

WEST WYALONG MAIDEN DRILLING CONFIRMS MINERALISED PORPHYRY SYSTEM

Argent at a glance

ASX-listed Company focused on the expansion and development of its significant existing base and precious metal projects and to leverage its expertise to pursue value accretive acquisitions of other significant projects identified by the Company.

Facts

■ ASX Codes:	ARD, ARDO ¹
■ Share price (30 June 2017):	\$0.032
■ Option price (30 June 2017):	\$0.008
■ Shares on issue:	421.4 M
■ Market capitalisation:	\$13.5 M

¹ \$0.10 exercise price, 27 June 2019 expiry.

Directors and Officers

Stephen Gemell
Non-Executive Chairman

David Busch
Chief Executive Officer

Peter Nightingale
Non-Executive Director

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Non-Executive Director

Vinod Manikandan
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Highlights:

- Multiple porphyritic intrusives intersected over a strike length of 2.5 kilometres.
- Drilling results analogous to the initial exploration results which led to the discovery of Ok Tedi (PNG) and Big Cadia.
- Elevated copper, gold and molybdenum mineralisation evident as signature features of mineralised porphyry systems.
- Widespread strong alteration observed common to porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposits with frequent quartz, quartz-carbonate and anhydrite veining.
- Extensive zones of pyrite-dominated sulphides intersected in all drillholes including disseminated and banded pyrite and chalcopyrite, and stringer molybdenite.
- All six holes completed and logged in detail, with assays pending for four holes.

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD, Argent, or the Company) is pleased to report the completion of a highly successful maiden diamond drilling program at the West Wyalong project.

DRILLING RESULTS

Multiple porphyritic intrusives have been intersected over a strike length of 2.5 kilometres, which are associated with elevated chalcopyrite, molybdenite and gold mineralisation, and extensive zones of sulphide mineralisation – together being signature features of porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum mineralised systems.

The intensity of copper-gold-molybdenum anomalism increases from the northernmost hole AWT001 to the south towards AWT002.

Assays for holes AWT003 to AWT006 which extend further to the south from AWT002 are pending.

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating the locations of the holes and the geophysical anomalies that the drilling programme was designed to test.

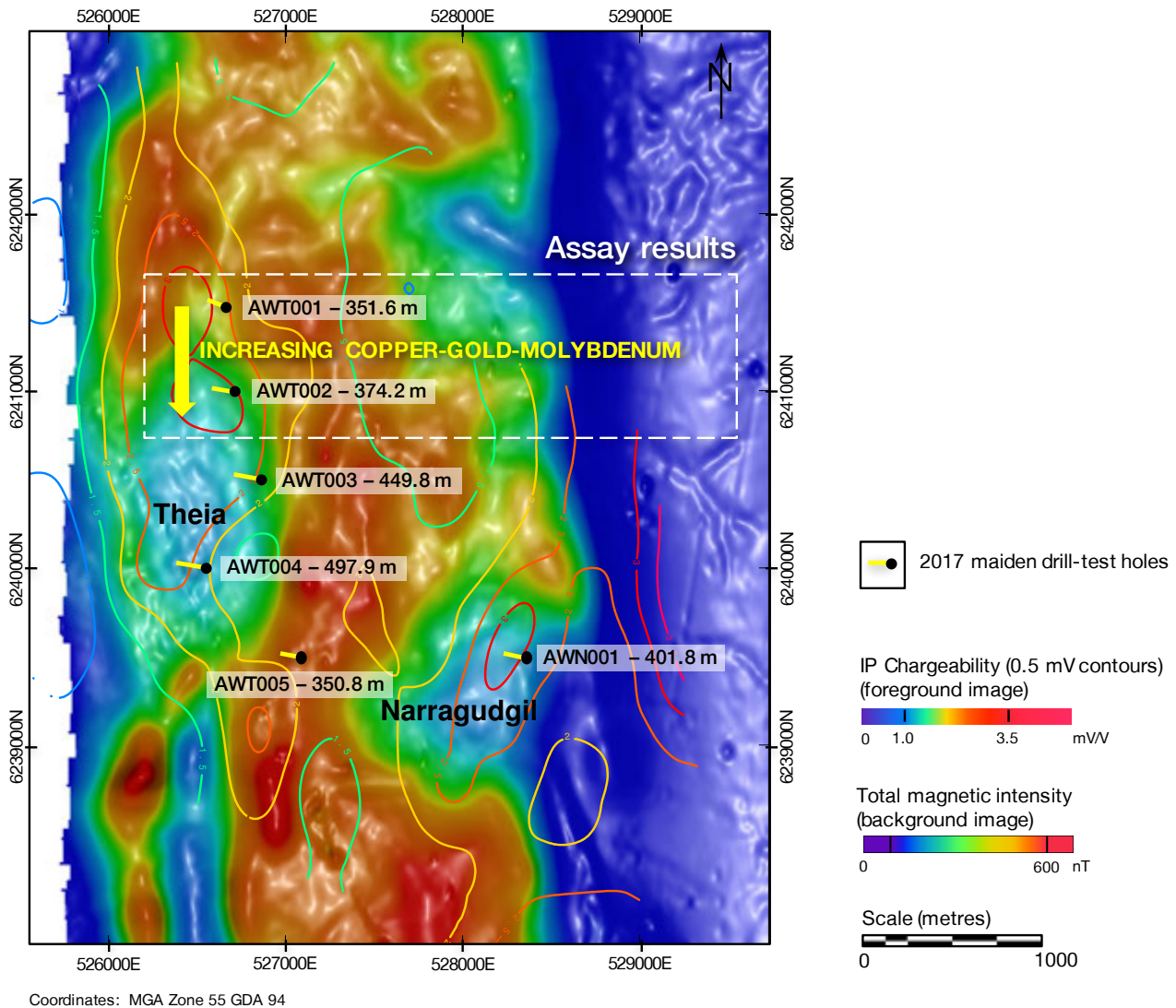


Figure 1 – Plan of target areas and completed drilling. Background includes IP chargeability contours at 340 metres depth from surface as a horizontal depth slice against RTP magnetic intensity background.

Visual observations of the alteration and mineral assemblages in the drill core, along with voluminous brecciated magnetite skarn and concentrated vein molybdenite and chalcopyrite, indicate that the drilling is near to either a main mineralised body or a series of mineralised bodies.

Within all holes now drilled and logged in detail, widespread alteration ranges from hypabyssal calc-silicate (potassic/propylitic) alteration and magnetite skarn seen dominantly at Theia, to phyllic and argillic alteration typical of epithermal environments seen dominantly at Narragudgil.

Extensive diffuse banded and disseminated pyrite has been observed in the overlying mafic volcanic package, along with disseminated pyrite throughout certain porphyritic intrusives. Most of the drill core has been included for sampling and assay to adequately test for gold and minor copper mineralisation, which is typically not visible in drill core from porphyry systems.

Assays for the first two holes - AWT001 and AWT002

The first two holes drilled (AWT001 and AWT002) were designed to test the northern extent of the Theia anomaly.

The assay results for these two holes, together with the drill core visual observations, **are consistent with a near position to a porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.**

The assay results include the following significant intersections by AWT002:

- **24.1 m at 0.25% Cu, 0.11g/t Au and 214 ppm Mo from 161.4 m including 10.6 m at 0.37% Cu, 0.14 g/t Au and 376 ppm Mo from 161.4 m;**
- **17.1 m at 0.08% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au and 559 ppm Mo from 197.3 m including 0.8 m @ 3,520 ppm (0.35%) Mo from 211.6 m;**

and the following significant intersections by AWT001:

- **4.0 m at 0.04% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au and 174 ppm Mo from 143.5 m**
- **4.0 m at 0.23% Cu, 0.03 g/t Au and 31 ppm Mo from 223.6 m**
- **7.8 m at 0.40 % Cu, 0.01 g/t Au and 9ppm Mo from 313.5 m including 0.6 m @ 1.59% Cu from 319.7 m.**

Each of the above intervals are contained within broader anomalous copper (>0.01%) zones that surround narrow dykes and sills of tonalite to monzonite composition that are **indicative of a complex, poly-phase, fertile system**. The dykes and sills intrude through host volcanogenic units to the east and a monzonite intrusive stock to the west (drill core petrology pending).

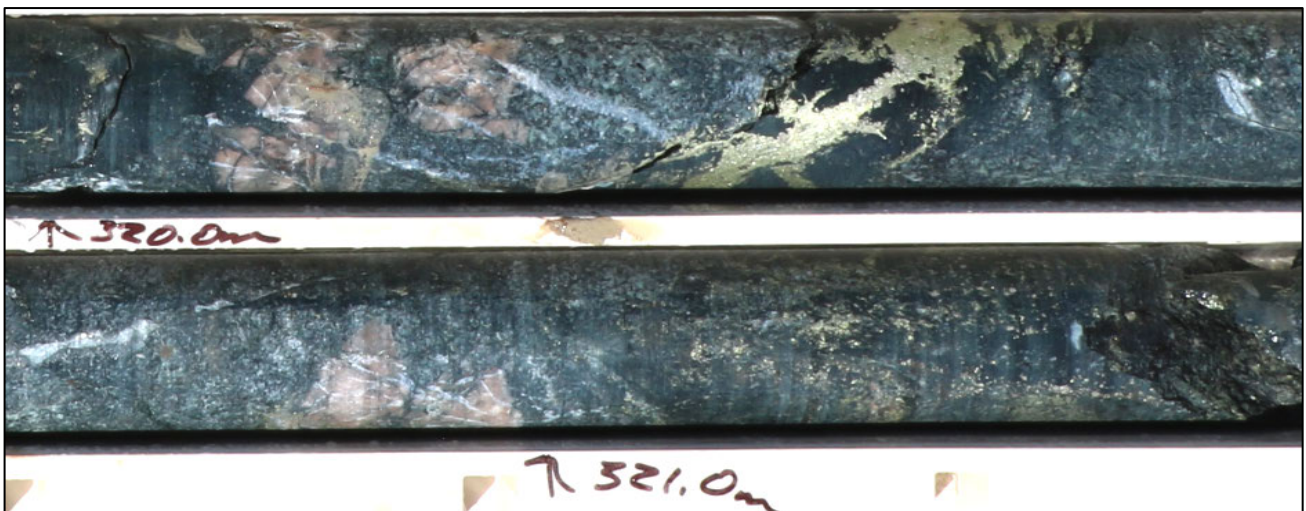


Figure 1 – AWT001 drill core: chalcopyrite (copper) and pyrite stringer up to 3 cm thick hosted by massive chlorite-actinolite alteration zone in a fine crystalline quartz-monzonite porphyry at 320.2 metres, and disseminated chalcopyrite-pyrite hosted within a chlorite-actinolite alteration zone in a fine crystalline quartz-monzonite porphyry at 321.1 metres.



Figure 2 - AWT002 drill core at 211.5 metres (top row) and 212.5 metres (bottom row). Stringer molybdenite in massive quartz vein with intense sericite altered and pyritic wallrock. Host unit is a clay altered, chlorite-actinolite greywacke.

Identified peers are the magnetite skarns at Ok Tedi in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and at Big Cadia. The geochemistry and lithology at Big Cadia provided important clues that ultimately led to the discovery of the considerably larger Cadia Ridgeway deposit.

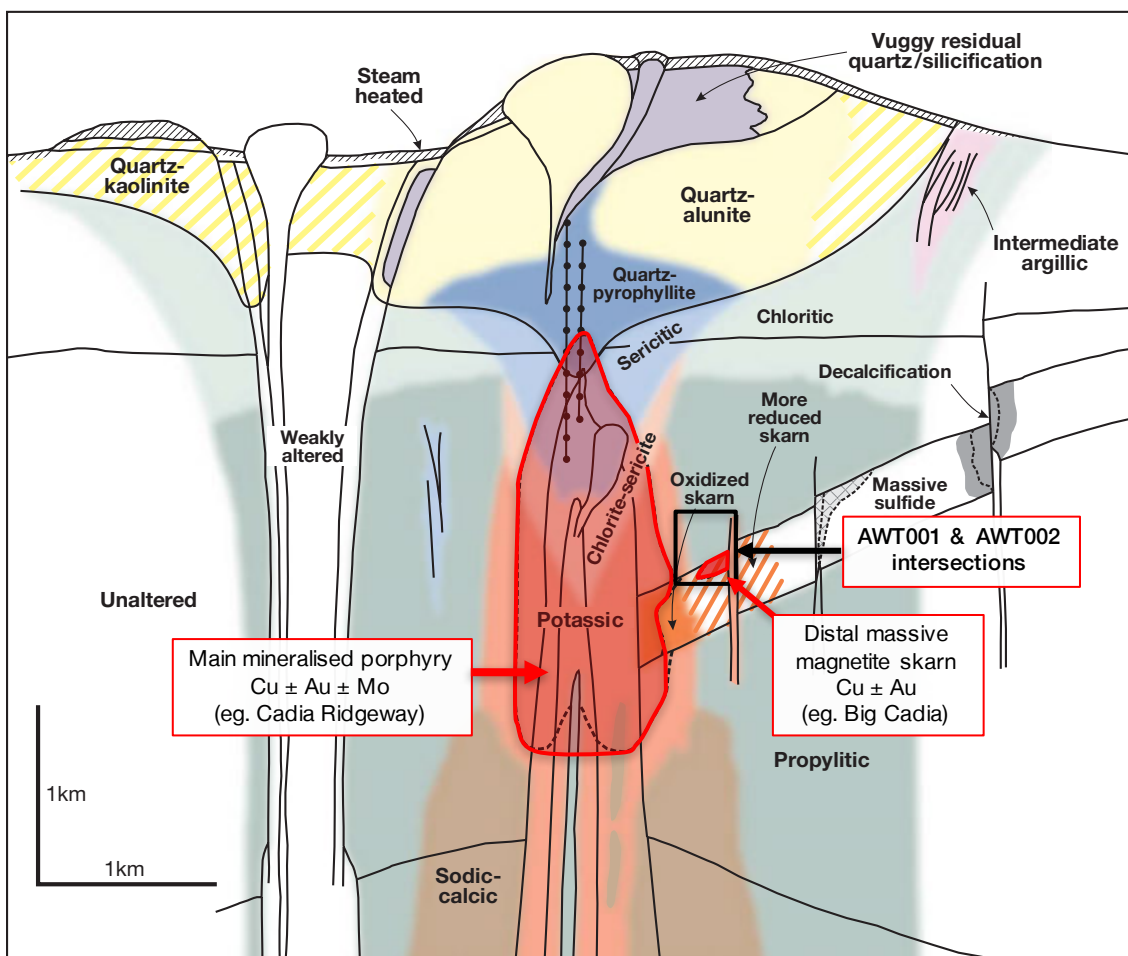


Figure 3 – Illustrating the interpreted location of AWT001 and AWT002 with regard to observed alteration and mineralogy in relation to a potential nearby large scale deposit (image source: Sillitoe, R., H., 2010. Porphyry Copper Systems. Economic Geology v. 105, pp. 3-41, image on page 17).

For additional information on porphyry copper-gold system exploration, investors may wish to read the article about the discovery process at Cadia by John Holliday, Colin McMillan and Ian Tedder:

<http://www.argentminerals.com.au/investors/peer-discoveries>

NEXT STEPS

All drillholes have been logged and sampled. Assays for the remaining four drillholes are pending.

Upon finalisation of assays and QAQC processes, 3D modelling will be undertaken to fully understand the geometry of the area and the implications of the assays.

Further to this, hyperspectral logging (Short Wave Infrared) of all drill core will be undertaken to fully appreciate the extent and composition of alteration to aid in further drill planning, and petrographic analyses will be undertaken to specifically quantify the present rock types, and implications of those rock types.

Detailed information about the results from AWT001 and AWT002 is reported in the following appendices.

For further information please contact:

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APPENDIX 1 – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

The following table summarises the significant intersections for holes AWT001 and 002.

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m) ²	Au (g/t)	Cu %	Mo (ppm)	Cut off ³	Hole Width ⁴
AWT001	143.5	147.5	4	0.01	0.04	174	Mo > 100ppm	HQ3
AWT001	223.6	227.6	4	0.03	0.23	31	Cu > 0.1%	NQ2
AWT001	313.5	321.3	7.8	0.01	0.40	9	Cu > 0.1%	NQ2
including	319.7	320.3	0.6	0.03	1.59	4	Cu > 1%	NQ2
AWT002	161.4	185.5	24.1	0.11	0.25	214	Cu > 0.2%	NQ2
including	161.4	172	10.6	0.14	0.37	376	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ2
and	172	181	9	0.12	0.17	49	Au > 0.1 ppm	NQ2
AWT002	197.3	214.4	17.1	0.02	0.08	559	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ2
including	202.5	209.9	7.4	0.03	0.00	187	Cu > 0.2%	NQ2
and	211.6	212.4	0.8	0.02	0.00	3520	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ2

BHID	Easting (m MGA)	Northing (m MGA)	Elevation (m RL)	Azimuth	Dip
AWT001	526690	6241470	233	290°	-70°
AWT002	526720	6241000	232	280°	-70°

1. Geodetic Datum of Australia (GDA94), projection Map Grid of Australia (MGA), Zone 55, Australian Height Datum (AHD)

2. Mineralisation orientation and true width is yet to be determined

3. Cutoff grades for inclusion in this table as significant intersections

4. HQ and NQ core was sampled as half core

APPENDIX 2 – FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT AWT001 AND AWT002

ABOUT DRILLHOLE AWT001

Intersected geology and interpreted location of mineralised porphyry

Widespread anomalous gold occurs in the mafic volcanogenic package (>0.02 g/t Au) which increases in magnitude to 0.2 g/t Au in an intensely altered chlorite zone from 108.5 to 109.3 metres. Sections with illite-quartz-magnetite alteration associated with contact zones in tonalite dykes also registered an increase from background values (≤ 0.02 g/t Au) up to 0.06 g/t Au from 272 to 275 metres and 0.04 g/t Au from 290 to 298 metres.

Intensely altered chlorite zones in the monzonite stock also yielded gold assays up to 0.05 g/t Au from 310.5 to 311.5 metres and 0.03 g/t Au from 319 to 321 metres.

The intersected geology and significant assays for AWT001 are illustrated in the Figure 4 cross-section together with the dominant type of alteration present.

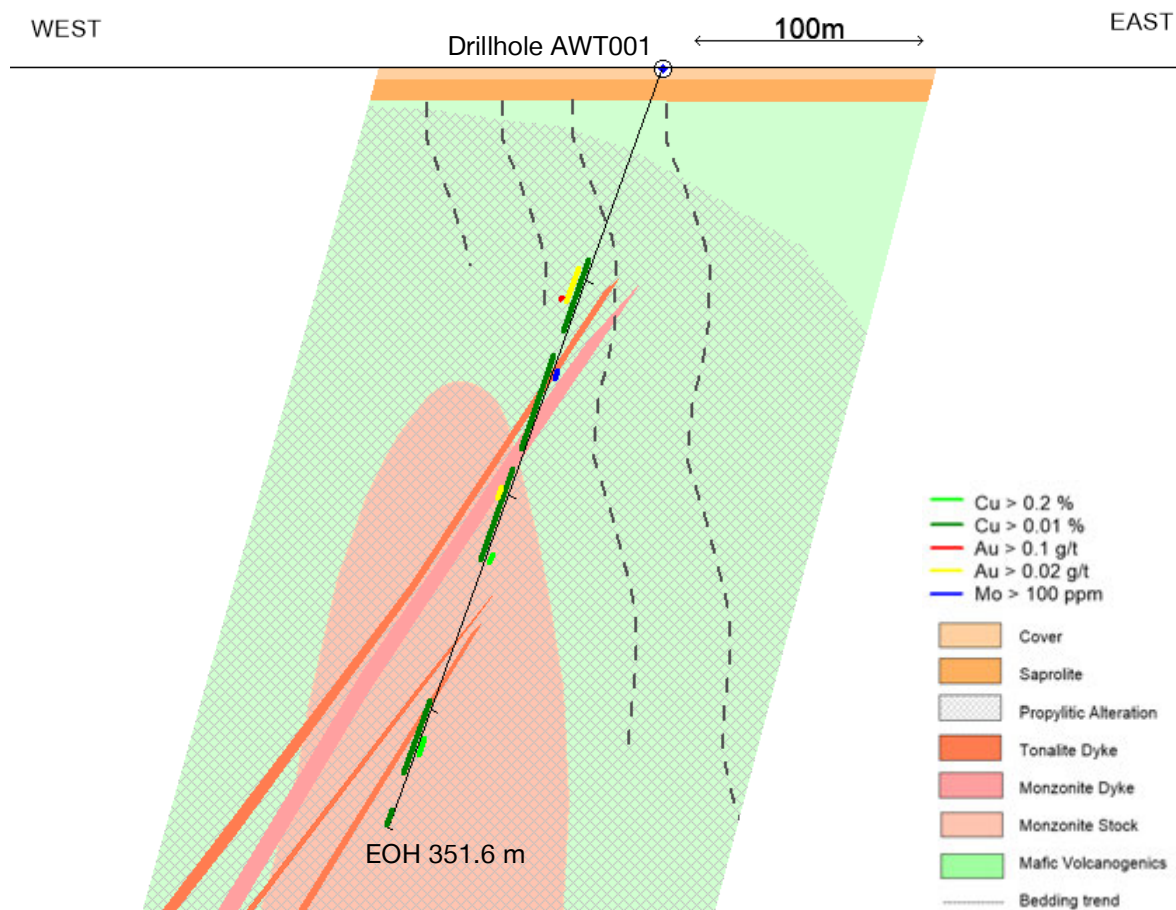


Figure 4 – Cross-section of AWT001 designed to test the northern extent of the Theia anomaly (view toward 020° True).

Broad anomalous copper assays ($>0.01\%$ Cu illustrated by the dark green lines in Figure 4) with smaller intervals of anomalous gold (>0.02 g/t Au by the yellow lines) and molybdenum (>100 ppm Mo by the blue lines) with gold (>0.1 g/t Au illustrated by the red lines) occur focused around tonalite and monzonite intrusives. This zone of gold-copper-molybdenum mineralisation and its spatial relationship to thin intrusives is repeated with increasing intensity 470 metres along strike to the south in drill hole AWT002.

About the drillhole AWT001 test of the Theia target

Drillhole AWT001 was designed to test 500 metres north of the Theia magnetic low anomaly.

The drillhole continued in colluvium to 70 metres depth, then intersected a sequence of mafic volcanics (basalts and tuffs) with strong to intense zones of calc-silicate and propylitic alteration with extensive sulphides.

The mafic volcanics are intruded by a coarse crystalline quartz-monzonite porphyry from 158.0 metres with common selective actinolite-epidote-chlorite-magnetite (propylitic) alteration and intermittent zones of strong, pervasive, chlorite-actinolite-epidote-pyrite alteration with minor zones of chalcopyrite, and clay alteration typical of epithermal environments.

The quartz monzonite porphyry stock is intruded by a series of tonalite and monzonite dykes which are characterised by mineralised alteration halos and internal sulphide mineralisation.

Quartz veins are common throughout the quartz-monzonite porphyry with low to moderate frequency and quartz-calcite veins are common in the mafic volcanics with high frequency.

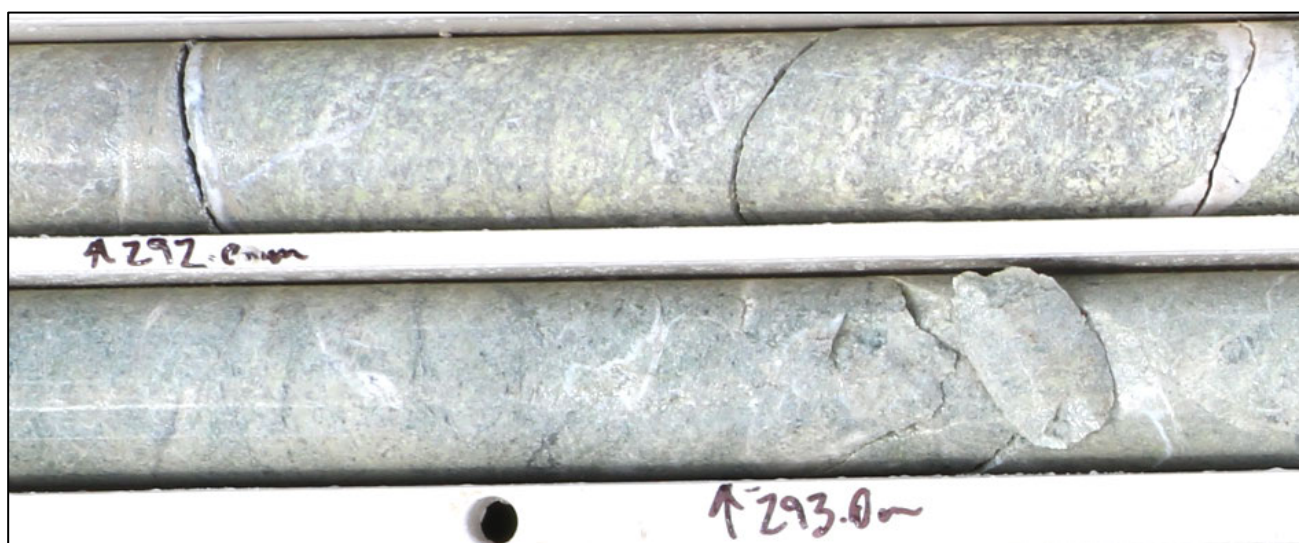


Figure 5 – AWT001 at 292.2 and 293.0 metres - selected image of observed strong clay alteration typical of epithermal environments. The original rock appears to be coarse crystalline quartz-monzonite porphyry, subject to analytical assessment.

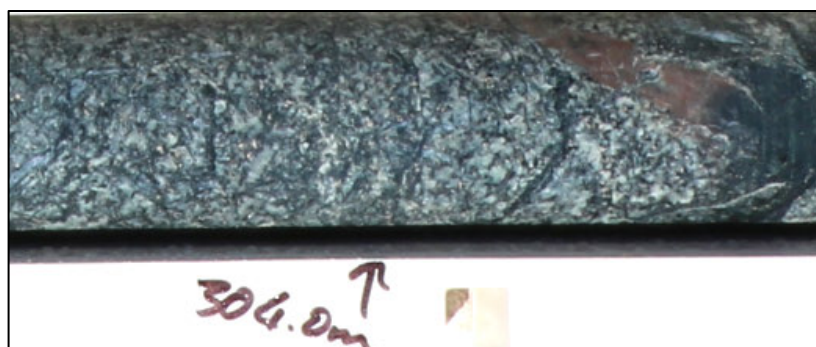


Figure 6 - AWT001 at 304.0 metres. Quartz- and feldspar-phyric quartz-monzonite porphyry with selective chlorite-actinolite alteration, and intermittent irregular quartz veins with frequent disseminated and diffuse banded pyrite.

ABOUT DRILLHOLE AWT002

Intersected geology and interpreted location of mineralised porphyry

Broad anomalous copper-gold mineralisation (Cu > 0.01% and/or Au > 0.02 g/t Au) between 79.1 and 274 metres occurs in association with epidote-chlorite-pyrite-quartz veining through the mafic volcanogenic package.

Two intervals of copper-gold-molybdenum mineralisation associated with tonalite and monzonite dykes and quartz-sericite veining occur from 161.4 to 185.5 metres (24.1 m at 0.25% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au and 214 ppm Mo from 161.4 m) and from 197.3 to 214.4 metres (17.1 m at 0.08% Cu, 0.02 g/t Au and 559 ppm Mo from 197.3 m). A late brittle un-mineralised shear separates these two intervals.

At depth, anomalous copper-gold occurs around the contact to and within the feldspar-phyrlic monzonite stock containing selective actinolite-epidote-chlorite alteration, stringer quartz-epidote-clay veins and pervasive silicification. AWT002 ends within this anomalous zone.

Intersected geology and significant assays for AWT002 are illustrated in the Figure 7 cross section.

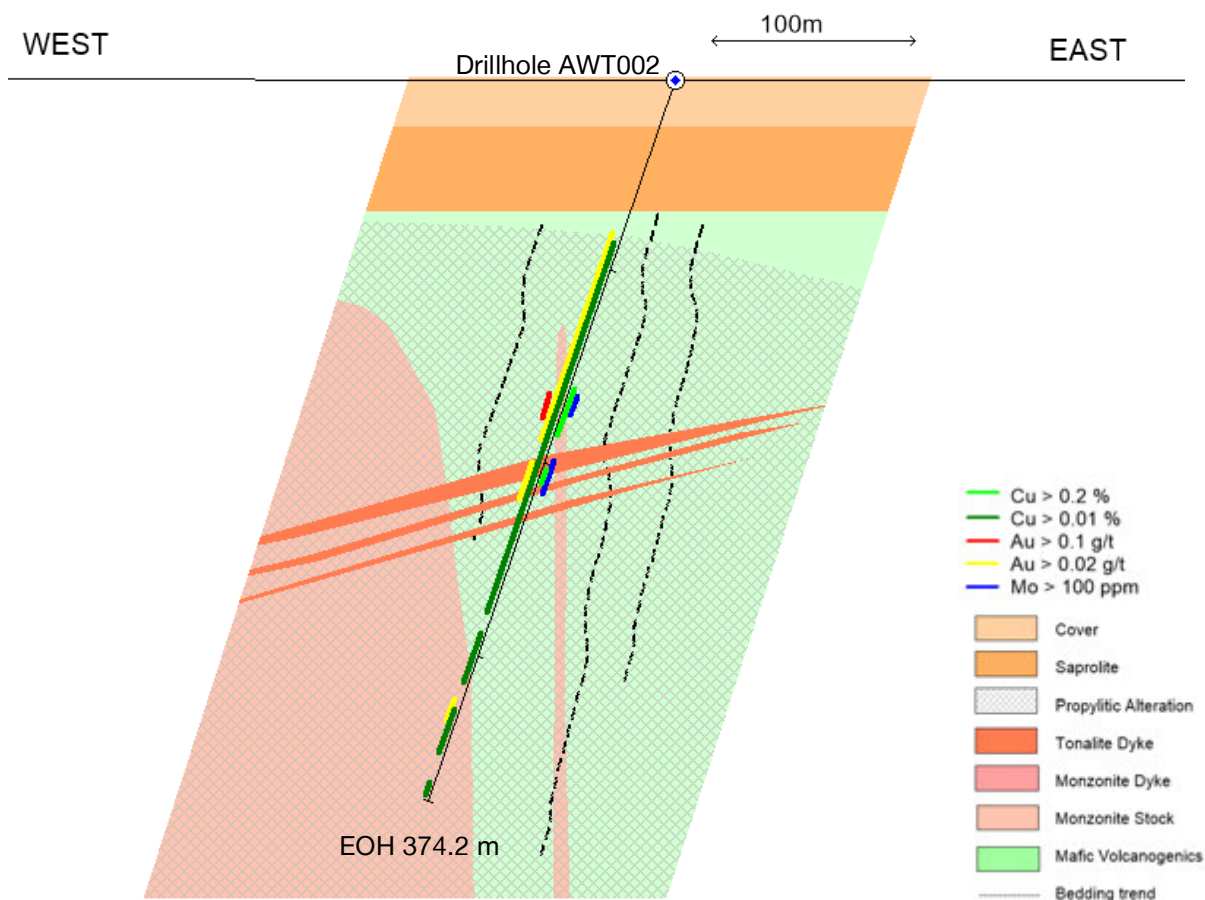


Figure 7 – Cross-section of AWT002 designed to test the northern extent of the Theia anomaly (view toward 010° True).

About the drillhole AWT002 test of the Theia target

Drillhole AWT002 was designed to test the northern extent of the Theia magnetic low anomaly.

The drillhole continued in colluvium to 70 metres depth, then intersected a sequence of mafic volcanics (basalts and tuffs) with strong to intense zones of calc-silicate alteration (propylitic) and sulphides.

The mafic volcanics are intruded by a fine crystalline quartz-monzonite porphyry from 165.0 metres with common selective actinolite-epidote-chlorite alteration and intermittent zones of strong, pervasive, chlorite-actinolite-epidote-pyrite alteration and intermittent quartz-pyrite±molybdenite veins with intense sericite alteration.

Quartz veins are common throughout the porphyritic intrusive with low to moderate frequency and quartz-calcite veins are common in the mafic volcanics with high frequency.



Figure 8 - AWT002 at 355.5 and 356.5 metres. Coarsely crystalline quartz- feldspar-phyric quartz monzonite porphyry with strong selective actinolite-epidote-chlorite alteration and stringer quartz-epidote-clay veins and fracture fill.



APPENDIX 3 – JORC 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

WEST WYALONG MAIDEN DRILLING CONFIRMS MINERALISED PORPHYRY SYSTEM

Table A – Drill hole summary

BHID ¹	Easting ² (m)	Northing ² (m)	RL (m)	Depth ³ (m)	Azimuth ⁴ (° TN)	Dip ⁴ (°)	Status
AWT001	526690	6241470	231.0	351.6	290	-70	Reported
AWT002	526720	6241000	232.0	374.2	280	-70	Reported
AWT003	526850	6240500	232.0	449.8	280	-70	Results pending
AWT004	526550	6240000	234.0	497.9	280	-70	Results pending
AWT005	527090	6239500	234.0	350.8	280	-70	Results pending
AWN001	528360	6239500	232.0	401.8	280	-70	Results pending

Notes:

1. All holes were/will be commenced with PQ3 drill width to firm material (approximately 70 metres), then continued with HQ3 width to unoxidized ground and NQ3 width to end of hole.
2. Easting and Northing coordinates are all referenced to Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94), Map Grid of Australia (MGA) projection, Zone 55.
3. 'Depth' in this Appendix means hole length from collar to 'End of Hole' (EOH abbreviation).
4. With no drilling having been conducted in this area, the drillholes were designed at 280°TN azimuth and -70° dip west to test magnetic features (except for hole AWT001, which was designed with an azimuth of 290°).



APPENDIX B - JORC 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

WEST WYALONG MAIDEN DRILLING CONFIRMS MINERALISED PORPHYRY SYSTEM

The following information follows the requirements of JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1, 2 and as applicable for ASX Report related to West Wyalong ground IP survey.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Drillholes are sampled based on observed mineralisation or intensity of alteration. Six holes have been drilled. PQ ¼ core, HQ ½ and NQ ½ core were used for sample submittal. Samples were generally constrained to >0.6 m or <1.4 m interval lengths with an average sample length of 1 m. A minimal amount of samples are taken with interval lengths <0.6 m due to rock condition or stratigraphic constraints.
Drilling techniques	Diamond drilling utilised PQ collars, HQ drilling to Base of Oxidation (BOO) and NQ to depth. The drill string was configured with a triple tube 3 m barrel and wireline/overshot setup.
Drill sample recovery	Recovery is recorded by the geologist or field geotechnician. Triple tube is permanently being employed to maintain core integrity
Logging	Geological logging is conducted to a high standard via graphic and digital logging noting lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structure with associated degrees of intensity. Logging is undertaken using both qualitative and quantitative methods accompanied with wet and dry core photography, and sampling for type section lithogeochemistry. Core was oriented when recovered and will be logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample separation	Drillholes were sampled on observed mineralisation or intensity of alteration. PQ ¼ core, HQ ½ core and NQ ½ core was used for sample submittal. Samples were constrained to >0.6 m or <1.4 m interval lengths with an average sample length of 1 m. A minimal amount of samples are taken with interval lengths <0.6 m due to rock condition or stratigraphic constraints. Assay and preparation will be carried out by ALS Global Orange and ALS Global Brisbane. 2-3 kg samples were crushed using a jaw crusher, riffle split, and pulverized to produce a 250 g sample for various analytical methods.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	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 will be re-assayed using 4-acid digest with ICP-AES finish. Au will be quantified using a 30g charge with fire assay and AAS finish. Any over-limit samples will be assayed via dilution.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Argent and ALS Global employ independent QAQC assay checks. Argent uses coarse crush, fine crush and pulp duplicates, blanks and 2 types of CRM's inserted at a ratio of 1:10. All drillhole 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 a homogenised format.
Location of data points	All data used in this report are in: Datum: Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94) Projection: Map Grid of Australia (MGA) Zone: Zone 55 Collar positions were recorded by handheld GPS.

	Topographic control was gained using government DTM data with handheld GPS check.
Data spacing and distribution	There is no prior drilling into hardrock in the area surrounding AWT001, AWT002, AWT003, AWT004 & AWT005. There are numerous aircore drillholes in the immediate area of the collars. AWT001 has several surrounding historic drillholes from 150m collar separation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Samples were taken with consideration of stratigraphy and alteration, samples do not straddle geological boundaries. The immediate local geological sequence and foliation is inclined at 80 degrees to the west and will return extended true widths. Drillholes were targeted to intersect geology on mildly oblique sections to increase intercept potential.
Sample security	Chain of custody involves graphic and digital sign off sheets onsite, sample transfer protocols onsite, delivery to ALS Global Orange by Argent staff, and receipt by ALS Global Orange.
Audits or reviews	A walk through inspection of ALS Global Orange facilities was conducted by the Exploration Manager of Argent and deemed to be satisfactory. A review of assay method was conducted by the Exploration Manager of Argent and was altered from a partial digest (3-acid), to a total digest (4-acid).

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The West Wyalong Project (exploration licence EL8430, NSW) is a joint venture between Argent Minerals Limited (70% interest) and Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd (30% interest). Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd is a wholly owned subsidiary of Golden Cross Resources Limited. In addition to the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals, a net smelter return (NSR) royalty of 2.5% is payable to Royal Gold, Inc. EL5195 and EL8001 were consolidated into a single tenement EL8430 effective 20 April 2016, and registered under the name Argent Minerals Limited. EL8430 is adjacent to the West Wyalong township and occupy western lease lands which have historically been employed mostly for crops growth and partly for pastoral usage. Heritage items have not been identified on the property. EL8430 was granted for a three term to 20 April 2019.
Exploration by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The West Wyalong project has a long history of exploration with a strong focus on the Wyalong Goldfield. The Wyalong Goldfield was discovered in 1893 and production peaked in 1897 with 45,000 ounces. Mining ceased in 1920 with a reported total production of 445,700 ounces from 340,000 tonnes (average grade 1.31 oz/t or 40 g/t Au). Post 1920, systematic exploration only commenced in 1981 when Mineral Management and Securities Ltd held EL 1658 over the Wyalong Goldfield and surrounding area (including part of the previous tenement EL 8001) until its relinquishment in January 1989. Previous exploration work by different mineral exploration companies is summarised by historical tenements as follow: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EL 2179 Seltrust/Paragon Gold (1984-1986); EL 2246 Lachlan Resources (1985 – 1988); EL 3620 North Ltd/Gold Mines of Australia/Cyprus (1990-1998); EL 4533 CRA (1993-1996); EL 6515 Golden Cross Resources (1997-2000); and



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - EL 5915 Golden Cross Operations/Newcrest/MIM Exploration (2000-2006). • The extensive exploration activities performed by Golden Cross Operation on EL4615 over the period 1995 to 2000 included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The entire licence area was flown with aeromagnetics and Quest EM; - 26 x RCP holes were drilled for 2,116.6 metres; - 234 x aircore holes were drilled for a total of 10,991 metres; - 7 x costeans were excavated for 272m; - 10 x mud/percussion holes were drilled for 807 metres; - The entire licence area was geologically mapped and interpreted at 1:25,000 scale; - 112 partial leach soils were collected; - 4309 samples of composited hand & auger soils were submitted for assay; - Re-assay of 32 air core pulps for Pt, Pd, Co, Ni and V; - A gravity survey was taken over the entire licence area; and - 778 rock chip samples were collected over all the various prospects. • During 1998 to 2000, exploration work carried out by Newcrest Operations under a joint venture agreement with Golden Cross Operations in the Narragudgil (south-eastern portion) area included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 90 x Air Core drill holes for 7838.4 metres at the Narragudgil prospect ; - 10 x RCP holes for 1822.5 metres at Yiddah North prospect; and - 8 x combined Air Core/Diamond core holes for 1224 metres of air core, and 824.5 metres diamond core. • Initial work carried out by MIMEX in 2002 included a compilation of historic drill results, review of existing core, mapping, reconnaissance ground magnetics, and MIMDAS surveys. A total of 57.5 line km of MIMDAS IP/MT were surveyed on 19 lines and five RC percussion holes for a total of 834m were drilled to test anomalous areas. The MIMDAS geophysical IP/resistivity, magnetotelluric system was used in the pole-dipole configuration with 100 dipoles. MIMEX withdrew its interest in the joint venture in June 2003. • Reviews by Argent Minerals of past exploration including drilling, surface geochemistry and geophysical surveys highlighted two prospects: Narragudgil and Yiddah North Prospects, both directed towards porphyry style base metals (Cu-Au) in the Narragudgil Volcanics. These prospects are located in the south-western portion of the EL8430 tenement area. A wide zone (400m) of principally propylitic alteration was identified during the drilling, extending in a north westerly direction for around 3km through the licence area.
Geology	<p>The Argent Minerals exploration strategy at West Wyalong primarily focuses on the targeting of porphyry style Cu-Au systems hosted in Ordovician arc rocks, as well as orogenic / structurally controlled quartz vein hosted gold deposits. The occurrences of major epithermal (Cowan), porphyry (Marsden, Yiddah North and Gidginbung) and intrusion related (Hobbs, Adelong) deposits provide encouragement that large intrusion/volcanic-related hydrothermal systems may exist in this part of the Lachlan Orogen. This, in addition to the discoveries at Cadia, near Orange, and Northparkes, near Parkes, shows that Ordovician age magmatic arc complexes in New South Wales are highly prospective for Cu-Au porphyries and associated epithermal deposits.</p>

Drill hole Information	<table><tr><th>BHID¹</th><th>Easting² (m)</th><th>Northing² (m)</th><th>RL (m)</th><th>Depth³ (m)</th><th>Azimuth⁴ (° TN)</th><th>Dip⁴ (°)</th><th>Status</th></tr><tr><td>AWT001</td><td>526690</td><td>6241470</td><td>231.0</td><td>351.6</td><td>290</td><td>-70</td><td>Reported</td></tr><tr><td>AWT002</td><td>526720</td><td>6241000</td><td>232.0</td><td>374.2</td><td>280</td><td>-70</td><td>Reported</td></tr><tr><td>AWT003</td><td>526850</td><td>6240500</td><td>232.0</td><td>449.8</td><td>280</td><td>-70</td><td>Results pending</td></tr><tr><td>AWT004</td><td>526550</td><td>6240000</td><td>234.0</td><td>497.9</td><td>280</td><td>-70</td><td>Results pending</td></tr><tr><td>AWT005</td><td>527090</td><td>6239500</td><td>234.0</td><td>350.8</td><td>280</td><td>-70</td><td>Results pending</td></tr><tr><td>AWN001</td><td>528360</td><td>6239500</td><td>232.0</td><td>401.8</td><td>280</td><td>-70</td><td>Results pending</td></tr></table>	BHID ¹	Easting ² (m)	Northing ² (m)	RL (m)	Depth ³ (m)	Azimuth ⁴ (° TN)	Dip ⁴ (°)	Status	AWT001	526690	6241470	231.0	351.6	290	-70	Reported	AWT002	526720	6241000	232.0	374.2	280	-70	Reported	AWT003	526850	6240500	232.0	449.8	280	-70	Results pending	AWT004	526550	6240000	234.0	497.9	280	-70	Results pending	AWT005	527090	6239500	234.0	350.8	280	-70	Results pending	AWN001	528360	6239500	232.0	401.8	280	-70	Results pending
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	AWT001	526690	6241470	231.0	351.6	290	-70	Reported																																																	
	AWT002	526720	6241000	232.0	374.2	280	-70	Reported																																																	
	AWT003	526850	6240500	232.0	449.8	280	-70	Results pending																																																	
	AWT004	526550	6240000	234.0	497.9	280	-70	Results pending																																																	
	AWT005	527090	6239500	234.0	350.8	280	-70	Results pending																																																	
	AWN001	528360	6239500	232.0	401.8	280	-70	Results pending																																																	
Notes: <div><div>1.</div><div>All holes were/will be commenced with PQ3 drill width to firm material (approximately 70 metres), then continued with HQ3 width to unoxidized ground and NQ3 width to end of hole.</div></div> <div><div>2.</div><div>Easting and Northing coordinates are all referenced to Geodetic Datum of Australia 94 (GDA94), Map Grid of Australia (MGA) projection, Zone 55.</div></div> <div><div>3.</div><div>'Depth' in this Appendix means hole length from collar to 'End of Hole' (EOH abbreviation)</div></div> <div><div>4.</div><div>With no drilling having been conducted in this area, the drillholes were designed at 280°TN azimuth and -70° dip west to test magnetic features (except for hole AWT001, which was designed with an azimuth of 290°).</div></div>																																																									
Data aggregation methods	<div><div></div><div>No data aggregation methods have been utilised</div></div>																																																								
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<div><div></div><div>Unknown at this point, nothing to report</div></div>																																																								
Diagrams	Nothing to report																																																								
Balanced reporting	Nothing to report																																																								
Other substantive exploration data	All available exploration data relevant to this Report has been provided.																																																								
Further work	Lithogeochemical assessments will be conducted to adequately define mineralisation and alteration type.																																																								

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

Previously Released Information

This ASX announcement contains information extracted from the following reports which are available for viewing on the Company's website <http://www.argentminerals.com.au> :

- 1 June 2015 Argent Strategic Update - West Wyalong Project
- 29 September 2015 IP survey confirms large copper gold target at West Wyalong¹
- 14 February Approved West Wyalong copper-gold target drill-test plan¹

Competent Person:

1. Clifton Todd McGilvray

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

Exploration Results

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Clifton Todd McGilvray who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, an employee of Argent, and who has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activities being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code). Mr. McGilvray consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.