SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

21 November 2018

Copper Blow Exploration Update

Silver City Minerals Limited (ASX: SCI) ("Silver City" or "the Company") the base and precious metals exploration Company targeting the NSW mining districts of Broken Hill and Cobar, provides shareholders with an exploration update at the Company's key area of focus, the Copper Blow Project which is located 20km south of Broken Hill, within the Curnamona Province.

At Copper Blow, the Company has discovered a large mineral system which demonstrates the geological characteristics of an iron oxide copper gold deposit (IOCG), similar to those which form within an arcuate domain on the eastern side of the Gawler Craton in South Australia. This is host to the very large copper, gold and uranium deposits Olympic Dam, Prominent Hill and Carrapateena (Figure 1).

To date, exploration carried out at Copper Blow by the Company and joint venture partner CBH Resources, has focussed on an ironstone-hosted high grade copper-gold zone within a well define crustal structure known as the Copper Blow Shear Zone.

As anticipated in the Company's ASX Release 9 November, results in from hole 18CB072, whilst drilling broad zones of finely disseminated sulphide in potassically altered rock, returned no significant copper or gold. This follows hole 18CB071 which returned a broad intersection through the Copper Blow Shear, but hosted only moderate amounts of magnetite and little copper sulphide.

From these results the Company is encouraged by the extent of the sulphide and strong alteration demonstrated, as this is considered geologically significant with respect to intrusion related IOCG mineralisation that the Company is targeting.

It is clear that copper-gold mineralisation located in ironstone at Copper Blow is part of a larger mineral system which covers much of the eastern part of the tenure. Residual soil sampling shows that IOCG chemistry can be detected in soils associated with magnetic anomalism over a strike length of approximately 4 kilometres (ASX Release 30 October 2018).

A combination of induced polarisation (IP), geochemical, magnetic and gravity anomalies occur in rocks to the south and north of the Copper Blow Shear and to date, have not been drill tested. Most of these lie beneath a veneer of alluvial and soil cover, estimated to be 10 to 15 metres deep.

The Company plans to undertake a more extensive geochemical sampling program using rotary air blast (RAB) drilling to sample bedrock under the alluvial cover which will be carried out in conjunction with further ground geophysical surveys including gravity and IP to generate new drill targets (Figure 3).

Resource assessment and drilling will continue at the main Copper Blow prospect with the view to potential toll treat high grade mineralisation at treatment plants in Broken Hill. First pass RC drilling is also proposed in the northeastern part of the shear (Northern Targets; Figure 3).

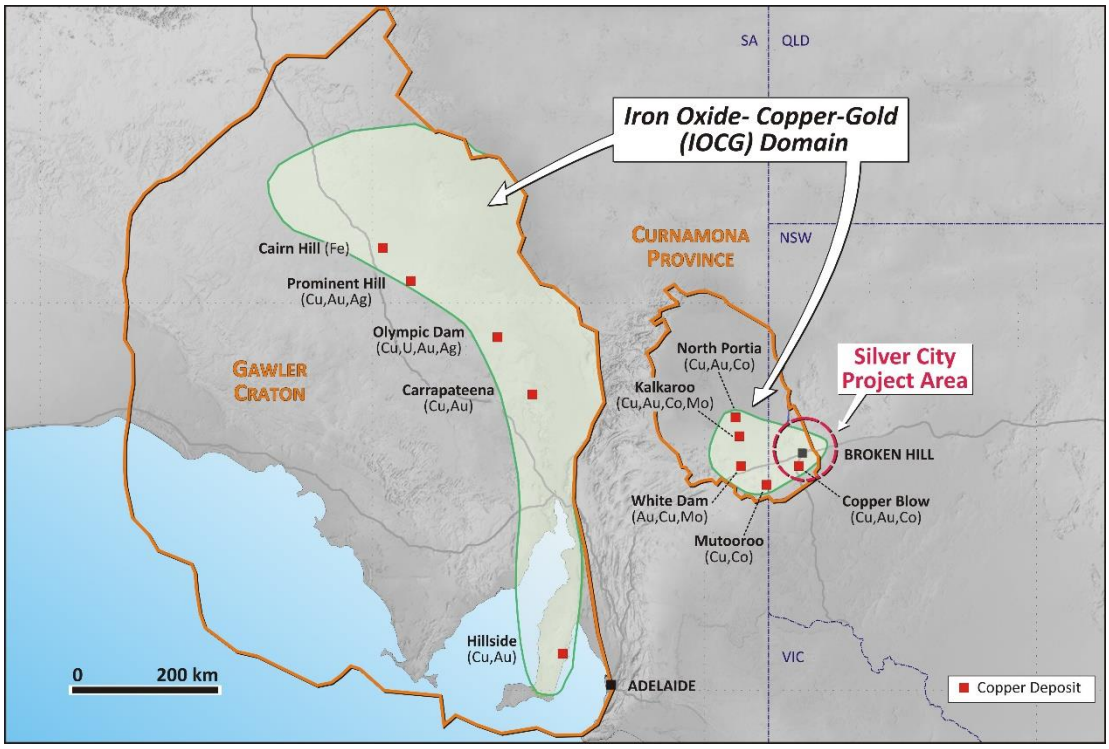


Figure 1 Iron Oxide Copper Gold deposits in cratonic rocks in the Gawler and Curnamona Provinces

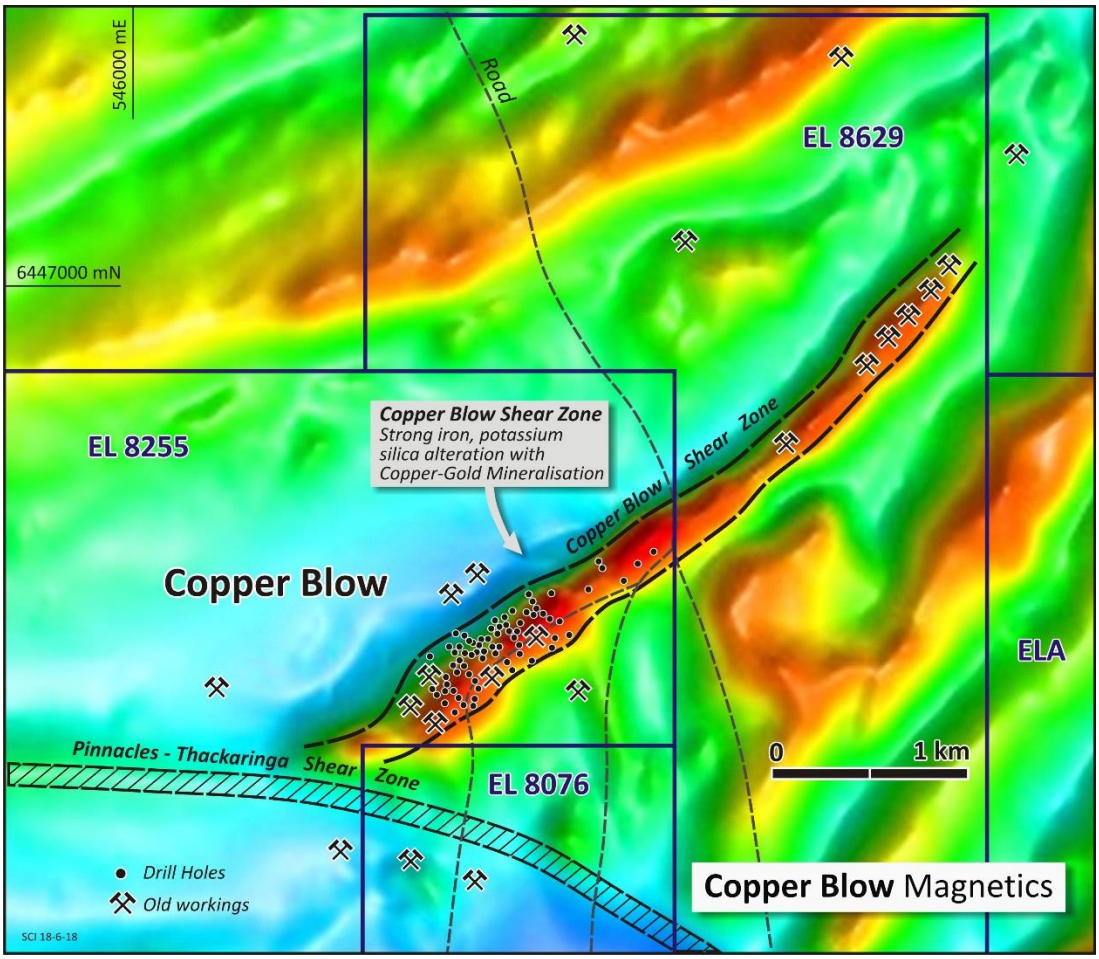
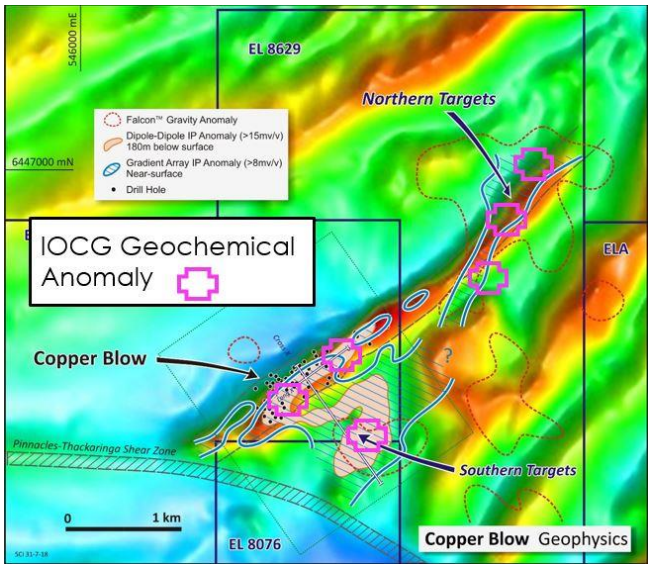
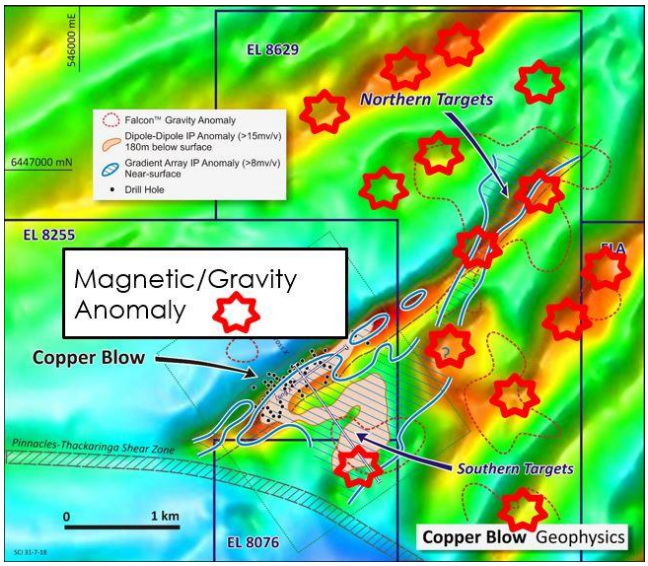


Figure 2 The Copper Blow Shear Zone. To date drilling has focussed in the southwestern part of the shear. The Northeastern part of the shear and adjacent magnetic and gravity anomalies remain untested.





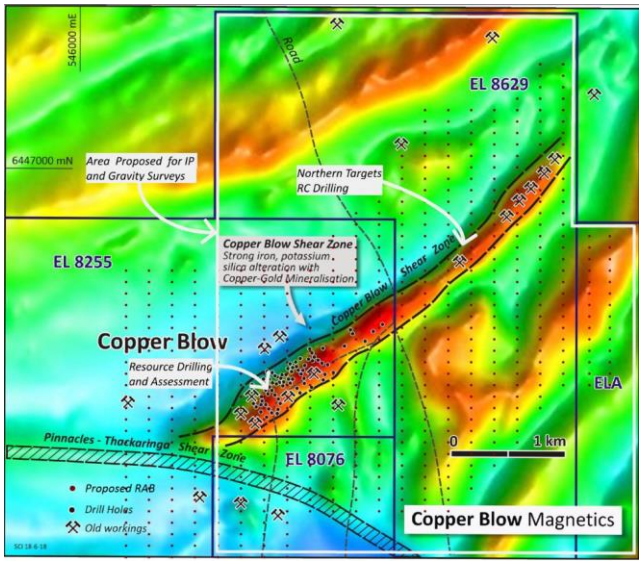


Figure 3

(Upper Image)
Simplified geophysical map showing background image of reduced-to-pole magnetics, gradient array IP, the extent of the dipole-dipole IP survey, a horizontal slice of the IP model at 180 metres below surface (15mv/v contour) and Falcon ™ gravity anomlies. Diagram shows that the location of interpreted sulphide-bearing rock defined by the 8mv/v contour is significantly larger than the linear magnetic anomaly which host known copper-gold mineralisation at Copper Blow. Limited residual soil samling has identified anomalous IOCG chemistry associated with magnetic and IP anomalies.

(Middle Image)
Same map highlighting magnetic and gravity anomalies yet to be tested.

(Lower Image)
Image shows the extent and features of the upcoming exploration program. This will include resource drilling and assessment at the Copper Blow prospect, first pass drilling of the Northern Targets, RAB drilling and gravity and IP geophysical surveys.

SILVER CITY MINERALS LIMITED

Christopher Torrey
Managing Director

ABOUT Silver City Minerals Limited

Silver City Minerals Limited (SCI) is a base and precious metal explorer with a strong focus on the Broken Hill District of western New South Wales, Australia. It takes its name from the famous Silver City of Broken Hill, home of the world's largest accumulation of silver, lead and zinc; the Broken Hill Deposit. SCI was established in May 2008 and has been exploring the District where it controls Exploration Licences through 100% ownership and various joint venture agreements. It has a portfolio of highly prospective projects with drill-ready targets focused on high grade silver, gold and base-metals, and a pipeline of prospects moving toward the drill assessment stage. The Company continues to seek out quality projects for exploration and development.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Information.

This document contains forward looking statements concerning Silver City Minerals Limited. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact and actual events and results may differ materially from those described in the forward looking statements as a result of a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking information provided by the Company, or on behalf of, the Company. Such factors include, among other things, risks relating to additional funding requirements, metal prices, exploration, development and operating risks, competition, production risks, regulatory restrictions, including environmental regulation and liability and potential title disputes. Forward looking statements in this document are based on Silver City's beliefs, opinions and estimates of Silver City Minerals as of the dates the forward looking statements are made, and no obligation is assumed to update forward looking statements if these beliefs, opinions and estimates should change or to reflect other future development.

Competent Persons

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Chris Torrey (BSc, MSc, RPGeo Mineral Exploration), who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Torrey is the Managing Director, a shareholder and full time employee of Silver City Minerals Limited. Mr Torrey has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as "Competent Persons" as defined by the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Torrey, consents to the inclusion in this Report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

This report contains information extracted from ASX releases cited in the body of the report. These are available to view on the website www.silvercityminerals.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements. The Company confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcement.

CONTACT DETAILS

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JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.*	• Two diamond drill holes have been completed.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	• Core sampling is a representative method
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	• Descriptions of geology and assays are Material to this and future Public Reports
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Copper Blow is a base metal-gold-cobalt project. To date elevated grades have been observed to occur in association with elevated sulphide content. Sampling is based on the visual estimation of sulphide content and/or intensity of alteration. The Company not only samples elevated sulphide zones but also up to 10 metres of adjacent wall rocks. Core in hole 18CB072 was sampled in 4 metre intervals
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• HQ and NQ diamond core. Standard NQ-2 predominates. Core has been drilled from surface. Core orientation has been recorded using the Reflex Ace Tool 3. Downhole surveys have been taken nominally every 30 metres using a gyro-orientation system due to the abundance of magnetite in the target zone.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	• Core recoveries are recorded by the drillers in the field at the time of drilling and checked by a geologist or technician
	• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*	• Diamond core is reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking and depths are checked against the depths recorded on core blocks. Rod counts are routinely undertaken by drillers. • When poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery.
	• *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Relationship is not known at this time. Core recoveries have been very high (98 to 100%)
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All core has been geologically and geotechnically logged in detail that will support Mineral Resource estimation, mining at metallurgical studies
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc)*	• Qualitative geological logging, quantitative geotechnical logging, core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography.	photography (wet and dry) and core orientation have taken place. Specific gravity measurements using the water displacement method will be taken nominally every 5 metres
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 879.7 metres have been logged (100% of the two holes)
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• Core has been cut with a diamond core saw and half core submitted for analyses.
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Sample size is appropriate to grain size and the nature of the rock
	• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*	• Sample types and the nature of the preparation is appropriate to the project
	• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• Quality control includes detailed core recovery assessment and continuous half core sampling to maximise representivity.
	• *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.*	• Core drilling is an appropriate method of ensuring representative sampling of mineralised zones and adjacent country rocks . No second half core sampling has been undertaken
	• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*	• core
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	• Sample preparation pulverization 85% sample passing 75 microns. 4 acid digest, 48 elements using ICP/AES and ICP-MS (ASLGlobal Code ME-MS61: alsglobal.com). Gold by 30 gram charge fire assay and AA finish (ALS Code Au-AA23). Technique is appropriate to the study and considered to be total for most elements.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	• No handheld instruments used
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Industry certified standards were inserted nominally every 40th sample. Analytical correlations are acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• No independent verification
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	• No twinned holes
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Data is recorded on site a using computer storage program and backed up at main office.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No assay adjustment
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.*	• Collars will be surveyed by registered surveyor and continuous downhole gyro survey using Champion Gyro
	• *Specification of the grid system used.*	• MGA94 Zone 54
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drone survey to millimetre accuracy for hole 18CB071 and Shuttle Radar for hole

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		18CB072
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.*	• Data spacing is sufficient to establish a degree of geological continuity appropriate for Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• No sample compositing
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.*	• Hole 18CB072 is targeted at an IP anomaly. Any bias is unknown
	• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Hole 18CB072 is targeted at an IP anomaly any bias is unknown
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core is transported from site to a locked core yard where it is processed and sampled. Samples are then delivered to a freight forwarding company for transport to the laboratory.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• No audits have been undertaken

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.*	• Work outlined in this public report falls within EL 8255 which is subject to a joint venture between Silver City Minerals and CBH Resources. A landowner access agreements are in place. Native Title has been extinguished.
	• *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The tenure is secure under NSW legislation. There are no known impediments to operate.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Details previously outlined in ASX Release 4 May 2017.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Iron oxide copper-gold deposit hosting cobalt. Both shear zone hosted and disseminated
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.*	<table><tr><th>HoleID</th><th>Easting GDA94 MGA Zone 54</th><th>Northing GDA94 MGA Zone 54</th><th>Elevation (m)</th><th>Azimuth (°)</th><th>Dip (°)</th><th>Total Depth (m)</th></tr><tr><td>18CB071</td><td>548045</td><td>6444990</td><td>233</td><td>322</td><td>-60</td><td>502.1</td></tr><tr><td>18CB072</td><td>548380</td><td>6444804</td><td>225</td><td>113</td><td>-60</td><td>377.6</td></tr></table>
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material*	• Results for 18CB072 insignificant and not reported

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*	• Results insignificant and not reported
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• No short or long lengths
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• No equivalents are reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*	• With respect to hole 18CB072 geometry is unknown
	• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• No results reported
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Body of report
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Reporting of all results is inappropriate. Only grades 1% copper and above are reported
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*	• Continued drilling, continued IP and magnetic geophysical surveys and surface geochemical sampling.
	• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Refer to figures in body of report