ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

29 April 2015

EXTENDED REACH FOR KEMPFIELD DEEP DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Five additional diamond holes totalling 2,050 metres designed to test for depth extensions to existing mineralised lenses, following the recent validation of the deposit model and the potential increased 'size of the prize' at Kempfield**
- **NSW Government sponsored Holes 3 & 4 extended to 550 and 600 metres - to be drilled next**
- **This phase of the drilling program now comprises seven deep holes for a total of 3,200 metres**
- **Downhole geophysics to be conducted on first four holes to cover a significant portion of prospective area – up to 600,000 square metres and depths of up to 450 metres, to guide drilling**

KEMPFIELD POLYMETALLIC PROJECT, NEW SOUTH WALES

Argent Minerals Limited (**ASX: ARD**, **Argent**, **Argent Minerals** or the **Company**) is pleased to announce the next phase of the Kempfield Deep Diamond Drilling Program.

Managing Director David Busch said, "Following the recent validation of Argent's hypothesis for the formation and structure of the deposit and the potential increased 'size of the prize', five additional diamond holes have been designed to significantly extend the reach of the Kempfield deep diamond drilling program.

"Four of the new holes will focus on testing the depth extensions of the known mineralisation at Kempfield that are predicted by the recently validated deposit model.

"An additional hole has also been designed to complement further drilling work already planned, targeting new lenses of high grade base and precious metal mineralisation.

"NSW Government-sponsored Holes 3 & 4 will be drilled next to test for interpreted Lens 4 and the northern strike extension of Lens 3, their planned depths now extended to 550 and 600 metres respectively.

"In addition to drill-testing specific targets, Holes 1 to 4 were also designed to provide the deepest geophysics coverage of the Kempfield site to date.

"Downhole electromagnetic (**EM**) surveys are vastly superior to ground or airborne surveys for depth, sensitivity, discernment of targets from manmade structures, and 3D accuracy in determining response locations. Downhole surveys will be performed on the holes to identify any base metal conductors within the designed survey pattern covering a significant area of up to 600,000 square metres and depths of up to 450 metres below the surface.

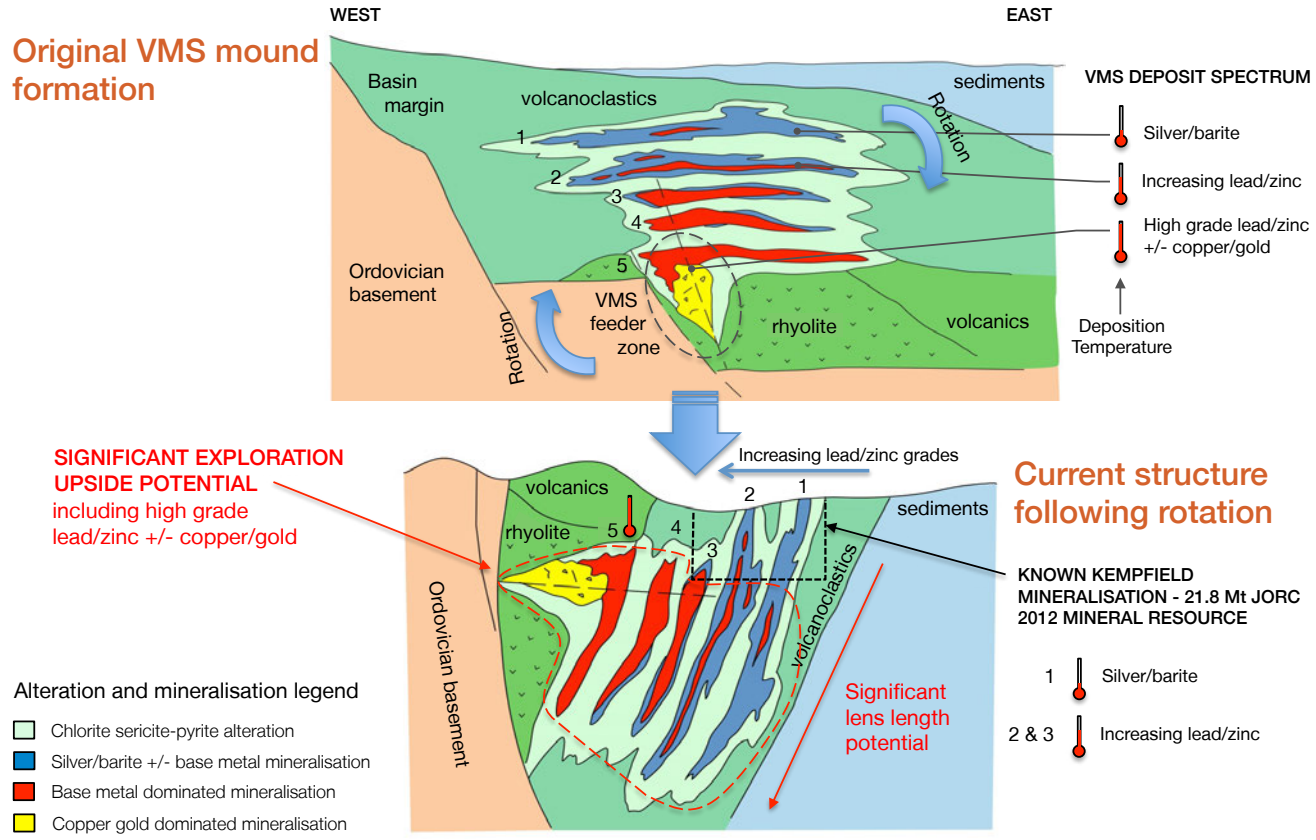
"We are looking forward to what this exciting phase of exploration will reveal, as Argent continues its highly methodical search for high grade base and precious metals at Kempfield with seven deep diamond holes for a total length of 3,200 metres, aided by some of the most comprehensive geophysics conducted at the site to date".

About the extended Kempfield deep diamond drilling program

The additional holes have been designed to test the recently validated Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) deposit model which predicts the potential for significant depth extensions to mineralised lenses below the known deposit.

Most of the historical drilling at Kempfield has been relatively shallow to only 120 metres, with the intersected mineralisation leaving the deposit open at depth.

Figure 1 – The validated Kempfield deposit model showing significant potential at depth (West-East section)



DEPTH EXTENSIONS FOR LENSES 3, 2 & 1 TO BE TESTED BY HOLES 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9

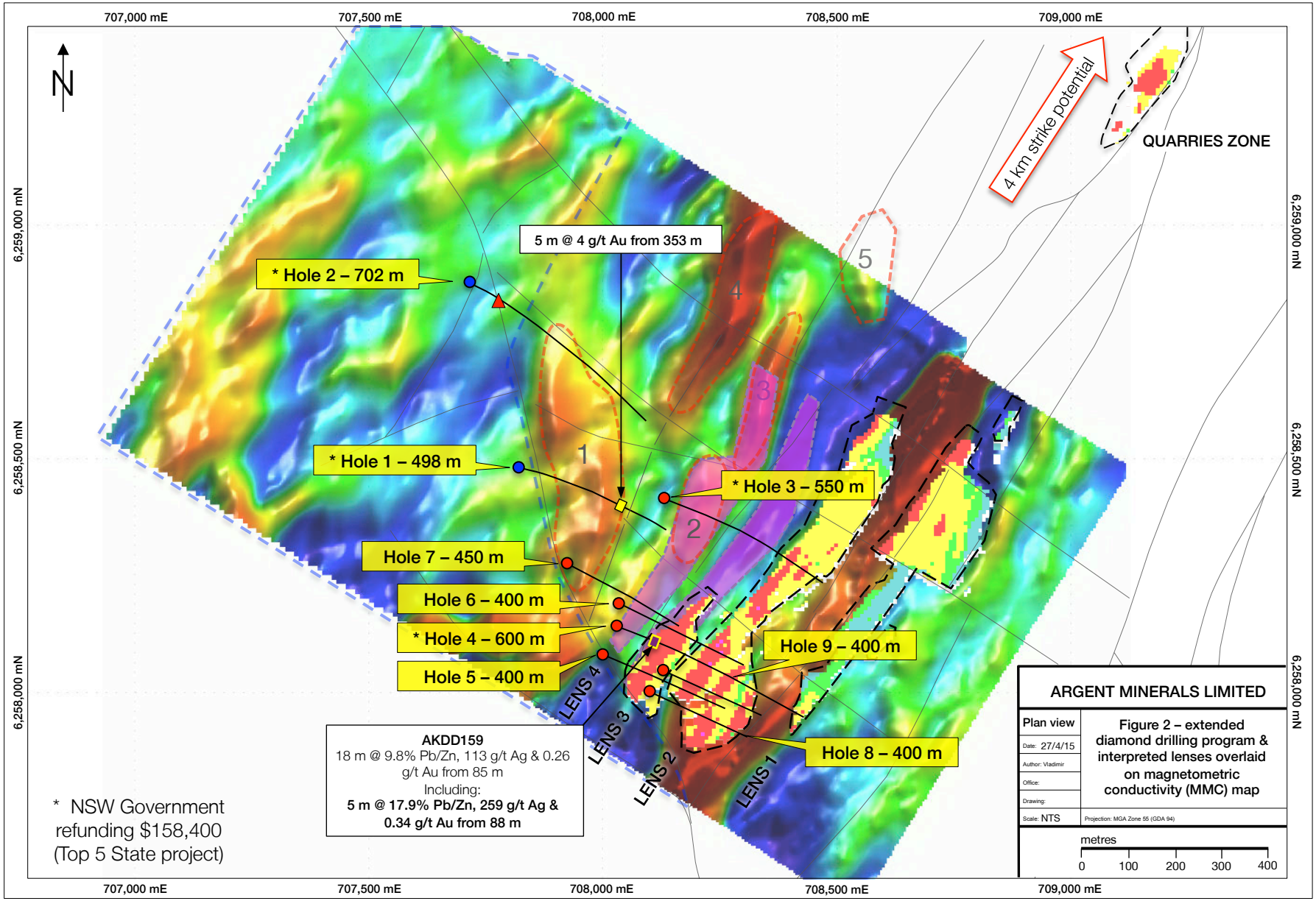
Additional holes 5 and 6 have been designed to complement Hole 4 in testing for depth extensions of the southern portion of Lens 3 in region where AKDD159 intersected 18 m @ 9.8% Pb/Zn, 113 g/t Ag & 0.26 g/t Au from 85 m, including **5 m @ 17.9% Pb/Zn, 256 g/t Ag & 0.34 g/t Au from 85 m**.

This area also includes a significant intersection by AKRC136 – **48 m** @ 4.33% Pb/Zn, 43 g/t Ag & 0.6 g/t Au from 56 m, including **14 m @ 5.2% Pb/Zn, 64.5 g/t Ag & 1.5 g/t Au from 72 m**.

Holes 4, 5, 6, 8 & 9 will also test for depth extensions of Lens 2, and Hole 4 has been extended to 600 metres to test for depth extensions to the southern portion of Lens 1. The southern portion of Lens 1, known as Southern Conglomerate, **was only drilled to a very shallow depth of 80 metres** with the aim of developing an oxide-based silver mine.

Given the depths of its neighbouring lenses, the southern portion of Lens 1 demands further drilling at depth.

See Figure 2 for a plan view of the total drilling schedule, and Figure 3 for an example section view of how Hole 4 has been designed to test the lens depth extensions. See also Table 1 for the drillhole summary.



LEGEND

1 MMC conductive zones & follow up priorities

50
20
10
0
-10
-20
-50
MMC Response (pT/A)

Interpreted lenses

Ordovician & Silurian granite basement rock

Colossal Reef copper mine

Fault structures

Mineral Resource lenses - contained Pb/Zn grades (%)

0.0 to 0.1
0.1 to 0.2
0.2 to 0.5
0.5 to 2.0
2.0 to 5.0
5.0 to 10.0
≥ 10.0

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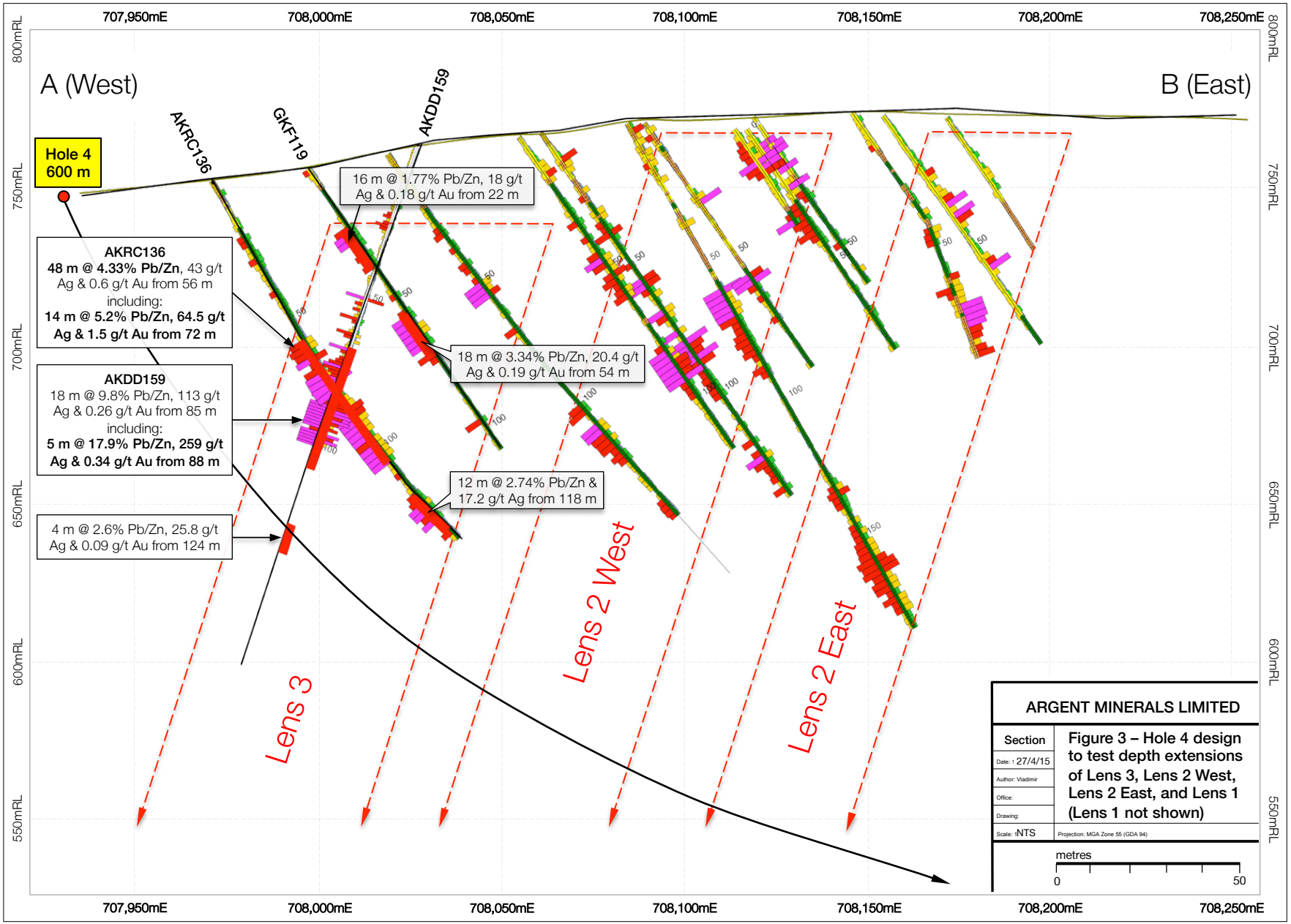


HISTOGRAM LEGEND

Base metals grade (Pb/Zn)

Histograms on left hand side of drillholes

Combined Pb/Zn grade (ppm)

- 0 – 1,000
- 1,000 – 5,000
- 5,000 – 20,000
- 20,000 – 100,000

Precious metals grade (Ag)

Histograms on right hand side of drillholes

Ag Grade (ppm)

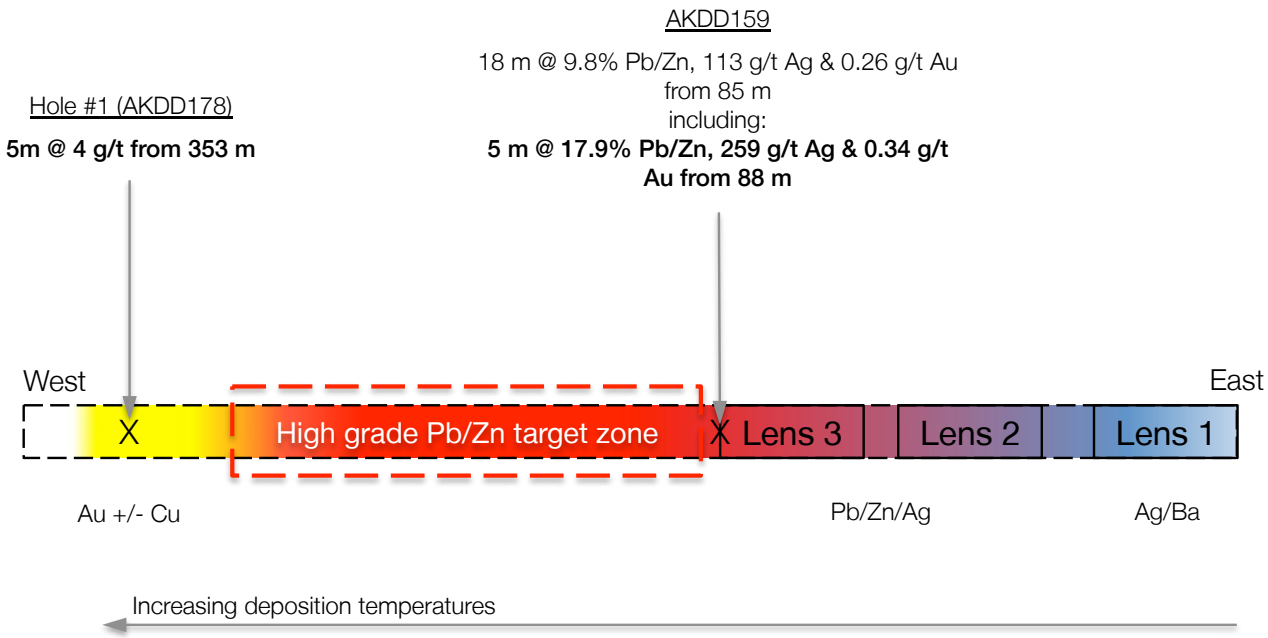
- 0 – 10
- 10 – 25
- 25 - 50
- 50 - 90
- 90 – 10,000

HIGH GRADE PB/ZN TARGET ZONES TO BE TESTED BY HOLES 3 & 7

Under the hypothesis developed for Kempfield by Dr. Vladimir David in conjunction with Professor Ross Large of the Australian Research Council Centre for Excellence in Ore Deposits (**CODES**), the existing known Kempfield deposit is the predominantly silver/barite portion of a much larger VMS system in which higher grade base and precious metals remain to be discovered.

The recently validated deposit model predicts the increased likelihood of a high grade lead/zinc between the Hole #1 intersection of **5 m at 4 g/t Au from 353 m** in strongly silicified and chlorite-altered host rock with quartz/pyrite/pyrrhotite and pyrite/pyrrhotite stockwork (indicative of high temperature deposition processes), and the western portion of the known deposit where hole AKDD159 intersected high grade base metal mineralisation (see Figure 4).

Figure 4 – High grade lead/zinc target zonation within the Kempfield VMS deposit



Holes 3 and 7 have been designed to test for high grade Pb/Zn target zones in the form of either new VMS lenses, or extensions to existing known lenses as follows.

- **Hole 3**:
  - will test for interpreted Lens 4 in the central portion of MMC anomaly Priority #2 (see Figure 2). This MMC anomaly is coincident with an induced polarisation (**IP**) chargeability response at depth of 120 metres; and
  - the interpreted northern strike extension of Lens 3.
- **Hole 7** has been designed to complement Hole 3 by testing:
  - the southern portion of interpreted Lens 4; and
  - extension of Lens 3 at 260 m depth (see Figure 2).

DIAMOND HOLE SUMMARY

The following table summarises the seven new diamond holes to be drilled at Kempfield:

Table 1 – Kempfield deep diamond drill hole summary

Hole #	Azimuth	Dip	Target length (m)	Target
3*	105°	-57°	550	- Ore genesis model of interpreted Lens 4 and northern strike extension of Lens 3 at depth; and - central portion of MMC anomaly Priority #2 associated with IP chargeability response at 120 m depth.
4*	105°	-55°	600	- Depth extension of Lens 3 (Mather Zone) mineralisation intersected by holes AKDD159 and AKRC136; - depth extension of Lens 2 West (McCarron West Zone) at 200 m depth; - depth extension of Lens 2 East (McCarron East Zone); and - depth extension of Lens 1.
5	110°	-55°	400	- Southern extension of Lens 3 at 100 m depth; and - southern extension of Lens 2 at 260 m depth.
6	110°	-55°	400	- Northern extension of Lens 3 at 160 m depth; and - southern extension of Lens 2 at 260 m depth.
7	120°	-55°	450	- Interpreted Lens 4; and - depth extension of Lens 3 at 260 m depth.
8	110°	-55°	400	- Extension of high grade mineralisation in the southern part of Lens 2 at 180 m and 240 m depth.
9	110°	-55°	400	- Extension of high grade base metal mineralisation in the northern part of Lens 2 at 100 m and 200 m depth.
	Total for this phase of drilling:		**3,200**	

The additional holes

* NSW Government sponsored diamond holes (up to $158,400 refund for Holes 1 to 4)

** The order and final design of the holes is subject to results of downhole geophysics, and assays for preceding holes

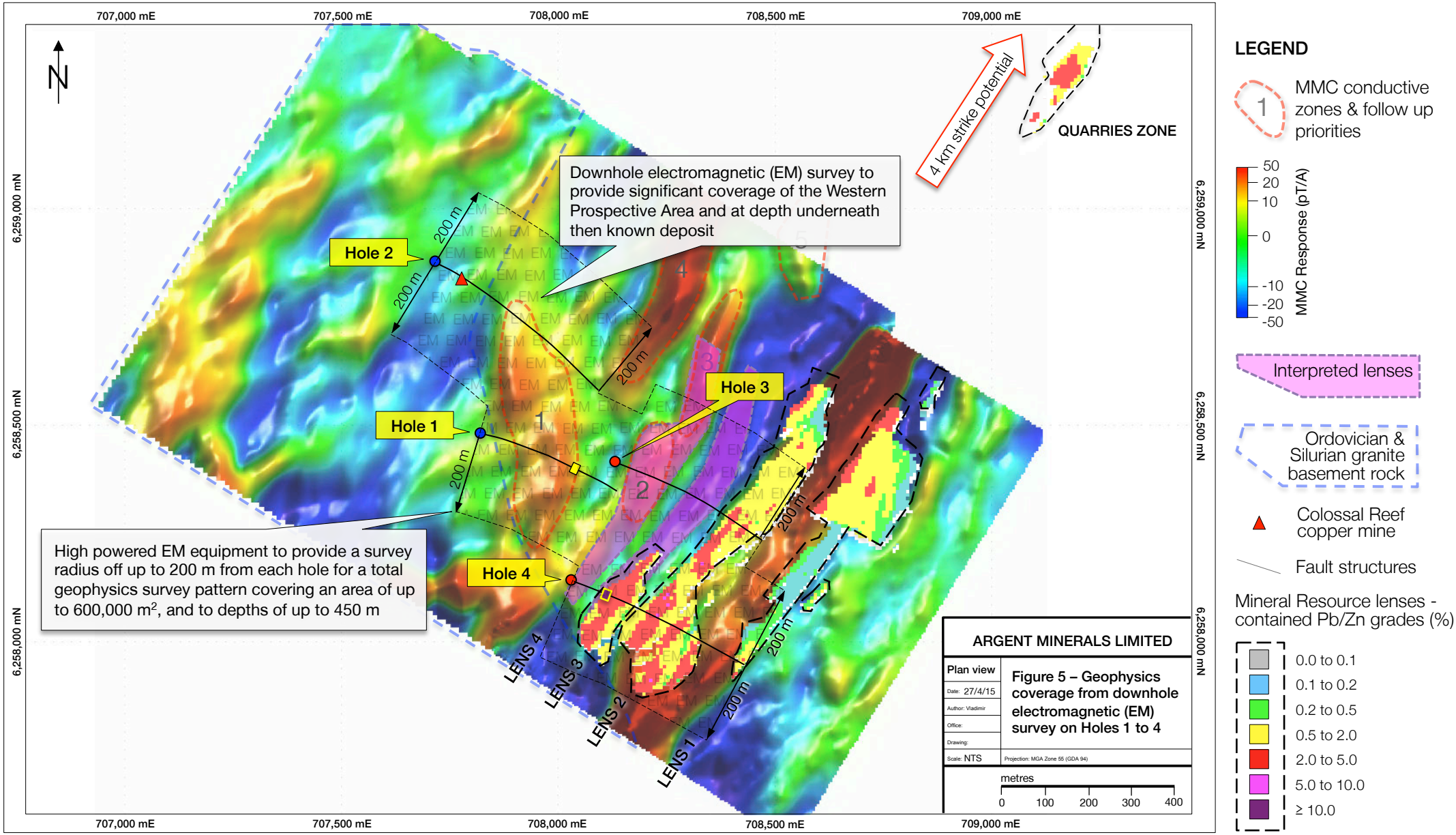
ABOUT THE GEOPHYSICS

Downhole surveys will be performed on the holes to identify any base metal conductors within the designed survey pattern covering a significant area of up to 600,000 square metres and depths of up to 450 metres below the surface.

Downhole magnetometric conductivity (MMC) surveys are also being planned for the first four holes, depending on the results of the downhole EM surveys. Argent achieved a breakthrough in the detection of the specific form of high grade lead/zinc mineralisation at Kempfield with downhole MMC, which successfully correlated with the high grade lead/zinc intersected by hole AKDD159 – 18 m @ 9.8% Pb/Zn, 113 g/t Ad & 0.26 g/t Au from 85 m, including **5 m @ 17.9% Pb/Zn, 256 g/t Ag & 0.34 g/t Au from 85 m**.

Argent is also planning to conduct downhole geophysics surveys in a representative sample of Holes 5 to 9.

The results of the geophysics surveys will be used to further refine drill hole design and the order in which they are drilled.



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Fault structures

Mineral Resource lenses - contained Pb/Zn grades (%)

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- 0.2 to 0.5
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- 2.0 to 5.0
- 5.0 to 10.0
- ≥ 10.0

SUMMARY

The extended Kempfield diamond drilling program has been designed to test the recently validated deposit model, and the significant opportunity that has been identified at Kempfield for high base and precious metal grades immediately the west of the known deposit.

In addition to continuing the Company's highly methodical exploration for additional interpreted mineralisation lenses, this next phase of the program has been designed to significantly extend the reach of the deep diamond drilling below where historical drilling was curtailed to relatively depths.

Whereas the historical shallow drilling focused principally on developing an oxide-based silver leaching mine, Argent's extended deep drilling campaign targets high grade base and precious metals typically found at depth, as the validated model predicts.

Funding and balance sheet efficiency

Argent has established an exemplary track record in its efficient management of its balance sheet. This has been achieved through cost reductions, the Company's continuous improvement approach to exploration cost efficiencies, and the sourcing of alternative non-dilutionary funding (the latter totalling over $2 million since July 2013).

The NSW Government Cooperative Drilling Grant is the latest boost to Argent's non-dilutionary funding, which has also attracted the interest of new investors. As one of the top five NSW Government Cooperative Drilling awards based on the assessment of an independent panel of geoscientists, this funding has effectively contributed to the rising profile of the Kempfield project on investment 'radar screens'.

The Company intends to continue lodging Research & Development claims to the Federal Government, as specifically approved and supervised by AusIndustry for the Kempfield. The next claim will be submitted in the second half of calendar year 2015.

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APPENDIX A

KEMPFIELD EXTENDED REACH DEEP DIAMOND DRILLING PLAN

The following information follows the requirements of JORC 2012 Table 1 Sections 1, 2 and as applicable for the ASX release related to the Kempfield extended reach drilling plan.

Section 1 - Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• The 7 holes for a total of 3,200 m are planned to be drilled at Kempfield deposit with diamond drilling of size HQ and NQ. The drill core is orientated using Ori Tool by the drilling contractor under Argent Minerals supervision. These orientations are extended onto the remainder of the core and metre marks for logging. The visible structural features (veins, bedding, foliation, faults) are measured against the core orientation marks. Selected drill core samples are cut in half and assayed at a duly certified assay laboratory, ALS Laboratory Services Pty Ltd in Orange (**ALS**). Core was prepared for analysis by cutting along the longitudinal line and then samples numbered as per the pre designed "cut-sheet". Diamond drill core provides high quality samples that are logged for lithological, structural geotechnical, density and other attributes. Sampling is carried out under QAQC procedures as per industry best practice. • Certified silver, gold and base metal standards are added every 25th sample. Core recoveries are made through a reconciliation of the actual core and the driller's records. Down hole surveys of dip and azimuth were conducted using a single shot electronic camera every 150 m to detect deviation of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. The drill collar location is recorded using a hand held GPS, which has an accuracy of +/- 5 m. • Diamond drill core is drilled with HQ and NQ size and sampled as half core to produce bulk samples for assaying. Intervals vary from 0.5 to 1.5 m maximum and were selected with emphasis on geological control. • Samples are assayed at ALS Orange. Samples are crushed to 6 mm and then pulverized to 75 microns. A 25 g split of the sample is fire assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.01 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including silver and base metals are analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish.
Drilling techniques	• Pre-collars are drilled with HQ size diamond core to various depths limited by water table from 40m – 60m, and then changed to NQ size to allow lifts in dip for testing thicker stratigraphic packages. • The core is orientated and marked by the drilling contractor under Argent Minerals supervision, using an Ori Tool electronic core orientation measuring device.
Drill sample recovery	• Diamond core recoveries are recorded during drilling and reconciled during the core processing and geological logging. On the basis of previous drilling, the planned drill core from the new drilling is anticipated to be of a similar consistent competency for the rocks encountered during drilling, resulting in no significant drill core loss during drilling. • Core is measured at one (1) metre intervals and marked after each drill run using wooden blocks calibrating depth. The drill rig procedures including drilling rate, run length and fluid pressure are adjusted as necessary to maintain sample integrity. • To date, no detailed analysis to determine relationship between sample recovery and gold/silver/base metals grade has been undertaken for this diamond drilling.
Logging	• Geological logging records lithology, alteration, mineralisation, veining and structures (faults and foliation). • Core is logged as both qualitative (discretional) and quantitative (percent volume). Core is photographed wet. • The drill core is geologically and geotechnically logged for hundred per cent (100%) of the hole length.
Sub-sampling	• HQ and NQ core are cut in half using a brick diamond saw. All samples are collected from the same

techniques and sample separation	side of the drill core. The full half-core is submitted for analysis. • The rotary collar (1m) from the diamond hole is restricted to the transported soil and sample is not taken from this interval. • Diamond core drilled with HQ and NQ and sampled as complete half core to produce bulk samples for analysis. • Drill core is cut in half along the length and the total half core submitted as the sample. This meets industry standards where 50% of the total sample taken from the diamond core is submitted for assaying. Only selected intervals were submitted for assaying. • The retention of the remaining half-core is an important control as it allows assay values to be determined against the actual geology, and where required, quarter core samples may be submitted at a later date for assurance. No resampling of quarter core or duplicated has been performed at this stage of the project. • The sample sizes are appropriate for correctly representing the sulphide mineralisation at Kempfield project based on style of mineralisation and consistency of the intersections and the sampling methodology.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples are crushed to 6 mm and then pulverized to 75 microns. A 25g split of the sample is fire assayed for gold. The lower detection limit for gold is 0.01 ppm, which is believed to be an appropriate detection level. All other elements including silver and base metals will be analysed using an acid digest and an ICP finish. • Where deemed appropriate by the laboratory, a repeat assay is performed on the remaining half of the sample split by the same technique. • No geophysical tools or handheld XRF instruments is used. • Laboratory QAQC involves use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and replicates as part of in house procedures. Argent Minerals also submits an independent suite of CSMs and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Initial internal verification only, progressing to independent verification for resource statement purposes. • No twinned holes were drilled. • Standard Industry Practice – samples logged on-site with resulting data digitally entered upon return to site office, subsequently entered into project database and verified at head office. Multiple data backups (both hard and soft copy) are employed both on and off site. • No adjustment or calibration is made on any primary assay data collected at Causeway-Kempfield for purposes of reporting assay grade and mineralised intervals. For the purposes of geological analysis, standards and recognized factors may be used to calculate the oxide form from assayed elements, or to calculate free mineral levels in rocks.
Location of data points	• Down hole surveys of dip and azimuth are conducted using a single shot electronic camera every 150 m to detect deviation of the hole from the planned dip and azimuth. • The drill collar locations are recorded using a hand held GPS with an accuracy of +/-5 m. • GDA 94 MGA Zone 55. • Best estimated RL is assigned from the digital terrain model (DTM) and will be corrected at a later stage.
Data spacing and distribution	• This planned phase of drilling program comprises seven drill holes along a possible mineralised zone for a combined length of more than 3,200 m. • Exploration is in a reconnaissance stage – data are not used at this point for Mineral Resource estimation. In the event that the data shows significant mineralisation then this will be employed at an appropriate point for Mineral Resource estimation. • Samples are taken as one metre lengths, and adjusted where necessary to reflect local variation in geology or where visible mineralised zones are encountered, in order to preserve the samples as representative. Only selected intervals were submitted.
Orientation of data in relation	• The holes are drilled towards east at a dip angle of 55°- 40° to intersect the interpreted geology perpendicular to stratigraphy.

to geological structure	• No orientation based sampling bias has been identified in the data to date.
Sample security	• Standard Industry Practice – each sample contained within a calico bag with every ten calicos enclosed within a polyweave sack and in turn locked up within a sturdy sealable waterproof container.
Audits or reviews	• Quality assurance and quality control protocols have been adequately employed. Sampling techniques and procedures are regularly reviewed internally, as is data.

Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>• Exploration Licence, Kempfield / EL5748, Trunkey Creek, NSW, held by Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd (100% interest), a wholly owned subsidiary of Argent Minerals Limited. There are no overriding royalties other than the standard government royalties for the relevant minerals.
• Argent Minerals has freehold title to the land which has historically been employed for pastural usage. Heritage items have been identified on the property. On 29 April 1997 a native title claim (Gundungurra Application #6) was lodged over a very large area that includes Kempfield. A single counterparty only, the Gundungurra Tribal Council Aboriginal Corporation, has responded to Argent Minerals advertisements as part of the standard “right to negotiate” process, and is the sole registrant.
• The Company's Exploration Licence renewal application for the full licence area for a three (3) year term has been approved to July 2015.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration by other parties</td><td>• Argent Minerals Limited through its wholly owned subsidiary Argent (Kempfield) Pty Ltd is the sole operator of the project. Argent Minerals introduced best industry practice work.
• Kempfield has been explored for more than forty years by several exploration companies as set out in Table 1.2.1.
Table 1.2.1 – Exploration history
<table>
<tr><th>Company</th><th>Period</th><th>Exploration activities</th></tr>
<tr><td>Argent Minerals</td><td>2007-current</td><td>Drilling, VTEM survey, pole-dipole IP survey, gravity survey, ground EM and down-hole EM survey; DH and surface magnetometric conductivity survey</td></tr>
<tr><td>Golden Cross</td><td>1996-2007</td><td>Drilling and high resolution airborne magnetic survey</td></tr>
<tr><td>Jones Mining</td><td>1982-1995</td><td>Drilling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Shell</td><td>1979-1982</td><td>Drilling, ground EM survey, dipole-dipole IP survey, and soil sampling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Inco</td><td>1972-1974</td><td>Drilling</td></tr>
</table>
• Earlier exploration was performed to the industry standard of the time; available QAQC indicates that the historical data is reasonable and suitable for use in Mineral Resource estimates.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>• The deposit type is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS);
• The geological setting is Silurian felsic to intermediate volcaniclastics within the intra-arc Hill End Trough in the Lachlan Orogen, Eastern Australia; and
• The style of mineralisation comprises stratiform barite-rich horizons hosting silver, lead, zinc, +/- gold.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>• List of planned drillhole collars :</td></tr>
</table>

	<table><tr><th>Hole #</th><th>Coordinates AGD 94 (Zone 55)</th><th>Azimuth</th><th>Dip</th><th>Target length (m)</th><th>Target</th></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>708142mE 6258408mN</td><td>105°</td><td>-57°</td><td>550</td><td>- Ore genesis model of interpreted Lens 4, and Lens 3 at depth; and - central portion of MMC anomaly Priority #2 associated with IP chargeability response at depth of 120 m.</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>708142mE 6258135mN</td><td>105°</td><td>-55°</td><td>550</td><td>- Depth extension of Lens 3 (Mather Zone) mineralisation intersected by holes AKDD159 and AKRC136; - depth extension of Lens 2 West (McCarron West Zone) at 200 m depth; and - Lens 2 East (McCarron East Zone).</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>708009mE 6258073mN</td><td>110°</td><td>-55°</td><td>400</td><td>- Southern extension of Lens 3 at 100 m depth; and - southern extension of Lens 2 at 260 m depth.</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>708040mE 6258168mN</td><td>110°</td><td>-55°</td><td>400</td><td>- Northern extension of Lens 3 at 160 m depth; and - southern extension of Lens 2 at 260 m depth.</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>707933mE 6258267mN</td><td>120°</td><td>-55°</td><td>450</td><td>- Interpreted Lens 4; and - depth extension of Lens 3 at 260 m depth.</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>708111mE 6258004mN</td><td>110°</td><td>-55°</td><td>400</td><td>- Extension of high grade mineralisation in the southern part of Lens 2 at 180 m and 240 m depth.</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>708140mE 6250036mN</td><td>110°</td><td>-55°</td><td>400</td><td>- Extension of high grade base metal mineralisation in the northern part of Lens 2 at 100 m and 200 m depth.</td></tr></table>
Data aggregation methods	• No weighting average techniques or cut-off grades are employed at this point. • Results are estimated on visual observation of alteration intensity and amount of sulphides by geologist and supported by photographs. • No metal equivalent values employed in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Mineralisation dips steeply westward at approximately 80° – 85°. All holes are designed to be drilled towards the East. • The true width is approximately 60% to 70% of down hole length. • Downhole lengths will be reported
Diagrams	• Diagrams in text - maps and sections of planned drillholes.
Balanced reporting	• No exploration results have been reported in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	• All available exploration data relevant will be provided in future reporting.
Further work	• Down Hole EM survey(s) will be conducted; results will be interpreted in conjunction with logged geology and obtained geochemistry.

COMPETENT PERSON STATEMENTS

Exploration Results

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

Previously Released Information

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

- 10 March 2014 Assays Confirm Third VMS Lens Group at Kempfield – Revised
- 30 September 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders;
- 16 October 2014 Base and precious metal grade zonation in Kempfield Resource;
- 29 October 2014 Kempfield Deep Diamond Drilling Program;
- 25 February 2015 Hole 1 intersects significant gold grades at Kempfield; and
- 21 April 2015 Hole 2 increases potential size of the prize at Kempfield.

The Company confirms it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements, and, in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market 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 announcement.

DISCLAIMER

This ASX announcement (**Announcement**) has been prepared by Argent Minerals Limited (ABN: 89 124 780 276) (**Argent Minerals**, **Argent** or the **Company**). It should not be considered as an offer or invitation to subscribe for or purchase any securities in the Company or as an inducement to make an offer or invitation with respect to those securities. No agreement to subscribe for securities in the Company will be entered into on the basis of this Announcement.

This Announcement contains summary information about Argent Minerals, its subsidiaries and their activities which is current as at the date of this Announcement. The information in this Announcement is of a general nature and does not purport to be complete nor does it contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in Argent Minerals.

By its very nature exploration for minerals is a high risk business and is not suitable for certain investors. Argent Minerals securities are speculative. Potential investors should consult their stockbroker or financial advisor. There are a number of risks, both specific to Argent Minerals and of a general nature which may affect the future operating and financial performance of Argent Minerals and the value of an investment in Argent Minerals including but not limited to economic conditions, stock market fluctuations, silver, lead, zinc, copper and gold price movements, regional infrastructure constrains, securing drilling rigs, timing of approvals from relevant authorities, regulatory risks, operational risks and reliance on key personnel and foreign currency fluctuations.

Certain statements contained in this Announcement, including information as to the future financial or operating

performance of Argent Minerals and its projects, are forward-looking statements that:

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

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

All forward-looking statements made in this announcement are qualified by the foregoing cautionary statements. In particular, the corporate mission and strategy of the Company set forth in this Announcement represents aspirational long-term goals based on current expectations. 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.

No verification: Although all reasonable care has been undertaken to ensure that the facts and opinions given in this Announcement are accurate, the information provided in this Announcement has not been independently verified.