

Monday 10 March 2014

ASSAYS CONFIRM THIRD VMS LENS GROUP AT KEMPFIELD

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **West McCarron hole AKDD159 extension intercepted additional base metals, now showing:**
 - 18 m @ 9.8% Pb/Zn, 113 g/t Ag & 0.26 g/t Au from 100.8 m (including 5 m @ 17.9% Pb/Zn, 259 g/t Ag & 0.34 g/t Au; and
 - 4 m @ 2.6% Pb/Zn & 25.8 g/t Ag from 124 m
- **Base metals intersected at depth by Causeway hole AKDD177**
 - 13 m @ 0.22% Pb/Zn, 4.6 g/t Ag & 0.09 g/t Au from 321 m, including 1 m @ 1.1% Pb/Zn, 15.1 g/t Ag & 0.21 g/t Au from 333 m; and
 - Intense chlorite-sericite alteration plus elevated cadmium and mercury indicate proximity to base metals
- **New third VMS lens group confirmed – featuring base metals and significant exploration potential**
- **Major advances in Kempfield VMS feeder zone exploration hypothesis and methodologies**
- **Planning under way for next phase of Kempfield drilling program targeting April/May 2014**

KEMPFIELD, NSW AUSTRALIA

Argent Minerals Limited (ASX: ARD, Argent, Argent Minerals or the Company) is pleased to announce the assay results for the first phase of the diamond drilling program at its flagship Kempfield Polymetallic Silver Project in NSW, Australia.

Base metals have been intersected at depth by Causeway hole AKDD177, and the extension of the West McCarron hole AKDD159, confirming the presence of a third volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) system lens group immediately to the west of the Company's current open cut mine plan.

The third lens group is interpreted to extend from West McCarron to Causeway, a strike length of approximately 500 metres, and remains open to the north east, to the south west, and at depth.

Managing Director David Busch said, "There are two key aspects of these assay results. Firstly, the existence of the new third interpreted VMS lens group has been verified, featuring base metals and providing significant exploration potential both within and beyond the interpreted 500 metre strike length. The rich base metal and silver grades in the West McCarron area are particularly encouraging, and we look forward to exploring this area further as a top priority for the Company.

"Secondly, the assay results from the Causeway hole have confirmed the base metal detection method devised by Professor Ross Large as a potentially valuable tool for guiding exploration at Kempfield. We are making excellent progress with our search for VMS feeder zones in the project area, and the data from these holes contains a suite of important information which will be employed in the planning of the next phase of drilling at Kempfield.

"Plans are now under way for the next phase of the Kempfield drilling program, targeting April/May 2014, and progress updates will be provided to the ASX.



BACKGROUND

The first phase of this Kempfield drilling program was designed to test the Causeway and West McCarron targets for volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralisation. The Causeway and McCarron targets mark key points of a new interpreted third lens group with indications of proximity to a high temperature VMS feeder comprising rich base metal and silver grades, and potentially, copper and gold.

Figure 1 shows a plan view of the drillholes and sections AB and CD.

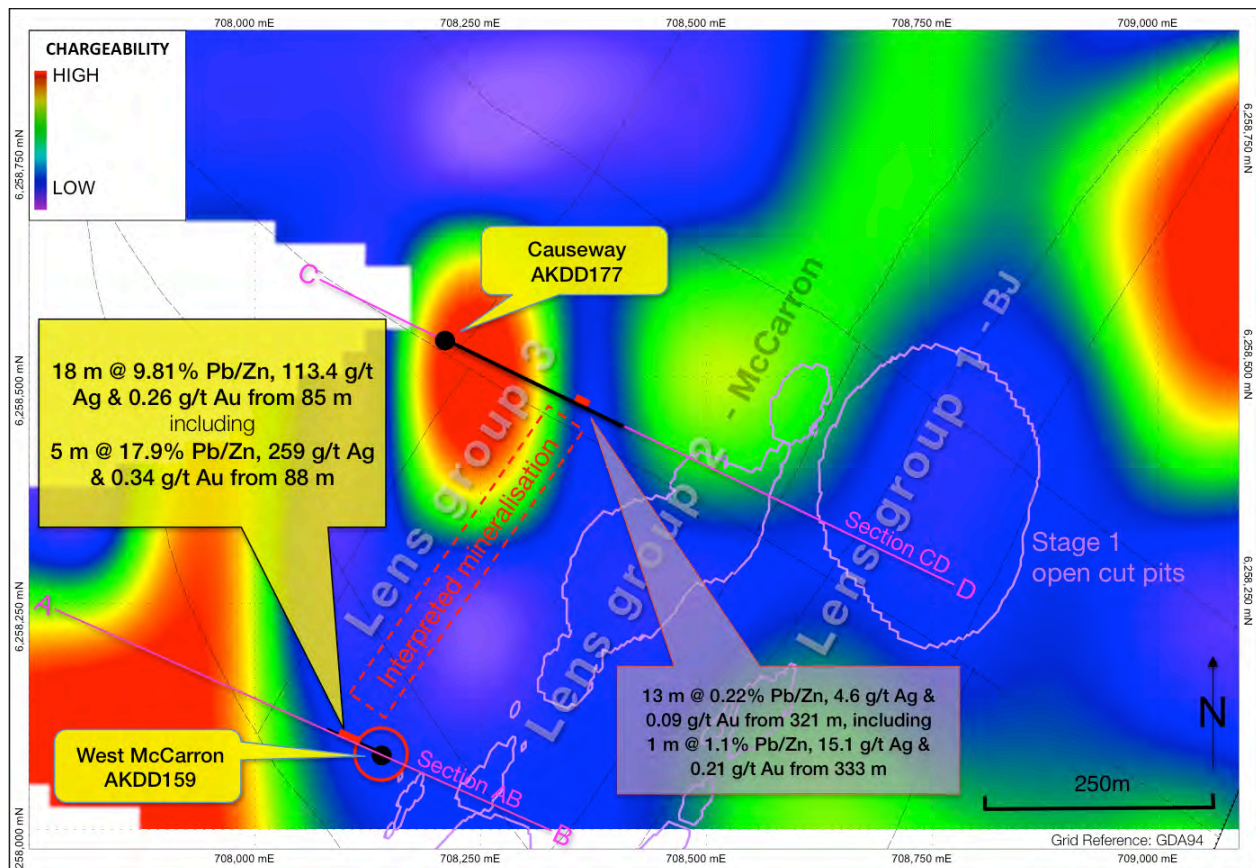


Figure 1 – Plan view of drillholes

WEST MCCARRON HOLE AKDD159 RESULTS

West McCarron hole AKDD159 was drilled towards the west at a dip angle of 70° as an extension of the original geotechnical hole. The purpose of the hole was to test down-dip continuity of mineralisation intersected in the geotechnical hole (see ASX announcement from 18 November 2013).

Hole intersected two lithological units: altered volcanic breccia with sulphide mineralisation and weakly altered rhyolite from 151 metres separated by a fault zone (see ASX announcement 3 March 2013).

Two distinctly mineralised zones were intersected in the altered volcanics lithological unit:

- 2.2 m @ 5.5% Pb/Zn, 45 g/t Ag from 100.8 m, to complete a total intersection of **18 m @ 9.8% Pb/Zn, 113.4 g/t Ag & 0.26 g/t Au**; and
- 4 m @ 2.6% Pb/Zn & 25.8 g/t Ag from 124 m.

Section AB in Figure 2 overleaf shows the prominence of this area of mineralisation in the context of historical drillholes, and the rich exploration potential at the western margin of the existing Stage 1 open cut pit design.

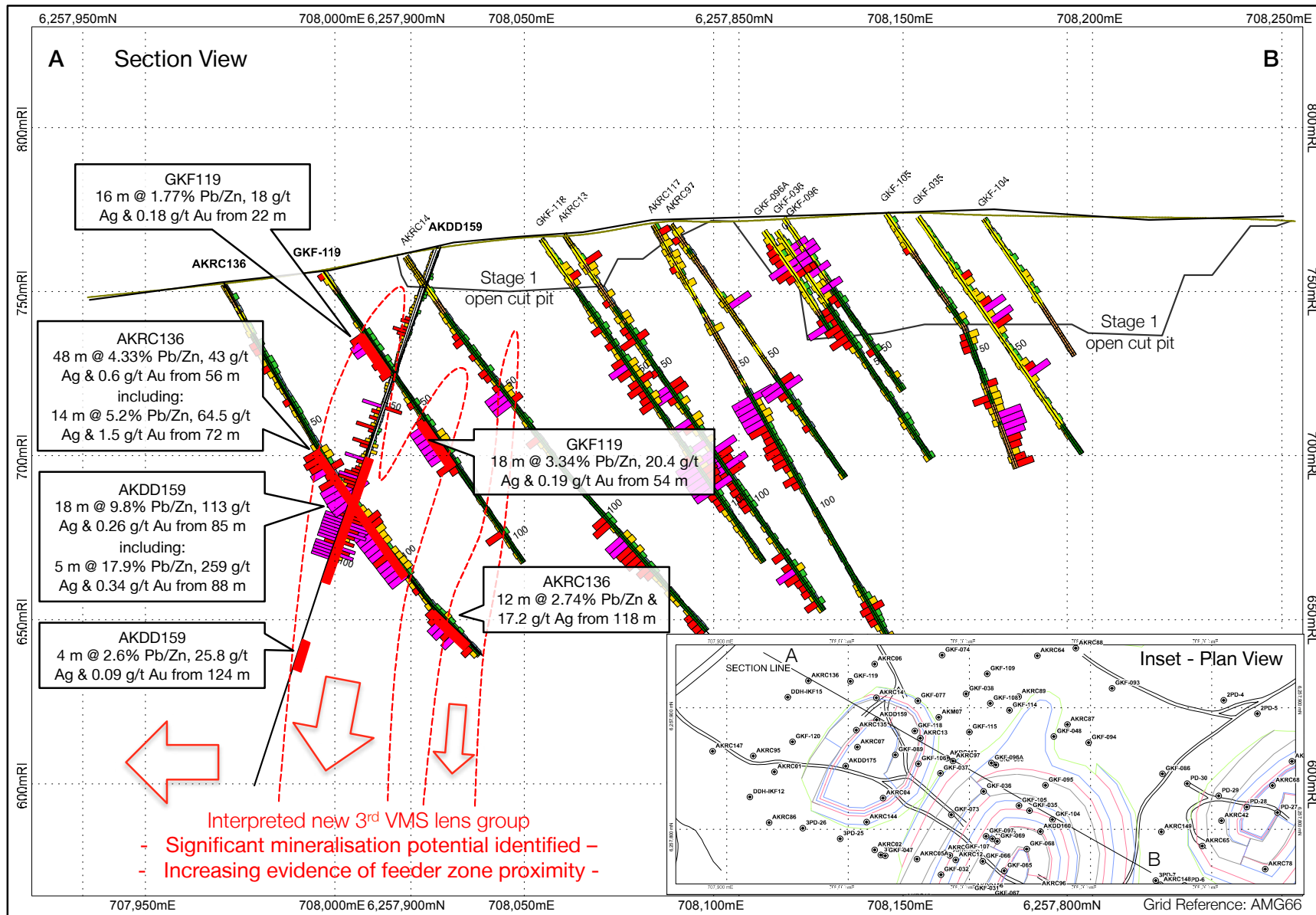


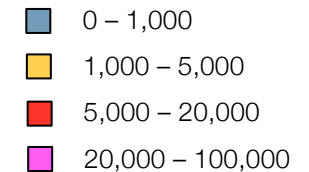
Figure 2 – West McCarron AKDD177 section AB and plan view inset

HISTOGRAM LEGEND

Base metals (Zn):

Histograms on left hand side of drillholes

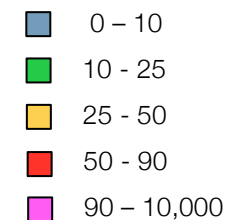
Base metals grade (ppm)



Precious metals (Ag):

Histograms on right hand side of drillholes

Ag Grade (ppm)



CONFIRMATION OF KEMPFIELD EXPLORATION HYPOTHESIS – NEW 3RD VMS LENS GROUP

Significantly, section AB shows a “scissor” formed by the assay results from AKDD159 and historical drillhole AKRC136 (**48 m @ 4.33% Pb/Zn, 43 g/t Ag and 0.6 g/t Au** from 56 m, and 12 m @ 2.74% Pb/Zn & 17.2 g/t Ag from 118 m).

Additionally, assay results from historical hole GKF119 indicate potential continuity of mineralisation up dip (dip angle approximately 70°), with 16 m @ 1.77% Pb/Zn, 18 g/t Ag and 0.18 g/t Au from 22 m, and 18 m @ 3.34% Pb/Zn, 20.4 g/t Ag and 0.19 g/t Au from 118 m.

Together these results strongly support the hypothesis of this phase of the Kempfield exploration, the existence of a new third VMS lens with the following characteristics that indicate proximity to a high temperature VMS feeder:

■ Rich grades, featuring base metals, silver and gold

- Base metals - including **5 m @ 17.9% Pb/Zn** (AKDD159, from 88 m)
- Silver - including **5 m @ 259 g/t Ag** (AKDD159, from 88 m)
- Gold – including **14 m @ 1.5 g/t Au** (AKRC136, from 72 m)

■ Increasing grade trend from east to west

- Distinctly higher grades than those of the first two VMS lens groups discovered at Kempfield – the BJ lens with mainly silver and barite, and the McCarron lens with silver, barite and some base metals (see Figure 1)

■ Increasing evidence of higher temperatures from west to east, and with increasing depth

- Strongly chlorite-altered volcanic breccia containing sphalerite and galena veins from 85 to 121 m
- Intense chlorite/sericite altered felsic volcanic breccia with stockwork of quartz veins and sphalerite from 121 to 151 m (see ASX announcement 3 March 2014)

Based on these exploration results, the range of dimensions of the interpreted third VMS lens group envelope at section AB (see Figure 2) are estimated to be approximately:

- **Combined width – 33 to 65 metres** (perpendicular to interpreted lens plane);
- **Length (down dip) – 100 to 110 metres** (and open at depth);
- **Dip angle – 70 to 80 degrees** (consistent with other known existing mineralisation at Kempfield; and
- **Potential strike of up to 500 metres** (or more) on the basis that continuity exists between the mineralisation detected at West McCarron AKDD159 and Causeway AKDD177 (see ‘interpreted mineralisation’ zone in Figure 1).

Mineralisation remains open to the north east and at depth, with potential repetition of lenses to the northwest, the exploration of which will be scheduled as a top priority in the continuing Kempfield drilling program.

Please refer to Appendix A for AKDD159 and AKDD177 drillhole information, and Appendix B for drillhole information relating to historical holes referred to in Figure 2 and the text in this section of the announcement.

CAUSEWAY HOLE AKDD177 RESULTS

Background

The Causeway drill hole AKDD177 was drilled to test a coincident IP chargeability and gravity high which could indicate the presence of the disseminated sulphide “halo” of an adjacent massive sulphide lens in a VMS system. Additional exploration “vectors” pointing to massive sulphide potential at Causeway include: adjacent Que River footwall-like outcropping felsic volcanic rock identified by Professor Large, a trend of base metal mineralisation grades increasing from east to west, and observations of brown sphalerite in nearby historical core samples.

Brown sphalerite is indicative of high temperature deposition associated with potential proximity to a VMS feeder zone.

Professor Ross Large of the Australian Centre of Excellence in Ore Deposits (CODES) had identified the combination of induced polarisation (IP) chargeability and gravity anomalies as the best method for isolating potential VMS feeder zone locations at Kempfield.

AKDD177 was designed to centrally pierce the IP chargeability high, and continue to an interpreted location of massive sulphide potential within the gravity high anomaly (see 'Target area of interest' in Figure 3). According to the IP model, AKDD177 could be expected to firstly intercept disseminated sulphide (pyrite) mineralisation at approximately 120 metres, and increase in intensity to approximately 140 metres. If a VMS feeder has been isolated from predominantly barite mineralisation by this exploration method, then evidence of high temperature deposition could be expected to increase as the hole progresses further. High temperature evidence in the geological context could include, for example, increasing chlorite alteration, and the presence of brown sphalerite and galena (See ASX announcement 15 January 2014).

Results

AKDD177 was drilled through a sequence of westerly steeply dipping, strongly foliated felsic volcanic breccia and volcanoclastics containing disseminated sulphides and local occurrences of quartz/carbonate veins. The hole intersected two intervals of semi-massive sulphides, mainly pyrite, in a chlorite/sericite altered volcanic breccia matrix – 'Zone A' from 145 to 156 metres and 'Zone B' from 321 to 334 metres (see Figure 3).

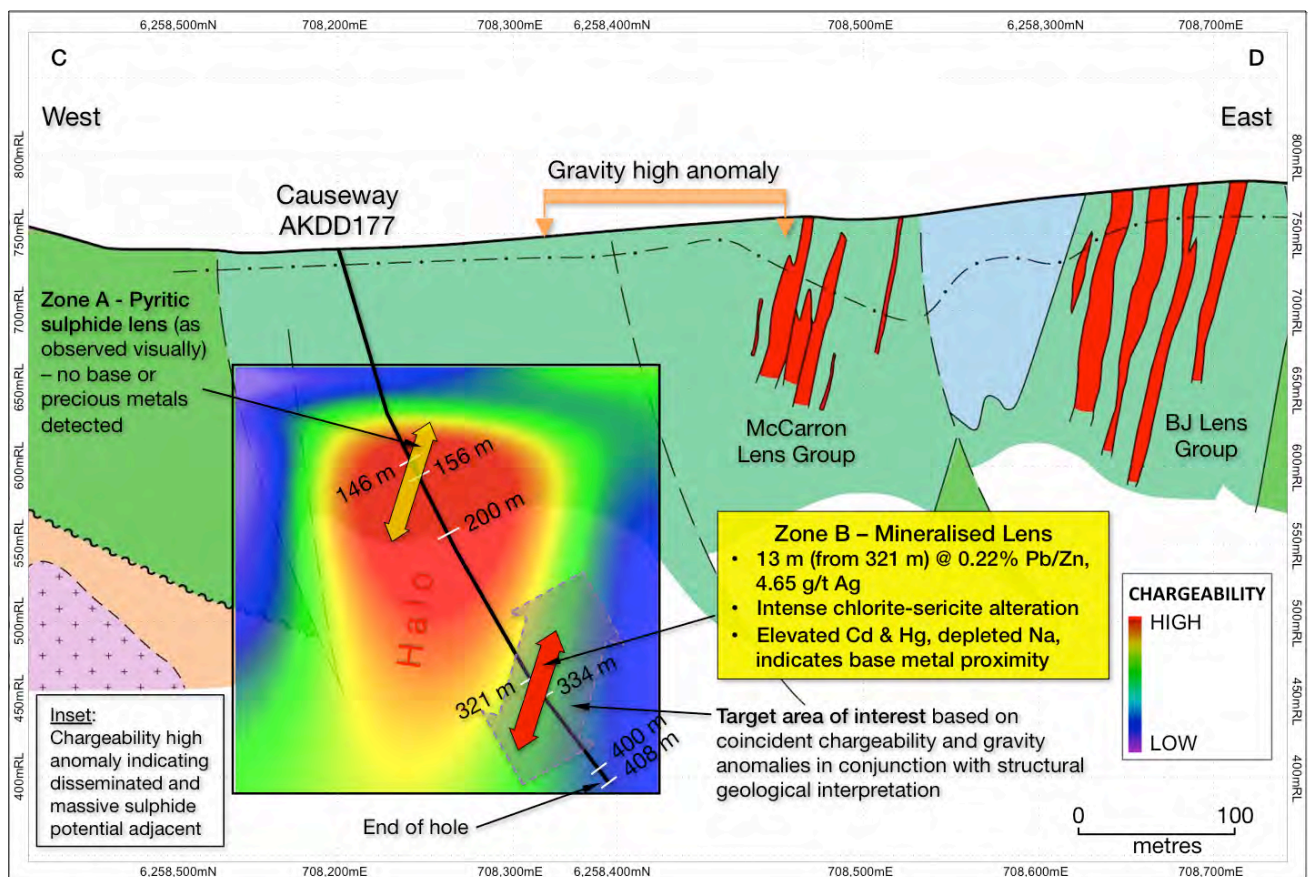


Figure 3 – Vertical section view of Causeway diamond hole AKDD177 design, progress and observation intervals

ZONE A

Pyritic sulphides were detected from 146 to 156 metres, located very close to that predicted by the IP chargeability model. No base metals were detected.

ZONE B

Base metal and silver sulphides were detected from 321 to 334 metres: 13 m @ 0.22% Pb/Zn & 4.65 g/t Ag (from 321 m).

Significantly:

- The Zone B mineralisation was detected within the 'Target area of interest' generated by the coincident IP chargeability and gravity high methodology;
- intense chlorite/sericite alteration was visually observed within Zone B, indicating the potential for high temperatures associated with a VMS feeder zone and rich grades; and
- elevated cadmium and mercury, and depleted sodium were observed in the intersection, together indicating potential proximity to base metals;

(The above are subsequently referred to in this announcement as the 'Exploration Vectors').

This mineralisation, together with the above Exploration Vectors, indicates potential proximity to base metals, with prospectivity for richer grades associated and more extensive mineralisation, including the possibility of massive sulphide base metals.

MAJOR ADVANCES IN KEMPFIELD EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey

Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys were conducted for the full length of both the West McCarron AKDD159 and Causeway AKDD159 holes, as a trial to assess their suitability as an exploration tool for Kempfield. The sensitivity of the DHEM surveys was estimated to be sufficient to detect conductivity anomalies within a 150 metre radius of each hole axis.

No conductivity anomaly was detected in Causeway hole AKDD177.

A weak conductivity anomaly was detected in the West McCarron AKDD159 hole in the vicinity of the 18 metres of mineralisation from 85 metres. However, given the known rich grades in AKDD159 (**18 m @ 9.8% Pb/Zn from 85 m, including 5 m @ 17.9% Pb/Zn from 88 metres**), DHEM is not considered to be a reliable exploration tool for Kempfield going forward.

This finding is consistent with the ground electromagnetic survey performed over the West McCarron area in 2013. It is also consistent with the known properties of the type of base metal mineralisation in this area, which features zinc, typically a poor conductor in this context.

This also means that areas which did not yield any conductivity anomalies in previous aerial or surface electromagnetic surveys may contain significant base metal mineralisation.

Coincident IP chargeability and gravity high methodology

The coincident IP chargeability and gravity high methodology is considered by the Company to have merit as an exploration tool for Kempfield. Pyrite sulphides were detected in Zone A, and base metal mineralisation was detected in Zone B located within the 'Target area of interest' - both locations having been predicted by this methodology.

The potential for massive sulphide base metals remains in the vicinity of Zone B and the 'Target area of interest'. The next step is to continue the drilling program.

PLANNING UNDER WAY FOR NEXT PHASE OF KEMPFIELD DRILLING PROGRAM

Planning is currently under way for the next phase of the Kempfield drilling program as a top priority for Argent Minerals, targeting April/May 2014.

Details will be released to the ASX as they become available.

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APPENDIX A – DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

Table 1 - Kempfield West McCarron diamond drillhole AKDD159 assay results*

	GDA Easting (m)	GDA Northing (m)	Zone	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	Intercept (m)	From (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Zn + Pb (%)
AKDD159	708138	6258075	55	763	290 ⁰	-70 ⁰	173.7	18	85	113	0.26	9.8
including								5	88	259	0.34	17.9
and including**								2.2	100.8	45	0.18	5.5
and**								4	124	25.8	0.09	2.6

* Only intercepts for grades above 2% combined base metals (Pb+Zn) are shown.

** Intersections obtained in the extended length of AKDD159 performed during January/February 2014.

Table 2 - Kempfield Causeway diamond drillhole AKDD177 assay results***

	GDA Easting (m)	GDA Northing (m)	Zone	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	Intercept (m)	From (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Zn + Pb (%)
AKDD177	708224	6258535	55	740	103 ⁰	-72 ⁰	408	13	321	4.6	0.09	0.22
including								1	333	15.1	0.21	1.1

*** Only intercepts for grades above 0.1% combined base metals (Pb+Zn) are shown.

APPENDIX B – HISTORICAL DRILL HOLE INFORMATION

The information in this Appendix is a compilation of previously announced exploration results for the historical drillholes represented in Figure 2 of this announcement.

Table 3 - Kempfield historical reverse circulation drillholes AKRC136 and GKF-119 assay results*

	GDA Easting (m)	GDA Northing (m)	Zone	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)	Intercept (m)	From (m)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Zn + Pb (%)
AKRC136	708071.3	6258170	55	752	110 ⁰	-60 ⁰	138.5	48	56	43	0.6	4.33
including								14	72	64.5	1.5	5.2
and								12	118	17.2	n/a	2.74
GKF119	708116.2	6258106.6	55	765	110 ⁰	-55 ⁰	108	16	22	18	0.18	1.77
and								18	54	20.4	0.19	3.34

* Only intercepts for grades above 1.5% combined base metals (Pb+Zn) are shown.

Table 4 - Kempfield collars of historical reverse circulation drillholes McCarron Zone.

Drillhole	GDA Easting (m)	GDA Northing (m)	Zone	RL (m)	Azimuth	Dip	EOH (m)
AKRC117	708195.72	6258043.13	55	770.2	110 ⁰	-60 ⁰	184
AKRC13	708173.77	6258059.67	55	767.5	110 ⁰	-55 ⁰	104
AKRC14	708137.39	6258093.10	55	760.6	110 ⁰	-60 ⁰	172
AKRC97	708200.58	6258040.78	55	770.4	110 ⁰	-55 ⁰	94
GKF-035	708263.81	6257999.84	55	772.7	111 ⁰	-60 ⁰	88
GKF-096	708236.11	6258037.72	55	768.4	111 ⁰	-55 ⁰	84
GKF-096A	708230.17	6258039.33	55	768.4	111 ⁰	-60 ⁰	36
GKF-104	708282.64	6257992.51	55	772.0	111 ⁰	-55 ⁰	50
GKF-105	708255.10	6258004.16	55	773.7	111 ⁰	-60 ⁰	88
GKF-118	708169.23	6258065.66	55	766.0	111 ⁰	-55 ⁰	120

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Dr. Vladimir David who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, an employee of Argent Minerals, 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). Dr. David consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

DISCLAIMER

Certain statements contained in this announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of Argent Minerals and its projects, are forward-looking statements that:

- may include, among other things, statements regarding targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of mineral reserves and mineral resources and anticipated grades and recovery rates, production and prices, recovery costs and results, capital expenditures, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions;
- are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Argent Minerals, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies; and,
- involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements.

Argent Minerals disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise. The words 'believe', 'expect', 'anticipate', 'indicate', 'contemplate', 'target', 'plan', 'intends', 'continue', 'budget', 'estimate', 'may', 'will', 'schedule' and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements.

All forward looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and accordingly investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements due to the inherent uncertainty therein.

The images in the header of this announcement are not Argent Minerals Limited assets.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 for Kempfield Causeway Hole AKDD177, and West McCarron (Mather) Holes AKDD159, AKRC136* and GKF-119*

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data for Causeway Hole AKDD177, and West McCarron (Mather) Holes AKDD159, AKRC136* and GKF-119* (* Historical holes)

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Causeway hole AKDD177 at Kempfield deposit was sampled with HQ size diamond drilling to 145 m, followed by NQ size to a final depth of 408 m. The West McCarron hole AKDD159 was sampled with NQ size diamond drilling from 100.8 m to 173.7 m. <p>Two historical holes AKRC136 and GKF-119 were sampled with reverse circulation (RC) drilling to a depth of 138.5 m and 108 m respectively.</p> <p>The drill core was orientated with an electronic Orishot tool by the drilling crew under Argent Minerals supervision. These orientations are extended onto the length of the related core together with hole length metre marks for logging. The visible structural features (veins, bedding, foliation, faults) were measured against the core orientation marks. The drill core was cut in half along the longitudinal axis and sampled at ALS Laboratories in Orange. Core was prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal axis and then samples are numbered as per the pre designed "cut-sheet".</p> <p>Diamond drill core provides high quality samples that were logged for lithological, structural geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling was carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry best practice.</p> <p>The RC drill chips samples were collected on one meter intervals in plastic bags, left to dry out if required, split 1:12 with riffle splitter and then composited on 2 m intervals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Certified silver, gold and base metal standards (supplied by Geostat) were added every 25th sample. Sampling RC chips included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<p>duplicates every 25th sample.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recoveries are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Down hole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot electronic camera every 30 m to detect deviation of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. For AKDD177 the drill collar location was recorded using a hand held GPS (accuracy of +/-5m) and for AKDD159 collar was surveyed by register surveyor using Topcon instrument (accuracy of +/-30mm). Diamond drill core was drilled with HQ and NQ size and sampled as half core to produce bulk samples for assaying. Intervals vary from 0.5 to 1.5 m maximum and were selected with the emphasis on geological control. RC drill chips samples were collected from a riffle splitter in calico bags up to 2.5 kg in weight composited on two metre intervals. <p>Assays were conducted at the ALS Laboratory in Orange. Samples were crushed to 6 mm and then pulverized to 75 microns. A 25 g split of the sample was fire assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold was 0.01 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including silver and base metals were analysed using an acid digest and an inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS) finish.</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole AKDD177 commenced as HQ size diamond core to a depth of 145 m, wedged and followed by NQ size to allow lift in the dip for testing the thicker stratigraphic package. The hole was completed to a depth of 408 m. <p>Hole AKDD159 was initially drilled as HQ size diamond core to 100.8 m as a geotechnical hole in 2011. This hole was extended in early 2014 with NQ size to a final depth of 173.3 m.</p> <p>The RC holes AKRC136 and GKF-119 were drilled -55° towards east across stratigraphy and mineralisation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The core was orientated and marked by the drilling contractor under Argent Minerals supervision. The core is orientated using an

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		electronic Orishot tool.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond core recoveries were recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. There was a consistent competency encountered in the rocks during drilling and no significant drill core loss occurred during drilling. RC drill chips were collected on a one metre intervals in plastic bags, weighted, split (riffle splitter 1:12) and then composited on two metre intervals in calico bags. Diamond core was measured at one (1) metre intervals and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks to calibrate depth. Rig procedures were adjusted as required including drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure in order to maintain sample integrity. To date, no detailed analysis to determine relationship between sample recovery and silver/base metals grade has been undertaken.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging recorded lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structures (faults and foliation). Logged as both qualitative (discretionary) and quantitative (volume percent). Diamond core was photographed wet. The holes are geologically and geotechnically logged 100%.
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The HQ and NQ diamond core was cut in half using a brick diamond saw. All samples were collected from the same side of the drill core. The half-core samples were submitted for analysis. The rotary collars (1 m) from diamond holes were restricted to the transported soil and a sample was not taken from this interval. Diamond core was drilled with HQ and NQ and sampled as half core to produce bulk sample for analysis. Diamond drill core was cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The retention of the remaining half-core is an important control allowing assay values to be determined against the actual geology; where required, quarter core samples may be submitted for assurance. No resampling of quarter core or duplicated has been done at this stage. RC drill chips samples were collected from riffle splitter in calico bag up to 2.5 kg in weight composted on two meters intervals. The sample sizes are appropriate to correctly represent the sulphide mineralisation at the Kempfield project based on the style of mineralisation and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are crushed to 6 mm and then pulverized to 75 microns. A 25 g split of the sample will be fired assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.01 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including silver and base metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP-MS finish. Historically, previous explorers and Argent Minerals conducted analytical test work using neutron activation technique and four acid leach technique vs ICP technique. Correlation of these assays results show that ICP-MS is reliable technique for silver and base metal assaying. No geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments were used. Laboratory QAQC involves use of internal Lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in-house procedures. Argent Minerals submitted an independent suite of standard reference materials (SRM) one in 25th and coarse blanks one in 25th. Field duplicates have been collected as every 25th samples during RC drill chip sampling, but not by core sampling. No material issues of assay bias or repeatability have occurred since

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Argent Minerals commenced drilling in 2007. Several QAQC reports have been produced.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial internal verification only, progressing to independent verification for resource statement purposes. <p>Calculations of significant intersections were carried out by Competent Person Dr Vladimir David RPG (Number 1061) and MAIG (Number 3229).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No twinned holes were drilled. Standard Industry Practice – samples logged on-site with resulting data digitally entered upon return to the site office, subsequently entered into the project database and verified at head office. Multiple data backups (both hard and soft copy) are employed both on and off site. No adjustment or calibration are made on any primary assay data collected at Kempfield for purposes of reporting assay grade and mineralised intervals. For the purposes of geological analysis, standards and recognized factors may be used to calculate the oxide form from assayed elements, or to calculate free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveys conducted by an independent registered surveyor. <p>Down hole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot electronic camera every 30 m to detect deviation of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill collar location of AKDD177 is recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/-5 m. The drill collar locations of AKDD159, AKRC136 and GKF-119 are recorded using registered surveyor – Topcon, with an accuracy of +/- 30 mm.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GDA 94 MGA Zone 55. For hole AKDD177, the best estimated RL was assigned from digital

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		terrain model (DTM) and are to be corrected at a later stage.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current phase of drilling program comprises two drill holes along a possible mineralised zone with length of more than 600 m. Exploration is in a reconnaissance stage – no Mineral Resource estimation will be conducted at this point. Samples were taken on one metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variation in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hole AKDD177 is drilled towards the east at a dip angle of 70° - 60° in order to intersect the modeled chargeability perpendicular to stratigraphy. Hole AKDD159 is drilled towards the west at a dip angle of 70° as an extension of the original geotechnical hole; it is drilled to test down-dip continuity of mineralisation intersected in the geotechnical hole (15.8m @10.4%Pb+Zn – see ASX announcement from 18th November 2013) and as a trial for down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) survey for Kempfield-style base metals mineralisation. The RC holes AKRC136 and GKF-119 were drilled -55° towards east across stratigraphy and mineralisation. No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
<i>Sample security</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard Industry Practice – each sample contained within a calico bag with every ten calicos enclosed within a polyweave sack and in turn locked up within a sturdy sealable waterproof container.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality assurance and quality control protocols have been adequately employed. Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data. Quality Assurance and Quality Control protocols have been adequately employed.

Table 1 - Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results for Causeway Hole AKDD177 and West McCarron (Mather) Holes AKDD159, AKRC136* and GKF-119* (* Historical holes)

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary																																														
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>• <i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The relevant Exploration Licence is, Kempfield / EL5748, Trunkey Creek, NSW. The Argent Minerals Limited is 100%. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals.• Argent Minerals has freehold title to the land which has historically been employed for pastoral usage. Heritage items have been identified on the property but not at the Causeway (AKDD177) or West McCarron/Mather (AKDD159) drill sites. A native title claim has been lodged over a large area which includes Kempfield. A single counterparty only, the Gundungurra tribe, has responded to Argent Minerals advertisements as part of the standard “right to negotiate” process, and is the sole registrant.• Av three (3) year Exploration Licence renewal application submitted for full licence area and approved to July 2015.																																														
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	<p>Argent Minerals Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd is the sole operator of the project.</p> <p>Kempfield has been explored for more than forty years by different companies. Summary of this exploration is shown in Table A.</p> <p>Table A.</p> <table><tr><th rowspan="2">Company</th><th rowspan="2">Period</th><th rowspan="2">Exploration activities</th><th colspan="2">Number of holes</th><th colspan="2">Total meters</th></tr><tr><th>DDH</th><th>RC</th><th>DDH</th><th>RC</th></tr><tr><td>Inco</td><td>1972-74</td><td>Drilling;</td><td>18</td><td></td><td>3,075.5</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Shell Minerals</td><td>1979-82</td><td>Drilling; gravity, ground EM; dipole-dipole IP survey; soil sampling</td><td>6</td><td>146</td><td>916.9</td><td>7,675</td></tr><tr><td>Jones Mining</td><td>1982-1985</td><td>Drilling;</td><td>14</td><td></td><td>770.9</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>GCO</td><td>1996-2007</td><td>Drilling; high resolution airborne magnetics;</td><td>5</td><td>97</td><td>124.1</td><td>8,076.8</td></tr><tr><td>Argent Minerals</td><td>2007-recent</td><td>Drilling; VTEM survey; Pole-dipole IP survey; gravity; ground EM; Down Hole EM survey</td><td>30</td><td>179</td><td>3,358.9</td><td>18,354.5</td></tr></table>	Company	Period	Exploration activities	Number of holes		Total meters		DDH	RC	DDH	RC	Inco	1972-74	Drilling;	18		3,075.5		Shell Minerals	1979-82	Drilling; gravity, ground EM; dipole-dipole IP survey; soil sampling	6	146	916.9	7,675	Jones Mining	1982-1985	Drilling;	14		770.9		GCO	1996-2007	Drilling; high resolution airborne magnetics;	5	97	124.1	8,076.8	Argent Minerals	2007-recent	Drilling; VTEM survey; Pole-dipole IP survey; gravity; ground EM; Down Hole EM survey	30	179	3,358.9	18,354.5
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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary			
		TOTAL	73	422	8,246.3 34,106.3
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VMS (Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide); Silurian felsic to intermediate volcanoclastics within the Hill End Trough; Lachlan Orogen, Eastern Australia; stratiform barite-rich horizons hosting Silver, Lead, Zinc , +/- Gold. 			
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drillhole collar AKDD177: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 708,224 mE; 6,258,535 mN; - Elevation 740 mRL; - Dip -72°; Azimuth 103°; - Final depth 408 m. Drillhole collar AKDD159 (extension of old geotechnical hole started at 100.8 m depth): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 708,137.7 mE; 6,258,074.76 mN; - Elevation 763.57 mRL; - Dip -70°; Azimuth 290°; - Final depth 173.7 m. Drillhole collar AKRC136: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 708,071 mE; 6,258,170 mN; - Elevation 752 mRL; - Dip -60°; Azimuth 110°; - Final depth 138.5 m. Drillhole collar GKF-119: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 708,116 mE; 6,258,106 mN; - Elevation 765 mRL; - Dip -55°; Azimuth 110°; - Final depth 108 m. <p>For more details see Appendix A and B.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information has been provided above. 			

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i> <i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intercepts are calculated using the length-weighted averages of individual samples. Minimum grade truncations are applied. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> hole ADD177 a minimum of 0.1% combined base metals (Pb+Zn) is used for lower cut-off; hole ADD159 a minimum of 2 % (Pb+Zn) is used for lower cut-off; Holes AKRC136 and GKF-119 a minimum of 2 % combined base metals (Pb+Zn) is used for lower cut-off. Cutting of high grades is not carried out. Results are aggregated on base metals and silver assay results including trace elements in conjunction with visual observation of alteration intensity and geology. No metal equivalent values employed in this report.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known mineralisation dips steeply westward at approximately 80° – 85°. Whilst drillhole AKDD177 is drilled towards the east, drillhole AKDD159, originally a geotechnical hole, is drilled down-dip to the west. The true width is approximately 40% to 30% for AKDD177 and approximately 15% for AKDD159 of down hole length. For RC holes (AKRC136 and GKF119) which are drilled on flat angle (60-55°) towards east across stratigraphy true intersection with in approximately 60-70% of its length. Down hole lengths are reported.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagrams of plan views and sectional views are included in this report.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All intersections above lower cut-off are included in this report.
<i>Other</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported</i> 	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>substantive exploration data</i>	<i>including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available exploration data relevant to this report has been provided.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this instance, the DHEM is conducted in both holes; results will be interpreted in conjunction with logged geology and obtained geochemistry.