ARGENT MINERALS ANNUAL REPORT 2014

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FRONT COVER

Diamond drilling rods used at the Kempfield Polymetallic Project, with sulphide core sample protruding.

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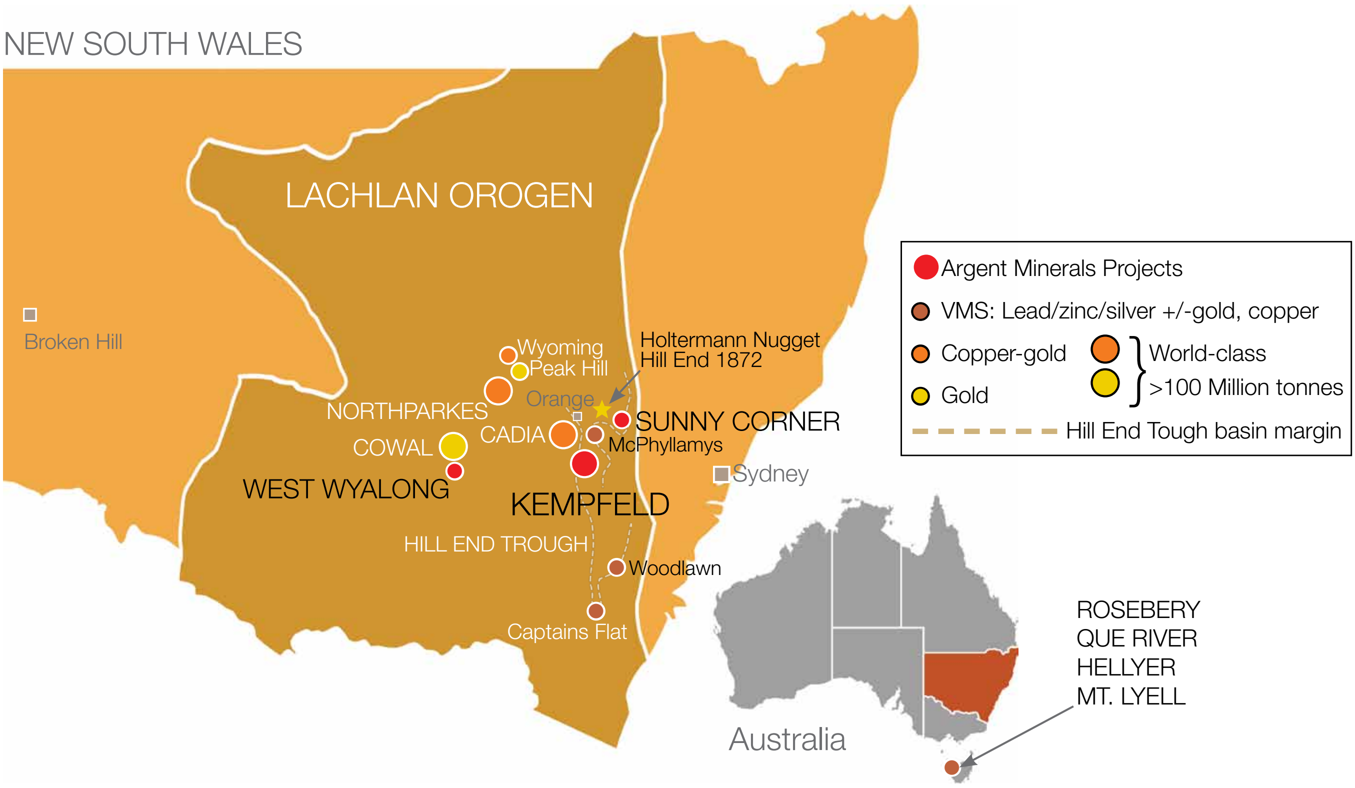
COMPANY PROFILE

Argent Minerals Limited (**Argent Minerals**, **Argent** or the **Company**) is an ASX-listed public company (ASX: **ARD**) focused on creating shareholder wealth through the discovery, extraction and marketing of precious and base metals. A key goal of the Company is to become a leading Australian polymetallic producer, producing 1.5 million tonnes per annum with a mine life of 20 years.

The Company's project assets are situated in the Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales, Australia, a richly mineralised geological terrane which extends from northern NSW and through Victoria into Tasmania. In 1851, the location of the first gold discovery in Australia was found within the Lachlan Orogen and led to the subsequent gold rushes, the discovery of the Holterman Nugget in 1872, and the formation of nearby townships of Bathurst and Orange.

Today the Lachlan Orogen hosts world class deposits including one of the largest underground copper-gold mines in the southern hemisphere, Newcrest's Cadia Valley Operations.



Strategically positioned within this world class neighbourhood are Argent Minerals' three projects, in each of which the Company owns a controlling interest:

KEMPFIELD POLYMETALLIC PROJECT (100% ARGENT)

Located just 41 kilometres from Cadia is Kempfield, the Company's flagship project, a registered New South Wales State Significant Development that belongs to a compelling peer group of Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (**VMS**) deposits located at the margins of geological basins such as the Hill End Trough. This peer group is known as the Eastern Australian Palaeozoic VMS Deposits, and includes well-known rich deposits such as Rosebery, Que River, Hellyer, Mt. Lyell, Sunny Corner, McPhyllamys, Woodlawn and Captains Flat.

The Kempfield Polymetallic Project is 100% owned by Argent Minerals and has a substantial Mineral Resource of 21.8 million tonnes and 52 million ounces of silver equivalent contained metal that was upgraded to JORC 2012 standard in May 2014. This upgrade reflects both the quality of the Mineral Resource itself, and the high standard of the Argent Minerals work to date on the project, and provides Argent Minerals with a strong foundation to aggressively pursue the significant upside potential that the Company has identified at Kempfield. The Company's strategy for Kempfield is to focus on exploration for rich base metals grades together with silver and gold. Argent Minerals has identified rich combined lead/zinc grades of up to 17.9% immediately to the west of the existing Mineral Resource, as well as the potential for multiple additional VMS lenses and a feeder zone.

Whilst Argent Minerals has established an initial goal of discovering an additional 5 million tonnes at Kempfield with higher grade lead/zinc, silver, gold and potentially, copper, the potential for a much larger system and associated world-class discovery has been identified. Successful exploration of this opportunity will be a game-changer with 'company maker' potential for Argent Minerals.

Meanwhile, the low-cost silver-gold heap leach operation for which an Environmental Impact Statement (**EIS**) was submitted to the NSW government in April 2013 remains in place as a fast-response, market-ready option, to take advantage of any pricing recovery that may occur in the precious metal space. In the event that precious metals pricing recovers to the levels prevailing at the time of the EIS submission, Argent is well-positioned to progress Stage 1 of the Kempfield project through a rapid approval process and toward the commencement of production revenue, as an optional milestone along the growth path to leading polymetallic producer.

WEST WYALONG (51% ARGENT)

The West Wyalong Project is a farm-in joint venture between Argent Minerals (Operator) and Golden Cross Resources Limited, in which Argent Minerals has earned a 51% interest. The West Wyalong Project is situated in the Macquarie Arc of the Lachlan Orogen, in a geological setting of Ordovician volcanics which hosts world class porphyry copper-gold mines such as Newcrest's Cadia, China Molybdenum's Northparkes, and 37 kilometres to the north of West Wyalong - Barrick Gold's Lake Cowal mine.

Argent Minerals has identified a large anomaly by means of a high resolution airborne magnetic survey. The co-location of the magnetic anomaly with an induced polarisation (**IP**) chargeability high anomaly, and strong copper-gold geochemistry intercepted above it by shallow air core drilling, together confirm a sizeable potential porphyry copper-gold target. The potential dimensions are significant, spanning 1.2 kilometres along strike to the north, by 800 metres from west to east.

This is a very exciting development for the West Wyalong Project, placing it on the map as a sizeable Australian porphyry copper-gold target, and the potential for a major discovery in this rich, fertile area which has produced some of Australia's best copper-gold deposits.

The right for Argent to earn 70% is now active, which will be achieved by Argent investing a further $482,288 in exploration by 16 January 2016.

SUNNY CORNER (70% ARGENT)

The Sunny Corner Project is a farm-in joint venture between Argent Minerals (Operator) and Golden Cross Resources Limited in which Argent Minerals has earned a 70% interest. Located approximately 175 kilometres from Sydney, the Sunny Corner project covers an area of approximately 104 square kilometres. This area is characterised by three different mineralisation styles: VMS systems such as the historic Sunny Corner mine with rich silver, lead, zinc and copper; remobilised structurally-controlled shear-hosted base metals such as the Nevada Mine – copper; and quartz vein-hosted gold with a genetic link to quartz-feldspar porphyry intrusions.

The historic Sunny Corner mine was at one time the largest silver producer in NSW. After beginning as a gold mine in 1865, silver was discovered in 1877 with grades high enough for direct shipping to London. The Sunny Corner Silver Mining Co was formed in 1884 and became the first successful silver mining and smelting operation in Australia, producing more than 90 tonnes of silver.

Argent announced an Inferred Mineral Resource for the Sunny Corner project on 12 August 2008, and subsequently restated this in the Argent Minerals 2013 Annual Report under the JORC Code 2004. The Mineral Resource comprises 1.5 Mt @ 3.7% Zn, 2.1% Pb, 0.39% Cu, 24 g/t Ag and 0.17 g/t Au at a 2.5% combined base metals cutoff grade.

The exploration strategy for the project primarily focuses on the targeting of VMS silver, lead, zinc, copper and gold mineralisation, similar to what has been previously discovered within the historic mine area of Sunny Corner.

Argent Minerals is an ASX-listed public company focused on creating shareholder wealth through the discovery, extraction and marketing of precious and base metals. A key goal of the Company is to become a leading Australian polymetallic producer, producing 1.5 million tonnes per annum with a mine life of 20 years.

2014 HIGHLIGHTS A STRONG YEAR FOR ARGENT MINERALS

Argent Minerals Limited has concluded the financial year ending 30 June 2014 with significant achievements and a new phase of vigour and momentum. Highlights of the year and key post-balance date events are:

CORPORATE STRATEGY

- Corporate strategy established for growth path to the goal: Leading Polymetallic Producer
- Three key elements, featuring exploration as the key immediate driver of growth

EXPLORATION

KEMPFIELD

- Kempfield exploration advances to new exciting phase
  - Diamond drilling program commenced at West McCarron and Causeway targets
  - New third mineralisation lens confirmed within project area, with rich sulphide grades intersected
  - Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide feeder zone potential confirmed
- Major advances in Kempfield exploration methodology
  - Successful trial of MagnetoMetric Resistivity (MMR) geophysics for lead/zinc detection
  - Strong correlation with known lead/zinc provides highly specific exploration tool for Kempfield
- Significant upside identified at Kempfield
  - Potential for higher base and precious metal grades
  - Increasing evidence for base and precious metal mineralisation potential to a much greater scale
  - Potential for multiple additional Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide lenses identified
- Kempfield Mineral Resource upgraded to JORC 2012 standard in preparation for drill program
  - Excellent result: no change in Resource categories - 'High Distinction' score: 86% Measured/Indicated
  - Solid foundation for growth

WEST WYALONG

- Large porphyry copper-gold target identified - approximately 1.4 km X 800 metres
- 51% interest earned, right to earn 70% now active

CORPORATE FUNDING

- Argent completes the year as a star performer in capital efficiency
  - Approximately $2.2 million raised in total, including approximately $1.8 million in funds received from Research and Development claims
  - Only 10% dilution of ordinary shares since August 2011
  - NSW Government funding awarded to drill-test the significant exploration upside identified at Kempfield

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

Dear Fellow Shareholder,

Argent has forged forward in the last year with a revised corporate strategy in response to changed economic conditions. With the price of silver significantly lower in 2013/14 than during the progression of the Kempfield feasibility study, the Company reassessed its conceptual approach to this project in order to derive maximum value for shareholders.

This has resulted in a focus on increasing the Kempfield resource base. As Argent pursues a number of base and precious metal VMS (volcanogenic massive sulphide) targets that it has identified near the known mineral resources, recent application of a novel but tested geophysical method shows promise as an additional base metal exploration tool for Kempfield.

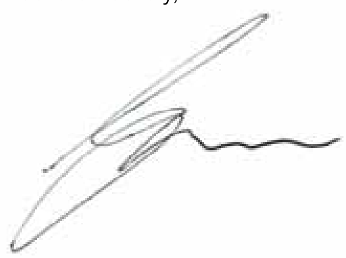
Our immediate objective is to drill-test the targets with the ultimate aim of adding sufficient sulphide tonnages and grade to achieve the critical mass that would warrant the development of a zinc, lead and silver scenario at today's metal prices.

The Company's copper-gold prospect at West Wyalong has also revealed interesting geophysical anomalies that indicate compelling mineralisation targets. Intensive but localised geophysical investigation is the next step in the process for a drill program to be designed and implemented.

Your Company's management has been highly successful in not only stewarding fiscal resources in an adverse economic environment, but in attracting funding from both commercial and government sources. Recently, the New South Wales Government has awarded Argent a substantial assistance grant to drill-test the VMS targets identified at Kempfield, based upon technical and commercial merit displayed in a competitive bid. We look forward to justifying their recognition of the value of our program.

We also look forward to being able to advise shareholders of substantial progress during the current year.

Yours sincerely,

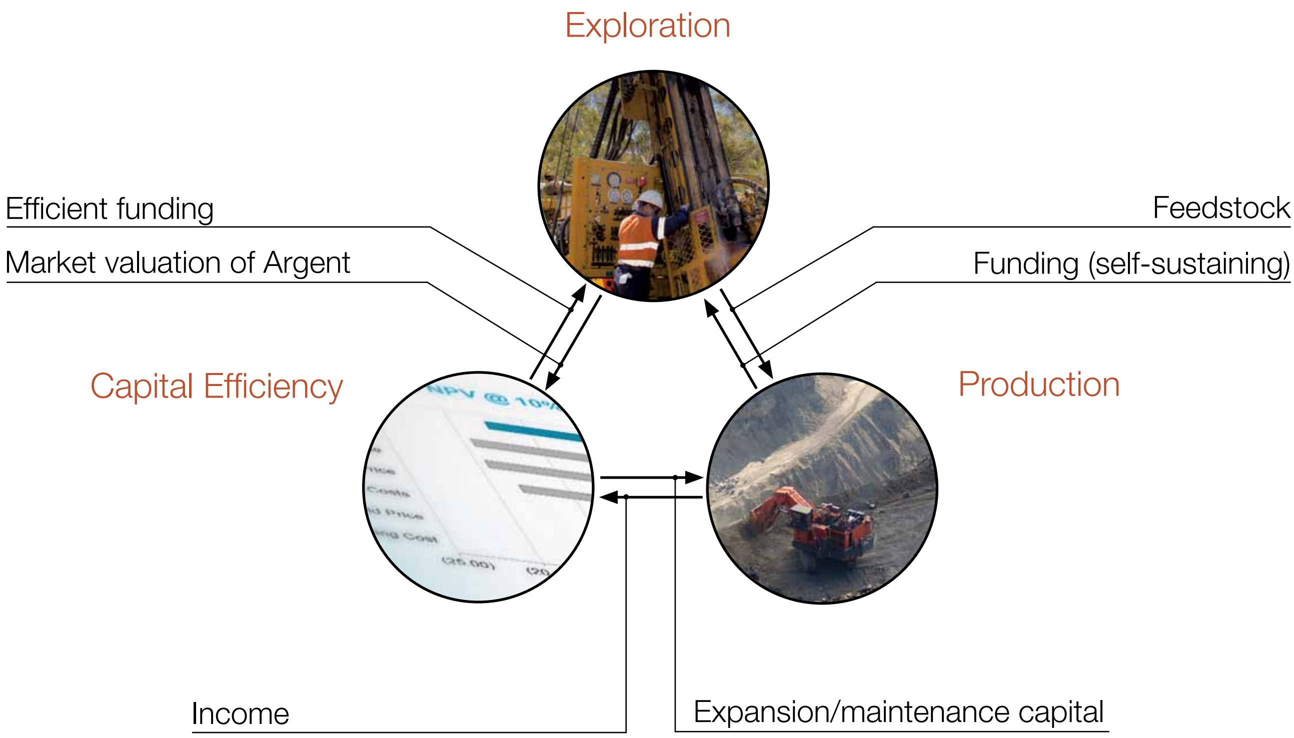


Steve Gemell
Chairman

OPERATIONS REVIEW

CORPORATE STRATEGY

During the year Argent announced its goal/aspiration to become a leading polymetallic producer, mining 1.5 million tonnes per year with a mine life of the order of 20 years, with self-sustaining cash flow facilitating long term growth. The Company's strategy to achieve this goal was enunciated, comprising three key elements, with exploration featuring as the key immediate driver of growth.



- **Exploration.** Argent Minerals is aggressively pursuing the significant exploration upside potential that it has identified within the Kempfield project area. Tonnes and grade are key factors in any project economics, and Argent's focus is to add both where opportunities exist to do so, particularly where this might add to the Company's base and precious metal resources. Grades of up to 17.9% combined lead/zinc have been identified immediately to the west of the existing Mineral Resource, where exploration vectors point to potential for multiple additional Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (**VMS**) lenses and a feeder zone. The timing of this development coincides strategically with market forecasts of a world wide shortage of zinc and significant zinc price increases on the London Metals Exchange. Argent has also identified a substantial porphyry copper-gold target at its West Wyalong project, measuring approximately 1.4 kilometres by 800 metres, which the Company plans to aggressively pursue;

- **Income generation from mining production**. As Argent pursues the exploration for base and precious metals to realise this goal, the low-cost silver-gold heap leach operation for which an Environmental Impact Statement (**EIS**) was submitted to the NSW government in April 2013 remains in place as a fast-response, market-ready option, to take advantage of any precious metal pricing recovery that may occur. In the event that precious metals pricing recovers to the levels prevailing prior to the EIS submission, Argent is well-positioned to progress this plan through a rapid approval process and toward the commencement of production revenue, as an optional first stage along the growth path to leading polymetallic producer; and

- **Capital Efficiency**. In addition to having relatively low costs, Argent has developed a track record in capital-efficient funding. Approximately $1.8 million in funding was raised during the year through the Company's R&D claims, with a considerable portion of these funds being reinvested directly into project value. The net result is that Argent Minerals has only diluted its ordinary share capital by 10% since August 2011.

  On 18 September 2014 Argent announced that it been awarded $158,400 in heavily contested NSW Government funding to drill-test the significant exploration upside identified at the Kempfield Polymetallic Project. The Company intends to continue to pursue capital-efficient funding methods.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

EXPLORATION - KEMPFIELD

KEMPFIELD EXPLORATION ADVANCES TO NEW EXCITING PHASE
RICH BASE AND PRECIOUS METAL GRADES INTERCEPTED AT WEST McCARRON

During the year the Company entered a new exciting phase of exploration at Kempfield. This new phase of exploration was marked by the key discovery of rich base metal and silver intercepts in the original West McCarron diamond hole AKDD159, a geotechnical hole designed to test rock characteristics in preparation for pit wall design. Following subsequent assays and analysis in the geological context of a potential third VMS lens, on 18 November 2013 Argent Minerals announced the discovery of significant mineralisation intercepted by hole AKDD159 and confirmed by historic drill holes AKRC136 and GKF119.

A new diamond drilling program commenced on 27 December 2013, designed to test potential end points of the interpreted third VMS lens - Causeway and West McCarron. The West McCarron hole was extended from its original length of 100.8 to 173.7 metres, resulting in a total intersection of 18 m @ 9.8% Pb/Zn, 113.4 g/t Ag & 0.26 g/t Au from 85 m, including **5 m @ 17.9% Pb/Zn, 259 g/t Ag & 0.34 g/t Au from 88 m.**

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

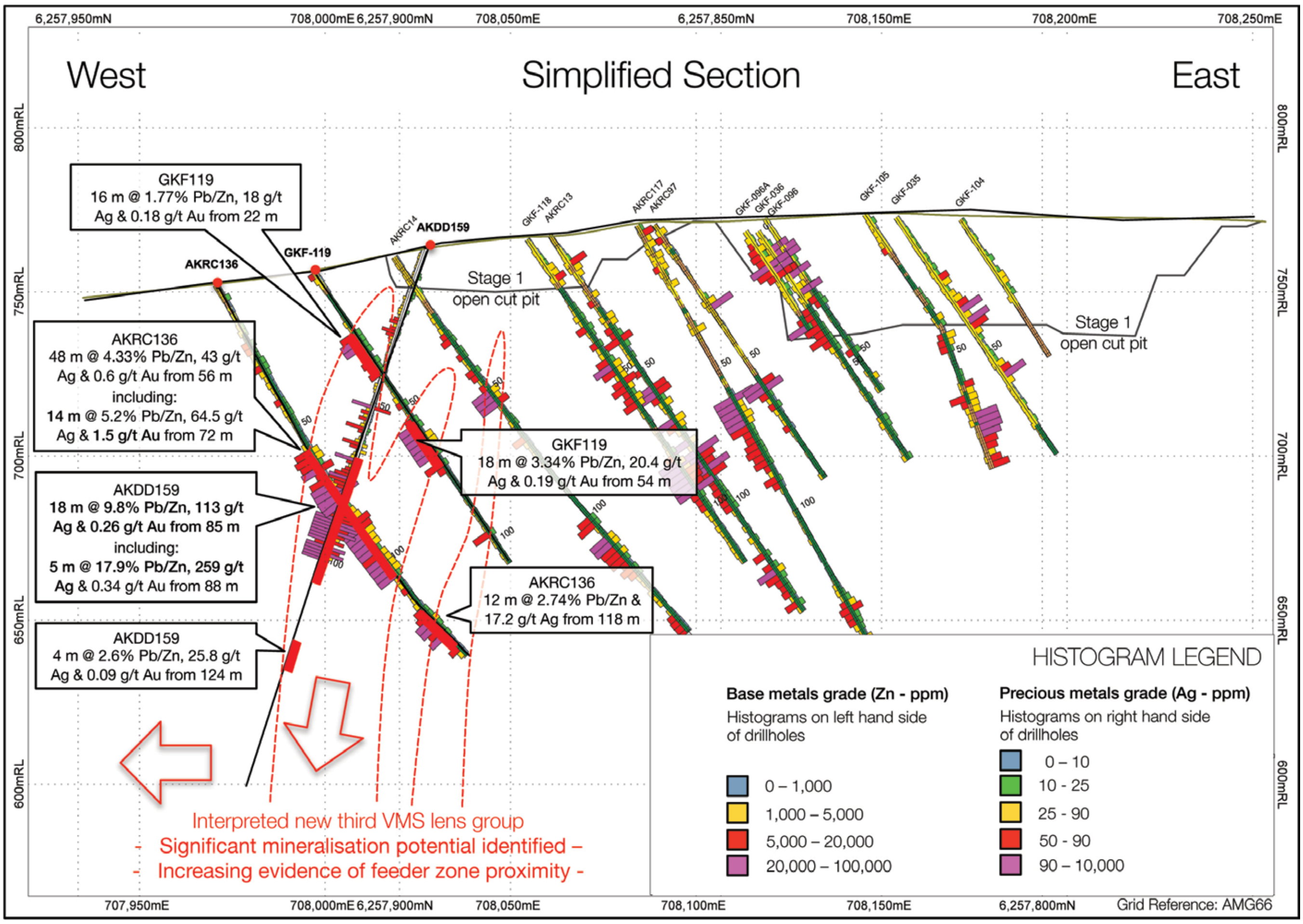


Figure 1 - Section featuring West McCarron diamond hole AKDD159 in the context of adjacent historical holes

OPERATIONS REVIEW

POTENTIAL FOR 3RD VMS LENS AND HIGH TEMPERATURE FEEDER ZONE CONFIRMED

Significantly, the Simplified Section 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 provide strong support for 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 east to west, and increasing down dip
  – 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)
- Subsequent lead isotope analysis (preliminary results announced 24 June 2014)
  – Tight cluster of Silurian-Devonian VMS, with Lens 3 slightly younger than remainder of deposit, and therefore potentially closer to a VMS feeder zone

Based on these exploration results, the range of dimensions of the interpreted third VMS lens group envelope at the Simplified Section 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.

CAUSEWAY HOLE AKDD177

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 2). 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 volcaniclastics 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 2).

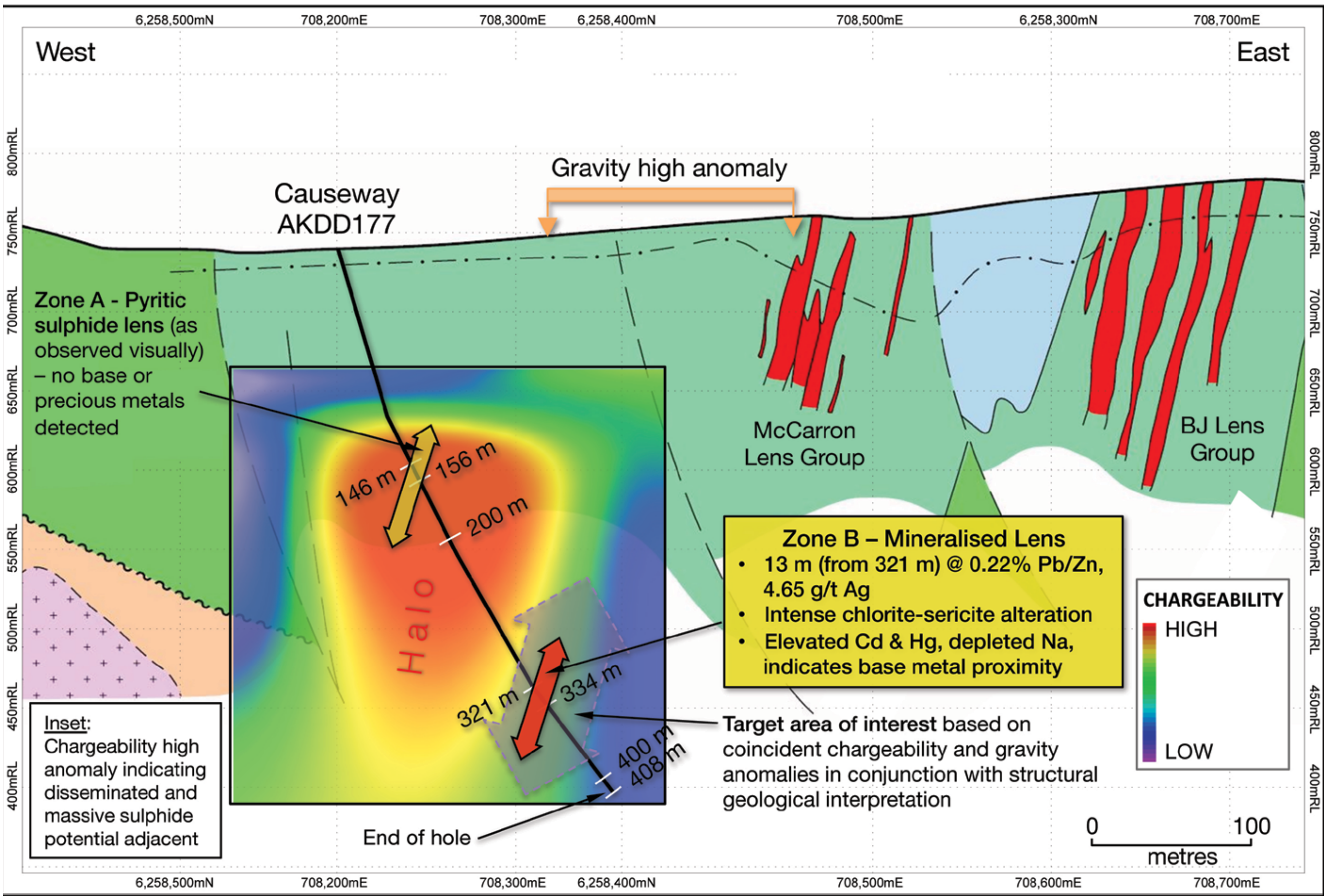


Figure 2 - Vertical section view of Causeway diamond hole AKDD177 design, progress and observation intervals

OPERATIONS REVIEW

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 mineralisation 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 intersected mineralisation, together with the above exploration vectors, indicates potential proximity to base metals, with prospectivity for richer grades associated with a VMS feeder zone and more extensive mineralisation, including the possibility of massive sulphide base metals.

MAJOR ADVANCES IN KEMPFIELD EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

GEOPHYSICS BREAKTHROUGHS IN KEMPFIELD LEAD/ZINC DETECTION

Downhole MagnetoMetric Resistivity (MMR) Survey

On 31 July 2014 Argent announced a breakthrough in the trialling of downhole MagnetoMetric Resistivity (MMR) as a potential geophysical survey tool at Kempfield. Downhole MMR is a geophysics technique which has been used successfully to delineate rich lead/zinc targets that have not responded to conventional electromagnetic (EM) survey techniques. Examples include Perilya's North Mine lead/zinc deposit at Broken Hill, where downhole MMR was employed successfully to delineate the Zinc Lodes - rich mineralisation that had not been detected by previous downhole EM surveys. Downhole MMR is also considered to have made a significant contribution to the delineation of Perilya's Potosi deposit at Broken Hill.

Downhole MMR surveys were conducted for the full length of West McCarron diamond hole AKDD159 and for the first 145 metres of Causeway hole AKDD177.

A clear, strong response was detected on the known lead/zinc mineralisation in West McCarron hole AKDD159 which had only exhibited a weak response to a downhole EM survey also conducted during the year for both holes.

This is a significant breakthrough for exploration at Kempfield. Argent now has a geophysical tool that responds very specifically to the target lead/zinc mineralisation - predominantly sphalerite-rich mineralisation with galena.

Being a relatively poor conductor renders this material a challenge to detect with traditional geophysics techniques. Downhole MMR, which detects current channelling caused by differences in conductivity, has responded very clearly and convincingly to the target lead/zinc mineralisation 18 m @ 9.8% Pb/Zn, 113 g/t Ag & 0.26 g/t from 85 m (including 5 m @ 17.9% Pb/Zn, 259 g/t Ag & 0.34 g/t Au from 88 m).

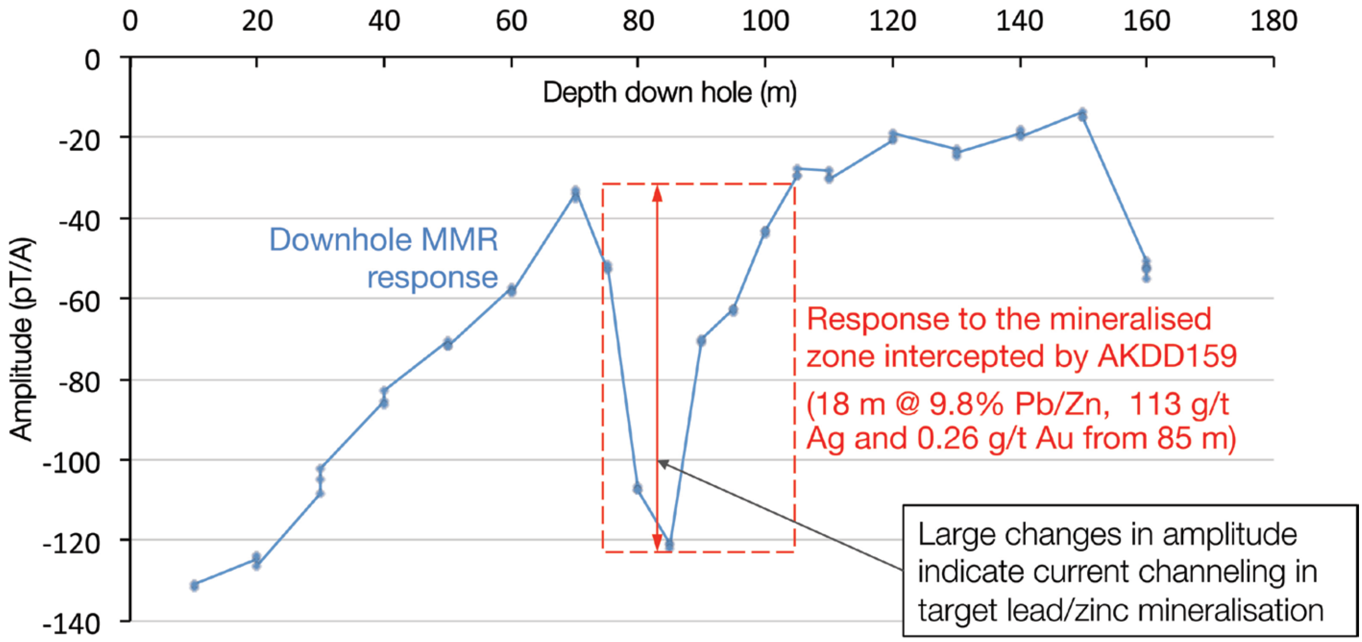


Figure 3 - West McCarron hole downhole MMR response indicating target lead/zinc mineralisation

Surface MMR

Following the clear success of the downhole MMR survey, a key outcome was that Argent elected to proceed with surveying the area of interest with a variant of this technique - Surface MMR, also referred to as Sub-Audio Magnetics (SAM).

On 15 August 2014 Argent announced a further significant breakthrough - the successful trial of surface MMR over the existing deposit revealed strong current channelling that appeared to correlate with known lead/zinc mineralisation. Additionally, new responses were observed immediately to the west of the deposit, which support the existence of Lens 3 and Lens 4.

Argent then proceeded to conduct two additional overlapping surface MMR surveys over the prospective new VMS lens feeder zone area, and the Colossal Reef copper mine.

On 8 September 2014, Argent reported the that the surveys were completed with further success, the initial analysis supporting the interpreted positions and approximate shapes of the potential new VMS lead/zinc lenses 4, 5 and 6 at Kempfield.

The initial analysis indicates strong current channelling that is consistent with the predicted location of Lens 4 from Argent's modelling. Additionally, only a short distance further to the West, new conductive trends were detected that overlap with the interpreted positions of a Lens 5 and Lens 6, which have had also been predicted by Argent's modelling of all available geological and drill sample data. The analysis is continuing, the results of which will be announced on completion.

Figure 4 sets out the interpreted VMS lenses and feeder zone structures situated immediately to the west of the existing deposit.

SIGNIFICANT UPSIDE POTENTIAL IDENTIFIED AT KEMPFIELD

POTENTIAL FOR MULTIPLE ADDITIONAL VMS LENSES AND FEEDER ZONE

On 4 August 2014 the Company released an investor update presentation containing details of the results of its geological analysis of the project area. In order to gain a better understanding of a potentially much larger system, two potential models were developed for the original formation of the deposit as an Eastern Australian Palaeozoic VMS deposit on the western margin of the geological basin known as the Hill End Trough.

Figure 4 is a plan view of the interpreted VMS lenses 4, 5 and 6 and feeder zone area immediately to the west of the existing deposit, on which have been overlaid the approximate MMR responses revealed by the initial analysis.

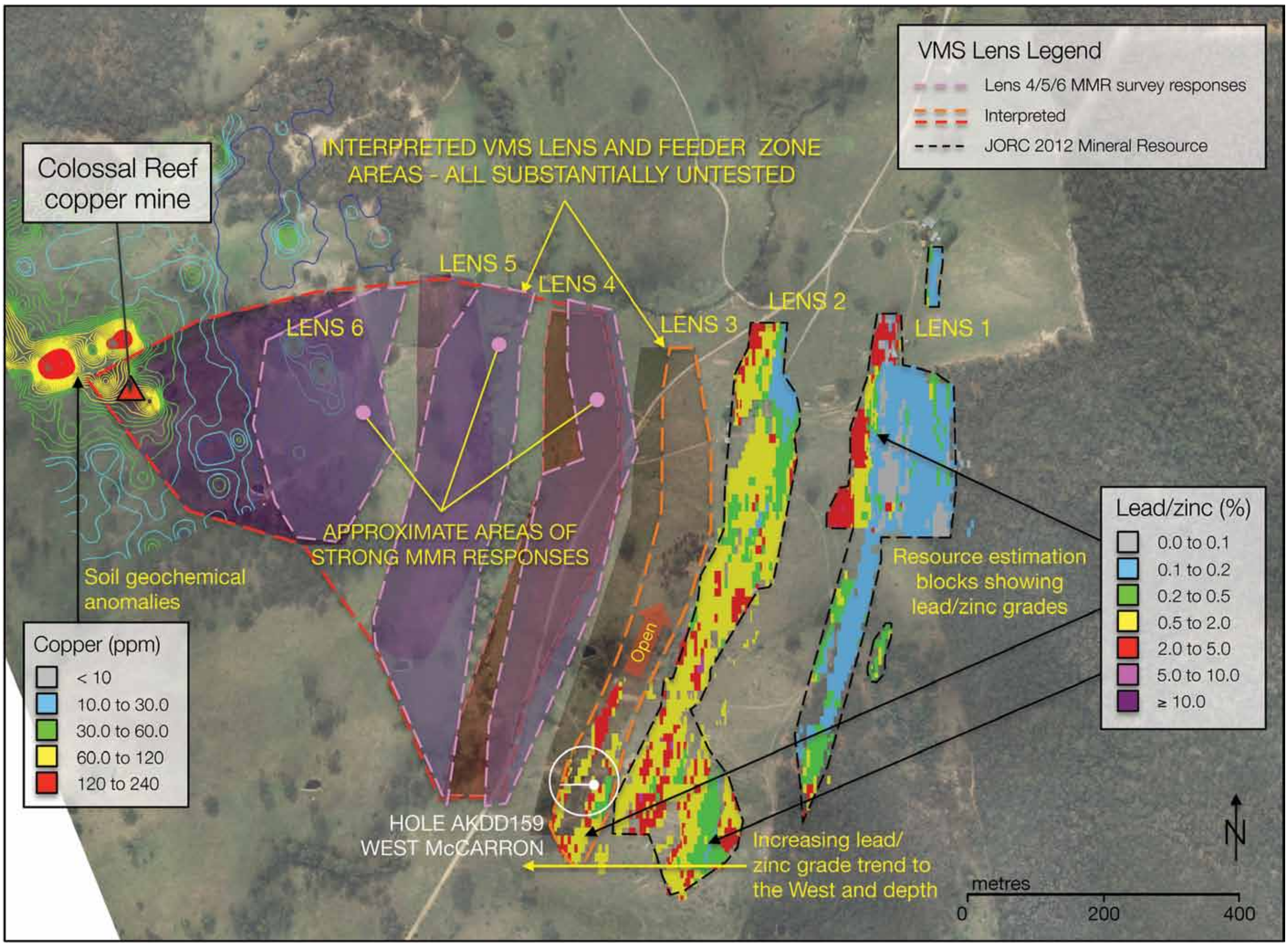


Figure 4 - Kempfield plan view showing approximate areas of Lens 4, 5 & 6 Surface MMR response in relation to the known and interpreted VMS lenses

These are exciting developments for the Kempfield Polymetallic Project as Argent prepares for diamond drill testing of the significant upside potential that it has identified within the project area.

Confirmation of the predicted lenses by drilling, containing base and precious metals at increased grades as the West-trending evidence clearly indicates, could have significant implications for the Kempfield Polymetallic Project economics.

Argent is focussed on developing Kempfield as a polymetallic project with a strong base metal component together with gold and rich silver, toward the Company's stated goal/aspiration of a financially robust mine producing 1.5 million tonnes per annum.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

A key advantage of VMS deposits is their potential to deliver additional mineralised lenses through continued exploration. Based on extensive geological modelling, input from industry experts including Professor Ross Large and Argent's Dr. Vladimir David, and these recent MMR surveys, the Company believes that Kempfield has the potential to provide the basis for a new polymetallic mine in this largely untested area.

Drill testing

Argent has scheduled drill-testing of the finalised VMS targets for commencement in October 2014.

KEMPFIELD MINERALISATION - POTENTIALLY TO A MUCH GREATER SCALE

On 18 November 2013 Argent Minerals announced that the combined effect of new information summarised in that report, the known mineralisation in the area, and the increasing knowledge of the geology, is that a potential bigger picture is emerging for the Kempfield Project area. The increasing evidence indicates VMS mineralisation potential of a much greater scale than may have been previously apparent.

The potential scope of the mineralisation of the Kempfield Polymetallic Project is for a strike potential of 4 kilometres from the Copperhannia Thrust, with prospective potential including:

- A conductor identified by ground EM survey at the new Quarries East target;
- Potential extension of BJ mineralisation along strike to the northeast;
- Helicopter-borne virtual time domain electromagnetic (VTEM) anomaly areas 5 and 6 in the area of the Gully Swamp copper mine and Sugarloaf; and
- Copperhannia South – a prominent VTEM anomaly.

The VTEM anomalies and conductors were identified as a result of a geophysics program performed by the Company during the year. This part of the program involved the reprocessing of a historical VTEM survey, and was followed by a fixed loop ground electromagnetic survey. The purpose of the ground EM survey was to validate the VTEM anomalies and identify any electrical conductors that may be present in the Company's Kempfield project area.

Additionally, the Trunkey Creek area of the main tenement EL5748 area (to the east of the project area) is prospective for shallow orogenic gold deposits, offering the potential for additional feedstock for processing by future Kempfield processing plant.

NEW TENEMENT EL8213 GRANTED FOR KEMPFIELD

A new exploration licence application ELA4625 was granted on 12 December 2013 by NSW Government Trade & Investment Resources & Energy, and identified from that point as 'EL8213 (1992)'.

The new licence area EL8213 is located approximately 10 km to the south of Kempfield, and on the western margin of the Hill End Trough in the zone of growth faults and intense facies differentiation. EL8213 contains a rock sequence similar to that which hosts mineralisation at Kempfield. This sequence comprises Siluro- Devonian Kangaloolah Volcanics (felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics) and the Cambells Formation (volcaniclastics and sediments).

Mineral prospectivity is polymetallic (silver, lead, zinc, copper and gold) VMS, and the licence area of approximately 51.3 square kilometres (18 units) contains several mineral occurrences and deposits, the most significant of which is the historic Pine Ridge gold mine.

Argent Minerals will review the historic Pine Ridge gold mine exploration data, including some historical numerical information reported by NSW Government Geological Survey in its minerals database. Argent Minerals will report its findings to the ASX in accordance with the 2012 JORC Code.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

KEMPFIELD MINERAL RESOURCE UPGRADED TO JORC 2012 STANDARD

On 6 May 2014 Argent Minerals announced an upgrade of the Kempfield Mineral Resource statement to the higher standard of the 2012 edition of the JORC code. The Mineral Resource previously reported under the 2004 JORC code had undergone a comprehensive review by resource specialists H&S Consultants Pty Ltd for reporting under the JORC 2012 requirements. Argent had elected to upgrade its reporting to the new standard in preparation for the next phase of the continuing exploration at Kempfield, and ultimately, production.

A key result of the review is that there has been no material change to the Mineral Resource Estimate reported on 26 April 2012.

Argent Minerals is in an excellent position, with 82% of the Mineral Resource tonnes in either Measured or Indicated category including 90% in the oxide/transitional material - now reported in accordance with the JORC 2012 standard. This places Argent Minerals on a strong, quality foundation for the growth path ahead.

EXPLORATION - WEST WYALONG

LARGE PORPHYRY COPPER-GOLD TARGET IDENTIFIED

On 17 July 2014 Argent Minerals announced that it had identified a large porphyry copper-gold target at West Wyalong through a high resolution magnetic survey.

The West Wyalong Project in NSW, Australia, is a farmin joint venture between Argent Minerals and Golden Cross Resources in which Argent Minerals has the right to earn a 51% interest, then 70%, through exploration expenditure.

The West Wyalong Project is situated in the Macquarie Arc of the Lachlan Orogen, in a geological setting of Ordovician volcanics which hosts world-class porphyry copper-gold mines such as Newcrest's Cadia, China Molybdenum's Northparkes, and 37 kilometres to the north of West Wyalong - Barrick Gold's Lake Cowal mine.

The purpose of the West Wyalong survey was to obtain enhanced magnetic geophysics data over an area of interest which Argent had recently identified as being potentially prospective for a porphyry copper-gold deposit.

In 2013 the Company had identified the potential deposit by reprocessing historical geophysics data that had been obtained from low resolution government magnetic and radiometric surveys.

The high resolution magnetic data from this recent survey has enabled Argent to significantly advance interpretation of the subsurface geology and the definition of areas where the magnetic minerals in the host rock may have been altered by mineralisation processes. The survey has successfully identified an area of low magnetic rocks within a belt of predominantly magnetic high response, indicating thermal destruction of magnetism typically associated with volcanic intrusion processes. The much higher resolution of the new data at 50 metre line spacing has enabled 3D modeling of the anomaly, and correlation with induced polarisation (IP) data reprocessed from a historical Mount Isa Mines Distributed Acquisition System (MIMDAS) survey.

The co-location of the magnetic anomaly with an IP chargeability high anomaly, and the strong copper-gold geochemistry intercepted above it by shallow air core drilling, together confirm a sizeable potential porphyry copper-gold target. The interpreted dimensions of the magnetic anomaly are significant, being approximately 1.4 kilometres in the north-south direction, 800 metres from east to west, and extending to depth from 200 metres.

This is a very exciting development for the West Wyalong Project, placing it on the map as a sizeable Australian porphyry copper-gold target, in which Argent has now earned a 51% interest. If it is connected to the same structure as the Narragudgil Prospect 2 kilometres to the south east as the Company believes it to be, then Argent may have identified the potential for a major discovery in this rich, fertile area which has produced some of Australia's best copper-gold deposits.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

About the magnetic anomaly

Figures 6(a) and 6(b) show a side by side comparison plan view of the magnetic low and the chargeability high identified over the area of interest. Figures 6(a) and 6(b) are to the same scale as Figures 5(a) and 5(b), and show the related cross sections of the interpreted models of the anomalies to a depth of approximately 625 metres from surface.

Figure 5(a) – Magnetic low anomaly (plan view)

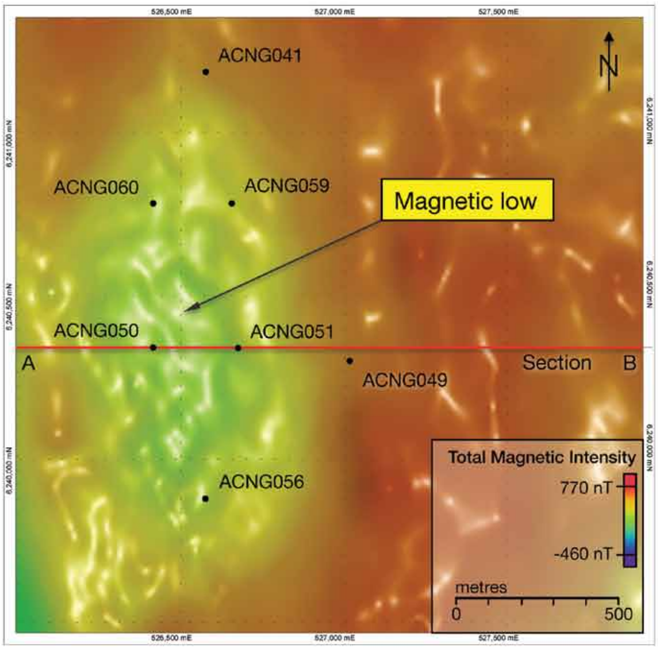
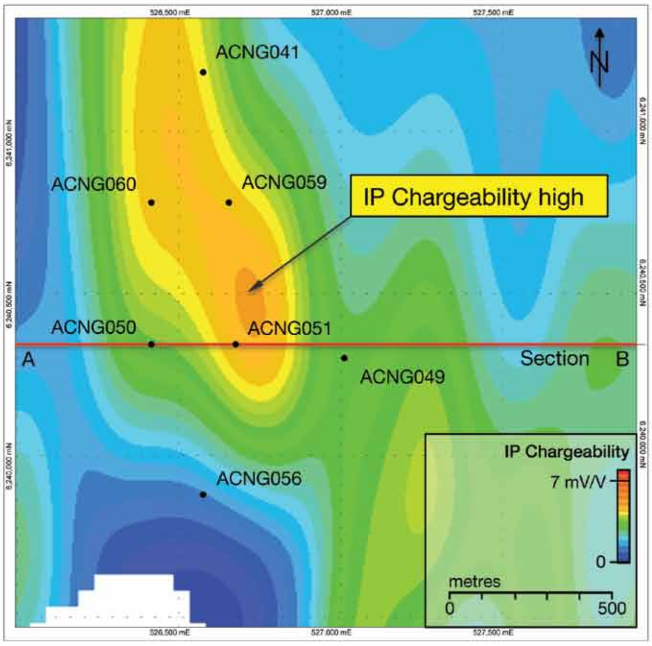


Figure 5(b) – IP chargeability for same area as Figure 5a



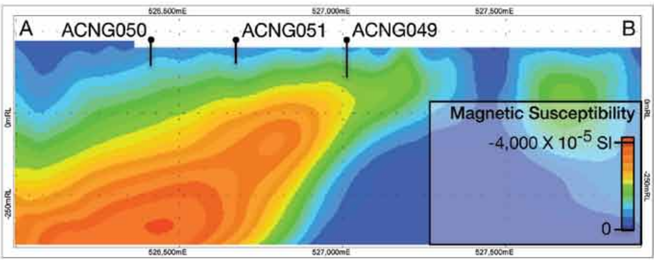


Figure 6(a) - Magnetic low anomaly (cross section AB)

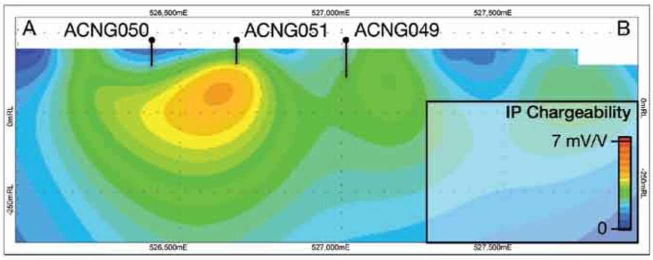


Figure 6(b) - IP chargeability (cross section AB)

About the geological setting and the airborne magnetic survey area

The West Wyalong Project is situated in the Macquarie Arc of the Lachlan Orogen, in a geological setting of Ordovician volcanics which hosts world-class porphyry copper-gold mines such as Newcrest's Cadia, China Molybdenum's Northparkes, and 37 kilometres to the north of West Wyalong - Barrick Gold's Lake Cowal mine.

Exploration licence EL5915 and the southern portion of EL8001 of the West Wyalong Project are strategically located on the Narragudgil Volcanics, adjacent to a major crustal structure – the Gilmore Suture (Figure 7). Copper-gold porphyry deposits commonly occur in orogenic belts at convergent plate boundaries and are often associated with oceanic volcanic island arcs overlying oceanic crust such as the Macquarie Arc. Ordovician age Narragudgil Volcanics are prospective for porphyry copper-gold deposits. These deposits are typically medium to large tonnage (30 to >300 Mt) with grades ranging from 0.4 to 2.5 g/t gold and 0.2 to 1.5% copper.

Argent Minerals has now earned a 51% interest in this project whose key prospects are the magnetic anomaly featured in this announcement, and the Narragudgil Prospect located approximately 2 kilometres to the south east. Given the north-west trend of the structures, there is a possibility that these two prospects are connected beneath overlying cover.

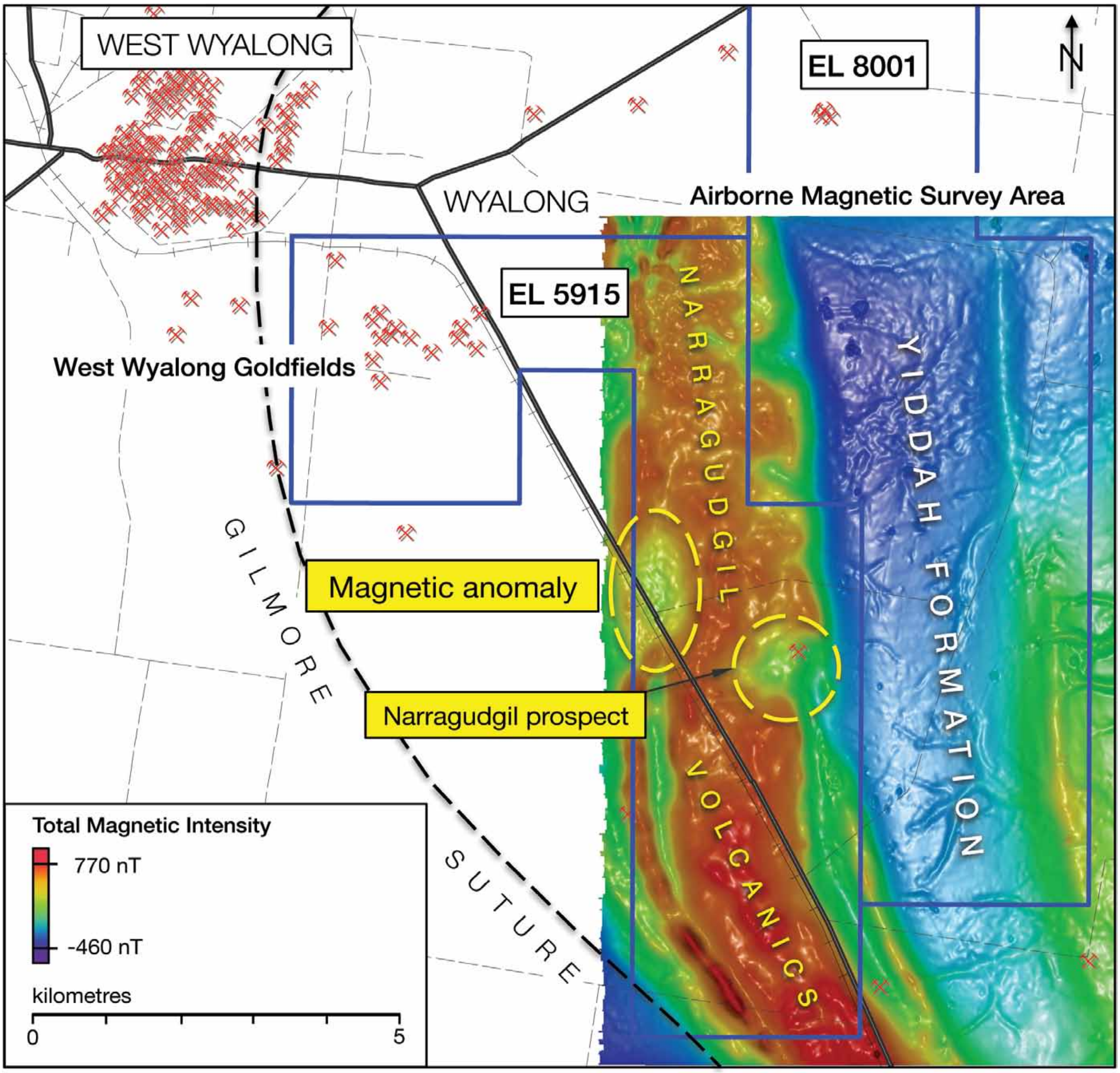


Figure 7 - Geological setting, regional map and airborne magnetic survey area

Similarities have been observed in relation to the Northparkes deposit, and will be reported separately to the ASX on completion of the analysis.

Next steps

Argent has determined that the anomalies are to be tested as a priority.

Prior to drill testing of this anomaly, the area of the magnetic low will be surveyed with more closely spaced deeply penetrating IP, such as a 100 metre by 200 metre offset pole-dipole survey. The model generated from such a survey would be more accurate in terms of defining the strongest IP chargeability response to aid precision drillhole planning.

The right to earn a 70% interest is now active, through investing a further $482,288 of exploration in the West Wyalong Project by 9 January 2016.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

CORPORATE FUNDING

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CLAIMS

During the year the Company prepared and lodged the relevant tax returns to claim refundable offsets under the Federal Government's Research and Development (**R&D**) Tax Incentive Scheme. The Scheme is administered jointly by AusIndustry and the Australian Taxation Office (**ATO**).

The Company's 2011/2012 and 2012/13 financial year tax returns, which included the R&D expenditure eligible for the refundable offset under the R&D Tax Incentive Scheme, were lodged during the half year. The claims were for approximately $1.0 million and $540,000 respectively (**R&D Claims**) and related to a range of technical development activities associated with the intention of bringing the Kempfield Polymetallic Project into production.

On 10 February 2014 the Company lodged an amendment to the Company's 2010/2011 financial year tax return with the ATO, which includes the R&D expenditure eligible for the refundable offset under the R&D Tax Concession. The claim was for approximately $225,000. The 2010/11 claim also relates to a range of technical development activities associated with the intention of bringing the Kempfield Polymetallic Project into production.

Eligibility for a refundable offset is subject to the Company meeting all relevant taxation criteria for obtaining the refundable tax offset, and the claim may be reviewed by either the ATO or AusIndustry.

Argent Minerals is pleased to report that it has received the Federal Government's Research and Development Tax Concession claim funds of approximately $1,765,000 during the year.

The Company has applied a considerable portion of these funds to support the Company's activities toward its goal of becoming a significant Australian mining operation, including the massive sulphide target diamond drilling program at Kempfield.

OPTIONS ENTITLEMENT ISSUE

Following the issue of the Prospectus on 24 October 2013 for the Options Entitlement Issue, approximately $420,000 was successfully raised before costs.

MINIMAL ORDINARY SHARE DILUTION

The net result of Argent's track record in capital-efficient funding mechanisms is that the Argent's ordinary shares have only been diluted approximately 10% since August 2011.

KEMPFIELD DRILLING PROGRAM AWARDED NSW GOVERNMENT FUNDING

On 17 September 2014 Argent Minerals announced that that it has been awarded NSW Government funding to drill-test the significant exploration upside identified at the Kempfield Polymetallic Project.

To be selected for participation in the heavily contested NSW Government Cooperative funding grant is an exciting development for the Kempfield Polymetallic Project and Argent Minerals.

The Kempfield project has been selected on the basis of its merit to participate in the New Frontiers Cooperative Drilling Program, following a detailed review by an independent panel of experts. This New South Wales Government initiative is designed to encourage private drilling programs that are searching for mineral deposits in under-explored areas of New South Wales, and employ the latest technology.

Under the Co-operative Drilling Program award, Argent Minerals will receive $158,400 on completion of the work, and after sharing of the results, drill samples and reports with the NSW Government Division of Resources and Energy.

Argent Minerals has been selected together with a small group of 16 companies, which will each receive a share of the total funding pool of approximately $1.8 million. Of the 20 successful projects, Kempfield has attracted one of the five largest grants.

OPERATIONS REVIEW

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in any original market announcements issued by the Company in regard to its exploration projects, and that all market assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed. 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 announcements.

During the year Argent announced its goal to become a leading polymetallic producer, mining 1.5 million tonnes per year.

The Directors of Argent Minerals Limited (the Company) submit herewith the consolidated annual financial report of Argent Minerals Limited and its subsidiaries (the Group) for the period 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014. In order to comply with the provisions of the Corporations Act 2001, the Directors report as follows:

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

DIRECTORS

The names and particulars of the directors of the Company during the financial year and as at the date of this report are as follows. Directors were in office for the entire period unless otherwise stated.

STEPHEN GEMELL B.Eng (Hons), FAusIMM (CP), MAIME, MMICA
Non-Executive Chairman
Appointed 7 July 2010

Stephen Gemell has more than 37 years experience in the Australasian and global mining industry. He has been Principal of Gemell Mining Engineers, an independent multi-discipline consultancy, since its formation in Kalgoorlie in 1984. His experience includes operational management in underground and open pit mining and supervision of CIP/CIL, flotation and alluvial plants.

During the past three years he has also served on the board of the following listed companies:

Company	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Eastern Iron Limited	January 2010	Not Applicable
Golden Cross Resources Limited	June 2012	Not Applicable
Dateline Resources Limited	October 2013	August 2014
Indochine Mining Limited	March 2011	June 2013
UCL Resources Limited	October 2011	July 2013
UXA Resources Limited	March 2005	December 2011

DAVID BUSCH B.Eng (Elec), BSc, MAusIMM
Managing Director
Appointed 10 April 2012

David is a qualified engineer with more than 26 years experience in strategic leadership roles, including business and project management on behalf of Australian majors BHP Billiton and Macquarie Bank, and international process contract and automation leader Honeywell.

David brings with him broad senior management experience from operational to board levels, including founder and managing directors of Australian minerals exploration companies and as chairman of a publicly listed equipment finance company in Indonesia. David most recently led the development of an ASX listed company and its listing on the ASX and is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

During the past three years he has also served as a director of the following listed companies:

Company	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
Goodrich Resources Limited	August 2011	March 2012

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

MARCUS MICHAEL B.Bus, CA
Non-Executive Director
Appointed 4 April 2007

Marcus Michael Is a Chartered Accountant with extensive experience in the Australian financial markets including ASX company listings, equity and debt funding, mergers and acquisitions and corporate restructures and recapitalisations.

Marcus is a founding Director of Marshall Michael Pty Ltd, Chartered Accountants. Established in 1994 as a boutique corporate and business advisory, wealth management, tax advisory and financial and management reporting practice, servicing mining and exploration, healthcare and information technology sectors.

Marcus graduated from Curtin University with a Bachelor of Business and is a Member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

During the past three years he has also served as a director of the following listed companies:

Company	Date of Appointment	Date of Resignation
St George Mining Limited	October 2009	Not Applicable
Beacon Minerals Limited	March 2012	Not applicable
Cardinal Resources Limited	December 2012	Not Applicable

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

COMPANY SECRETARY

MARCUS MICHAEL B.Bus, CA
Marcus Michael resigned as Company Secretary on 22 November 2013.

SARAH SHIPWAY CA, B.Com

Sarah Shipway was appointed Company Secretary of Argent Minerals on 22 November 2013. Sarah has a Bachelor of Commerce from Murdoch University and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

DIRECTORS' INTERESTS

At the date of this report, or at the date of their retirement if applicable, the Directors held the following interests in Argent Minerals.

Name	Ordinary Shares	Options Ex. $0.175 on or before 31 March 2016	Tranche 1 Performance Rights	Tranche 2 Performance Rights
David Busch	2,000,000	-	1,500,000	1,000,000
Marcus Michael	4,812,000	2,406,000	-	-
Stephen Gemell	500,000	250,000	-	-

David Busch has had no interest, whether directly or indirectly, in a contract or proposed contract with Argent Minerals during the financial year end. Marshall Michael Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants, which Marcus Michael is a Director of, provides accounting, bookkeeping, corporate secretarial and administration services to the Company and Gemell Mining Services Pty Ltd, which Stephen Gemell is a Director of, provides consulting services to the Company.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES

The principal activity of the Group is mineral exploration in New South Wales, Australia.

RESULTS AND REVIEW OF OPERATIONS

The results of the consolidated entity for the financial year ended 30 June 2014 is a comprehensive after income tax loss of $96,852 (2013: loss of $3,460,776).

A review of operations of the consolidated entity during the year ended 30 June 2014 is provided in the 'Operations Review' immediately preceding this Directors' Report.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS

The consolidated entity's focus over the next financial year will be on its key projects, Kempfield, Sunny Corner and West Wyalong. Further commentary on planned activities in these projects over the forthcoming year is provided in the 'Operations Review'. The Company will also assess new opportunities especially where these have synergies with existing projects.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN STATE OF AFFAIRS

There have not been any significant changes in the state of affairs of the Group during the financial year, other than those noted in this financial report.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The Company is aware of its environmental obligations with regards to its exploration activities and ensures that it complies with all regulations when carrying out exploration work.

DIVIDENDS PAID OR RECOMMENDED

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend and no amount has been paid or declared by way of a dividend to the date of this report.

DIRECTORS' MEETINGS

During the financial year, 9 meetings of Directors were held. Attendances by each director during the year were as follows:

Name	Eligible to attend	Attended
S Gemell	9	9
D Busch	9	9
M Michael	9	9

REMUNERATION REPORT – AUDITED

REMUNERATION POLICY

The remuneration policy of Argent Minerals Limited has been designed to align directors' objectives with shareholder and business objectives by providing a fixed remuneration component, which is assessed on an annual basis in line with market rates and equity related payments. The Board of Argent Minerals Limited believes the remuneration policy to be appropriate and effective in its ability to attract and retain the best directors to run and manage the Group.

The Board's policy for determining the nature and amount of remuneration for Board members is as follows:

- The remuneration policy and setting the terms and conditions for the executive directors and other senior staff members is developed and approved by the Board based on local and international trends among comparative companies and industry generally. It examines terms and conditions for employee incentive schemes, benefit plans and share plans. Independent advice is obtained when considered necessary to confirm that executive remuneration is in line with market practice and is reasonable within Australian executive reward practices.

- Executives receive a base salary (which is based on factors such as length of service and experience) and superannuation.
- The entity is an exploration entity, and therefore speculative in terms of performance. Consistent with attracting and retaining talented executives, directors and senior executives are paid market rates associated with individuals in similar positions within the same industry. Options and performance incentives may be issued particularly as the entity moves from an exploration to a producing entity and key performance indicators such as profit and production and reserves growth can be used as measurements for assessing executive performance.
- The Board policy is to remunerate non-executive directors at market rates for comparable companies for time, commitment and responsibilities. The Executive Directors, in consultation with independent advisors, determine payments to the non-executives and review their remuneration annually, based on market practice, duties and accountability. The maximum aggregate amount of fees that can be paid to non-executive directors is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and is currently $250,000 per annum. Fees for non-executive directors are not linked to the performance of the Company. However, to align Directors' interests with shareholder interests, the directors are encouraged to hold shares in the Company.

DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The following table provides employment details of persons who were, during the financial year, members of key management personnel of the entity.

Directors/Executives	Position Held as at 30 June 2014 and any changes during the year
S Gemell	Non-Executive Chairman
D Busch	Managing Director
M Michael	Non-Executive Director

Executive director's remuneration and other terms of employment are reviewed annually by the non-executive directors having regard to performance against goals set at the start of the year, relative to comparable information and independent expert advice.

Except as detailed in the Remuneration Report, no director has received or become entitled to receive, during or since the financial year end, a benefit because of a contract made by the Company or a related body corporate with a director, a firm of which a director is a member or an entity in which a director has a substantial financial interest. This statement excludes a benefit included in the aggregate amount of emoluments received or due and receivable by directors and shown in the Remuneration Report, prepared in accordance with the Corporations Regulations, or the fixed salary of a full time employee of the Company.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Remuneration for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Directors/ Executives	Short Term Benefits		Post Employment Benefits	Long Term Benefits	Equity Settled Share-Based Payments	Total	% of Remuneration as Share Payments
	Salary, Fees and Leave	Non-Monetary (I)	Superannuation	Long Service Leave	Performance Rights (II)		
	$	$	$	$	$	$	%
D Busch							
2014	265,182	5,767	23,125	-	37,409	331,483	11.29%
2013	270,833	3,721	22,500	-	-	297,059	-
S Gemell							
2014	47,500	1,038	4,394	-	-	52,932	-
2013	49,583	738	4,463	-	-	54,784	-
M Michael							
2014	44,167	965	4,085	-	-	49,217	-
2013	96,667	1,439	8,700	-	-	106,806	-
K McHugh							
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	79,983	1,190	7,198	-	-	88,371	-
R Smyth-Kirk							
2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2013	45,833	682	4,125	-	-	50,640	-
Total							
2014	356,849	7,770	31,604	-	37,409	433,632	8.63%
2013	542,899	7,770	46,986	-	-	597,655	-

(i) Non-monetary benefits are for directors' and officers' liability and legal expense insurance premiums.
(ii) The terms and conditions in relation to the Performance Shares granted as remuneration during the year are detailed below.

Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel

Accounting, bookkeeping, corporate secretarial and of administration service fees of $94,815 (2013: $99,906) were paid or payable, for services rendered to Argent Minerals on ordinary commercial terms during the year by Marshall Michael Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants, a company which Mr Michael is a director and in which he has a beneficial interest.

Engineering consulting fees of $10,148 (2013: $0) were paid or payable on ordinary commercial terms during the year to Gemell Mining Engineers, a company in which Mr Gemell has a beneficial interest.

REMUNERATION PERFORMANCE RIGHTS

For details on the valuation of the Performance Rights, including models and assumptions, please refer to Note 24. Share based payments granted as compensation to Directors/Executives during the current financial year.

Grant Date	No. (i)	Value per Right at Grant Date $ (ii)	Value $	Amount Paid/Payable by Recipient $
24 July 2013	1,500,000	$0.05	75,000	-
24 July 2013	1,000,000	$0.05	50,000	-

(i) On the 29 August 2013 the Company issued 1,500,000 Tranche 1 Performance Rights and 1,000,000 Tranche 2 Performance Rights to its Managing Director Mr David Busch. The issue of the Performance Rights was initially approved at a general meeting held 24 July 2013 and subsequently at the Company's 20 November 2013 Annual General Meeting.

In order for the Tranche 1 Performance Rights to vest as Shares, all of the following Vesting Conditions (Tranche 1 Vesting Conditions) must be achieved:

(a) the Group receiving all necessary approvals for the commencement of the Kempfield Project;

(b) the Group making a public announcement to ASX of its intent to mine the Kempfield Project;

(c) the Group entering into legally binding arrangements for debt funding for the Kempfield Project; and

(d) the Group entering into a construction contract with a principal contractor in respect of the Kempfield Project.

In order for the Tranche 2 Performance Rights to vest as Shares, all of the following Vesting Conditions (Tranche 2 Vesting Conditions) must be achieved:

(a) the Tranche 1 Vesting Conditions having been met; and

(b) receipt by the Group of written confirmation of Completion by the provider of the Kempfield Project debt funding.

The performance rights shall expire at 5:00pm (WST) on the date which is 36 months after the date of issue, being 26 August 2016.

(ii) The fair value of the Performance Rights granted as remuneration and as shown in the above table has been determined in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and will be recognised as an expense over the relevant vesting period to the extent that conditions necessary for vesting are satisfied.

EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS OF DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

The Company has entered into an employment agreement with Mr David Busch whereby Mr Busch receives remuneration of $250,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation. The agreement may be terminated subject to a 3 month notice period.

Mr Gemell receives remuneration of $60,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation, prior to April 2014 Mr Gemell's remuneration was $45,000 plus statutory superannuation.

Mr Michael receives remuneration of $40,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation as a Non-Executive Director. Prior to April 2014 in his capacity as Non-Executive Director Mr Michael's remuneration was $30,000 per annum plus statutory superannuation.

Ordinary shareholdings of key management personnel

Directors and other key management personnel	Balance at 1 July 2013 (i)	Net other change (ii)	Balance at 30 June 2014 (iii)
David Busch	-	1,000,000	1,000,000
Marcus Michael	4,812,000	-	4,812,000
Stephen Gemell	500,000	-	500,000
Total	5,312,000	1,000,000	6,312,000

Directors and other key management personnel	Balance at 1 July 2012 (i)	Net other change (ii)	Balance at 30 June 2013 (iii)
David Busch	-	-	-
Marcus Michael	4,812,000	-	4,812,000
Stephen Gemell	500,000	-	500,000
Total	5,312,000	-	5,312,000

(i) Balance at the beginning of the financial year.
(ii) On market transactions for cash consideration.
(iii) Balance at the end of the financial year.
(iv) No remuneration shares were issued or options exercised during the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Listed Options, exercisable at $0.175 on or before 31 March 2016, holdings of key management personnel

Directors and other key management personnel	Balance at 1 July 2013	Granted as remuneration	Net other change (i)	Balance at 30 June 2014
David Busch	-	-	-	-
Marcus Michael	-	-	2,406,000	2,406,000
Stephen Gemell	-	-	250,000	250,000
Total	-	-	2,656,000	2,656,000

(i) On 24 October 2013 the Company issued an Entitlement Issue Prospectus. The offer made was as a non-renounceable entitlement issue of 1 Option for every 2 Shares held by those Shareholders registered at the Record Date at an issue price of $0.01 per Option.

(ii) No remuneration options were issued, cancelled, lapsed or exercised during the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Performance Rights

Directors and other key management personnel	Balance at 1 July 2013	Granted as remuneration (i)	Net other change	Balance at 30 June 2014
David Busch	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000
Marcus Michael	-	-	-	-
Stephen Gemell	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2,500,000	-	2,500,000

(i) The terms of the Performance Rights and valuation are set out at Note 24.

END OF REMUNERATION REPORT

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

INDEMNIFICATION AND INSURANCE OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

In accordance with the constitution, except as may be prohibited by the Corporations Act 2001 every officer or agent of the Company shall be indemnified out of the property of the entity against any liability incurred by him in his capacity as officer or agent of the Company or any related corporation in respect of any act or omission whatsoever and howsoever occurring or in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal.

During the year the Company agreed to pay an annual insurance premium of $7,770 (2013: $7,770) in respect of directors' and officers' liability and legal expenses' insurance contracts, for directors, officers and employees of the Company. The insurance premium relates to:

- Costs and expenses incurred by the relevant officers in defending proceedings, whether civil or criminal and whatever the outcome; and
- Other liabilities that may arise from their position, with the exception of conduct involving a wilful breach of duty.

SHARE OPTIONS

UNISSUED SHARES

At the date of this report there were 53,002,823 listed options exercisable at $0.175 on or before 31 March 2016 and 6,574,000 unlisted options exercisable at $0.25 on or before 29 August 2016.

There are no other options on issue at the date of this report.

Option holders do not have any rights to participate in any issues of shares or other interests in the Company or any other entity.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the consolidated entity, the results of those operations, or the state of the affairs of the consolidated entity in future financial years.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT

PROCEEDINGS ON BEHALF OF THE COMPANY

No person has applied for leave of court to bring proceedings on behalf of the Company or intervene in any proceedings to which the Company is a party for the purpose of taking responsibility on behalf of the Company for all or any part of those proceedings.

The Company was not a party to any such proceedings during the year.

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

The auditor's independence declaration for the year ended 30 June 2014 has been received and forms part of the directors' report and can be found on page 65 of the financial report.

NON AUDIT SERVICES

The Company's auditor, Stantons International, did not provide any non-audit services to the Group during the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the directors made pursuant to s 298(2) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the directors.

DAVID BUSCH

Managing Director

Dated this 29 September 2014

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

Australian Dollars ($)	Note	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
REVENUE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	3	48,039	67,086
EXPENDITURE			
Administration expenses	4	(826,456)	(859,863)
Exploration and development expenditure written off		(1,100,068)	(2,667,999)
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(1,878,485)	(3,460,776)
Income tax benefit/(expense)	5(a)	1,781,633	-
LOSS FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS AFTER INCOME TAX		(96,852)	(3,460,776)
NET LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY		(96,852)	(3,460,776)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(96,852)	(3,460,776)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY		(96,852)	(3,460,776)
LOSS PER SHARE	14	(0.06)	(2.4)

This consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

Australian Dollars ($)	Note	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	15(a)	892,433	759,228
Trade and other receivables	8(a)	20,747	63,192
Other assets	8(b)	13,387	27,294
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		**926,567**	**849,714**
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Other financial asset - deposits		46,028	35,000
Property, plant and equipment	9	467,990	501,275
TOTAL NON CURRENT ASSETS		**514,018**	**536,275**
TOTAL ASSETS		1,440,585	1,385,989
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	10	77,977	386,185
Provisions	11	63,551	27,297
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		**141,528**	**413,482**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		141,528	413,482
NET ASSETS		**1,299,057**	**972,507**
EQUITY			
Issued capital	12(a)	21,433,104	21,413,103
Reserves	12(c)	527,392	123,991
Accumulated losses	13	(20,661,439)	(20,564,587)
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,299,057**	**972,507**

This consolidated statement of financial position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

Australian Dollars ($)	SHARE CAPITAL $	ACCUMULATED LOSSES $	RESERVES $	TOTAL EQUITY $
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2012	20,813,972	(17,103,811)	123,991	3,834,152
Profit (loss) for the year	-	(3,460,776)	-	(3,460,776)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(3,460,776)	-	(3,460,776)
Share based payments	657,400	-	-	657,400
Shares issue expenses	(58,269)	-	-	(58,269)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2013	**21,413,103**	**(20,564,587)**	**123,991**	**972,507**
BALANCE AT 1 JULY 2013	21,413,103	(20,564,587)	123,991	972,507
Profit (loss) for the year	-	(96,852)	-	(96,852)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(96,852)	-	(96,852)
Shares and options issued during the year	20,001	-	420,461	440,462
Share based payments – options	-	-	61,796	61,796
Share based payments – performance rights	-	-	37,409	37,409
Options issue expenses	-	-	(116,265)	(116,265)
BALANCE AT 30 JUNE 2014	**21,433,104**	**(20,661,439)**	**527,392**	**1,299,057**

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

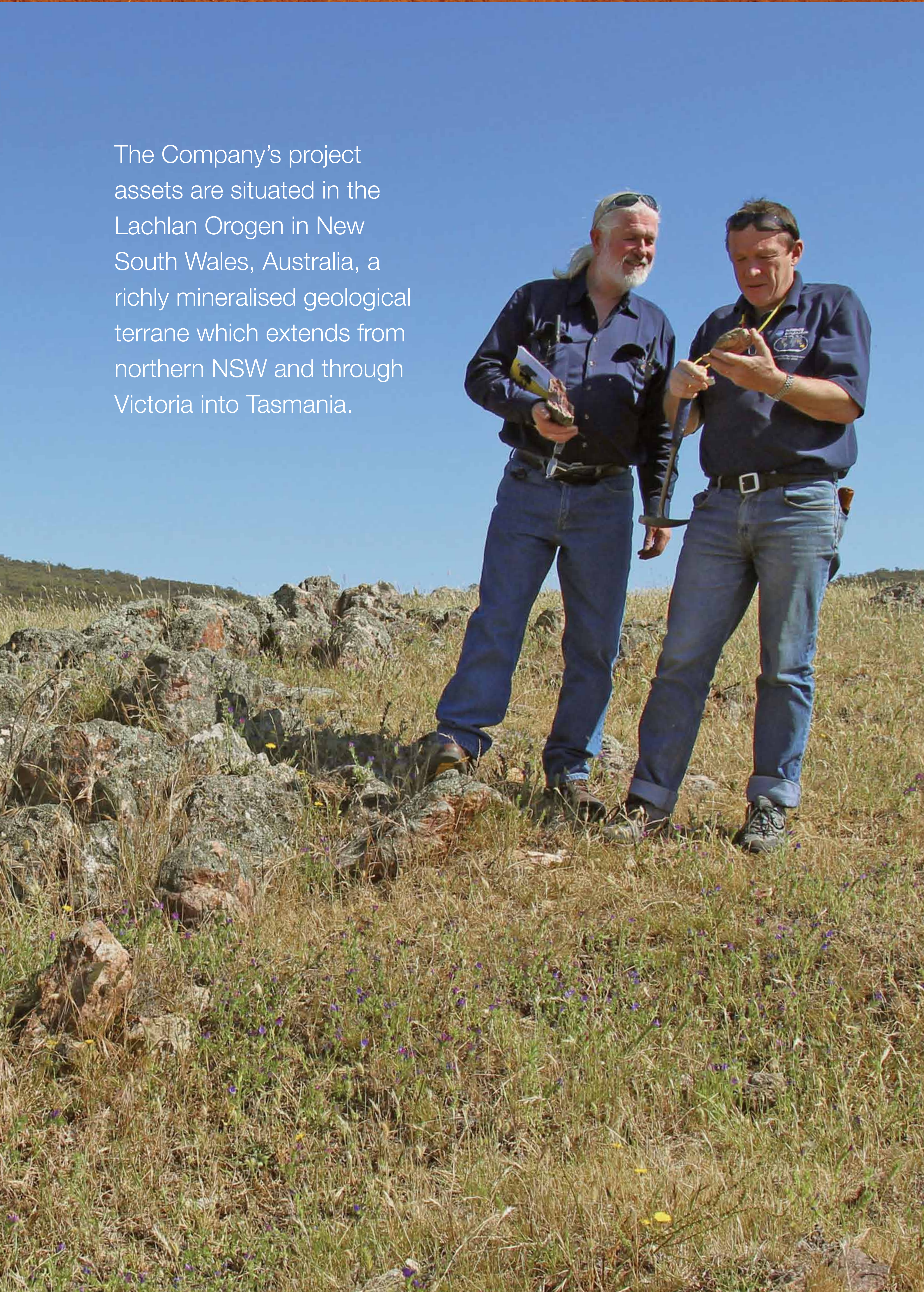
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

Australian Dollars ($)	Note	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Expenditure on mining interests		(1,261,106)	(2,671,302)
Payments to suppliers and employees		(806,398)	(755,334)
Interest received		45,821	72,203
Other - GST		42,102	38,520
Income tax refunded/(paid)		1,781,633	144,691
Net cash outflows from operating activities	**15(b)**	**(197,948)**	**(3,171,222)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of plant and equipment		(23,813)	(20,000)
Payments/proceeds for performance bonds		(11,028)	6,579
Net cash outflows from investing activities		**(34,841)**	**(13,421)**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issue of shares and options net of capital raising costs		365,994	599,131
Net cash inflows from financing activities		**365,994**	**599,131**
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**133,205**	**(2,585,512)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		759,228	3,344,740
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**15(a)**	**892,433**	**759,228**

The above consolidated statement of cash flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes

The Company's project assets are situated in the Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales, Australia, a richly mineralised geological terrane which extends from northern NSW and through Victoria into Tasmania.



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The consolidated financial report of Argent Minerals Limited (**Argent** or the **Company**) and its consolidated entities (the **consolidated entity** or **group**) for the year 1 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 was authorized for issue in accordance with a circular resolution of the directors on 29 September 2014.

Argent Minerals Limited is a Company limited by shares, incorporated in Australia. The Company's shares are publicly traded on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX).

The nature of the operations and principal activity of the consolidated entity is mineral exploration.

2 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Preparation of the Financial Report

The financial report is a general purpose financial report, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Corporations Act 2001, Accounting Standards and Interpretations and complies with other requirements of the law. The financial report has also been prepared on an accruals basis and is based on historical costs, modified, where applicable, by the measurement at fair value of the financial assets and financial liabilities.

The financial report is presented in Australian dollars.

Adoption of new and revised standards

The Group has adopted the following new standards and amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards, with a date of initial application of 1 January 2013.

- § AASB 10: Consolidated Financial Statements;
- § AASB 11: Joint Arrangements;
- § AASB 12: Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities;
- § AASB 13: Fair Value Measurement;
- § AASB 119: Employee Benefits; and
- § AASB 127: Separate Financial Statements

Accounting Standard and Interpretation

AASB 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' and AASB 2011-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements standards'.

AASB 10 replaces the parts of AASB 127 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements' that deal with consolidated financial statements and provides a revised definition of "control" such that an investor controls an investee when:

a) it has power over an investee;

b) it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and

c) has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

All three of these criteria must be met for an investor to have control over an investee. This may result in an entity having to consolidate an investee that was not previously consolidated and/or deconsolidate an investee that was consolidated under the previous accounting pronouncements.

There have been no changes to the treatment of investees compared to prior year.

AASB 11 'Joint Arrangements' and AASB 2011-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the Consolidation and Joint Arrangements standards'.

AASB 11 replaces AASB 131 'Interests in Joint Ventures. AASB 11 deals with how a joint arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control should be classified and accounted for. Under AASB 11, there are only two types of joint arrangements – joint operations and joint ventures. The classification of joint arrangements under AASB 11 is determined based on the rights and obligations of parties to the joint arrangements by considering the structure, the legal form of the arrangements, the contractual terms agreed by the parties to the arrangement, and, when relevant, other facts and circumstances.

Application of this standard has not impacted on the financial statements of the Group.

AASB 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' and AASB 2011-7 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from the consolidation and Joint Arrangements standards'.

AASB 12 is a new disclosure standard and is applicable to entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and/or unconsolidated structured entities. In general, the application of AASB 12 has resulted in more extensive disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.

AASB 13 'Fair Value Measurement' and AASB 2011-8 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 13'.

The Group has applied AASB 13 for the first time in the current year. AASB 13 establishes a single source of guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements. The scope of AASB 13 is broad; the fair value measurement requirements of AASB 13 apply to both financial instrument items and nonfinancial instrument items for which other AASBs require or permit fair value measurements and disclosures about fair value measurements, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of AASB 2 'Share-based Payment', leasing transactions that are within the scope of AASB 117 'Leases', and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value (e.g. net realisable value for the purposes of measuring inventories or value in use for impairment assessment purposes).

AASB 119 'Employee Benefits' (2011) and AASB 2011-10 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards arising from AASB 119 (2011)'.

AASB 119 (as revised in 2011) changes the accounting for defined benefit plans and termination benefits. The most significant change relates to the accounting for changes in defined benefit obligations and plan assets.

Application of AASB 119 Employee Benefits has not impacted on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Statement of compliance

The financial report complies with Australian Accounting Standards, which include Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS). Compliance with AIFRS ensures that the financial report, comprising the financial statements and notes thereto, complies with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Going Concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realisation of assets and extinguishment of liabilities in the ordinary course of business.

The Consolidated Entity has recorded a net accounting loss of $96,852 and net operating cash outflows of $197,948 for the year ended 30 June 2014.

The Directors have determined that future equity raisings or debt financing arrangements will be required to assist funding of the Group activities to meet the Group objectives. The Directors are investigating a number of options in respect of equity and debt financing arrangements. There is no certainty that these will be successfully completed to provide adequate working capital for the Group.

The Board however is confident, subject to the successful completion of the future equity raisings or debt financing arrangements, that the Group will have sufficient funds to finance its operations in the 2014/2015 Financial Year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate all of the assets, liabilities and results of the parent Argent Minerals Limited and all of the subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are entities the parent controls. The parent controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. A list of the subsidiaries is provided in Note 21.

The assets, liabilities and results of all subsidiaries are fully consolidated into the financial statements of the Group from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The consolidation of a subsidiary is discontinued from the date that control ceases. Intercompany transactions, balances and unrealised gains or losses on transactions between Group entities are fully eliminated on consolidation. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed and adjustments made where necessary to ensure uniformity of the accounting policies adopted by the Group.

Equity interests in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the Group are presented as "non-controlling interests". The Group initially recognises non-controlling interests that are present ownership interests in subsidiaries and are entitled to a proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets on liquidation at either fair value or at the non-controlling interests' proportionate share of the subsidiary's net assets. Subsequent to initial recognition, non-controlling interests are attributed their share of profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income. Non-controlling interests are shown separately within the equity section of the statement of financial position and statement of comprehensive income.

Business combinations

Business combinations occur where an acquirer obtains control over one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of its assets and liabilities.

A business combination is accounted for by applying the acquisition method, unless it is a combination involving entities or businesses under common control. The acquisition method requires that for each business combination one of the combining entities must be identified as the acquirer (i.e. parent entity). The business combination will be accounted for as at the acquisition date, which is the date that control over the acquiree is obtained by the parent entity. At this date, the parent shall recognise, in the consolidated accounts, and subject to certain limited exceptions, the fair value of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. In addition, contingent liabilities of the acquiree will be recognised where a present obligation has been incurred and its fair value can be reliably measured.

The acquisition may result in the recognition of goodwill or a gain from a bargain purchase. The method adopted for the measurement of goodwill will impact on the measurement of any non-controlling interest to be recognised in the acquiree where less than 100% ownership interest is held in the acquiree.

The acquisition date fair value of the consideration transferred for a business combination plus the acquisition date fair value of any previously held equity interest shall form the cost of the investment in the separate financial statements. Consideration may comprise the sum of the assets transferred by the acquirer, liabilities incurred by the acquirer to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the acquirer.

Fair value uplifts in the value of pre-existing holdings are taken to the statement of comprehensive income. Where changes in the value of such equity holdings had previously been recognised in other comprehensive income, such amounts are recycled to profit or loss.

Included in the measurement of consideration transferred is any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Any obligation incurred relating to contingent consideration is classified as either a financial liability or equity instrument, depending upon the nature of the arrangement. Rights to refunds of consideration previously paid are recognised as a receivable. Subsequent to initial recognition, contingent consideration classified as equity is not remeasured and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability is remeasured each reporting period to fair value through the statement of comprehensive income unless the change in value can be identified as existing at acquisition date.

All transaction costs incurred in relation to the business combination are expensed to the statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Income Tax

Current income tax refunded/(expensed) charged to profit or loss is tax refundable/(payable). Those amounts recognised are expected to be recovered from/(paid to) the relevant taxation authority.

Deferred income tax is provided on all temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences:

- except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither that accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Income taxes relating to items recognised directly in equity are not in the income statement.

Exploration and evaluation expenditure

Expenditure on exploration and evaluation is accounted for in accordance with the ‘area of interest’ method and with AASB 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources.

For each area of interest, exploration and evaluation expenditure is written off in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Expenditure incurred in the acquisition of tenements and rights to explore may be capitalised and recognised as an exploration and evaluation asset. Exploration and evaluation assets are initially measured at cost at recognition. Exploration and evaluation expenditure incurred by the Company subsequent to acquisition of the rights to explore is expensed as incurred.

Capitalised acquisition costs are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation asset to which it has been allocated, being no larger than the relevant area of interest is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in previous years.

Where a decision is made to proceed with development in respect of a particular area of interest, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is then reclassified to development costs.

Development

Development expenditure is recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Where commercial production in an area of interest has commenced, the associated costs are amortised over the estimated economic life of the mine on a units-of-production basis. Changes in factors such as estimates of proved and probable reserves that affect unit-of production calculations are dealt with on a prospective basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Revenue

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest

Revenue is recognised as the interest accrues (using the effective interest method, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument) to the net carrying amount of the financial asset.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the consolidated statement of financial position comprises of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

Employee benefits

Provision is made for the consolidated entity's liability for employee benefits arising from services rendered by employees to balance date. Employee benefits expected to be settled within one year together with entitlements arising from wages and salaries and annual leave which will be settled after one year, have been measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liability is settled, plus related on-costs. Other employee benefits payable later than one year have been measured at the present value of the estimated cash outflows to be made to those benefits

Contributions are made by the consolidated entity to employee superannuation funds and are charged as expenses when incurred.

Impairment of assets

The consolidated entity assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the consolidated entity makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. As asset's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value; less costs to sell and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets and the asset's value in use cannot be estimated to be close to its fair value. In such cases the asset is tested for impairment as part of the cash-generating unit to which it belongs. When the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset or cash-generating unit is considered impaired and it written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Impairment losses relating to continuing operations are recognised in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset unless the asset is carried at revalued amount (in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease).

An assessment is also made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

After such a reversal the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systemic basis over its remaining useful life.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated as net loss attributable to members of the parent company, adjusted to exclude any costs of servicing equity (other than dividends) and preference share dividends, divided by the weighted average number of ordinary shares, adjusted for any bonus element.

Goods and services tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except where the amount of GST incurred is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). In these circumstances the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of the expense. Receivables and payables in the statement of financial position are shown inclusive of GST.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO is included as a current asset or liability in the statement of financial position.

Cash Flows are included in the statement of cash flows on a net basis. The GST components of cash flows arising from investing and financial activities which are recoverable from, or payable to, the ATO are classified as operating cash flows.

Investments

All investments are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given and including acquisition charges associated with the investment.

After initial recognition, investments, which are classified as held for trading and available-for-sale, are measured at fair value. Gains or losses on investments held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Gains or losses on available-for-sale investments are recognised as a separate component of equity until the investment is sold, collected or otherwise disposed of, or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in other comprehensive income is transferred into the profit or loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised in the statement of financial position when the Entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial assets expire or are transferred and no longer controlled by the entity. A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities classified as held for trading are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Upon initial recognition a financial asset or financial liability is designated as at fair value through profit or loss when:

(c) an entire contract containing one or more embedded derivatives is designated as a financial asset or financial liability at fair value through profit or loss; and

(d) doing so results in more relevant information, because either:

  i. it eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing gains or losses on them on different bases; or

  ii. a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the Company is provided internally on that basis to key management personnel

Investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market, and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of a financial asset or financial liability classified as at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets not measured at fair value comprise:

(a) loans and receivables being non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method;

(b) held-to-maturity investments being non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that will be held to maturity. These are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method; and

(c) investments in equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured. These are measured at cost together with derivatives that are linked to and must be settled by the delivery of such investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets, which are designated as available-for-sale or that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets as at fair value through profit or loss.

A gain or loss arising from a change in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset is recognised directly in equity, through the statement of changes in equity (except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains or losses) until the financial asset is derecognised at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

Regular way purchases of financial assets are accounted for as follows:

- financial assets held for trading – at trade date
- held-to-maturity investments – at trade date
- loans and receivables – at trade date
- available-for-sale financial assets – at trade date

Except for the following all financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method:

(a) financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and derivatives that are liabilities measured at fair value; and

(b) financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or are accounted for using the continuing involvement approach.

The amortised cost of a financial asset or a financial liability is the amount initially recognised minus principal repayments, plus or minus cumulative amortisation of any difference between the initial amount and maturity amount and minus any write-down for impairment or uncollectability.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated on a diminishing value basis (straight line basis for buildings) over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- Plant and equipment – 3-7 years
- Buildings – 12 years

The assets' residual values, useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end. Land is not depreciated.

Argent Minerals policy is to hire locals where possible. The local community is keen for the Kempfield mine to start production, which could provide up to 150 jobs in the construction year and 80 jobs in the production years.

Contributed equity

Ordinary shares and options are classified as contributed equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The carrying amount of certain assets and liabilities are often determined based on estimates and assumptions of future events. The key estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of certain assets and liabilities within the next annual reporting period are:

Deferred taxation

The potential deferred tax asset arising from the tax losses and temporary differences have not been recognised as an asset because recovery of the tax losses is not yet considered probable (refer note 5).

Comparative information

Comparative information has been amended where necessary to ensure compliance with current year disclosures.

3 REVENUE

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Other revenue		
Interest income	45,478	63,744
Reimbursement income	2,561	3,342
	48,039	**67,086**

4 EXPENSES

Administration expenses include the following expenses:

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Employee benefit expense		
Wages and salaries	444,230	368,343
Accrued annual leave	36,253	18,391
Defined contribution superannuation expense	39,854	28,797
Employee share based payments	37,409	-
	557,746	**415,531**

5 INCOME TAX

(a) Prima facie income tax benefit at 30% on loss from ordinary activities is reconciled to the income tax provided in the financial statements

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Loss before income tax	(1,878,485)	(3,460,776)
Income tax calculated at 30%	(563,545)	(1,038,233)
Tax effect of:		
– Expenses not allowed	483	479
– Sundry – temporary differences	15,955	11,236
– Section 40-880 deduction	(38,915)	(31,939)
– Research and Development rebate (i)	1,781,633	-
Future income tax benefit not brought to account	586,022	1,058,457
Income tax benefit attributable to operating losses	**1,781,633**	**-**

(i) The Research and Development rebate of $1,781,633 is in relation to the years ended 30 June 2011, 2012 and 2013.

(b) Deferred tax assets

The potential deferred tax asset arising from the tax losses and temporary differences have not been recognised as an asset because recovery of tax losses is not yet probable.

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Australian tax losses	5,688,156	5,102,135
Provisions net of prepayments	(49,101)	11,255
Section 40-880 deduction	88,779	92,814
Unrecognised deferred tax assets relating	**5,727,834**	**5,206,204**

The benefits will only be obtained if:

(i) The Company derives future assessable income of a nature and of an amount sufficient to enable the benefit from the deduction for the losses to be realised.

(ii) The Company continues to comply with the conditions in deductibility imposed by the Law; and

(iii) No change in tax legislation adversely affected the Company in realising the benefits from the deductions or the losses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

6 AUDITOR'S REMUNERATION

Amounts received or due and receivable by the Company's Auditors;

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Audit and review of the Company's financial statements	20,000	19,821
Other services	-	475
	20,000	**20,296**

7 KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

(a) Details of key management personnel

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVES

Steve Gemell – Non-Executive Chairman

David Busch - Managing Director

Marcus Michael – Non-Executive Director

(b) Compensation of key management personnel

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Salary, fees and leave	356,849	542,899
Non monetary	7,770	7,770
Post employment benefits – superannuation	31,604	46,986
Equity share-based payments	37,409	-
	433,632	**597,655**

(c) Other transactions and balances with Key Management Personnel

Accounting, bookkeeping, corporate secretarial and administration service fees of $94,815 (2013: $99,906) were paid or payable, for services rendered to Argent Minerals on ordinary commercial terms during the year by Marshall Michael Pty Ltd Chartered Accountants, a company of which Mr Michael is a director and in which he has a beneficial interest.

Engineering consulting fees of $10,148 (2013: $0) were paid or payable on ordinary commercial terms during the year to Gemell Mining Engineers, a company in which Mr Gemell has a beneficial interest.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

8 RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

(a) Trade and Other Receivables

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Current	20,747	63,192
	20,747	**63,192**

Other receivables include amounts outstanding for goods and services tax (GST) of $18,703 (2013: $60,804), interest receivable of $2,044 (2013: $2,388). GST amounts are non-interest bearing and have repayment terms applicable under the relevant government authorities.

(B) Other Assets

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Prepayments	12,697	26,358
Formation costs	490	736
Bonds	200	200
	13,387	**27,294**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

9 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Land and Buildings		
At cost	500,278	520,278
Accumulated depreciation	(72,189)	(48,126)
Total land and buildings	**428,089**	**472,152**
Plant and Equipment		
At cost	85,564	61,751
Less: accumulated depreciation	(45,663)	(32,628)
Total plant and equipment	**39,901**	**29,123**
Total property, plant and equipment	**467,990**	**501,275**
CARRYING AMOUNT:		
Land and Buildings		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	472,152	476,215
Additions	-	20,000
Impairment	(20,000)	-
Depreciation expense	(24,063)	(24,063)
Total carrying amount at year end	**428,089**	**472,152**
Plant and equipment		
Carrying amount at the beginning of the year	29,123	41,604
Additions	23,813	-
Disposals	-	-
Depreciation expense	(13,035)	(12,481)
Total carrying amount at end of the year	**39,901**	**29,123**
Total property, plant and equipment	**467,990**	**501,275**

10 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Trade and other payables	77,977	386,185
	77,977	**386,185**

Trade and other payables amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the consolidated entity prior to the end of the financial year which are yet to be paid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within 30 days of recognition.

11 PROVISIONS

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
At the beginning of the year	27,297	8,906
Additional provisions for annual leave	54,620	38,519
Amounts used	(18,366)	(20,128)
	63,551	**27,297**

12 ISSUED CAPITAL

(a) Issued and paid up capital

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
At the beginning of the year	21,413,103	20,813,972
Shares issued during the year (i)	20,000	657,400
Shares issued pursuant to exercise of options	1	-
Transaction costs arising from issue of shares and options	-	(58,269)
At reporting date 153,559,068 (30 June 2013: 152,657,160) fully paid ordinary shares	**21,433,104**	**21,413,103**

(b) Movement in Ordinary Shares

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
At the beginning of the year	152,657,160	141,700,493
Shares issued during the year (i)	901,904	10,956,667
Shares issued pursuant to exercise of options	4	-
At the end of the year	**153,559,068**	**152,657,160**

(i) On 17 June 2014 the Company issued 901,904 fully paid ordinary shares at $0.0222 per share in Argent Minerals as part consideration under the binding option term sheet, to the owners of a key property within the proposed Kempfield Polymetallic Project site.

(c) Reserves

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
At the beginning of the year	123,991	123,991
Options issued during the year	420,461	-
Share based payments – options	61,796	-
Share based payments – performance rights	37,409	-
Options issue expenses	(116,265)	-
At the end of the year	**527,392**	**123,991**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

Listed options to take up ordinary shares in the capital of the Company have been granted as follows:

Exercise period	Note	Exercise Price	Opening Balance 1 July 2013 Number	Options Issued/(Expired) Number (i), (ii)	Closing Balance 30 June 2014 Number
On or before 31 March 2016		$0.175	10,956,667	42,046,156	53,002,823

Exercise period	Note	Exercise Price	Opening Balance 1 July 2012 Number	Options Issued/(Expired) Number	Closing Balance 30 June 2013 Number
On or before 31 March 2016	(iii)	$0.175	-	10,956,667	10,956,667

Unlisted options to take up ordinary shares in the capital of the Company have been granted as follows:

Exercise period	Note	Exercise Price	Opening Balance 1 July 2013 Number	Options Issued/(Expired) Number	Closing Balance 30 June 2014 Number
On or before 29 August 2016	(iv)	$0.250	-	6,574,000	6,574,000

(i) On 24 October 2013 the Company issued an Entitlement Issue Prospectus. The offer made was as a non-renounceable entitlement issue of 1 Option for every 2 Shares held by those Shareholders registered at the Record Date at an issue price of $0.01 per Option. Under the offer 42,046,160 Options were issued.

(ii) On 17 January 2014, 4 Options were exercised.

(iii) On 17 May 2013 10,956,667 listed options were issued to sophisticated investors.

(iv) On 29 August 2013 the Company issued 6,574,000 as part consideration for management services in respect to the May 2013 capital raising.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

13 ACCUMULATED LOSSES

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Accumulated losses at the beginning of the year	(20,564,587)	(17,103,811)
Loss for the year	(96,852)	(3,460,776)
Accumulated losses at the end of the year	**(20,661,439)**	**(20,564,587)**

14 LOSS PER SHARE

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Basic loss per share after income tax attributable to members of the Company (cents per share)	(0.06)	(2.4)
Basic loss per share (cents per share)	**(0.06)**	**(2.4)**

	2014 Number	2013 Number
Weighted average number of shares on issue during the financial year used in the calculation of Basic earnings per share	152,701,639	143,051,315
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic earnings per share	**152,701,639**	**143,051,315**

This calculation does not include shares under option that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future as the options on issue are out of the money and the Group has incurred a loss for the year.

NON CASH FINANCING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES

On 17 June 2014 the Company issued 901,904 fully paid ordinary shares at $0.0222 per share in Argent Minerals as part consideration under the binding option term sheet, to the owners of a key property within the proposed Kempfield Polymetallic Project site.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

15 NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(a) Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, net of outstanding bank overdrafts.

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Current - Cash at bank	892,433	759,228
	892,433	**759,228**

(b) Reconciliation of loss after tax to net cash flows from operations

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Loss after income-tax from continuing activities	(96,852)	(3,460,776)
Depreciation and impairment	57,098	36,544
Formation costs write off	246	245
Share based payments	57,409	-
(Increase) /decrease in assets		
- Trade and other receivables	42,445	191,672
- Prepayments	13,661	20,573
Increase / (decrease) in liabilities		
- Trade and other payables and provisions	(271,955)	40,520
Net cash outflows from operating activities	**(197,948)**	**(3,171,222)**

(c) Non cash financing and investing activities

(i) On 17 June 2014 the Company issued 901,904 fully paid ordinary shares at $0.0222 per share in Argent Minerals as part consideration under the binding option term sheet, to the owners of a key property within the proposed Kempfield Polymetallic Project site.

16 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

(a) Commitment

MINERAL EXPLORATION COMMITMENT

In order to maintain the current rights of tenure to exploration tenements, the Group has the following discretionary exploration expenditure requirements. If the Group decides to relinquish certain joint-venture or annual exploration expenditure obligations, the joint-venture will terminate and the Group will have no further expenditure obligations.

	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Not later than one year	40,000	196,888
Later than one year but not later than two years	550,000	450,000
Later than two years but not later than five years	-	-
	590,000	**646,888**

On the 23 May 2013 the Company entered into an Option Agreement with the owners of a key property within the Kempfield Silver Project site, known as the ‘Box Hill’ Farm property. The Option allows the Company to purchase the property known as Box Hill farm, comprising Lot 47 and 48 in DP753040 and Lot 63 in DP72230, on Colo Road in Kempfield, which adjoins land currently owned by the Company.

The consideration for the purchase of the land and farm assets is $1,200,000 payable on completion of the sale.

Box Hill comprises of approximately 424 hectares of predominantly agricultural land and includes substantial improvements which the Company plans to utilise as the mine manager’s residence and a secondary site office.

The Option may be exercised at any time within two years from the Effective Date. The Company may extend the Option Period by a further 12 months on notice in writing to the Vendors at least 30 days prior to the expiry of the two year period.

Option fees comprise of the following payments made by the Company;

- $20,000 payable within five business date of the Effective Date, which the Company paid; and
- $20,000 payable on each six month anniversary of the Effective Date in order to keep the Option open for a further six months during the Option period, subject to earlier termination of the Option.

In addition, the Company will issue to the Vendors or their nominee in writing $20,000 worth of quoted Argent Minerals ordinary shares, based on the five day volume weighted average price prior to the date of issue on each 12 month anniversary of the Effective Date until the Option is exercised or expires. The $20,000 worth of Shares were issued on 17 June 2014.

At any time prior to the exercise of the Option, the Purchaser may terminate the Option Agreement.

(b) Contingent liabilities

The Company has no contingent liabilities.

17 EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

No matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which significantly affected or could significantly affect the operations of the Group, the results of those operations, or the state of the affairs of the Group in future financial years.

18 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The consolidated entity's exposure to interest rate risk, which is the risk that the financial instrument's value will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates and the effective weighted average interest rates on those financial assets and financial liabilities, is as follows:

2014	Note	Floating interest rate $	Fixed interest rate $	Non interest bearing $	Total $	Weighted average interest rate $
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	15(a)	883,855	-	8,578	892,433	3.26%
Security Deposits		11,028	-	35,000	46,028	1.46%
Trade and other receivables	8(a)	-	-	20,747	20,747	-
		894,883	**-**	**64,325**	**959,208**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	10	-	-	77,977	77,977	-
		-	**-**	**77,977**	**77,977**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

2013	Note	Floating interest rate $	Fixed interest rate $	Non interest bearing $	Total $	Weighted average interest rate $
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	15(a)	704,561	42,821	11,846	759,228	3.34%
Term deposit		-	-	35,000	35,000	-
Trade and other receivables	8(a)	-	-	63,192	63,192	-
		704,561	**42,821**	**110,038**	**857,420**	
Financial liabilities						
Trade and other payables	10	-	-	386,185	386,185	-
		-	**-**	**386,185**	**386,185**	**-**

Based on the cash and cash equivalents balances at 30 June 2014 a 1% movement in interest rates would increase/ decrease the loss for the year before taxation by $8,948 (2013: $7,046).

(b) Credit Risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk, excluding the value of any collateral or other security, at balance date to recognised financial assets is the carrying amount of those assets, net of any allowance for doubtful debts, as disclosed in the consolidated statement of financial position and notes to the financial report.

The consolidated entity does not have any material credit risk exposure to any single debtor or group of debtors under financial instruments entered into by the consolidated entity.

(c) Net Fair Values

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements represent their respective net fair value and is determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements.

(d) Financial risk management

The consolidated entity's financial instruments consist mainly of deposits with recognised banks, investment in bank bills up to 90 days, accounts receivable and accounts payable. Liquidity is managed, when sufficient funds are available, by holding sufficient funds in a current account to service current obligations and surplus funds invested in bank bills. The Directors analyse interest rate exposure and evaluate treasury management strategies in the context of the most recent economic conditions and forecasts. The main risks the consolidated entity is exposed to through its financial instruments is the depository banking institution itself, holding the funds, and interest rates. The consolidated entity's credit risk is minimal as being an exploration Company it has no significant financial assets other than cash and term deposits.

(e) Foreign Currency Risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to any foreign currency risk as at 30 June 2014.

(f) Market Price Risk

The consolidated entity is not exposed to market price risk as it does not have any investments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

19 RELATED PARTIES

The Group has no related parties other than the 100% owned subsidiary disclosed in note 21. At 30 June 2014 the balance due from the subsidiary was:

Australian Dollars ($)	30 JUNE 2014 $	30 JUNE 2013 $
Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd	3,998,727	2,756,609
	3,998,727	**2,756,609**

These amounts comprise of funds provided by the parent company for exploration activities. During the year the Company advanced $1,242,118 to its subsidiary.

Other related party transactions with entities of key management personnel are disclosed in Note 7.

20 SEGMENT REPORTING

For management purposes, the consolidated entity is organised into one main operating segment, which involves the exploration of minerals in Australia. All of the consolidated entity's activities are interrelated, and discrete financial information is reported to the Board as a single segment. Accordingly, all significant operating decisions are based upon analysis of the consolidated entity as one segment.

The financial results from this segment are equivalent to the financial statements of the consolidated entity as a whole.

The accounting policies applied for internal reporting purposed are consistent with those applied in the preparation of these financial statements.

21 SUBSIDIARIES

The parent entity, Argent Minerals Limited, has a 100% interest in Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd. Argent Minerals is required to make all the financial and operating policy decisions for this subsidiary.

Subsidiaries of Argent Minerals Limited	Country of incorporation	Percentage owned % 2014	 2013
Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd	Australia	100%	100%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

22 PARENT COMPANY DISCLOSURE

(a) Financial Position as at 30 June 2014

Australian Dollars ($)	**30 JUNE 2014** $	**30 JUNE 2013** $
Assets		
Current assets	912,392	3,526,421
Non-current assets	35,294	29,123
Total assets	**947,686**	**3,555,544**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities	91,304	2,895,140
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Total liabilities	**91,304**	**2,895,140**
Net assets	**856,382**	**660,404**
Equity		
Issued capital	21,433,104	21,413,103
Reserves	527,392	123,991
Accumulated losses	(21,104,114)	(20,876,690)
Total equity	**856,382**	**660,404**

There are no contingencies, commitments and guarantees by the Parent other than mention in Note 16.

(b) Financial Performance for the year ended 30 June 2014

Australian Dollar ($)	**30 JUNE 2014** $	**30 JUNE 2013** $
Profit (loss) for the year	(227,425)	(3,480,349)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	(227,425)	(3,480,349)

23 JOINT VENTURES

The Company has entered into the Farmin and Joint Venture Agreements with Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Golden Cross Resources Limited (ASX:GCR) which relate to the Argent Minerals Properties.

Under the terms of the Farmin and Joint Venture Agreements, the Company has earned 70% interest in the West Wyalong tenements by spending a total of $1,030,000 by 30 June 2014.

The Company earned a 70% interest of the Sunny Corner tenements on 16 May 2013.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL REPORT

24 SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

(i) On 29 August 2013 the Company issued 6,574,000 Options as part consideration for management services in respect to the May 2013 capital raising. Using the Black & Scholes option model and based on the assumptions below, the options were ascribed the following value:

Class of Options	Number of Options	Valuation Date	Market Price of Shares	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Risk Free Interest Rate	Volatility (Discount)	Indicative Value Per Option
Options	6,574,000	24.07.2013	$0.05	$0.25	29.08.2016	2.64%	81%	$0.0094

A summary of the movements of all the Company's unlisted options issued is as follows:

	2014		2013	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-	2,000,000	$0.178
Granted	6,574,000	$0.250	-	-
Forfeited	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(2,000,000)	$0.178
Options outstanding at year end	6,574,000	$0.250	-	-
Exercisable at year end	-	-	-	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of share options outstanding at the end of the period was 2.17 years (2013: Nil), and the weighted average exercise price was $0.25 (2013:$ Nil).

(ii) The Company agreed and approved at the 24 July 2013 Shareholder meeting to issue a total of 2,500,000 Performance Rights to Mr David Busch. The terms and conditions of the Performance Rights are detailed in the Notice of General Meeting dated 20 June 2013. The Performance Rights were issued for nil consideration.

The converted Performance Rights will rank pari passu in all respects with other shares of Argent.

The underlying value of an Argent share trading on ASX on 24 July 2013 was $0.05, this has been used as the underlying value of a Performance Rights in Argent. The 2,500,000 undiscounted Performance Rights in Argent issued to Mr David Busch has an underlying value of $125,000 based on the closing share price on 24 July 2013 of $0.05.

(iii) On 17 June 2014 the Company issued 901,904 fully paid ordinary shares at $0.0222 per share in Argent Minerals as part consideration under the binding option term sheet, to the owners of a key property within the proposed Kempfield Polymetallic Project site.

25 NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS FOR APPLICATION IN FUTURE PERIODS

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations issued by the AASB which are not yet mandatorily applicable to the Group have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those which may be relevant to the Group are set out below. The Group does not plan to adopt these standards early.

- AASB 9 Financial Instruments and associated Amending Standards (applicable for annual reporting period commencing 1 January 2017)

  AASB 9 (2009) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under AASB 9, financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. The 2010 revisions introduce additional changes relating to financial liabilities.

  The Standard will be applicable retrospectively (subject to the comment on hedge accounting below) and includes revised requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, revised recognition and derecognition requirements for financial instruments and simplified requirements for hedge accounting.

  Key changes made to this standard that may affect the Group on initial application include certain simplifications to the classification of financial assets, simplifications to the accounting of embedded derivatives, and the irrevocable election to recognise gains and losses on investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading in other comprehensive income.

  Although the directors anticipate that the adoption of AASB 9 may have an impact on the Group's financial instruments, it is impractical at this stage to provide a reasonable estimate of such impact.

- Other standards not yet applicable

  These standards are not expected to have a material impact on the entity in the current or future reporting periods.

Standard/Interpretation	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after	Expected to be initially applied in the financial year ending
AASB 1031 'Materiality' (2013)	1 January 2014	30 June 2015
AASB 2012-3 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities'	1 January 2014	30 June 2015
AASB 2013-3 'Amendments to AASB 136 – Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets'	1 January 2014	30 June 2015
AASB 2013-4 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Novation of Derivatives and Continuation of Hedge Accounting	1 January 2014	30 June 2015
AASB 2013-5 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Investment Entities	1 January 2014	30 June 2015
AASB 2013-9 'Amendments to Australian Accounting Standards – Conceptual Framework, Materiality and Financial Instruments'	1 January 2014	30 June 2015

To be selected for participation in the heavily contested NSW Government Cooperative funding grant is an exciting development for the Kempfield Polymetallic Project and Argent Minerals.

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

In the opinion of the Directors of Argent Minerals Limited (**the Company**)

(a) The financial statements and the notes and the additional disclosures included in the directors' report designated as audited of the Company are in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001, including:

i. Giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended that date; and

ii. Complying with Accounting Standards and Corporations Regulations 2001, and:

(b) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

(c) The financial statements and notes comply with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in Note 2.

This declaration has been made after receiving the declarations required to be made to the directors in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act 2001 for the financial year ended 30 June 2014.

Signed in accordance with a resolution of the Directors made pursuant to s295(5) of the Corporations Act 2001.

On behalf of the Board

David Busch

Managing Director

Dated this 29 September 2014
Sydney, New South Wales

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
trading as
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Chartered Accountants and Consultants

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29 September 2014

Board of Directors
Argent Minerals Limited
Level 1
115 Cambridge Street
WEST LEEDERVILLE WA 6007

Dear Directors

RE: ARGENT MINERALS LIMITED

In accordance with section 307C of the Corporations Act 2001, I am pleased to provide the following declaration of independence to the directors of Argent Minerals Limited.

As Audit Director for the audit of the financial statements of Argent Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014, I declare that to the best of my knowledge and belief, there have been no contraventions of:

(i) the auditor independence requirements of the Corporations Act 2001 in relation to the audit; and

(ii) any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Yours sincerely

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Samir Tirodkar
Director

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
TO THE MEMBERS OF
ARGENT MINERALS LIMITED

Report on the Financial Report

We have audited the accompanying financial report of Argent Minerals Limited, which comprises the consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and the directors' declaration of the consolidated entity comprising the company and the entities it controlled at the year's end or from time to time during the financial year.

Directors' responsibility for the Financial Report

The directors of the company are responsible for the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards and the *Corporations Act 2001* and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view and is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In note 2, the directors also state, in accordance with Australian Accounting Standard AASB 101 Presentation of Financial Statements, that the financial statements comply with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with relevant ethical requirements relating to audit engagements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial report. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial report, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the company's preparation of the financial report that gives a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial report.

Our audit did not involve an analysis of the prudence of business decisions made by directors or management.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Independence

In conducting our audit, we have complied with the independence requirements of the *Corporations Act 2001*.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Stantons International

Opinion

In our opinion:

(a) the financial report of Argent Minerals Limited is in accordance with the *Corporations Act 2001*, including:

(i) giving a true and fair view of the consolidated entity's financial position as at 30 June 2014 and of its performance for the year ended on that date; and

(ii) complying with Australian Accounting Standards and the Corporations Regulations 2001.

(b) the consolidated financial report also complies with International Financial Reporting Standards as disclosed in note 2.

Inherent Uncertainty Regarding Going Concern

Without qualification to the opinion expressed above, attention is drawn to the following matter:

As referred to in Note 2 to the financial statements, the financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis. The consolidated entity comprising the Company and its subsidiaries has incurred a loss before tax of $1,878,485 for the year ended 30 June 2014 and had net operating cash outflows of $197,948 for the year ended 30 June 2014. The working capital as at 30 June 2014 is $785,039. The ability of the consolidated entity to continue as a going concern and meet its planned exploration, administration and other commitments is dependent upon the consolidated entity raising further working capital and/or successfully exploiting its mineral assets. In the event that the consolidated entity is not successful in raising further equity or successfully exploiting its mineral assets, the consolidated entity may not be able to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and the realisable value of the consolidated entity's non-current assets may be significantly less than book values.

Report on the Remuneration Report

We have audited the remuneration report included in pages 26 to 31 of the directors' report for the year ended 30 June 2014. The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation and presentation of the remuneration report in accordance with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001.* Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the remuneration report, based on our audit conducted in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards

Opinion
In our opinion the remuneration report of Argent Minerals Limited for the year ended 30 June 2014 complies with section 300A of the *Corporations Act 2001.*

STANTONS INTERNATIONAL AUDIT AND CONSULTING PTY LTD
(Trading as Stantons International)
(An Authorised Audit Company)

Stantons International Audit and Consulting Pty Ltd

Samir Tirodkar
Director

West Perth, Western Australia
29 September 2014

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

This Corporate Governance Statement sets out the Company's current compliance with the ASX Corporate Governance Council's Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (Principles and Recommendations). The Principles and Recommendations are not mandatory. However, the Company will be required to provide a statement in its future annual reports disclosing the extent to which the Company has followed the Principles and Recommendations.

The Board of the Company currently has in place a Corporate Governance Plan which has been posted in a dedicated corporate governance information section of the Company's website at www.argentminerals.com.au.

PRINCIPLES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. LAY SOLID FOUNDATIONS FOR MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT

1.1 Companies should establish the functions reserved to the Board and those delegated to senior executives and disclose those functions.

Compliant: Yes

The Directors monitor the business affairs of the Company on behalf of Shareholders and have adopted a Corporate Governance Plan which is designed to encourage Directors to focus their attention on accountability, risk management and ethical conduct. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan includes a Board Charter, which discloses the specific responsibilities of the Board. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan is available on the Company's website at www.argentminerals.com.au.

1.2 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of senior executives.

Compliant: Yes

Due to the Company's stage of development, it does not yet have any senior executives apart from the Board. However, if the Company appoints senior executives in the future the Board will monitor the performance of those senior executives including measuring actual performance of senior executives against planned performance.

The Board has adopted a policy to assist in evaluating the performance of senior executives, which is contained in Schedule 6 of its Corporate Governance Plan (Disclosure - Performance Evaluation).

The Board will undertake the obligations of the nomination committee in connection with evaluating the performance of senior executives in accordance with Schedule 6 of its Corporate Governance Plan.

1.3 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 1.

Compliant: Yes

The Company will explain any departures from Principles and Recommendations 1.1 and 1.2 (if any) in its future annual reports, including whether a performance evaluation for senior executives (if any exist at that time) has taken place in the reporting period and whether it was in accordance with the process disclosed.

The Company has not undertaken any performance evaluation of any senior executive in the last reporting period.

The Company has adopted a Board Charter, which discloses the specific responsibilities of the Board and provides that the Board may delegate responsibility for the day-to-day operations and administration of the Company to the chief executive officer.

The Board Charter is contained in Schedule 1 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan and the Nomination Committee Charter is contained in Schedule 5 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan.

2. STRUCTURE THE BOARD TO ADD VALUE

2.1 A majority of the Board should be independent directors.

Compliant: No

Currently the Company has one independent Director – Mr Stephen Gemell. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan outlines that the majority of the Board will be comprised of non-executive directors, and where practical, at least 50% of the Board will be independent. However, the Board considers that the Company is not currently of a size, nor are its affairs of such complexity, to justify the expense of an appointment of a majority of independent directors. The current Board structure presently consists of a non-executive chairman, a managing director, and a non-executive directors.

The Board believes that each of the Directors can make, and do make, quality and independent judgements in the best interests of the Company. Any Director who has a conflict of interest in relation to a particular item of business must declare their conflict and abstain from voting or participating in Board deliberations to which a conflict of interest relates.

2.2 The chair should be an independent director.

Compliant: Yes

The Company's Corporate Governance Plan provides that the Chairman, where practical, should be a non-executive Director.

Mr Stephen Gemell is an independent Non-Executive Chairman.

2.3 The roles of chair and chief executive officer should not be exercised by the same individual.

Compliant: Yes

The Company's Chairman is Stephen Gemell and the Managing Director is David Busch. The Company's Corporate Governance Plan provides, where practical, that the chief executive officer should not be the Chairman of the Company during his term as chief executive officer or in the future.

2.4 The Board should establish a nomination committee.

Compliant: No

The Board considers that the Company is currently not of a size, nor its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of separate committees at this time.

Matters typically dealt with by such a committee are dealt with by the Board. The Board may also seek independent advice to assist with the identification process.

2.5 Companies should disclose the process for evaluating the performance of the Board, its committees and individual directors.

Compliant: No

The Company will put a formal process in place as and when the Company's level of operations justifies it.

2.6 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 2.

Compliant: Yes

A description of the skills and experience of each of the current Directors is included on the Company's website at www.argentminerals.com.au.

Given the Company's current size and structure of the Board, the Company has not fully complied with Principle 2 of ASX Corporate Governance Council Principles and Recommendations. However, it will seek to do so as it develops and the Board grows.

The Board Charter includes a statement that the Board may seek independent professional advice at the Company's expense.

The Company will provide details of any new director, such as their skills, experience and expertise relevant to their position, together with an explanation of any departures from Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 in its future annual reports.

3. PROMOTE ETHICAL AND RESPONSIBLE DECISION-MAKING

3.1 Companies should establish a code of conduct and disclose the code or a summary of the code as to:

– the practices necessary to maintain confidence in the Company's integrity;

– the practices necessary to take into account their legal obligations and the reasonable expectations of their stakeholders; and,

– the responsibility and accountability of individuals for reporting and investigating reports of unethical practices.

Compliant: Yes

The Company's Code of Conduct, which is included in Schedule 2 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, aims to encourage the appropriate standards of conduct and behaviour of the directors, officers and employees of the Company.

3.2 Companies should establish a policy concerning diversity and disclose the policy or a summary of that policy. The policy should include requirements for the Board to establish measureable objectives for achieving gender diversity and for the Board to assess annually both the objectives and progress in achieving them.

Compliant: Yes

The Company's Diversity Policy, which is included in Schedule 10 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, recognises the benefits arising from employee and Board diversity, including a broader pool of high quality employees, improving employee retention, accessing different perspectives and ideas and benefiting from all available talent. Diversity includes, but is not limited to, gender, age, ethnicity and cultural background.

3.3 Companies should disclose in each annual report the measureable objectives for achieving diversity set by the Board in accordance with the diversity policy and progress in achieving them.

Compliant: No

Due to the small scale of the Company's operations and the limited number of employees, the Company has not yet set measurable objectives for achieving gender diversity. The Company will consider establishing measurable objectives as it develops.

3.4 Companies should disclose in each annual report the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation, women in senior executive positions and women on the Board. Compliant: Yes

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STATEMENT

	2014	%
Women on the Board	-	0%
Women in Senior Management Roles	1	20%
Women Employees	3	33%

3.5 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 3.

Compliant: Yes.

The Board will include in the Annual Report each year:
– measurable objectives (if any) set by the Board;
– progress against the objectives; and
– the proportion of women employees in the whole organisation at senior management and at Board level.

The Company will explain any departures from Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 in the Corporate Governance Statement and its future annual reports.

4. SAFEGUARD INTEGRITY IN FINANCIAL REPORTING

4.1 The Board should establish an audit committee.

Compliant: No

A formal Audit and Risk Committee Charter has been adopted by the Company, which is contained in Schedule 3 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan.

The Board considers that the Company is currently not of a size, nor its affairs of such complexity to justify the formation of separate committees at this time. The Board as a whole is able to address the governance aspects of the full scope of the Company's activities and to ensure that it adheres to appropriate ethical standards. In particular, the full Board considers those matters that would usually be the responsibility of an audit committee and a nomination committee.

The Board considers that, at this stage, no efficiencies or other benefits would be gained by establishing a separate audit committee or a separate nomination committee.

4.2 The audit committee should be structured so that it:

– consists only of non-executive directors;

– consists of a majority of independent directors;

– is chaired by an independent chair, who is not chair of the Board;

– has at least three members.

Compliant: No

Refer to 4.1 above.

4.3 The audit committee should have a formal charter.

Compliant: Yes

A formal Audit and Risk Committee Charter has been adopted by the Company, which is contained in Schedule 3 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan.

4.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 4.

Compliant: Yes

The Company will explain any departures from the Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 (if any) in its future annual reports.

5. MAKE TIMELY AND BALANCED DISCLOSURE

5.1 Companies should establish written policies designed to ensure compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure requirements and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for that compliance and disclose those policies or a summary of those policies.

Compliant: Yes.

The Company's Continuous Disclosure Policy, which is contained in Schedule 7 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, is designed to ensure the compliance with ASX Listing Rule disclosure and to ensure accountability at a senior executive level for compliance and factual presentation of the Company's financial position.

The Company Secretary has been nominated as the person responsible for communications with the ASX. This role includes responsibility for ensuring compliance with the continuous disclosure requirements in the ASX Listing Rules and overseeing and co-ordinating information disclosure to the ASX, analysts, brokers, shareholders, the media and the public.

5.2 Companies should provide the information indicated in Guide to Reporting on Principle 5.

Compliant: Yes.

The Company will provide an explanation of any departures from Corporate Governance Principle and Recommendation 5.1 in its future annual reports.

6. RESPECT THE RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS

6.1 Companies should design a communications policy for promoting effective communication with shareholders and encouraging their participation at general meetings and disclose their policy or a summary of that policy.

Compliant: Yes.

The Company has adopted a Shareholder Communications Strategy, contained in Schedule 11 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan, which aims to ensure that the shareholders of the Company are informed of all major developments affecting the Company's state of affairs.

The strategy provides that information will be communicated to shareholders through:

(a) the Annual Report which is available on the Company's website;

(b) the half yearly report which is placed on the Company's website;

(c) the quarterly reports which are placed on the Company's website;

(d) disclosures and announcements made to the ASX copies of which are placed on the Company's website;

(e) notices and explanatory memoranda of Annual General Meetings (**AGM**) and Extraordinary General Meetings (**EGM**), copies of which are placed on the Company's website;

(f) the Chairman's address and the Managing Director's address made at the AGMs and the EGMs, copies of which are placed on the Company's website;

(g) the Company's website on which the Company posts all announcements which it makes to the ASX; and

(h) the auditor's lead engagement partner being present at the AGM to answer questions from shareholders about the conduct of the audit and the preparation and content of the auditor's report.

6.2 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 6.

Compliant: Yes

The Company will provide an explanation of any departures from Corporate Governance Principle and Recommendation 6.1 (if any) in its future annual reports.

7. RECOGNISE AND MANAGE RISK

7.1 Companies should establish policies for the oversight and management of material business risks and disclose a summary of those policies.

Compliant: Yes and No.

Given the current size and structure of the Board, the Board has not established a separate audit and risk committee. However the Audit and Risk Committee Charter contained in the Company's Corporate Governance Plan sets out the Company's policies for the oversight and management of material business risk.

The Board will carry out the duties of the audit committee in accordance with the formal terms of reference set out in the Company's Corporate Governance Plan.

The Board will carry out the duties of the audit and risk committee. The Board is responsible for determining the Company's 'risk profile' and is responsible for overseeing and approving risk management strategy and policies, internal compliance and internal control.

7.2 The Board should require management to design and implement the risk management and internal control system to manage the Company's material business risks and report to it on whether those risks are being managed effectively. The Board should disclose that management has reported to it as to the effectiveness of the Company's management of its material business risks.

Compliant: Yes.

The Board's collective experience will enable accurate identification of the principal risks that may affect the Company's business in addition to those identified by the Audit and Risk Committee (once established). Key operational risks and their management will be recurring items for deliberation at Board Meetings.

7.3 The Board should disclose whether it has received assurance from the chief executive officer (or equivalent) and the chief financial officer (or equivalent) that the declaration provided in accordance with section 295A of the Corporations Act is founded on a sound system of risk management and internal control and that the system is operating effectively in all material respects in relation to financial reporting risks.

Compliant: Yes.

The Board will seek the relevant assurance from the chief executive officer and chief financial officer (or their equivalents) at the relevant time.

7.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in Guide to Reporting on Principle 7.

Compliant: Yes.

The Company will provide an explanation of any departures from Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 (if any) in its future annual reports.

8. REMUNERATE FAIRLY AND RESPONSIBLY

8.1 The Board should establish a remuneration committee.

Compliant: No

A formal Remuneration Committee Charter has been adopted by the Company, which is contained in Schedule 4 of the Company's Corporate Governance Plan. However, given the current size and structure of the Board, the Board has not established a separate remuneration committee.

This will be reviewed as the Company's circumstances change.

8.2 The remuneration committee should be structured so that it:

– consists of a majority of independent directors;

– is chaired by an independent director; and

– has at least three members.

Compliant: No

Refer to 8.1 above.

8.3 Companies should clearly distinguish the structure of non-executive directors' remuneration from that of executive directors and senior executives.

Compliant: Yes

Executive Directors remuneration packages may comprise of:

– fixed salary;

– performance based bonuses;

– participation in any share/option scheme; and

– statutory superannuation.

Non-executive Directors receive fixed directors fees only, and do not participate in any performancebased remuneration. Fixed Director's fees may be paid in the form of cash, share options or a combination of both. Share options are issued on similar terms to previous issues by the entity and are considered to be in lieu of cash, not based on performance of the entity.

Full remuneration disclosure, including superannuation entitlements will be provided by the Company in its future annual reports.

8.4 Companies should provide the information indicated in the Guide to reporting on Principle 8.

Compliant: Yes.

The Company will provide an explanation of any departures from Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 (if any) in its future annual reports.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

1 DISTRIBUTION OF HOLDERS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2013

As at 29 September 2014 the distribution of shareholders was as follows:

Ordinary shares

Size of holding	Number of holders
1-1,000	38
1,001 – 5,000	268
5,001 – 10,000	245
10,001 – 100,000	772
100,001 and over	201
Total	**1,524**

2 VOTING RIGHTS

There are no restrictions to voting rights attached to the ordinary shares. On a show of hands every member present in person will have one vote and upon a poll, every member present or by proxy will have one vote each share held.

3 SUBSTANTIAL SHAREHOLDERS

The names of the substantial shareholders who have notified the Company in accordance with Section 671B of the Corporation Act 2011 are:

Shareholder	Ordinary shares held	Percentage interest %
Pannin PL <Selok Family A/C>	11,552,718	8.15

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

4 TOP 20 SHAREHOLDERS

The names of the 20 largest shareholders as at 29 September 2014 who hold 39.67% of the fully paid ordinary shares of the Company were as follows:

Shareholder	Number
Pannin PL <Selok Fam A/C>	11,312,718
HSBC Custody Nom Aust Ltd	7,800,000
Riverfront Nom Pty Ltd	4,510,290
Arinya Inv PL	3,125,000
AWD Cons PL <Stevens S/F A/C>	3,100,000
St Barnabas Inv PL <Melvista Fam A/C>	3,080,941
Funding Sec PL <Colin J Ferguson S>	3,000,000
Funding Sec PL <A M Ferguson S/F A>	3,000,000
Yarandi Inv PL <Griffith Fam No 2>	2,653,252
Hernstadt William Henry	2,505,910
AWD Cons PL	2,500,000
Su Bai Lou	2,012,500
Busch Custs PL <Busch S/F A/C>	2,000,000
Oceanic Capital PL	1,949,921
Hernstadt William Henry	1,600,000
St Barnabas Inv PL <St Barnabas S/F A/C>	1,545,000
Kefir PL <Snowball S/F A/C>	1,500,000
George Hatziandoniou	1,271,022
Merrett Owen Barry + J R <Merrett Fam A/C>	1,255,000
Karakoram No2 PL <S/F A/C>	1,172,135

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

5 TOP 20 OPTIONHOLDERS

The names of the 20 largest optionsholders as at 29 September 2014 who hold 68.59% of the fully paid ordinary shares of the Company were as follows:

Shareholder	Number
Oceanic Capital PL	6,428,302
Hernstadt William Henry	6,000,000
Dixtru PL	2,500,000
Riverfront Nom PL <MCM Fam A/C>	2,255,145
Hayden Peter	2,200,000
Battershill J L + J <JJB Super A/C>	2,000,000
Clariden Cap Ltd	2,000,000
Zeus Private Equity PL	1,495,455
Emby David Ronald + A S <Emby S/F A/C>	1,200,000
Merrett Owen Barry + J R <Merritt Fam A/C>	1,187,500
Bollam Christopher L	1,001,069
Aust Executor Ttees Ltd <No 1 Account>	1,000,000
Hall David Ian R + D A	1,000,000
Merrett Owen Barry + J R <Merrett S/F A/C>	1,000,000
Hernstadt William Henry	1,000,000
Balintore PL <Mckenzie S/F A/C>	875,000
Redland Plain PL <Brian Bernard Roda>	833,334
Adam J R + Ngataua F J <Adamson Ngataua S>	800,000
AWD Cons PL	800,000
Douglas Peter John <Neehar S/F A/C>	780,000

SCHEDULE OF MINERAL TENEMENTS

ARGENT MINERALS LIMITED MINERAL INTERESTS AT 29 SEPTEMBER 2014

New South Wales - Australia

Tenement Identifier	Location	Current Equity Interest
Kempfield		
EL5645 (1992)	NSW	100%
EL5748 (1992)	NSW	100%
EL7134 (1992)	NSW	100%
EL7785 (1992)	NSW	100%
EL7968 (1992)	NSW	100%
EL8213 (1992)	NSW	100%
PLL517 (1924)	NSW	100%
PLL519 (1924)	NSW	100%
PLL727 (1924)	NSW	100%
PLL728 (1924)	NSW	100%
West Wyalong		
EL5915 (1992)	NSW	51%[2]
EL8001 (1992)	NSW	51%[2]
Sunny Corner		
EL5964 (1992)	NSW	70%[3]

Notes

1. The definition of "Mining Tenement" in ASX Listing Rule 19.12 is "Any right to explore or extract minerals in a given place".
2. Under the West Wyalong Joint Venture and Farmin Agreement dated 8 June 2007 between Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd and Argent Minerals Limited (**JVA**), Argent Minerals has the right to earn 51%, then 70%. The tenement holder is Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd. During the quarter the JVA counterparties agreed that 51% has been earned (announced 17 July 2014).
3. The tenement holder is Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd.
4. For all Kempfield tenements the tenement holder is Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Limited.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

KEMPFIELD (NSW, AUSTRALIA - 100% ARGENT)

On 6 May 2014 Argent Minerals announced an upgrade of the Kempfield Mineral Resource statement to JORC 2012 standard. Table 1 is a summary of the Kempfield Mineral Resource estimate as at 30 June 2014. Table 2 shows the resource tonnes and grades by Measured, Indicated and Inferred categories, whilst Table 3 provides details of tonnes and contained metal in the Measured and Indicated categories as at 30 June 2014.

At cutoff grades of 25 g/t Ag for Oxide/Transitional and 50 g/t Ag equivalent[1] for Primary:

Table 1 - Kempfield Mineral Resource summary - 30 June 2014

		Silver (Ag)		Gold (Au)		Lead (Pb)		Zinc (Zn)		In-situ Contained Ag Equivalent[2]	
	Resource Tonnes (Mt)	Grade (g/t)	Contained Metal (Moz)	Grade (g/t)	Contained Metal (000 oz)	Grade (%)	Contained Metal (000 t)	Grade (%)	Contained Metal (000 t)	Grade (Ag Eq g/t)	Contained Ag Eq (Moz)
Oxide/ Transitional*	6.0	55	10.7	0.11	21	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	11.7
Primary**	15.8	44	22.3	0.13	66	0.62	97	1.3	200	-	40.5
Total* **	**21.8**	**47**	**33.0 M**	**0.12**	**86**	**N/A**	**97**	**N/A**	**200**	**75**	**52 M**

* 90% ** 79% *** 82% : % of resource tonnes in Measured or Indicated Category. See Table 3 for details.

RESOURCE DETAILS

Table 2 - Kempfield Mineral Resource by category

		Grade (g/t)		Grade (%)		In-situ Grade (Contained Ag Eq g/t)
Category	Resource Tonnes (Mt)	Silver (Ag)	Gold (Au)	Lead (Pb)	Zinc (Zn)	Silver Equivalent (Ag Eq)
Oxide/Transitional						
Measured	2.7	68	0.11	-	-	73
Indicated	2.7	47	0.11	-	-	52
Inferred	0.6	39	0.08	-	-	43
Total Oxide/Transitional	6.0	55	0.11	-	-	60
Primary						
Measured	4.1	57	0.12	0.66%	1.2%	93
Indicated	8.4	41	0.13	0.58%	1.2%	76
Inferred	3.2	35	0.13	0.66%	1.4%	74
Total Primary	15.8	44	0.13	0.62%	1.3%	80
Total Resource	**21.8**	**47**	**0.12**	**N/A**	**N/A**	**75**

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

Table 3 - Kempfield Mineral Resource tonnes and contained metal in Measured and Indicated categories

		Contained Metal				
	Resource Tonnes (Mt)	Moz Silver (Ag)	'000 oz Gold (Au)	'000 t Lead (Pb)	'000 t Zinc (Zn)	In-situ Moz Silver Equivalent (Ag Eq)
Oxide/Transitional						
Measured	2.7	5.8	9.3	-	-	6.3
Indicated	2.7	4.1	9.9	-	-	4.6
Measured + Indicated	**5.4**	**10**	**19**	**-**	**-**	**11**
As % of Total Oxide/Transitional	**90%**	**93%**	**93%**	**-**	**-**	**93%**
Primary						
Measured	4.1	7.5	16	27	51	12
Indicated	8.4	11	36	49	103	21
Measured + Indicated	**13**	**19**	**51**	**76**	**154**	**33**
As % of Total Primary	**79%**	**83%**	**79%**	**78%**	**77%**	**81%**
Oxide/Transitional + Primary						
Measured	6.8	13	25	27	51	19
Indicated	11	15	46	49	103	25
Total Measured + Indicated	**18**	**28**	**71**	**76**	**154**	**44**
As % of Total Resource	**82%**	**86%**	**82%**	**78%**	**77%**	**84%**

Note 1 - 50 g/t Silver Equivalent Cutoff Grade

This Resource is only reported in Resource tonnes and contained metal (ounces of silver and gold, and tonnes for lead and zinc). The Resource estimation for the Primary material was based on a silver equivalent cutoff grade of 50 g/t.

A silver equivalent was not employed for the oxide/transitional material estimation and was based on a 25 g/t silver only cutoff grade.

The contained metal equivalence formula is based on the following assumptions made by Argent Minerals:

Silver price:	$US 30/oz ($US 0.9645/g)
Gold price:	$US 1,500/oz
Lead & zinc price:	$US 2,200/tonne
Silver and gold recoverable and payable:	80% of head grade
Lead & zinc recoverable & payable:	55% of head grade

Based on metallurgical testing to date, Argent Minerals is of the opinion that recoverable and payable silver and gold of 80% is achievable, and recoverable and payable lead and zinc at 55% of the head grade. Argent Minerals is also of the opinion that this is consistent with current industry practice. These metallurgical recoveries were included in the calculation of silver equivalent cutoff grades used for reporting of mineral resources. Please note that Ag Eq is reported as in-situ contained ounces and grade i.e. not recoverable & payable ounces and grade, and in accordance with the JORC Code 2012 Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

Note 2 - Contained Silver Equivalent ('Ag Eq') Calculation Details

(i) A revenue figure was calculated for each metal by category and material class (r) as follows:

r = tonnes * head grade * recoverable and payable %.

Eg. For Measured Oxide/Transitional silver: r = 2.7Mt * 68 g/t * 80% / 31.1 g/oz * $US 30/oz = $US 142M.

Eg. For Measured Primary Zinc: r = 4.1Mt * 1.2% * 55% * $US 2,200/t = $US 59.5M.

(ii) Total revenue R was calculated for each resource category and material class as the sum of all the individual (r) revenues for that category and class.

(iii) Contained silver metal equivalent ounces was then calculated as follows:
Ag Eq (oz) = R / Ag recoverable and payable % / Ag price = R / 80% /$US 30.

(iv) Contained silver metal grade was calculated as follows:
Grade (Contained Ag Eq g/t) = Ag Eq (oz) * 31.1 / tonnes.

Note 3 – Rounding and Significant Figures

Figures in the tables in this Appendix may not sum precisely due to rounding; the number of significant figures does not imply an added level of precision.

Note 4 - Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

There has been no change in this Mineral Resource estimate in relation to the Mineral Resource estimate stated as at 30 June 2013. Accordingly, no comparison is provided.

Note 5 - Annual Review

The Company has engaged H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (**H&SC**) to complete the annual review of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Kempfield Polymetallic Project. H&SC is an independent Mineral Resources estimation consulting practice located in Sydney, New South Wales. H&SC maintains best in class industry standard governance arrangements and internal controls with respect to the estimation of Mineral Resources.

JORC 2012 MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT - COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the Kempfield deposit is based on information compiled by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden, geologist and a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (**H&SC**). The information in the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden. Mr. Arnold van der Heyden is a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Arnold van der Heyden has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Resources Committee, the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Mineral Council of Australia'. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the Kempfield deposit as a whole is approved by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden in the form and context in which it appears.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

MT. DUDLEY (NSW, AUSTRALIA - 100% ARGENT)

On 1 March 2013 Argent Minerals announced a small maiden resource for Mt. Dudley, a potential feedstock source located approximately 4 kilometres to the east of the Kempfield deposit. This Mineral Resource was restated in the Company's Annual Report to the shareholders for the year ended 30 June 2013.

The following table sets out the Mt. Dudley Mineral Resource statement as at 30 June 2014. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

At a cutoff grade of 0.5 g/t Au:

Table 4 - Mt Dudley Mineral Resource Estimate - 30 June 2014

Category	Resource Tonnes (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Contained Au Metal (oz)
Inferred	0.89	1.0	28,000

Note 1 - Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

There has been no change in this Mineral Resource estimate in relation to the Mineral Resource estimate stated as at 30 June 2013. Accordingly, no comparison is provided.

Note 2 - Annual Review

The Company has engaged H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (**H&SC**) to complete the annual review of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Mt Dudley deposit. H&SC is an independent Mineral Resources estimation consulting practice located in Sydney, New South Wales. H&SC maintains best in class industry standard governance arrangements and internal controls with respect to the estimation of Mineral Resources.

JORC 2004 MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT - COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the Mt Dudley deposit is based on information compiled by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden, geologist and a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (**H&SC**). The information in the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden. Mr. Arnold van der Heyden is a Member and Chartered Professional (Geology) of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Arnold van der Heyden has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves prepared by the Joint Ore Resources Committee, the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Australian Institute of Geoscientists and the Mineral Council of Australia'. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the Mt Dudley Deposit as a whole is approved by Mr. Arnold van der Heyden in the form and context in which it appears.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

SUNNY CORNER (NSW, AUSTRALIA - 70% ARGENT)

Background

On 12 August 2008 Argent Minerals announced a maiden resource at Sunny Corner. The resource was estimated by H&SC and reported using a cutoff grade of 2.5% combined base metals based on data derived from Golden Cross Operations Pty Ltd's (**GCO**) 2004 drilling campaign. The Company performed a three hole RC drilling campaign in June 2007 for a total of 340 metres (**Three RC Holes**).

In the 12 August 2008 announcement, the Company reported that "The GCO campaign comprised a total of 49 RC holes for a total of 4,090 metres drilled beneath and adjacent to the historical Sunny Corner mine which is reported to have produced 210,000 tons @ 13.8 ounces of silver per ton for 2.9 million ounces of silver between 1881 and 1893".

In April 2009 Argent Minerals announced its completion of a diamond hole drilling campaign at Sunny Corner and that the assay results had been received. Five HQ size vertical diamond holes were drilled over a 100 metre north-south strike length for a total of 279.75 metres (**Metallurgical Holes**).

In September 2013, H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (**H&SC**) was engaged by Argent Minerals to review the potential impact of the Metallurgical Holes on the Sunny Corner resource statement announced in August 2008, for reporting as at 30 June 2013. The review concluded that the data from the Metallurgical Holes were unlikely to have a material impact on the existing resource estimate.

Dr. Vladimir David compiled the Exploration Results data for analysis by Mr. Simon Tear of H&SC. In 2008 H&SC undertook a resource estimation on the provided data.

Sunny Corner Mineral Resource Statement - 30 June 2014

The following table sets out the Sunny Corner Mineral Resource statement as at 30 June 2014. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.

At a combined base metals (**cbm**) cutoff of 2.5%:

Table 5 - Sunny Corner Mineral Resource Estimate - 30 June 2014

Category	Resource Tonnes (Mt)	Density	cbm (%)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
Inferred	1.5	2.8	6.21	0.17	2.13	3.70	0.39	24

for contained metal as:

- 55,000 tonnes of zinc;
- 32,000 tonnes of lead;
- 5,800 tonnes of copper; and
- 1.2 million ounces of silver.

Note 1 - Qualification

- No account has been made for any historical production or mine development; and
- The data from the Three RC holes from within the resource and the Metallurgical Holes, have not been included in any resource estimate. However, H&SC believes that they would have a minor impact on the resource estimate figures and spatial location of grades.

MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT

Note 2 - Comparison with Previous Mineral Resource Estimate

There has been no change in this Mineral Resource estimate in relation to the Mineral Resource estimate stated as at 30 June 2013. Accordingly, no comparison is provided.

Note 3 - Annual Review

The Company has engaged H&SC to complete the annual review of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves for the Sunny Corner deposit for reporting as at 30 June 2014. H&SC is an independent Mineral Resources estimation consulting practice located in Sydney, New South Wales. H&SC maintains best in class industry standard governance arrangements and internal controls with respect to the estimation of Mineral Resources.

JORC 2004 MINERAL RESOURCES AND ORE RESERVES STATEMENT - COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results for the Sunny Corner Deposit 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 activity he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr. David consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the Sunny Corner Deposit is based on information evaluated by Mr. Simon Tear, geologist and a Director of H&S Consultants Pty Ltd (H&SC). The information in the Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Simon Tear. Mr. Simon Tear is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (MAusIMM). Mr. Simon Tear has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. The Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves Statement for the Sunny Corner deposit as a whole is approved by Mr. Simon Tear in the form and context in which it appears.

DISCLAIMER

Certain statements contained in this report, 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 report 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.

Argent Minerals is aggressively pursuing the significant exploration upside potential that it has identified within the Kempfield project area.

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