

2ND SET OF ASSAYS – INCREASED GOLD IN WEST WYALONG PORPHYRY

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 (14 July 2017):	\$0.030
■ Option price (14 July 2017):	\$0.010
■ Shares on issue:	421.4 M
■ Market capitalisation:	\$12.6 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

Contact details

PRINCIPAL AND REGISTERED OFFICE

Level 2, 66 Hunter Street
Sydney NSW 2000
T: +61 2 9300 3390 F: +61 2 9221 6333
E: admin@argentminerals.com.au

Highlights:

- Assay results and drill core visuals from AWT003 and AWT004 provide further evidence of near position to a copper-gold-molybdenum porphyry deposit.
- Widespread anomalous copper and increased gold in AWT004, featuring elevated gold grades at depth.
- Massive zones of magnetite skarn (up to 37 metres thick from 299.3 metres in hole AWT004) along 1.5 km of the total 2.5 km strike length.
- Drilling results analogous to the initial exploration results which led to the discovery of Ok Tedi (PNG) and Big Cadia.
- 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.
- Assays pending for the remaining two holes.

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD, Argent, or the Company) is pleased to report exploration results for holes AWT003 and AWT004 – continuing the highly successful milestones achieved by the recently completed West Wyalong diamond drilling program.

DRILLING RESULTS

The assays for holes AWT003 and AWT004, together with drill core visual observations, reveal increased evidence of a near position to a main porphyry copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.

The assays show that copper, gold and molybdenum anomalism continues from AWT001 and AWT002 towards AWT003 into broader intervals with narrow elevated occurrences. AWT003 was drilled further east and higher into the stratigraphy.

AWT004, drilled toward the centre of the main anomaly, intersected increased anomalous gold in narrow intervals with a decrease in molybdenum concentrations, featuring significant gold grades at depth from 455 metres:

- 4.0 metres @ 1.46 g/t Au from 455 metres, including
- 1.0 metre @ 4.70 g/t Au from 457 metres.

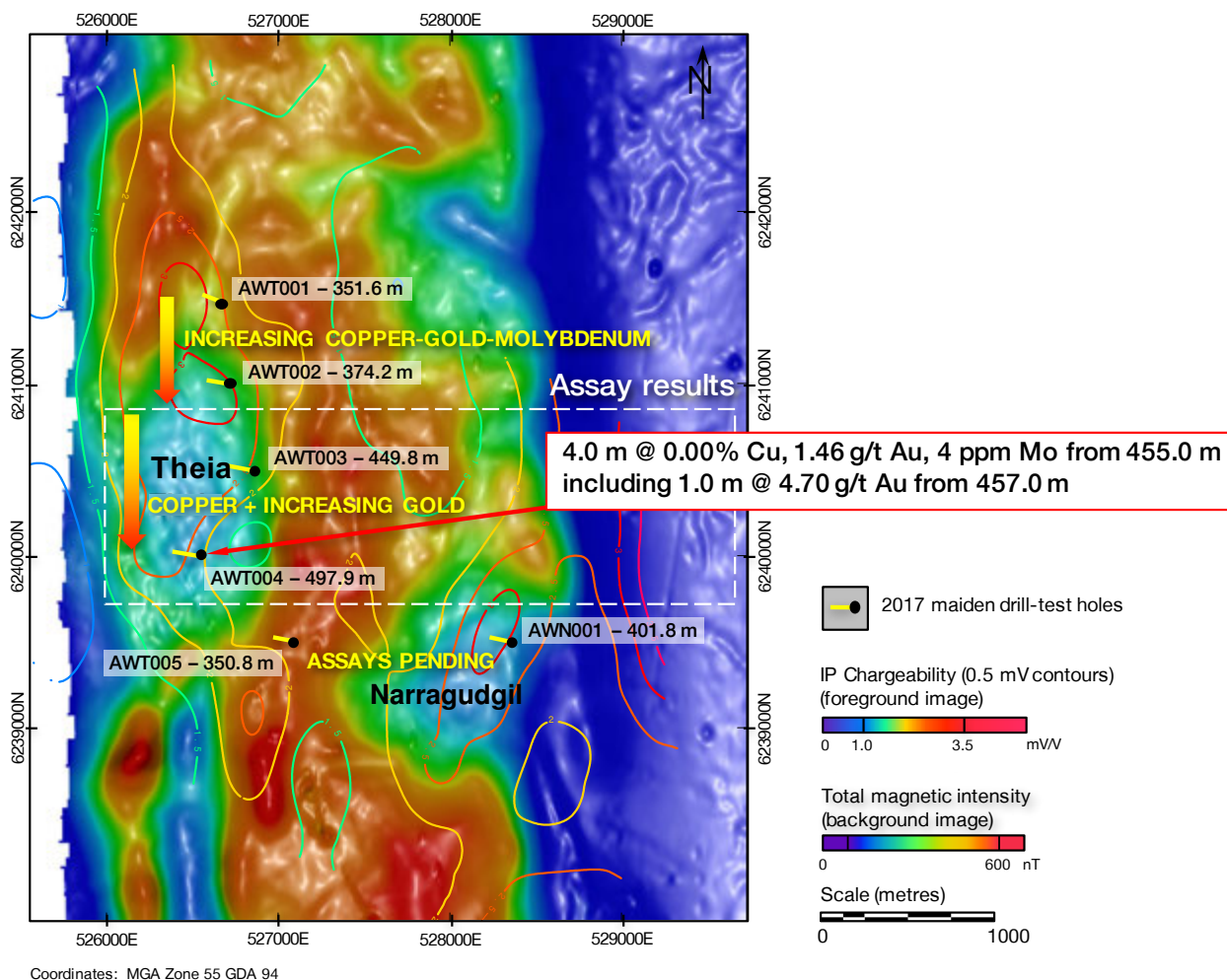


Figure 1 – Plan view illustrating results to date in relation to target areas and completed drilling. Background includes induced polarization (IP) chargeability contours at 340 metres depth from surface as a horizontal depth slice against reduced to pole (RTP) magnetic intensity background.



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 either a main mineralised body or a series of mineralised bodies.

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.

Assays for holes AWT003 and AWT004

The third and fourth holes drilled in the programme (AWT003 and AWT004) were designed to test the main body of the Theia anomaly.

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

The assay results include the following significant intersections by AWT004:

- 1.1 m @ 0.01% Cu, 0.66 g/t Au and 7 ppm Mo from 138.1 m;
- 2.0 m @ 0.04% Cu, 0.67 g/t Au and 5 ppm Mo from 257.0 m;
- 2.3 m @ 0.13 % Cu, 0.10 g/t Au and 1ppm Mo from 334.0 m;
- 4.0 m @ 0.00% Cu, 1.46g/t Au and 4ppm Mo from 455.0 m including 1.0 m @ 4.70g/t Au from 457.0 m;

and the following significant intersections by AWT003:

- 1.0 m @ 0.02% Cu, 0.11 g/t Au and 1 ppm Mo from 80.4 m;
- 78.6 m @ 0.05% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au and 14 ppm Mo from 233.7 m;
including 3.8 m @ 0.19% Cu, 0.04 g/t Au and 13 ppm Mo from 253.0 m, and
including 1.0 m @ 0.62% Cu, 0.01 g/t Au and 17ppm Mo from 298.2 m;
- 1.0 m @ 0.01% Cu, 0.01g/t Au and 341 ppm Mo from 390.0 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 and AWT002 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 - AWT003 drill core at 299.0m: chalcopyrite (copper) and pyrite zone in a strongly silicified sheet vein (leakage structure) contained within strong propylitic altered volcanoclastic greywacke and basalt sequence.

About the magnetite skarn intersected by hole AWT004

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 AWT004 intersected 37 metres of magnetite skarn from 299.3 metres - massive brecciated units characterised by magnetite matrix (up to 20%), with the AWT004 assays confirming the presence of chromium (>0.1%) and nickel (>0.1%). **A strike length of 1.5 kilometres of magnetite skarn has been observed visually within the total 2.5 kilometre strike length of multiple porphyritic intrusives.**

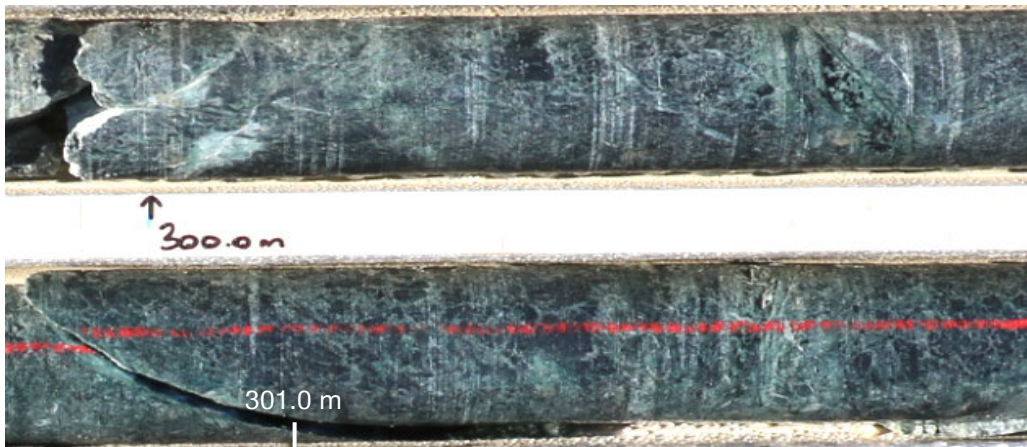
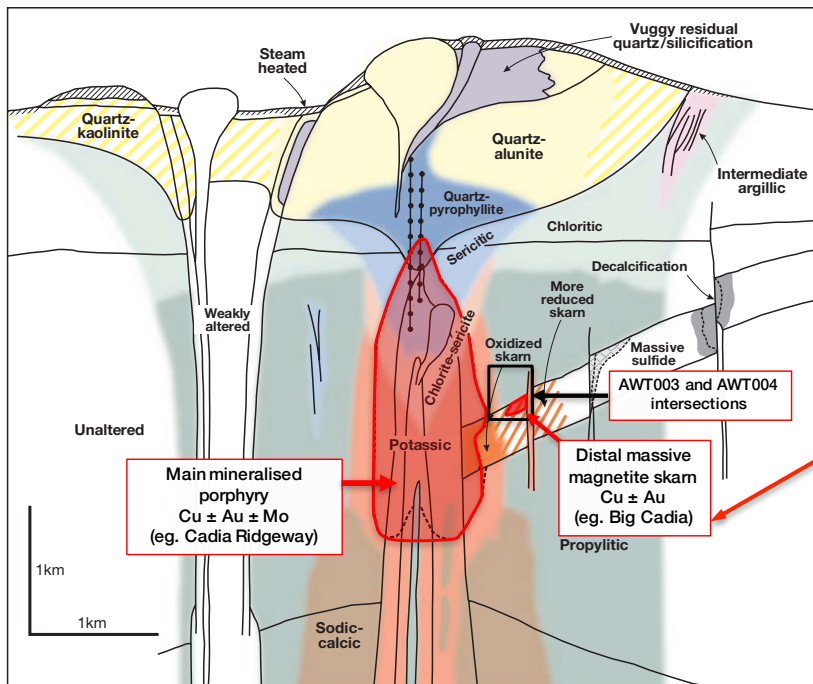


Figure 3 – AWT004 300.1m and 301.1m: 20cm core lengths – Massive brecciated magnetite skarn with strong chlorite alteration, quartz-calcite veins and fracture-fill.



Identified peers are Ok Tedi in Papua New Guinea (PNG), and Big Cadia where magnetite skarns are located peripheral to the main deposit.

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 AWT003 and 004 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 whilst hole AWT003 is further from the main source than AWT001 and AWT002, AWT004 is distinctly closer to the main source than AWT001, AWT002 and AWT003.

Each of the holes are consistently near to a main mineralised body as illustrated in Figure 4.

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 two drillholes are pending.

Drill core samples have also been submitted for petrography and LA-ICPMS analysis¹.

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 (SWIR - 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 intersected rock types, and the implications for ongoing drill targeting.

Report must be read in conjunction with JORC 2012 Table 1 provided in Appendix 3.

For further information please contact:

David Busch

Chief Executive Officer

Argent Minerals Limited

M: 0415 613 800

E: david.busch@argentminerals.com.au

¹ Laser ablation - inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry

APPENDIX 1 – SIGNIFICANT INTERSECTIONS

The following table summarises the significant intersections for holes AWT003 and AWT004.

Significant intersections table

BHID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)*3	Au (g/t)	Cu %	Mo (ppm)	Cut off	Hole Width *2
AWT003	80.4	81.4	1	0.11	0.02	1	Au > 0.1 g/t	PQ3
AWT003	103.4	104	0.6	0.1	0.01	14	Au > 0.1 g/t	HQ3
AWT003	233.7	312.3	78.6	0.01	0.05	14	Cu > 0.01 %	HQ3
AWT003	253	256.8	3.8	0.04	0.19	13	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT003	262.2	263.1	0.9	0.06	0.19	4	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT003	265.8	266.8	1	0.03	0.12	7	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT003	273.8	274.8	1	0.02	0.12	22	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT003	274.8	275.8	1	0.01	0.09	164	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWT003	279.8	281.8	2	0.01	0.03	231	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWT003	287.8	288.8	1	0.01	0.12	21	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT003	298.2	299.1	0.9	0.01	0.62	17	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT003	329.3	330.3	1	0.01	0.10	4	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT003	375.3	377.1	1.8	0.01	0.00	122	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWT003	380.1	381.1	1	0.01	0.01	129	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWT003	390	391	1	0.01	0.01	341	Mo > 100 ppm	NQ3
AWT004	138.1	139.2	1.1	0.66	0.01	7	Au > 0.1 g/t	HQ3
AWT004	231.7	232.4	0.7	0.03	0.22	1	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT004	257	259	2	0.67	0.04	5	Au > 0.1 g/t	NQ3
AWT004	334	336.3	2.3	0.10	0.13	1	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT004	341	342	1	0.03	0.11	1	Cu > 0.1 %	NQ3
AWT004	370.4	371	0.6	0.10	0.13	1	Au > 0.1 g/t	NQ3
AWT004	407	408	1	0.18	0.02	1	Au > 0.1 g/t	NQ3
AWT004	455	459	4	1.46	0.00	4	Au > 0.1 g/t	NQ3
including	457	458	1	4.70	0.00	6	Au > 1 g/t	NQ3
AWT004	457	458	1	4.70	0.00	6	Au > 1 g/t	NQ3

BHID	Easting (m MGA)	Northing (m MGA)	Elevation (m RL)	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
AWT003	526850	6240500	232	280	-70	449.8
AWT004	526550	6240000	232	280	-75	497.9

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

2. PQ core was sampled as quarter core. HQ and NQ 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 AWT003 AND AWT004

ABOUT DRILLHOLE AWT003

Intersected geology and interpreted location of mineralised porphyry

Widespread anomalous gold and copper occurs in the mafic volcanogenic package (>0.02 g/t Au and $>0.01\%$ Cu). Sections with illite-quartz-magnetite alteration associated with contact zones in tonalite dykes also registered an increase from background values ($\leq 0.01\%$ Cu) throughout 121 to 167 m and 285 to 406 m.

Intensely silicified zones in the monzonite stock also yielded copper assays up to 0.06% Cu from 347 m to EOH which are interpreted as leakage structures associated with intrusion of a fertile stock at depth.

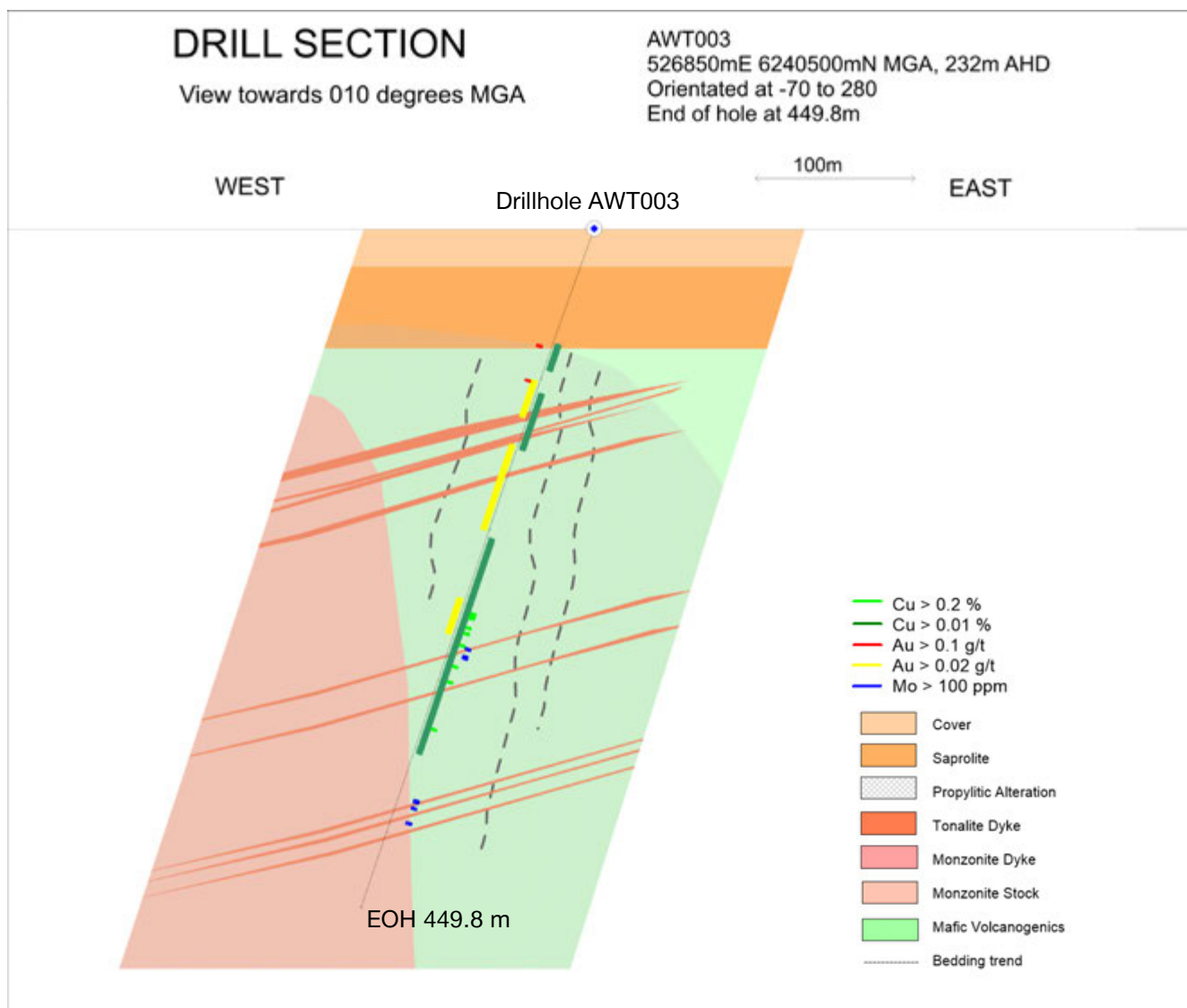


Figure 5 – Cross section illustrating intersected geology and significant assays for drillhole AWT003, which was designed to test the eastern extent of the central Theia anomaly (view toward 010° True).

About the drillhole AWT003 test of the Theia target

Drillhole AWT003 was designed to test the northeastern extent of the Theia magnetic low anomaly.

The drillhole was collared in colluvium to 70 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 from 122.0 metres with common selective actinolite-epidote-chlorite-magnetite (propylitic) alteration and intermittent zones of strong, pervasive, chlorite-actinolite-epidote-pyrite alteration.

A single small (1 metre thick) potassic altered porphyry with stockwork quartz veining occurs from 309.5 metres. 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.

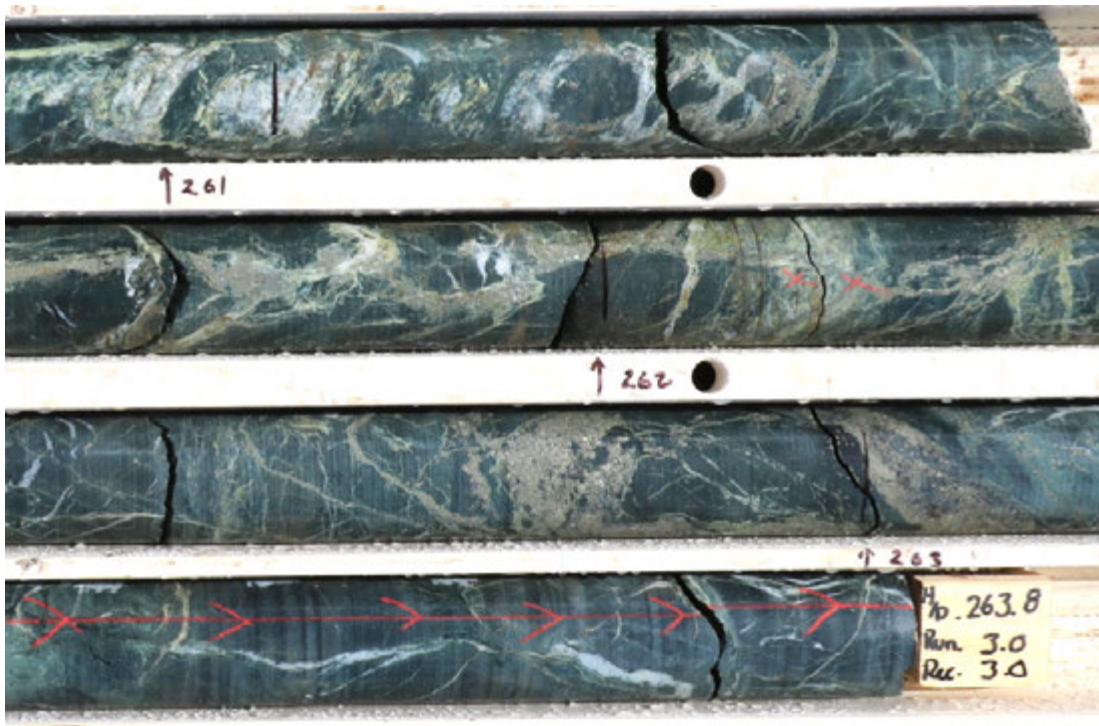


Figure 6 – AWT003 at 261.0 to 263.8 metres: 40 cm core lengths. Strong selective and fracture controlled chlorite-actinolite-epidote altered mafic tuff with stockwork quartz-calcite-epidote-pyrite-pyrrhotite veins and bands.



Figure 7 – AWT003 at 308.8 and 309.8 metres: 30 cm core lengths - Strong selective and fracture controlled chlorite-magnetite-epidote altered mafic tuff with stockwork quartz-calcite-epidote-pyrite-pyrrhotite veins and small (1 metre wide) potassic altered quartz- feldspar-phyric quartz-monzonite with stockwork quartz-actinolite-epidote-chlorite-pyrite veins.

ABOUT DRILLHOLE AWT004

Intersected geology and interpreted location of mineralised porphyry

Widespread anomalous gold and copper occurs in the mafic volcanogenic package (>0.02 g/t Au and $>0.01\%$ Cu) in association epidote-chlorite-pyrite-quartz veining. Sections with illite-quartz-magnetite alteration associated with contact zones in tonalite and monzonite dykes also increase from background values ($\leq 0.01\%$ Cu and ≤ 0.01 g/t Au) throughout the entire drillhole.

The significantly higher gold assays from 455.0m to 459.0m are contained within a finer grained monzonite intruding a coarser grained monzonite that is characterised by planar sulphide stringers and irregular carbonate veins.

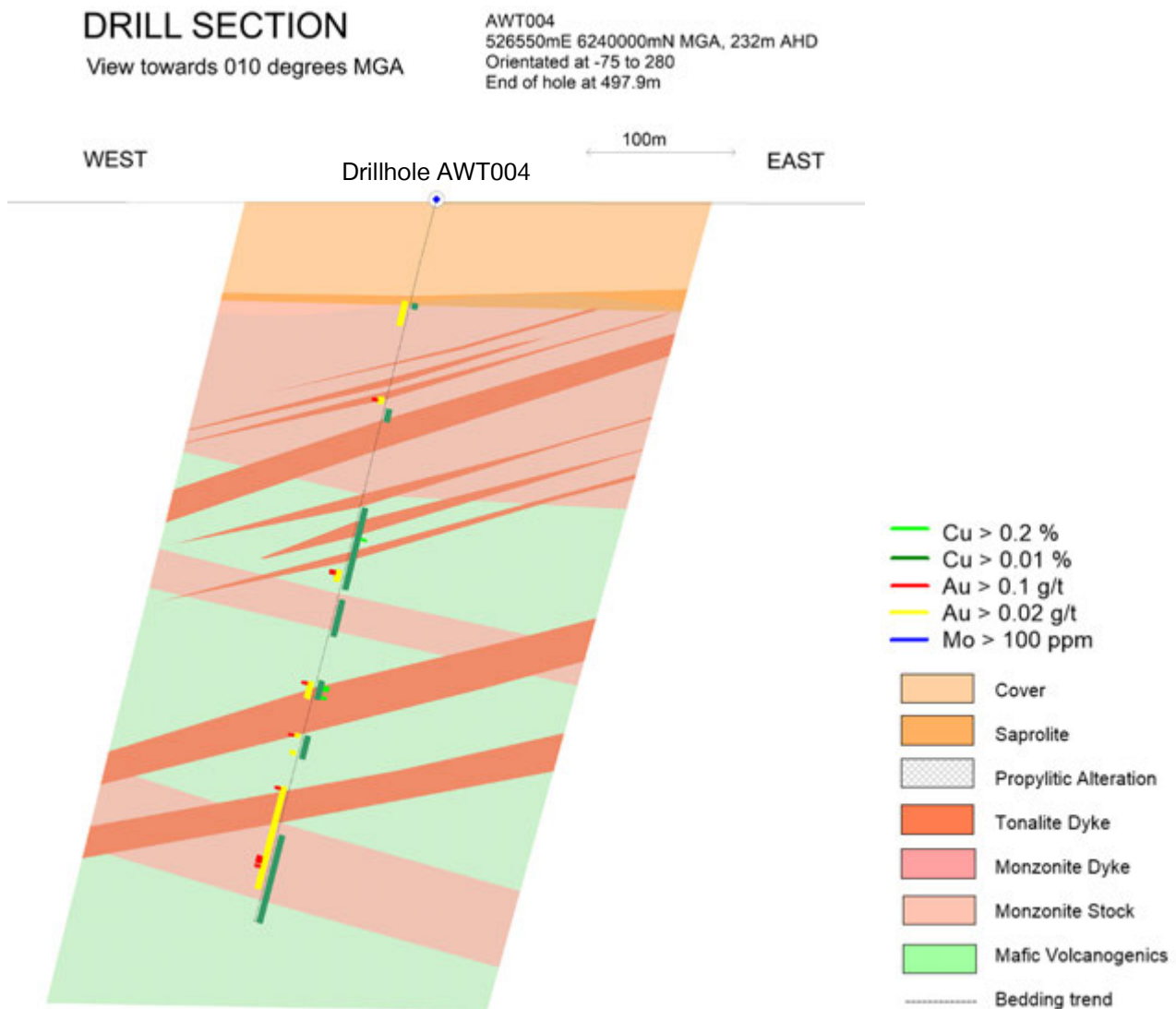


Figure 8 – Cross-section illustrating intersected geology and significant assays for drillhole of AWT004, which was designed to test the northern extent of the Theia anomaly (view toward 010° True).

About the drillhole AWT004 test of the Theia target

Drillhole AWT004 was designed to test the central Theia magnetic low and Au-Cu geochemical anomaly.

The drillhole was collared in colluvium to 72 metres depth, then intersected a sequence of quartz monzonites intruded by tonalite dykes with strong to intense zones of calc-silicate and propylitic alteration and sulphides. The drillhole progresses down into a sequence of mafic volcanoclastics and volcanics intruded by monzonite dykes,



then intruded by tonalite dykes with common selective actinolite-epidote-chlorite alteration and intermittent zones of strong, pervasive, chlorite-actinolite-pyrite±chalcopyrite alteration.



Figure 9 – AWT004 at 167.0m: 30 cm core lengths – Fine crystalline quartz- and feldspar-phyrlic tonalite with strong pervasive illite-chlorite-k feldspar alteration and intense silicification.

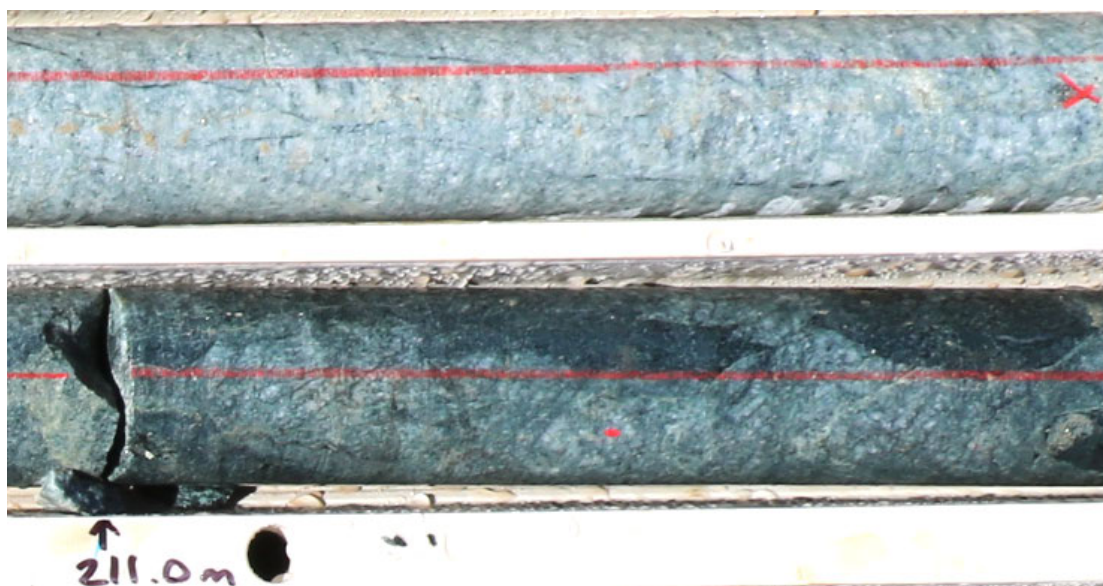


Figure 10 – AWT004 at 211.1m: 30 cm core lengths – Fine crystalline quartz- and feldspar- phyrlic tonalite intruding and brecciating aphanitic basalt.



APPENDIX 3 – JORC 2012 EDITION TABLE 1

GOLD AND COPPER ASSAYS - WEST WYALONG 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	Reported
AWT004	526550	6240000	234.0	497.9	280	-75	Reported
AWT005	527090	6239500	234.0	350.8	280	-70	Results pending
AWN001	528360	6239650	232.0	401.8	280	-70	Results pending

Notes:

1. All holes were commenced with PQ3 drill width to firm material (approximately 70 metres), then continued with HQ3 width to unoxidised 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 4 - 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 an 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	- 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	- 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: - 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 - 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: - 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: 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	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.

Drill hole Information	BHID ¹	Easting ² (m)	Northing ² (m)	RL (m)	Depth ³ (m)	Azimuth ⁴ (° TN)	Dip ⁴ (°)	Status
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	AWT005	527090	6239500	234.0	350.8	280	-70	Results pending
	AWN001	528360	6239650	232.0	401.8	280	-70	Results pending
	Notes: 1. All holes were commenced with PQ3 drill width to firm material (approximately 70 metres), then continued with HQ3 width to unoxidised 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°).							
Data aggregation methods	Data aggregation methods has been included in the Significant Assay table (Appendix A). Hard cutoffs have been employed with the cutoff included in the table, no internal dilution below this cutoff has occurred.							
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Unknown at this point, nothing to report							
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

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.