

COPPER AND GOLD IN WEST WYALONG PORPHYRY - FINAL ASSAYS

Argent at a glance

ASX-listed Company focused on the expansion and development of its significant existing base and precious metal projects in NSW 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 (26 July 2017):	\$0.035
■ Option price (26 July 2017):	\$0.009
■ Shares on issue:	421.4 M
■ Market capitalisation:	\$14.7 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

Peter Michael
Non-Executive Director

Vinod Manikandan
Company Secretary

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Highlights:

- Continued evidence of near position to a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit.
- Recurring anomalous copper and gold in hole AWN001 featuring a significant copper grade at depth.
- Zones of massive magnetite skarn continuing to Narragudgil (20 metres from 248.0 metres in hole AWT005 and 9.9 metres from 265.0 metres in hole AWN001).
- Widespread strong alteration observed over a **trend of 2.5 kilometres and a width of 1.5 kilometres** 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.
- Drilling results add further evidence analogous to the initial exploration results which led to the discovery of Ok Tedi (PNG) and Big Cadia.

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD, Argent, or the Company) is pleased to report final exploration results for holes AWT005 and AWN001 – continuing the successful milestones achieved by the recently completed West Wyalong diamond drilling programme.

DRILLING RESULTS

The assays for holes AWT005 and AWN001, together with drill core visual observations, reveal increased evidence of a near position to a main porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit and consistent evidence of a fertile gold-copper-molybdenum system.

The assays indicate that copper, gold and molybdenum anomalism continues for 2.5 kilometres from AWT001 to AWT005. Copper, gold and molybdenum anomalism continues eastward for 1.5 kilometres towards AWN001 and now delineates a prospective area of 4 square kilometres. Narrow higher grade intervals and broad elevated intervals of copper and gold anomalism have the potential to continue towards AWN001 and may represent either a continuation of the Theia mineral system or an additional porphyry system.

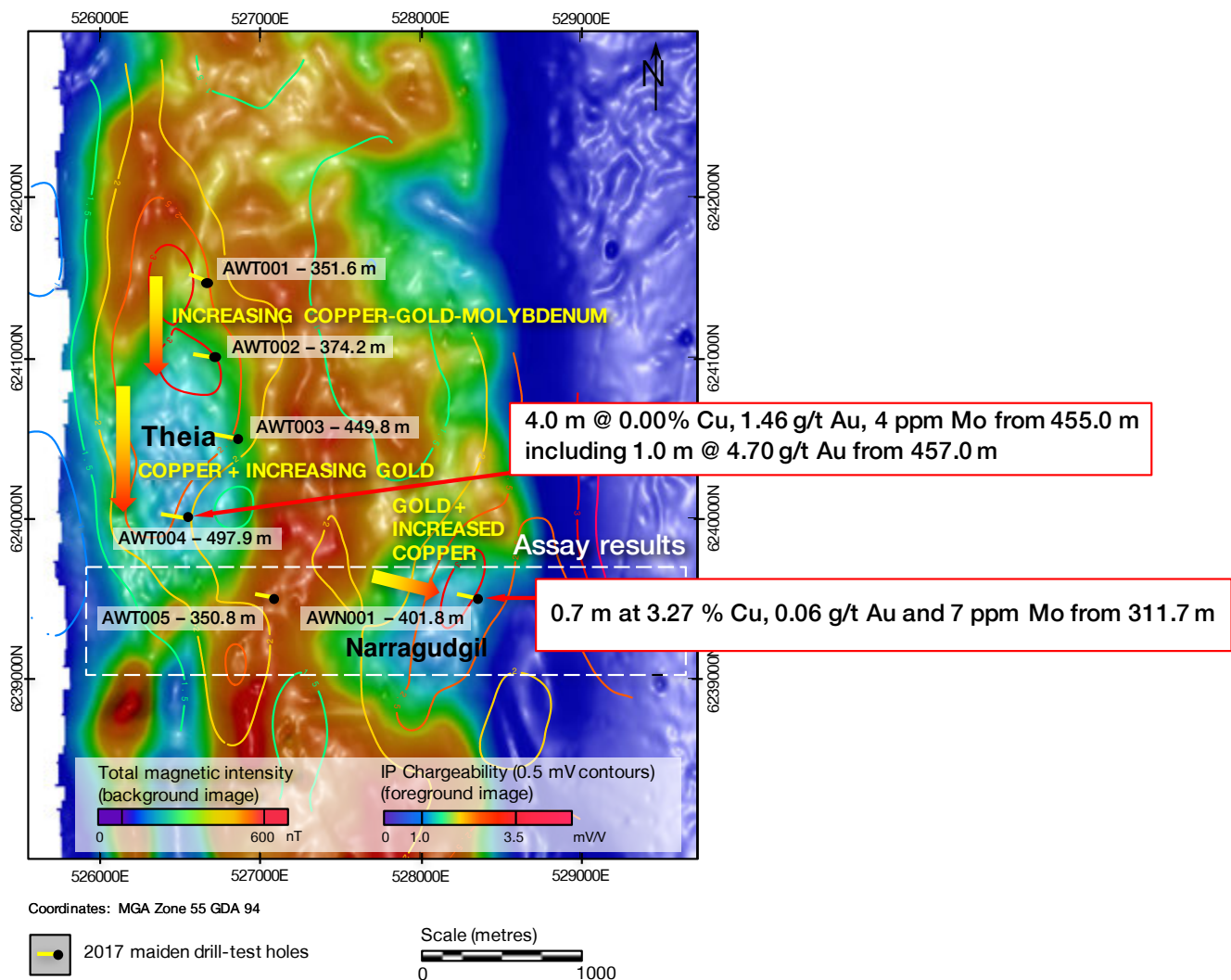


Figure 1 – Plan view illustrating results to date in relation to target areas and completed drilling. Background includes induced polarization (IP) chargeability contours at 340 metres depth from surface as a horizontal depth slice against reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic intensity background.



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

Multiple porphyritic intrusives have been intersected over a trend of 2.5 kilometres and a width of 1.5 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.

Assays for holes AWT005 and AWN001

The fifth and sixth holes drilled in the programme were designed to test the southern extent of the Theia anomaly (AWT005) and the central portion of the Narragudgil anomaly (AWN001).

The assay results and drill core observations for AWT005 indicate this position is more distal to the main mineral system than AWT004. The assay results for AWN001 together with the drill core visual observations, **continue to be consistent with a near position to a porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.**

The assay results include the following significant intersection by hole AWT005:

- 2.0 m at 0.03% Cu, 0.43 g/t Au and 3 ppm Mo from 268.0 m;

and the following significant intersections by hole AWN001:

- 11.0 m at 0.17% Cu, 0.15 g/t Au and 12 ppm Mo from 43.2 m;
including 7.0 m @ 0.17% Cu, 0.23 g/t Au and 14 ppm Mo from 47.2 m;
including 1.0 m @ 0.39% Cu, 0.45 g/t Au and 16 ppm Mo from 49.2 m;
- 1.0 m at 0.01% Cu, 0.62 g/t Au and 8 ppm Mo from 211.6 m;
- 1.0 m at 0.00 % Cu, 0.01 g/t Au and 180 ppm Mo from 231.0 m;
- 0.7 m at 3.27 % Cu, 0.06 g/t Au and 7 ppm Mo from 311.7 m.

Each of the above intervals are contained within broader anomalous copper (>0.01%) zones that surround narrow and broad dykes and sills of tonalite to monzonite composition, adding to the reported AWT001 to AWT004 results of being **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).

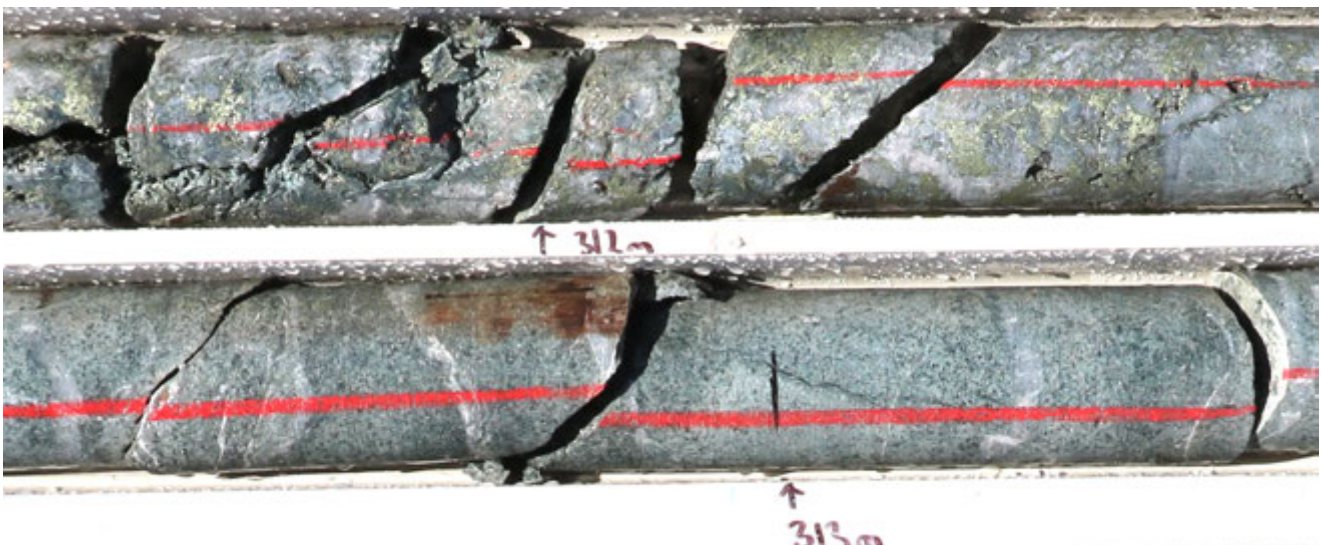


Figure 2 – AWN001 drill core at 312.0m: chalcopyrite (copper) and pyrite zone in a strongly silicified sheet vein (leakage structure) contained within strong propylitic and phyllic altered volcanoclastic greywacke and tonalite sequence.

About the magnetite skarn

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.

Hole AWT005 intersected 20.0 metres of magnetite skarn from 248.0 metres and hole AWN001 intersected 9.9 metres of magnetite skarn from 265.0 metres - massive brecciated units characterised by magnetite matrix (up to 20%), with both AWT005 and AWN001 assays confirming the presence of chromium (>0.1%) and nickel (>0.1%).

A north-south strike length of 1.5 kilometres and east-west extent of 1.5 kilometres of magnetite skarn has been observed visually within the total 2.5 kilometre strike length of multiple porphyritic intrusives, adding further evidence of the West Wyalong porphyry system as being analogous to Ok Tedi in Papua New Guinea (PNG) and Big Cadia where magnetite skarns are located peripheral to the main deposit.

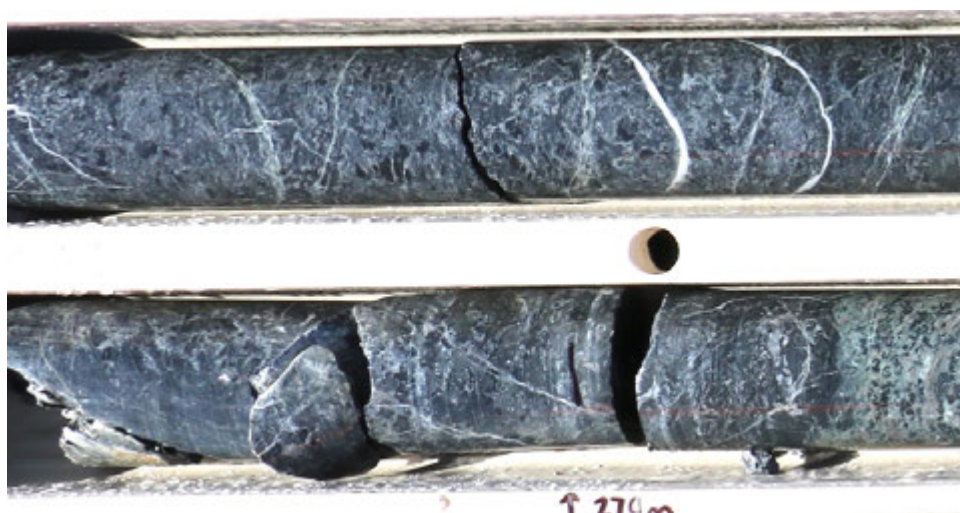
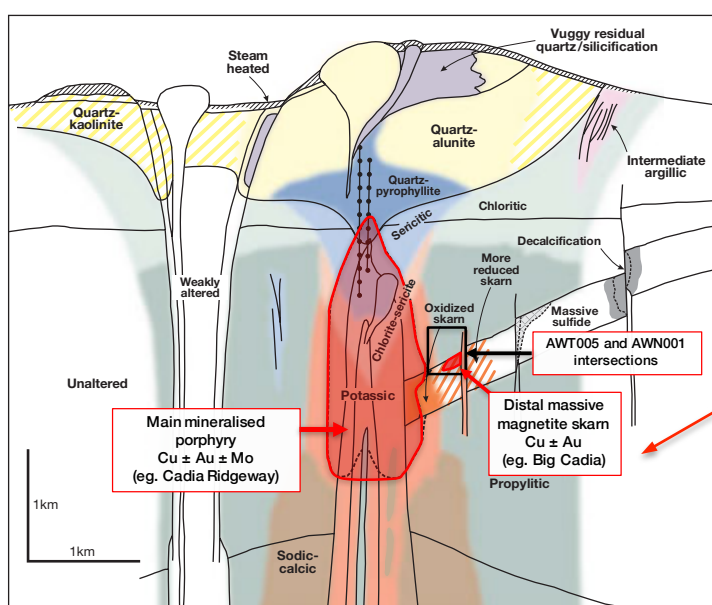


Figure 3 – AWN001 drill core at 273.0 m and 274.0 m: 30cm core lengths – Massive brecciated magnetite skarn with strong chlorite alteration, quartz-calcite veins and fracture-fill.



Skarn geochemistry and lithology at Big Cadia ultimately led to the Cadia Ridgeway deposit discovery.

Source: Sillitoe, R., H., 2010. Porphyry Copper Systems. Economic Geology v. 105, pp. 3-41, image on page 17).

Figure 4 – illustrating the interpreted location of AWT005 and AWN001 in relation to observed alteration and mineralogy in relation to a potential large scale ore deposit.

Together with the assays, 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 hole AWT005 is further from the main source than AWT004.

AWN001 is considered near to a main source in a position consistent with an epithermal environment. It is uncertain whether Narragudgil and Theia are part of the same larger porphyry system or are distinctly separate systems. Further analysis is required to determine the relationship between the prospect areas.

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, sampled and assays reported. Drill core samples have also been submitted for petrographic assessment and LA-ICPMS analysis¹. The petrographic analyses are being undertaken to specifically quantify the intersected rock types, and the implications for drill targeting.

The finalisation of assays and QAQC processes will now allow for the initiation of 3D modelling in order to assess the geometry of the area together with the detailed geochemistry provided by the completed assay dataset.

Further to this, hyperspectral logging (SWIR - short wave infrared) of all drill core will be undertaken to fully appreciate the extent and composition of alteration to aid planning a follow-up drill programme.

Report must be read in conjunction with JORC 2012 Table 1 provided in Appendix 4.

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¹ Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry



APPENDIX 1 – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

The following table summarises the significant intersections for holes AWT005 and AWN001.

Significant intersections table

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*3	Au (g/t)	Cu %	Mo (ppm)	Cut off	Hole Width *2
AWT005	268	270	2	0.43	0.03	3	Au > 0.1 ppm	NQ3
AWN001	43.2	54.2	11	0.15	0.17	12	Au > 0.1 g/t or Cu > 0.1 %	PQ3
including	47.2	54.2	7	0.23	0.17	14	Au > 0.1 g/t	PQ3
including	49.2	50.2	1	0.45	0.39	16	Cu > 0.3 %	PQ3
AWN001	65	66	1	0.12	0.09	40	Au > 0.1 g/t	PQ3
AWN001	85.8	86.7	0.9	0.01	0.19	9	Cu > 0.1 %	PQ3
AWN001	89.7	97.7	8	0.01	0.12	3	Cu > 0.1 %	PQ3
AWN001	120.1	121	0.9	0.02	0.12	3	Cu > 0.1 %	HQ3
AWN001	123	124	1	0.02	0.10	4	Cu > 0.1 %	HQ3
AWN001	183.8	184.8	1	0.14	0.00	1	Au > 0.1 g/t	NQ3
AWN001	211.6	212.6	1	0.62	0.01	8	Au > 0.1 g/t	NQ3
AWN001	231	232	1	0.01	0.00	180	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWN001	235	236	1	0.01	0.00	106	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWN001	262.2	263.2	1	0.01	0.12	29	Cu > 0.3 %	NQ3
AWN001	280.9	281.9	1	0.01	0.00	101	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWN001	311.7	312.4	0.7	0.06	3.27	7	Cu > 0.3 %	NQ3
BHID	Easting (m MGA)	Northing (m MGA)	Elevation (m RL)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)		
AWT005	527090	6239650	232	280	-70	350.8		
AWN001	528360	6239500	232	280	-70	401.8		

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

2. PQ3 core was sampled as quarter core. HQ3 and NQ3 core was sampled as half core

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

Table 1 - Significant Intersections.



APPENDIX 2 – FURTHER DETAILS ABOUT AWT005 AND AWN001

ABOUT DRILLHOLE AWT005

Intersected geology and interpreted location of mineralised porphyry

Anomalous gold and copper recur within the mafic volcanogenic package (>0.01 g/t Au and $>0.01\%$ Cu). Sections with illite-quartz-magnetite alteration associated with contact zones in monzonite dykes also registered a similar increase from background values ($\leq 0.01\%$ Cu) throughout the drillhole.

Magnetite skarn intervals are characterised by consistent assays of $>0.1\%$ Cr and $>0.1\%$ Ni.

The intersected geology and significant assays for AWT005 are illustrated in the Figure 5 cross-section together with the dominant type of alteration present.

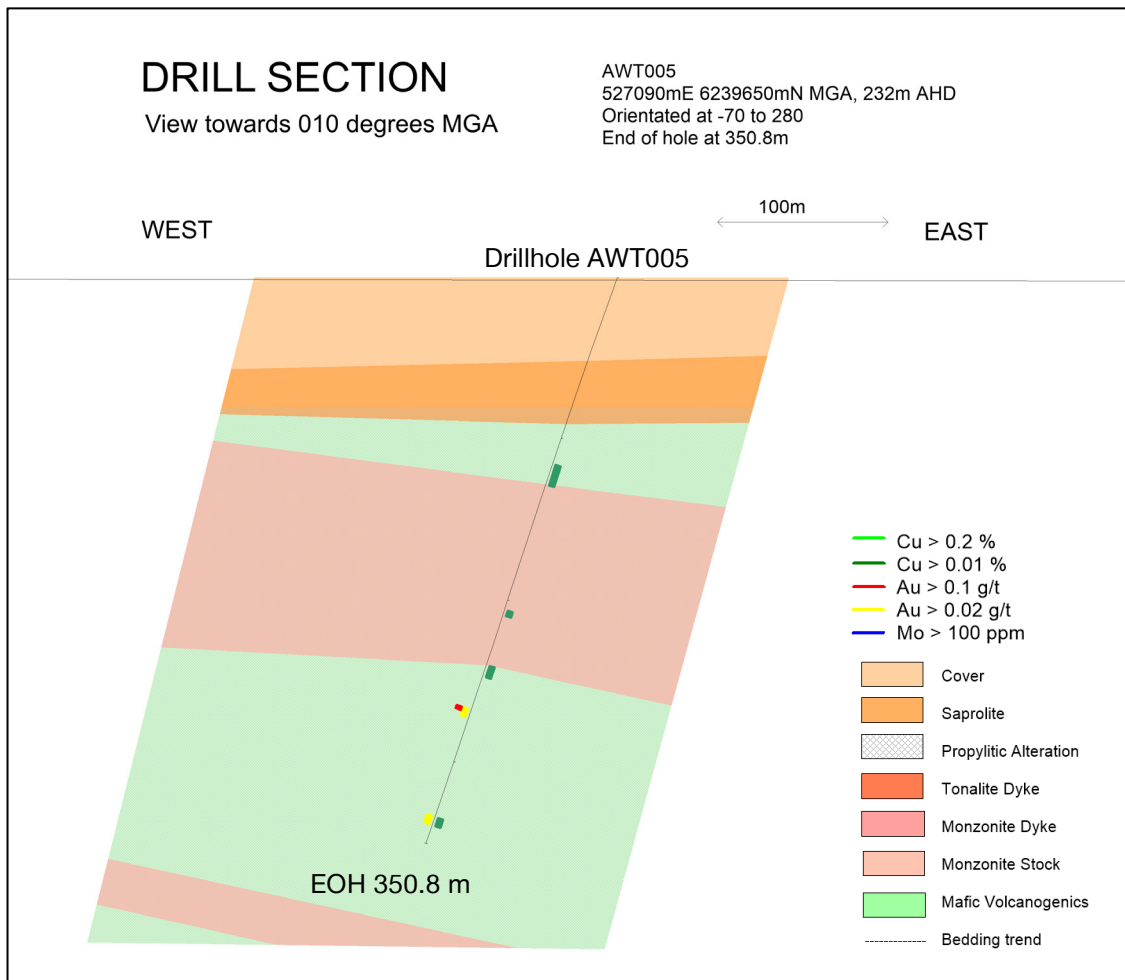


Figure 5 – Cross section illustrating intersected geology and significant assays for drillhole AWT005, which was designed to test the southern extent of the Theia anomaly (view toward 010° True).

About the drillhole AWT005 test of the Theia target

Drillhole AWT005 was designed to test the southern extent of the Theia magnetic low anomaly.

The drillhole was collared in colluvium to 91 metres depth, then intersected a sequence of mafic volcanics (basalts and tuffs) with strong to intense zones of calc-silicate (propylitic) alteration and sulphides.

The mafic volcanics are intruded by a series of fine and coarse crystalline quartz-monzonite porphyries and syenite porphyries from 128.6 metres with common selective actinolite-epidote-chlorite-magnetite (propylitic) alteration and intermittent zones of strong, pervasive, chlorite-actinolite-epidote-pyrite alteration.

Quartz veins are common throughout the porphyries with low to moderate frequency. Quartz-calcite-pyrite-pyrrhotite veins are common throughout the mafic volcanics with high frequency.

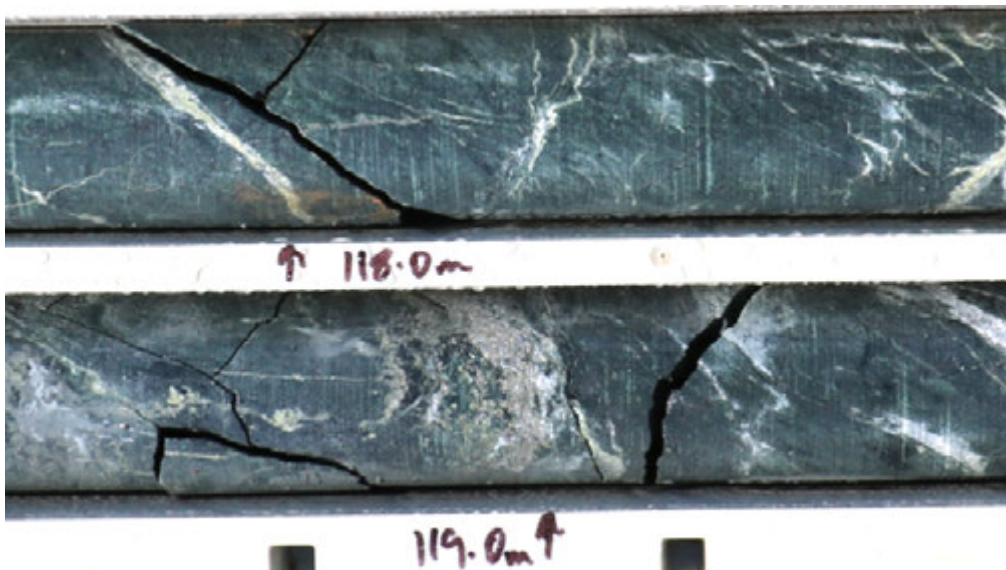


Figure 6 – AWT005 drill core at 117.9 to 119.1 metres: 30 cm core lengths. Strong selective and fracture controlled chlorite-actinolite-epidote altered greywacke with stockwork quartz-calcite-epidote-pyrite-pyrrhotite veins and bands.



Figure 7 – AWT005 drill core at 323.6 metres (upper image) and 324.5 metres (lower image): 30 cm core lengths - Strong pervasive potassic altered feldspar-phyrlic syenite with fracture controlled chlorite alteration.



ABOUT DRILLHOLE AWN001

Intersected geology and interpreted location of mineralised porphyry

Widespread anomalous gold and copper occurs throughout the drill hole in the mafic volcanogenic package, and particularly in argillic and phyllic altered sections (>0.01 g/t Au and $>0.01\%$ Cu) in association with epidote-chlorite-pyrite-quartz veining. Elevated copper values are associated with strongly silicified vein sheets in contact areas of the intrusives.

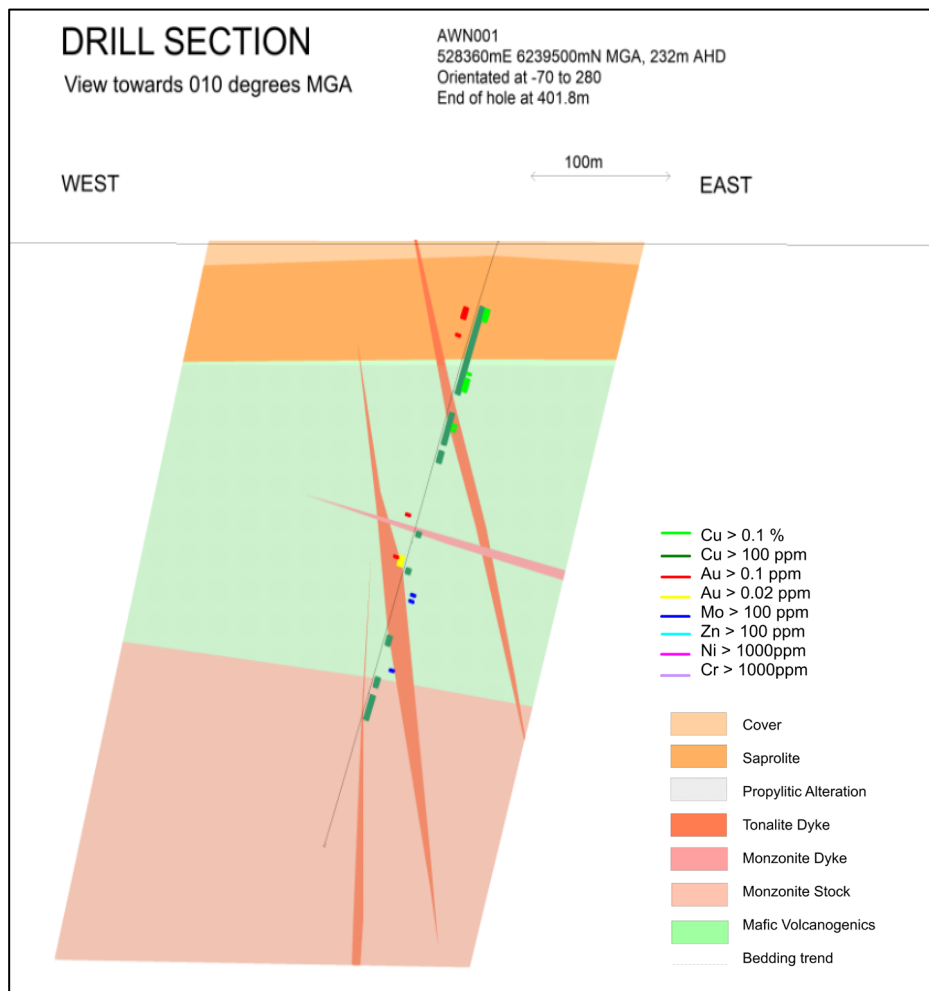


Figure 8 – Cross-section illustrating intersected geology and significant assays for drillhole of AWN001, which was designed to test the Narragudgil anomaly (view toward 010° True).

About the drillhole AWN001 test of the Narragudgil target

Drillhole AWN001 was designed to test the Narragudgil magnetic low and coincident copper-gold geochemical anomaly.

The drillhole was collared in colluvium to 79 metres depth, then intersected a sequence of mafic volcanogenic rocks with strong to intense zones of argillic, phyllic, calc-silicate and propylitic alteration and sulphides. The mafic volcanics are strongly argillic altered from 220.0 metres and are intruded by a series of fine and coarse crystalline quartz-monzonite porphyries from 291.0 metres with common selective actinolite-chlorite alterations and intermittent zones of strong, pervasive chlorite-actinolite-pyrite-chalcopryrite alteration.

Several porphyritic dykes with strong pervasive potassic alteration of varying thicknesses occur between 280 metres and 290 metres, which are associated with elevated molybdenum assays (>20 ppm Mo).

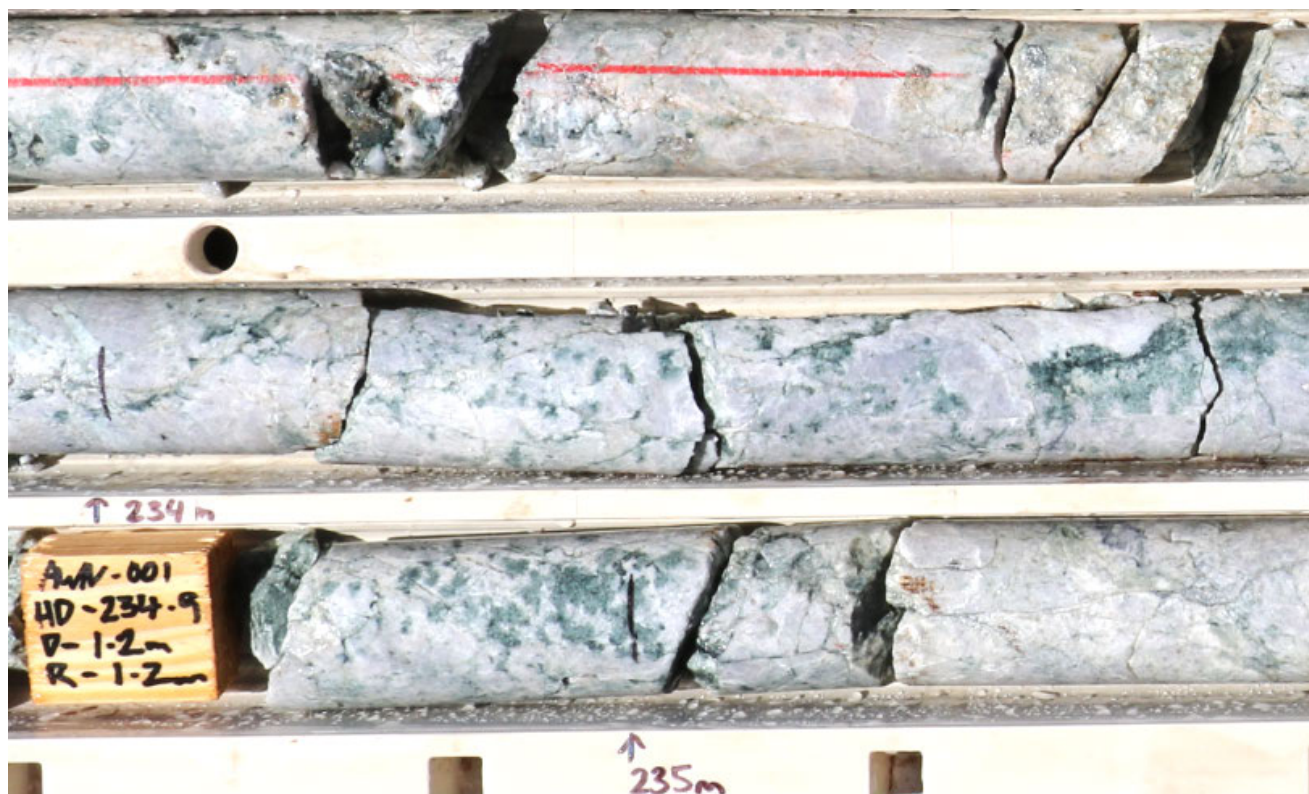


Figure 9 – AWN001 drill core at 233.2 metres (upper image), 234.1 metres (middle image) and 235.0 metres (lower image): 40 cm core lengths – Strongly clay altered interval from mafic tuff or basalt sequence. Strong pervasive clay alteration and silicification with fracture controlled chlorite-actinolite alteration.



Figure 10 – AWN001 drill core at 282.1 metres (upper image) and 283.0 metres (lower image): 40 cm core lengths – Fine crystalline quartz- and feldspar-phyric quartz monzonite with pervasive potassic alteration, domainal actinolite and epidote alteration and stockwork fine quartz-albite-pyrite veins. Contact at 282.9 metres with strongly epidote-calcite altered magnetite-bearing basalt with stockwork calcite-quartz-epidote-pyrite veins.



APPENDIX 3 – DRILLHOLE SUMMARY

GOLD AND COPPER IN WEST WYALONG PORPHYRY – FINAL ASSAYS

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	Reported
AWT004	526550	6240000	234.0	497.9	280	-75	Reported
AWT005	527090	6239650	234.0	350.8	280	-70	Reported
AWN001	528360	6239500	232.0	401.8	280	-70	Reported

Notes:

1. All holes were 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 previously 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 4 - JORC 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

COPPER AND GOLD IN WEST WYALONG PORPHYRY SYSTEM – FINAL ASSAYS

The following information follows the requirements of JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1, 2 and as applicable for this ASX announcement.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Drillholes were sampled based on observed mineralisation or intensity of alteration. Six holes were 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 were 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 was conducted to a high standard via graphic and digital logging noting lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structure with associated degrees of intensity. Logging was 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 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 were 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. Any samples over detection limit were re-assayed using 4-acid digest with ICP-AES finish. Au was quantified using a 30g charge with fire assay and AAS finish. Any over-limit samples were assayed via dilution.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Argent and ALS Global employ independent QAQC assay checks. Argent employs coarse crush, fine crush and pulp duplicates, blanks and 2 types of CRMs 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 was no prior drilling into hardrock in the area surrounding AWT001, AWT002, AWT003, AWT004 and AWT005. There are numerous aircore drillholes in the immediate area of the collars. AWT001 has several surrounding historic drillholes from 150 metre collar separation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p>Samples were taken with consideration of stratigraphy and alteration. Samples do not straddle geological boundaries.</p> <p>The immediate local geological sequence and foliation is inclined at 80 degrees to the west and has returned extended true widths.</p> <p>Drillholes were targeted to intersect geology on mildly oblique sections to increase intercept potential.</p>
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	<p>A walk through inspection of ALS Global Orange facilities was conducted by the Argent Exploration Manager and deemed to be satisfactory.</p> <p>A review of assay method was conducted by the Argent Exploration Manager and was altered from a partial digest (3-acid), to a total digest (4-acid).</p>

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 year 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 air core drill holes for 10,991 metres;- 7 x costeans were excavated for 272 metres;- 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;- 4,309 samples of composited hand and 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 7,838.4 metres at the Narragudgil prospect;- 10 x RCP holes for 1,822.5 metres at Yiddah North prospect; and- 8 x combined air core/diamond core holes for 1,224 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 834 metres 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 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 (400 metres) of principally propylitic alteration was identified during the drilling, extending in a north westerly direction for around 3 km through the licence area.																																
Geology	The Argent 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.																																
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>Reported</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	Reported
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	AWT004	526550	6240000	234.0	497.9	280	-75	Reported
	AWT005	527090	6239650	234.0	350.8	280	-70	Reported
	AWN001	528360	6239500	232.0	401.8	280	-70	Reported
	Notes:							
	<div><div>1.</div><div>All holes were 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>Data aggregation methods has been included in the Significant Assay table (Appendix 1). Hard cutoffs have been employed with the cutoff included in the table, no internal dilution below this cutoff has occurred.</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 2017 Approved West Wyalong copper-gold target drill-test plan¹
- 3 July 2017 West Wyalong Drilling Confirms Mineralised Porphyry System¹
- 17 July 2nd Set of Assays – Increased Gold in West Wyalong Porphyry¹

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.