
 - 0.62 g/t Au, 85.2 g/t Ag, 0.35% Pb in 3000218
 - 38.9 g/t Ag in 3000219
- The Henry Prospect is located 2km east from main Kempfield Deposit (known as Lodes 100, 200 and 300) within a mineralised 1,000m x 350m zone this area remains open to the NE and SW.
- Henry Zone area has no modern exploration or drilling beneath the old workings.

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD) ("Argent" or "the Company") is pleased to announce assay results from a recent rock chip sampling programme over the Henry Zone which provides further confirmation of outcropping gold-silver-copper-lead-zinc mineralisation outside the defined Resource at its 100%-owned Kempfield Polymetallic Au-Ag-Pb-Zn Project in NSW.

Argent Managing Director Mr Pedro Kastellorizos commented:

"We are delighted to receive further positive results associated with strongly anomalous gold-silver-lead-zinc assays from the rock chip sampling reconnaissance program at Henry Zone area. The high-grade rock chips are hosted within metasedimentary and volcanic rocks which lies approximately 2km east from the current Kempfield Deposit".

"The Au-Ag-Cu-Pb-Zn mineralisation now extends over 1,000m in length by 350m in width based on the 2024 geochemical assay results. Argent will commence further reconnaissance geochemical sampling over the Henry mineralised trend between late February and March 2024 with a view to delineate drill targets based on the surface geochemistry".

Henry Prospect Area

Argent Minerals recently commenced a geochemical reconnaissance program (see ASX announcement: 22nd January 2024) to test the Henry's mineralised trend as a possible parallel VMS deposit as Kempfield resource



based on extensive mapped historical shallow workings and the newly discovered barite composition within the various lithologies.

The recent work completed by Argent has identified over 850m of continuous shallow diggings, shafts and numerous adit orientated within a north-east direction (Figure 6) within a 1 km mineralised corridor (Figure 5).



Figure 1 – Vertical shaft/stopes. Located at 710894E, 6259083N.

Figure 2 – Entrance to Historic Exploration Adit. Located at 710904E, 6259074N.



Figure 3 – Gold-Silver-Lead mineralisation within ferruginous quartz-schist yielding 0.62 g/t Au 85.25 g/t Ag & 0.35% Pb from sample 300218



Figure 4 – Gold-Silver-Lead mineralisation within ferruginous quartz-schist yielding 3.16 g/t Au 9.25 g/t Ag from sample 300185



Mining commenced over the Henry Zone during the late 1890's up until 1932 targeting rich gold quartz veins. In part, the average gold grade mined was 6.8 g/t Au during this period from multiple quartz veins.

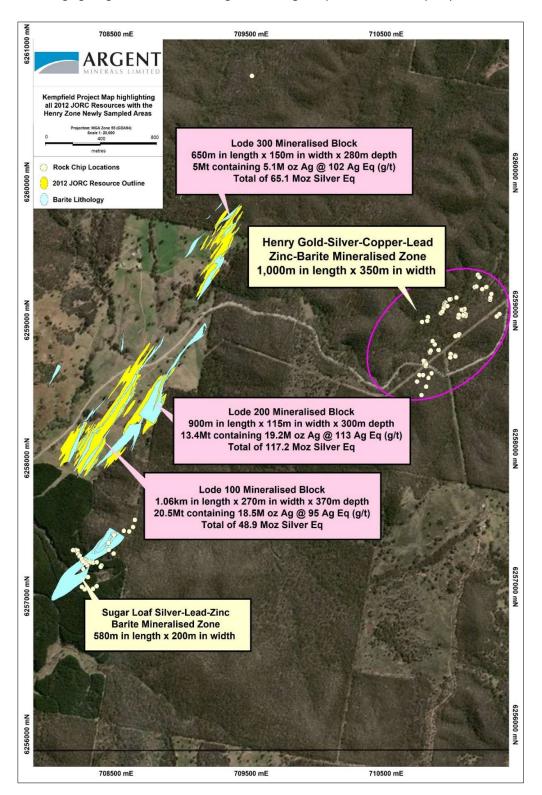


Figure 5 – Sugar Loaf Prospect Location Map showing newly defined area outside known Mineral Resource Area



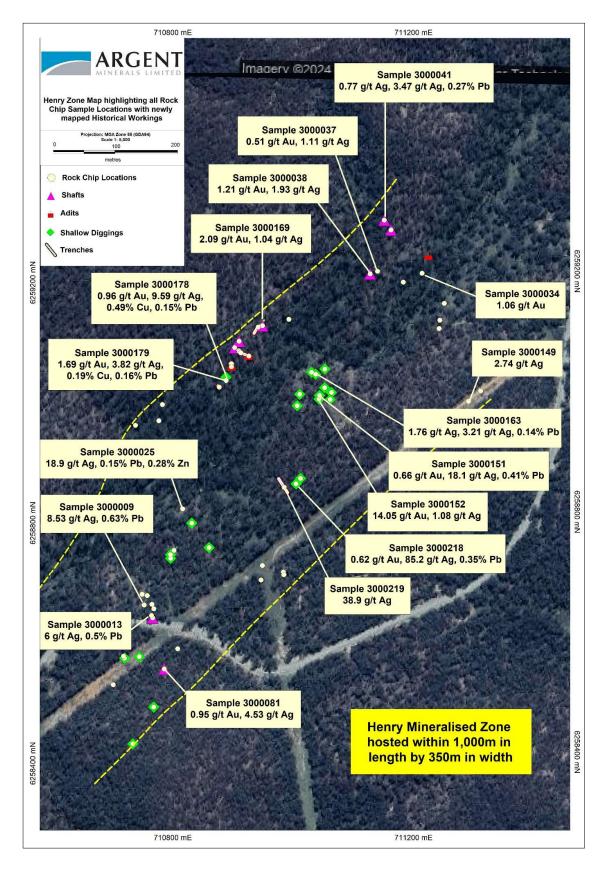


Figure 6 – Henry Zone Location summary map highlighting high-grade rock chip results

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Within the 350m wide corridor are at least three major lines of workings comprising of shallow workings, shaft and adits which appear to have principally targeted steeply dipping quartz veins or thin planar silicified zones along shears. These later zones have selvedge alteration that includes quartz, chlorite, pyrite and magnetite. From 94 rock chip samples collected, assays of up to **14.05 g/t Au** have been returned, with a large number exceeding 0.3 g/t (Table 1 & Figure 6). Lead is elevated up to **0.41%** with copper reaching up to **0.49%.** Silver grades were consistent throughout the mineralised trend with spot highs of **85.2 g/t** with high grade barite up to **6**,890 ppm.

Full rock chip sampling descriptions and assay results are located in Table 1.

	TABLE 1- Rock Chip Assay Results – Henry Prospect									
Prospect	Sample No	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	Lithological Description
Henry	3000002	710974	6258709	<0.01	0.08	17.8	18.6	18	290	Ferruginous quartz subcrop and float
Henry	3000003	710974	6258709	<0.01	0.03	14.6	58.3	466	3050	Foliated siltstone adjacent to quartz
Henry	3000004	710975	6258704	<0.01	2.04	4	79	15	90	Ferruginous quartz subcrop
Henry	3000005	710940	6258720	<0.01	1.30	62.9	65.1	65	1230	Ferruginous quartz subcrop
Henry	3000006	710940	6258720	<0.01	0.17	7.8	240	96	2560	Altered ferruginous siltstone adjacent to quartz
Henry	3000007	710937	6258695	<0.01	0.14	7.3	35.9	16	70	Bucky quartz with minor wall rock
Henry	3000008	710756	6258655	<0.01	0.07	39.5	115	846	1080	Altered ferruginous siltstone outcrop
Henry	3000009	710756	6258655	<0.01	8.53	110	6300	711	1280	Ferruginous quartz from same location
Henry	3000010	710743	6258654	<0.01	0.25	12.8	203	643	650	Ferruginous quartz subcrop
Honry										>10m deep shaft, ferruginous quartz from adjacent
Henry	3000011	710757	6258633	<0.01	0.32	54.3	329	922	370	to shaft
Henry	3000012	710757	6258633	<0.01	0.31	57.3	785	383	1340	Foliated siltstone from adjacent to shaft
Henry	3000013	710755	6258637	0.02	6.00	108	5080	749	830	Ferruginous quartz from close to shaft
Henry	3000014	710759	6258648	<0.01	0.23	66	232	1410	1070	Outcropping bleached ferruginous siltstone
Henry	3000015	710748	6258670	0.01	0.09	6.5	26.1	29	60	Ferruginous quartz subcrop
Henry										Ferruginous siltstone adjacent to quartz with
TICITY Y	3000016	710748	6258670	1.44	1.28	93.7	117	1160	1110	sulphide casts
Henry	3000017	710740	6258672	0.01	0.10	7.6	28.4	28	40	Weakly ferruginous bucky quartz
Henry										Bleached ferruginous schistose siltstone wall rock
- '	3000018	710740	6258672	<0.01	0.61	222	852	1330	1570	with quartz and possible sulphide casts
Henry	3000019	710787	6258732	0.24	0.15	88.7	592	429	1900	Small digging, ferruginous quartz and bleached
Honry	3000019	710787	6258738	0.34 <0.01	0.13	27	409	222	580	Siltstone wall rock with sulphide casts
Henry	3000020	710787	6258746	<0.01	0.14	11.6	67.1	79	300	Ferruginous quartz on edge of digging Brecciated ferruginous quartz close to digging
Henry	3000021	710793	6258750	0.02	1.02	85.4	677	347	830	
	3000022	710831	6258791	<0.02	0.33	15.7	29.4	83	620	Minor digging, ferruginous bleached siltstone
Henry										Deep digging, ferruginous quartz
Henry	3000024	710822	6258791	<0.01	0.33	34.3	360	579	1340	Deep digging, ferruginous yellow brown siltstone
Henry	3000025	710807	6258815	0.03	18.90	110	1590	2840	80	Ferruginous quartz
Henry	3000026	710729	6258953	<0.01	0.19	27	41.7 33.9	56	2830	Ferruginous quartz on side of hill
Henry	3000027	710773	6258988	<0.01	0.11	16.3		28	860	Chloritic quartz outcrop strike 015
Henry	3000028	710768	6258961	<0.01	0.08	6.8	12.6	14	270	Large quartz outcrop in line with previous
Henry	3000029	710768	6258961	<0.01	0.15	58.4	69.9	126	8260	Ferruginous siltstone wallrock
Henry	3000030	711233	6259115	<0.01	0.10	5.6	2.7	6	490	Bucky quartz with minor wall rock
Henry	3000031	711235	6259128	<0.01	0.04	3.9	3.5	7	70	Ferruginous quartz
Henry	3000032	711235	6259128	<0.01	0.06	8.1	39.2	916	270	Ferruginous siltstone wallrock with quartz veining
Henry	3000033	711242	6259156	<0.01	0.10	112	127	759	100	Strongly chloritic quartz
Honny	3000034	711205	6250206	1.06	0.40	88.5	127	143	1350	Heavy float adjacent to long adit with tetrahedra,
Henry		711205	6259206 6259191	1.06		14.2	437 62.2	176	120	magnetite? Chloritic quartz outcrop
Henry	3000035 3000036	711174 711174	6259191	<0.01	0.21	33.3	252	564	5370	Bleached wallrock
Henry	3000036	/111/4	0723131	<0.01	0.08	33.3	232	304	33/0	>15m shaft adjacent to trench striking 345, ochre
Henry	3000037	711119	6259205	0.51	1.11	309	688	277	530	siltstone with quartz mullock sample



Prospect	Sample No	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	Lithological Description
										>15m shaft adjacent to trench striking 345, reddish
Henry	3000038	711119	6259205	1.21	1.93	185	791	185	760	quartz mullock sample
Henry	3000039	711131	6259210	0.01	0.12	9.5	8.9	5	410	Outcropping ferruginous limonitic quartz near workings
TICITIY	3000033	711131	0233210	0.01	0.12	5.5	0.5		410	>15m Deep shaft, quartz/ siltstone with sulphide
Henry	3000040	711142	6259295	0.1	0.31	102	564	75	1240	casts
Henry	3000041	711153	6259278	0.77	3.47	715	2780	317	1190	>15m deep shaft, siltstone with sulphide casts
Henry	3000080	710799	6258581	<0.01	1.73	22	42.3	164	6890	Ferruginous quartz subcrop possible sulphide casts
										>20m deep shaft with brecciated ferruginous
Henry	3000081	710777	6258548	0.95	4.53	226	303	373	660	quartz
Henry	3000082	710735	6258568	0.07	1.02	33.2	1175	153	1770	Minor diggings, bleached siltstone/quartz
Henry	3000083	710711	6258565	<0.01	0.31	71.1	20.4	112	3750	Minor quartz
Henry	3000084	710709	6258569	<0.01	0.09	3.4	3.2	7	330	Adjacent ferruginous quartz
Henry	3000085	710692	6258522	<0.01	0.11	31.9	39.4	109	640	Bleached siltstone with minor sulphide casts
Henry	3000086	711302	6259011	0.01	0.32	406	1040	393	850	Limonitic pyrite in yellow brown siltstone schist
Henry	3000149 3000150	711282	6258993	0.22 0.44	2.74	120 87.8	90.7 677	415 468	1100	Limonitic pyrite in yellow brown siltstone schist Shallow shaft, mafic schist with sulphide casts
Henry Henry	3000150	711054 711054	6259008 6259008	0.66	18.10	527	4190	563	220 460	
Henry	3000151	711054	6259008	14.05	1.08	82.9	57.3	382	850	Weathered yellow brown schist with sulphide casts Green schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000153	711054	6258996	0.17	3.34	462	3170	360	1950	Small digging, reddish schist
Henry	3000153	711032	6259016	0.02	0.46	43.2	2480	432	3930	Small shallow shaft, schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000155	711043	6259016	0.02	9.69	329	3970	618	1210	weathered schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000156	711043	6258997	0.41	1.34	122	1760	152	2350	Small shaft, bleached schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000157	711035	6259003	3.35	1.09	97.6	1030	276	2520	Small shaft, bleached schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000157	710997	6258986	0.01	0.04	7.2	59.3	50	140	Small shaft, chloritic quartz
Henry	3000159	710997	6258986	0.07	0.26	34.4	175	464	2460	Yellow brown schist
Henry	3000160	711002	6259005	2.79	1.38	75.4	307	378	370	Small shaft, sulphides in greenish schist, strike 005
Henry	3000161	711043	6259047	0.32	0.59	218	974	558	1200	Shaft, oxidised schist in shaft wall
Henry	3000162	711043	6259047	0.03	0.68	299	2610	1060	930	Mullock sample, greenish schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000163	711028	6259038	1.76	3.21	492	1465	767	670	Shaft, sulphides in green schist
Henry	3000164	711021	6259042	0.64	0.54	80.1	280	791	790	shaft, weathered schist
Henry	3000165	710984	6259130	0.03	0.06	42.6	79.7	118	4920	Quarry/processing pad, quartz and ferruginous siltstone
Henry	3000166	710940	6259119	0.03	0.02	8.3	37.3	17	2420	Deep stope/working, quartz with sulphides
										Deep stope/working, siliceous schist with sulphide
Henry	3000167	710940	6259119	0.46	0.16	28.3	73.5	51	5750	casts
Henry	3000168	710940	6259119	4.77	0.70	52.5	74.1	55	6580	deep stope/working, ferruginous siltstone with Numerous sulphide casts
I I a a a a a	2000460	740040	6250440	2.00	4.04	F2 F	44.7		2720	deep stope/working, yellow brown siltstone with
Henry	3000169	710940	6259119	2.09	1.04	53.5	44.7	66	2720	Numerous sulphide casts collapsed stope/quarry, bleached yellow brown
Henry	3000170	710932	6259117	0.06	0.09	53.5	113	94	3150	siltstone with minor casts
Henry	3000171	710901	6259093	0.25	1.09	375	267	64	200	Deep shaft, ferruginous quartz
,			-							Deep shaft, gossanous sample with numerous
Henry	3000172	710901	6259093	0.52	0.16	243	221	69	550	sulphide casts
Henry	3000173	710901	6259093	0.65	1.90	266	216	53	250	Deep shaft, siliceous with numerous sulphide casts
Henry	3000174	710894	6259083	0.85	1.26	338	568	83	590	Deep shaft, siliceous rock with honeycomb sulphide casts
Henry	3000175	710900	6259077	0.18	0.25	501	708	401	660	Ferruginous siltstone with numerous sulphide casts
Henry	3000176	710901	6259076	0.84	1.34	699	583	186	620	Float honeycomb sulphide casts
Henry	3000177	710901	6259076	0.14	0.34	500	698	145	110	Float heavy gossanous sample
Henry	3000178	710888	6259056	0.96	9.59	4940	1515	157	60	Deep shaft/adit ferruginous honeycomb siltstone
Henry	3000179	710888	6259051	1.69	3.82	1945	1620	113	50	Deep shaft/adit ferruginous honeycomb siltstone
Henry	3000180	710868	6259017	0.22	0.13	297	1110	105	150	Trench, ferruginous siltstone with numerous casts



Prospect	Sample No	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ba ppm	Lithological Description
Henry	3000181	710879	6259028	0.69	0.17	175	1415	78	230	subcrop sample adjacent to shaft, ferruginous yellow brown siltstone with sulphide casts
Henry	3000182	710904	6259074	0.12	0.66	289	125	70	1990	Ferruginous quartz at entrance to adit
Henry	3000183	710917	6259069	0.45	3.41	1240	863	392	570	Adit rock pile, yellow brown siltstone with sulphide casts
Henry	3000184	710917	6259069	0.26	6.55	728	1580	391	1160	Adit rock pile, reddish yellow brown siltstone with sulphide casts
Henry	3000185	710917	6259069	3.16	9.25	796	873	248	130	adit rock pile, siliceous ferruginous honeycomb box works
Henry	3000215	711003	6258865	0.03	2.17	114	1645	94	2150	Shallow shaft/digging, ferruginous mafic schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000216	711003	6258865	0.01	0.16	20.6	313	173	3600	Shallow shaft/digging, bleached mafic schist minor sulphide casts
Henry	3000217	711003	6258865	0.01	0.11	78.6	286	412	2310	Shallow shaft/digging, bleached mafic schist
Henry	3000218	710996	6258856	0.62	85.2	530	3510	35	580	Shallow shaft, quartz mica schist with sulphide casts
Henry	3000219	710976	6258850	0.14	38.9	161	987	76	390	Shallow trench sample, Quartz with sulphide casts
Henry	3000220	710759	6258484	0.07	0.74	49.5	28	79	40	Small digging, mainly quartz
Henry	3000221	710759	6258484	0.02	1.75	519	125	128	50	Small digging, wall rock Ferruginous yellow brown sandstone
Henry	3000222	710725	6258423	0.02	0.58	322	31.2	76	40	Small digging, Ferruginous sandstone with minor quartz
Henry	3000223	710725	6258423	0.01	0.31	232	17.1	36	30	Small digging, Ferruginous sandstone with sulphide casts
Henry	3000224	710725	6258423	0.01	0.08	761	34.2	34	20	Small digging, Ferruginous sandstone with sulphide casts

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

-ENDS-

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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 has 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.

References

For further information please refer to previous ASX announcement from Argent Minerals Ltd

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ASX Announcement 2008: Further significant intersections at Kempfield
ASX Announcement 2009: Kempfield BJ Zone drilling continues with promising results.
ASX Announcement 2009: Argent to Drill Gold Targets at Kempfield
ASX Announcement 2009: Significant Results from Kempfield Extension Drilling
ASX Announcement 2009: Drilling Results from Kempfield and West Wyalong
ASX Announcement 2010: Highest recorded silver grades at Kempfield
ASX Announcement 2011: Significant Deep Intersections at Kempfield
ASX Announcement 2012: Resource upgrade - Kempfield Silver Project
ASX Announcement 2013: Exploration Advances for Kempfield Massive Sulphide Targets
ASX Announcement 2013: Resource upgrade - Kempfield Silver Project
ASX Announcement 2013: Conductor Targets Identified at Kempfield Silver Project
ASX Announcement 2013: Sulphides Intercepted at Kempfield Causeway Target
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ASX Announcement 2014. Kempfield Resource Statement Upgraded to JORC 2012 Standard
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ASX Announcement 2015: IP Survey confirms Large Copper Gold Target at Kempfield
ASX Announcement 2015: Significant Intersections at Kempfield - Including Copper and High-Grade Gold
ASX Announcement 2016: Kempfield Drilling Update
ASX Announcement 2016: High grade Zinc Lead Silver and Gold Added to Kempfield
ASX Announcement 2016: Diamond Drilling Results in Major Breakthrough at Kempfield
ASX Announcement 2017: Significant Ag Pb Zn Intersections
ASX Announcement 18 March 2018: Significant Kempfield Milestone Achieved Separate Commercial Grade Zinc and Lead Concentrates
Produced Substantial Boost to Project Economics
ASX Announcement 30 March 2018: Significant Kempfield Resource Update Contained Metal Eq Signal Boost to Economic Potential
ASX Announcement 20 April 2022: Pine Ridge Inferred Resource
ASX Announcement 13 September 2022: Maiden JORC Resource Over Mt Dudley Prospect
ASX Announcement 1 February 2023: High-grade copper confirmed at Gascoyne Copper Project
ASX Announcement 1 March 2023: Extensive New High-Grade Silver-Lead-Zinc at Kempfield
ASX Announcement 13 April 2023: Further Extensive New High-Grade Mineralisation over Kempfield
ASX Announcement 6 September 2023: Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Kempfield
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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 Silver Deposit Mineral Resource estimate for all categories has been upgraded 38.9Mt @ 102 g/t silver equivalent for 127.5 million ounces Ag Eq, containing of 42.8Moz silver, 149,200 oz gold, 181,016t lead & 426,900t zinc (ASX Announcement 6 September 2023: Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for Kempfield).

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 IP model has delineated three distinct resistive/chargeable zones. Sub-parallel main quartz reefs are spaced 30m to 50m apart over a strike length of 2 km (ASX Announcement 31 May 2022: New Gold Drill Targets Identified at Trunkey Creek).

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** (ASX Announcement 20 April 2022: Pine Ridge Inferred Resource)

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 (ASX Announcement 13 September 2022: Maiden JORC Resource Over Mt Dudley Prospect)

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 (ASX Announcement 1 February 2023: High-grade copper confirmed at Gascoyne Copper Project)





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	94 rock chip samples were collected in during the reconnaissance field trip over the Sugarloaf Hill Prospect.
	tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc).	Rock chip samples representative of outcrops with samples collected from mineralised and non-mineralised rocks.
	These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to	All rock chip samples weight varies from 1 kg to 2 kg based on various outcrops.
	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.	The rock chip samples collected with the weight varying from 2 kg to 3 kg based on various outcrops. ALS used industry standard method using ME-MS61r 48 element four acid ICP-MS.
	In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g., 'reverse circulation drilling was used to	All samples were collected by geologists on site with samples dispatched to ALS Labs in Orange.
	obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation	Individual samples were bagged in calcio bags and sent to ALS Labs with all samples photographed and documented.
	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.	Samples completed is appropriate for early-stage exploration.
Drilling	Drill type (e.g., core, reverse circulation,	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
techniques	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).	
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.	N/A – No drilling was undertaken.
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	N/A – No drilling was undertaken. All rock chip samples were 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.
	relevant intersections logged.	The Project areas is currently classified as early stage of exploration and no Mineral Resource estimation is appliable.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	The rock chip samples were collected from outcrop in the field. No field duplicates for rock chip samples were collected during this sampling exercise and no sub-sampling is needed for compositing.
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.	ALS Orange will be using ME-MS61r (48 element four acid ICP-MS) + REE assay for Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca%, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Dy, Er, Eu, Fe%, Ga, Gd, Ge, Hf, Ho, In, K%, La, Li, Lu, Mg%, Mn, Mo, Na%, Nb, Nd, Ni, P, Pb, Pr, Rb, Re, S%, Sb, Sc, Se, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Tb, Te, Th, Ti%, Tl, Tm, U, V, W, Y, Yb, Zn, Zr. Detection limits for the various elements between 0.005 to 0.1. Geochemical Analysis of the rock chip samples conducted by ALS in Orange included drying and pulverising to 85% passing 75um. Four acid ICP-AES (ME-ICP61) was used to assay for Ag (g/t), As (ppm), Cu (ppm), Pb (ppm) and Zn (ppm). Acceptable levels of accuracy for all data referenced in this ASX announcement have been achieved given the purpose of the analysis (first pass exploration).
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.	Rock chip samples areas were documented in the field by qualified geologist with photos taken from each site. All samples were collected by GPS and validated through aerial photography. All field data was collected then transferred into a computer database.
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.	All rock chip locations were recorded with a handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy GDA94, Zone 50 was used
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	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. The locations of the samples are provided in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 2.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	compositing has been applied.	There is insufficient data to determine any economic parameters or mineral resources.
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.	Rock chip sampling has been conducted in selective manner targeting copper mineralisation from outcrops. Based on the early stage of exploration, the surface grab sampling across the mineralisation over the ironstones, schists and metasediments from the Kangaloolah Volcanics achieves an unbiases sampling of possible structures.
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or reviews have been undertaken

<u>Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results</u>
(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.	Exploration Licence, Kempfield EL5645 & EL5748, Trunkey Creek, NSW, held by Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd (100% interest), a wholly owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Limited. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals. There are no other material issues affecting the tenements. All granted tenements are in good standing and there are no impediments to operating in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	Argent Minerals Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd is the sole operator of the project. Argent Minerals introduced best industry practice work. Kempfield has been explored for more than forty years by several exploration companies as set out in in the below table:



Criteria	JORC Code explanation		Commen	tary
		Company	Period	Exploration activities
		Argent Minerals	2007-current	Drilling, surface geochemical sampling, VTEM survey, pole-dipole IP survey, gravity survey, ground EM and down- hole EM survey
		Golden Cross	1996-2007	Drilling and high resolution airborne magnetic survey
		Jones Mining	1982-1995	Drilling
		Shell	1979-1982	Drilling, ground EM survey, dipole-dipole IP survey, and soil sampling
		Inco	1972-1974	Drilling
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.		_	Massive Sulphide (VMS).
			_	hlan Orogen, Eastern Australia; and
		IIILI a-aic Hill Ellu	i irougii iii tile Laci	man Orogen, Eastern Australia, and
		occurring in wha	t appear to be a se	tiform and probably barite-rich horizons eries of tight isoclinal folds. Silver, lead, zinc, erived from submarine volcanic exhalations
		associated with t	he felsic volcanic a	ctivity. The geology and mineral assemblage of a volcanic-hosted base metals sulphide
Drill hole Information	A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: o easting and northing of the drill hole collar o elevation or RL (Reduced Level — o elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar o dip and azimuth of the hole	N/A no drilling u	ndertaken	
	o 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			
Data aggregation methods	explain why this is the case. In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques,	Not Applicable		



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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').	Not Applicable
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.	Figure 5 & 6 and Tables 1 have been presented within the announcement outlining locations of rock chip samples sites.
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.	Not Applicable



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.	Metallurgical, groundwater, and geotechnical studies have not commenced as part of the assessment of the project.
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.	Further ground reconnaissance mapping and rock chip sampling programme will be implemented.