

28th March 2022

Company Announcement Officer
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

Increasing Gold and Zinc in Drilling at Bowdens Silver

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Visible gold intersected for the first time ever at Bowdens.**
- **Greater tenor of gold in the system as drilling moves south and east at Bundarra.**
- **The Bundarra Zone continues to deliver high-grade mineralisation within both quartz-sulphide and semi massive sulphide vein styles.**
- **BD22004 (partial results) extends known mineralisation greater than 250 metres south at Bundarra.**

Latest Results Include:

- **BD21044 - 116 metres @ 0.31 g/t gold** from 223 metres including;
 - **3.0 metres @ 327 g/t silver equivalent** (25 g/t silver, 1.43% zinc, 0.91% lead and 2.44 g/t gold) from 280 metres (refer to page 4 for additional gold intercepts).
- **BD21048 - 1.8 metres @ 1,181 g/t silver equivalent** (129 g/t silver, 9.46% zinc, 8.36% lead, 0.16% copper and 3.56 g/t gold) from 225 metres.
- **BD21039 - 10 metres @ 285 g/t silver equivalent** (149 g/t silver, 2.18% zinc, 0.66% lead) from 168 metres.
- **BD21041 - 1.1 metres @ 613 g/t silver equivalent** (53 g/t silver, 10.05% zinc, 1.10% lead and 0.18 g/t gold) from 292.2 metres.
- **BD21044 - 4.0 metres @ 280 g/t silver equivalent** (29 g/t silver, 0.72% zinc, 0.70% lead and 2.38 g/t gold) from 193 metres.
- **BD21045 - 2.5 metres @ 339 g/t silver equivalent** (49 g/t silver, 3.51% zinc, 2.43% lead and 0.37 g/t gold) from 255 metres.
- **BD22004 - 2.0 metres @ 231 g/t silver equivalent** (23 g/t silver, 3.62% zinc, 0.44% lead and 0.12 g/t gold) from 490 metres, and
- **BD22004 - 3.0 metres @ 221 g/t silver equivalent** (15 g/t silver, 3.86% zinc, 0.15% lead) from 496 metres.

Underground Scoping Study

- Drilling nearing completion to deliver maiden underground Mineral Resource estimation as part of the initial Scoping Study of underground mining scenarios.
- Resource estimate to be finalised in 2nd quarter 2022.

Introduction

Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) ("Silver Mines" or "the Company") is pleased to announce recent assay results from the underground resource drilling program at the Bowdens Silver Project located near Mudgee in New South Wales.

Diamond drilling has continued to test mineralised zones for potential underground mining scenarios at the Bowdens Silver Deposit, with a recent focus on the Bundarra Zone. The Bundarra Zone is dominated by wide zones of high-grade zinc and lead mineralised lenses associated with gold, silver and more recently copper. Targets (Aegean, Northwest and Bundarra Zones) are situated below the bulk-tonnage open-pit Ore Reserve of the Bowdens Deposit. Results have been received for holes BD21039, BD21041, BD21042, BD21043, BD21044, BD21045, BD21046, BD21048 and BD22004 (refer to Figure 1). The resource drilling has focused on the Aegean and Northwest Zones through 2021, with recent drilling being focused on extending the Bundarra Zone south, west and east, as well as testing for greater economic gold potential at depth below the current open-pit Ore Reserve.

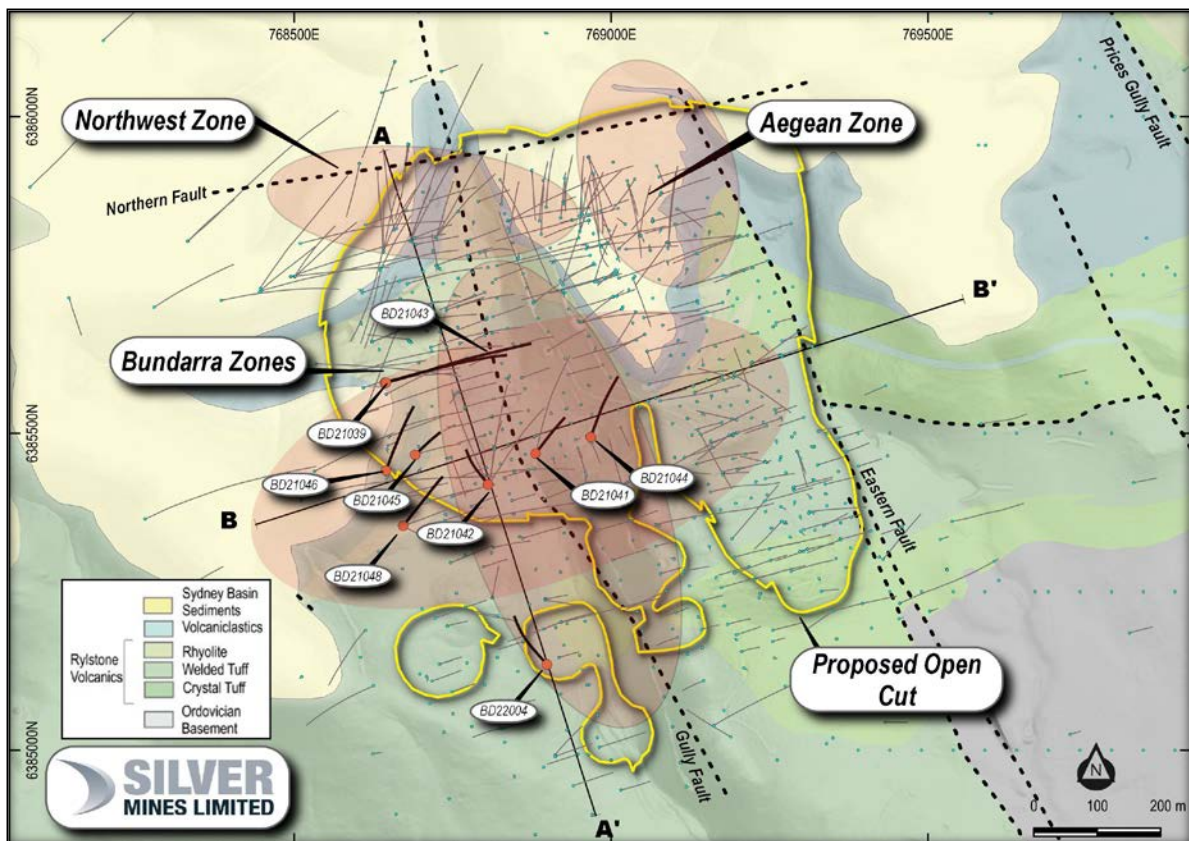


Figure 1. Reported drillhole locations and underground mining targets at the Bowdens Silver Project.

Bundarra Zone

The Bundarra Zone is a series of base metal (zinc and lead) dominant, semi massive to massive sulphide lenses below the current silver–zinc–lead Ore Reserve. Drill holes testing the extent of mineralisation beneath a dacite intrusion have shown that mineralisation is open along major structures (Gully and Eastern Faults). The Bowdens System appears to be zoned around the dacite intrusion with silver (zinc and lead) deposited above and gold (silver, zinc, lead & copper) deposited below the dacite.

New drill results from BD22004 (partial results) establish the Bundarra Zone to have a strike extent of 500 metres north to south while results from BD21044 establish a width of 300 metres east to west while continuing down dip to the west for at least 475 metres to BD20001 (refer release dated 8th April 2020). The thickness ranges from a few metres to >20 metres.

BD21048 was drilled to test for western extensions from BD21042 and results from the upper Bundarra lens have established at least a 75-metre continuation of high-grade mineralisation down dip. Further assay results are pending in this hole, with the remainder of the hole intersecting mineralisation of quartz-sulphide veins.

Significant intercept includes:

- **1.8 metres @ 1,181 g/t silver equivalent from 225 metres (Figure 2).**



Figure 2. Intercept from BD21048 at 225 metres of quartz-sulphide mineralisation.

BD21039 and BD21043 were testing eastern extensions to BD17011. Both holes intercepted mineralisation above the Bundarra Zone within the current Ore Reserve, as well as continuous mineralisation below the dacite as part of the lower Bundarra lenses.

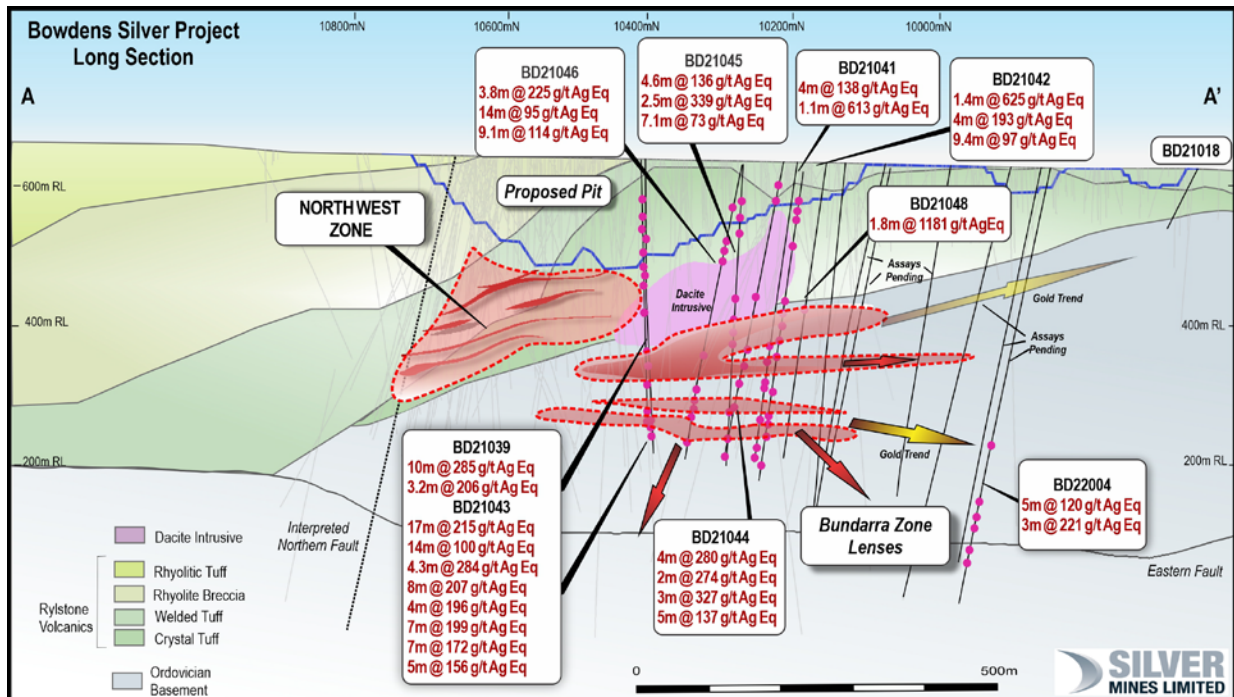


Figure 3. Bowdens Silver Project Long Section looking east.

Gold Zone

Gold intercepted in BD21044 in the east of the Bundarra Zone, in addition to results from BD21007 90 metres to the west (refer release dated 27th July 2021), is significant in terms of extent and grade within the Bowdens Deposit (Figure 4). Considering gold only, with a 0.1 g/t cut-off (10 metre internal dilution) and individual assays up to 6.75 g/t gold, intersections in BD21044 can be distinguished as:

- 34 metres @ 0.16 g/t gold from 114 metres,
- 4 metres @ 0.31 g/t gold from 175 metres,
- 17 metres @ 0.67 g/t gold from 192 metres, *including*
 - **4.0 metres @ 2.38 g/t gold,**
- 116 metres @ 0.31 g/t gold from 223 metres, *including*
 - **1.0 metres @ 1.86 g/t gold from 256 metres &,**
 - **2.0 metres @ 1.81 g/t gold from 262 metres &,**
 - **3.0 metres @ 2.44 g/t gold from 280 metres,**
- 5.5 metres @ 0.65 g/t gold from 352.5 metres, *including*
 - **2.0 metres @ 1.62 g/t gold from 355 metres, and**
- 2.2 metres @ 0.32 g/t gold from 389 metres.

Importantly, visible gold has been identified for the first time ever at the Bowdens Deposit at depth in BD22004 (Figure 5). If the continuity of these results is established from ongoing drilling, this presents an excellent gold exploration target. Fire assays to date indicate a degree of coarse gold. Results from BD21044 provide significant evidence for potentially economic gold mineralisation, both associated with the Bundarra Zone but also as a separate mineralisation style associated with silver at depth and to the east. A substantial intercept of silver and gold from BD21018 (refer release dated 26th October 2021 and Figure 3) is approximately 575 metres directly south and up plunge of BD21044 with no other drilling present at least within a window of 200 metres.

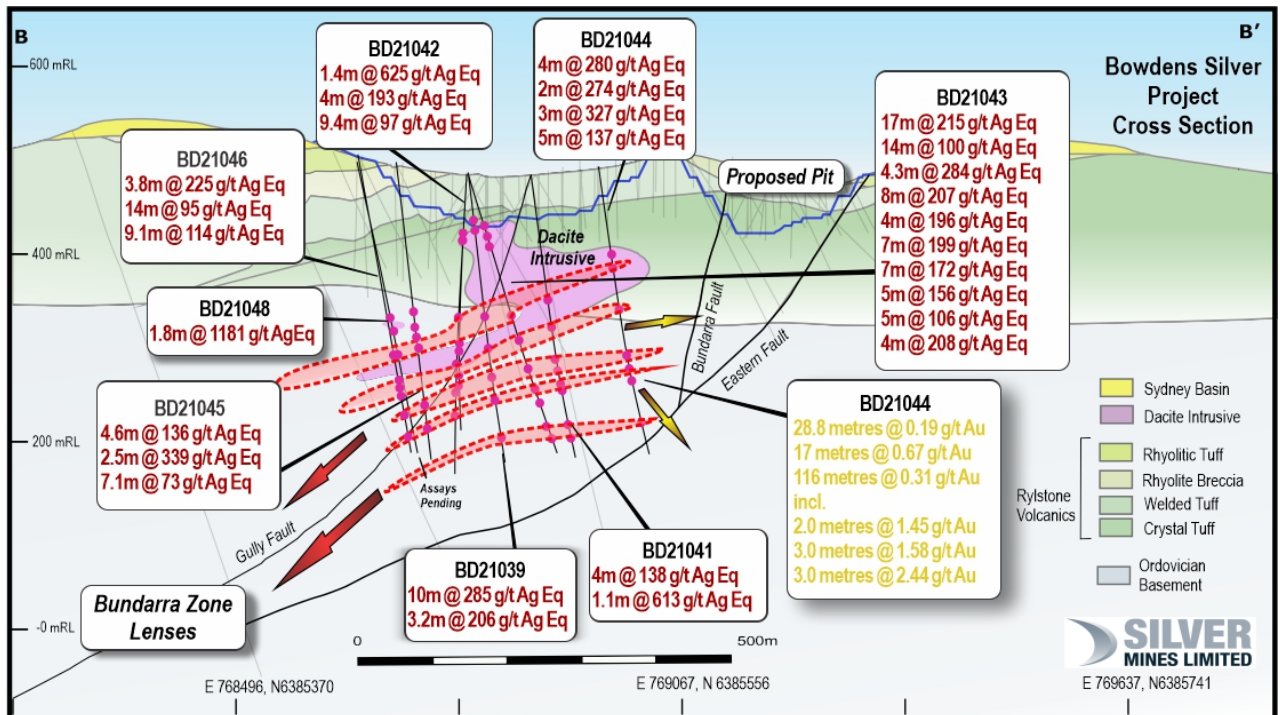


Figure 4. Cross section showing significant gold in BD21044.



Figure 5. Visible gold. Sheeted calcite-sulphide-gold vein in HQ3 core (left) with a 20x magnification hand lens view (right), 405m in BD22004.

Scoping Study and Mineral Resource Drilling Program

The Company currently has four drilling rigs on site nearing completion of the 30,000 metre diamond drilling program targeting high-grade zones outside of the current open pit Ore Reserve of the Bowdens Silver Deposit. Results from this drilling will form the basis for a Mineral Resource estimate as part of a Scoping Study of underground mining scenarios. The program of drilling will complete in 1st quarter 2022 in line with the outstanding new results and extensions from the Bundarra Zone. The Mineral Resource assessment is expected to be completed during the 2nd quarter 2022.

About the Bowdens Silver Project

The Bowdens Silver Project is located in central New South Wales, approximately 26 kilometres east of Mudgee (Figure 6). The consolidated project area comprises 1,950 km² (480,000 acres) of titles covering approximately 80 kilometres of strike of the highly mineralised Rylstone Volcanics. Multiple target styles and mineral occurrences have potential throughout the district including analogues to Bowdens Silver, high-grade silver-lead-zinc epithermal and volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) systems and copper-gold targets.

Bowdens Silver is the largest undeveloped silver deposit in Australia with substantial resources and a considerable body of high-quality technical work already completed. The projects boast outstanding logistics for future mine development.

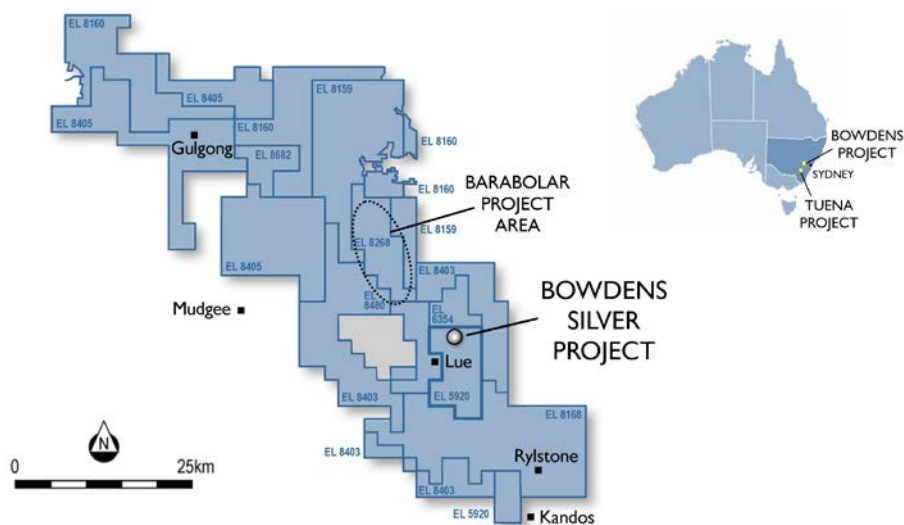


Figure 6. Silver Mines Limited tenement holdings in the Mudgee district.

This document has been authorised for release to the ASX by the Company's Managing Director, Mr Anthony McClure.

Further information:

Anthony McClure
Managing Director
Silver Mines Limited
+61 2 8316 3997

Christina Granger
Associate Director
M+C Partners
+61 438 117 286

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration from the Bowdens Silver Project is based on information compiled by the Bowdens Silver team and reviewed by Darren Holden who is an advisor to the Company. Dr Holden is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that 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' (JORC code). Dr Holden consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Table 1. Drill collar locations for new results.

Target	Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (grid)	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Comment
Bundarra	BD21039	768643	6385580	632	-63	73	435.9	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>
Bundarra	BD21041	768881	6385468	603	-80	36	386.9	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>
Bundarra	BD21042	768806	6385419	604	-80	325	408.2	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>
Bundarra	BD21043	768645	6385580	632	-57	73	432.7	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>
Bundarra	BD21044	768968	6385494	614	-77	20	400	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>
Bundarra	BD21045	768691	6385466	619	-82	45	402.8	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>
Bundarra	BD21046	768645	6385441	630	-73	20	415	Core	Assays complete
Bundarra	BD21048	768672	6385354	620	-75	40	403	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>
Bundarra	BD22004	768899	6385135	604	-75	320	567.9	Core	<i>Partial assays</i>

Table 2. Summary of all recent drilling intercepts.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver Eq (g/t)
BD21039	147	149	2*	68	0.62	0.25	-	-	107 ¹
	156	157	1*	146	1.71	0.45	-	0.01	246 ¹
	168	178	10*	149	2.18	0.66	0.01	0.06	285²
	193	194	1	54	2.79	2.26	0.01	0.32	295 ²
	209	210	1	19	1.71	0.90	-	0.02	133 ¹
	236.8	240	3.2	51	0.82	2.16	0.04	0.46	206²
BD21041	46	50	4*	59	1.19	0.55	-	0.01	138 ¹
	55	56	1	51	0.65	0.25	-	0.01	91 ¹
	66	67	1	94	1.55	0.85	-	0.01	199 ¹
	241	242	1	16	1.81	0.62	0.02	0.03	126 ¹
	261	262	1	21	2.45	0.52	0.05	0.01	160 ¹
	286	287	1	15	0.99	0.84	0.02	0.02	92 ¹
	292.2	293.3	1.1	53	10.05	1.10	0.09	0.18	613²
	330	331	1	33	0.85	1.68	0.02	0.58	180 ²
	367	368	1	7	1.17	0.78	0.01	0.36	121 ²
	378	379	1	5	1.57	0.35	0.02	0.49	136 ²
BD21042	66.6	68	1.4	500	2.10	0.59	0.01	-	625 ¹
	80	81	1	239	0.62	0.22	-	-	277 ¹
	88	92	4	164	0.43	0.21	-	-	193 ¹
	101	102	1	84	0.75	0.34	-	0.01	132 ¹
	121	122	1	19	1.57	0.71	-	0.39	152 ²
	186	187	1	16	1.36	0.82	0.01	0.17	126 ²
	337	338	1	20	2.06	0.04	0.06	0.02	123 ¹
	347	356.4	9.4	12	1.45	0.29	0.02	0.01	97 ²
	386	388	2	23	2.83	0.17	0.04	0.03	169 ¹
BD21043	104	121	17*	36	2.71	1.28	0.01	-	215 ²
	128	142	14*	38	1.01	0.35	-	-	100 ¹
	151.7	156	4.3*	131	2.44	0.94	-	-	284 ¹
	178	186	8*	97	1.66	0.79	-	0.01	207 ²
	190	194	4*	89	1.65	0.74	-	-	196 ¹
	198	200	2*	18	1.57	0.66	-	0.01	118 ¹
	205	208	3	14	1.19	0.64	-	0.02	94 ¹
	216	223	7	80	1.55	1.02	0.01	0.09	199 ²
	230	237	7	80	0.41	1.48	0.06	0.20	172 ²
	246	247	1	58	0.49	0.30	0.03	0.13	106 ²
	371	376	5	13	1.73	0.63	0.02	0.42	156 ²

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver Eq (g/t)
	391	396	5	11	0.82	0.66	0.02	0.38	106 ²
	409	411	2	15	1.61	1.45	0.02	0.28	168 ²
	425	429	4	20	1.60	0.96	0.02	0.94	208 ²
BD21044	114	148	34	6	0.02	0.04	-	0.16	8³
<i>Incl. & incl.</i>	175	179	4	12	0.25	0.20	-	0.31	31³
	192	209	17	11	0.31	0.28	-	0.67	36³
	193	197	4	29	0.72	0.70	0.01	2.38	280²
<i>Incl.</i>	193	194	1	49	1.08	0.62	0.03	5.67	580²
	196	197	1	53	1.30	1.85	0.03	3.74	484²
	223	339	116	8	0.41	0.31	0.02	0.31	38³
	256	257	1	28	1.30	1.71	0.03	1.86	302 ²
	262	264	2	23	1.40	0.98	0.04	1.81	274 ²
	273	274	1	15	6.43	0.41	0.04	0.48	391 ²
	280	283	3	25	1.43	0.91	0.05	2.44	327²
	280	281	1	17	1.44	0.53	0.03	6.75	648²
	289	290	1	22	0.82	1.18	0.02	0.63	155 ²
	295	296	1	17	1.27	0.96	0.03	0.64	167 ²
	302	307	5	13	1.62	0.84	0.02	0.17	137 ²
	332	334	2	19	1.65	2.02	0.01	0.26	191 ²
	337	338	1	8	0.52	0.30	0.02	1.86	194 ²
	352.5	358	5.5	9	0.52	0.38	0.01	0.65	47³
	355	357	2	15	0.80	0.56	0.02	1.62	205 ²
	389	391.2	2.2	17	1.02	0.83	0.02	0.32	95³
	390.1	391.2	1.1	18	1.59	0.76	0.03	0.45	161 ²
	397	398	1	26	0.65	1.88	0.02	0.09	130 ²
BD21045	28	29	1*	372	0.22	0.57	-	-	402 ¹
	57	58	1	121	0.39	0.14	-	-	145 ¹
	79	85	6	45	0.53	0.13	-	-	76 ¹
	99	100	1	207	0.06	0.03	-	-	211 ¹
	104	105	1	74	0.70	0.24	-	-	117 ¹
	119	124	5	46	0.62	0.17	-	-	82 ¹
	200	202	2	26	0.82	0.76	0.02	0.74	154 ²
	225	227	2	19	1.73	1.02	0.02	0.07	147 ²
	239	243.6	4.6	22	1.60	0.78	0.03	0.07	136 ²
	255	257.5	2.5	49	3.51	2.43	0.04	0.37	339²
	336	338	2	14	1.33	0.92	0.02	0.03	115 ²
	365.7	372.8	7.1	12	1.11	0.04	0.02	0.03	73 ²

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Copper (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver Eq (g/t)
BD21046	102.2	106	3.8	201	0.31	0.24	-	-	225 ¹
	146	148	2	207	0.41	0.18	-	-	233 ¹
	158	159	1	360	1.25	0.26	-	-	431 ¹
	170	171	1	74	1.74	0.16	-	-	165 ¹
	281	283	2	13	1.39	1.03	0.03	0.12	129 ²
	287	289	2	17	2.43	1.50	0.04	0.61	241 ²
	294	295	1	15	1.49	0.93	0.02	0.25	142 ²
	323	324	1	15	1.46	0.74	0.02	0.03	117 ²
	328	332	4	16	0.75	0.92	0.01	0.16	98 ²
	341	355	14	13	1.07	0.67	0.02	0.05	95 ²
	362	363	1	45	1.68	0.03	0.14	0.02	146 ²
	390	399.1	9.1	18	1.69	0.11	0.02	0.08	114 ²
BD21048	199	200	1	22	1.40	1.10	0.03	0.24	150 ²
	216	218	2	17	2.17	0.79	0.02	0.60	201 ²
	225	226.8	1.8	129	9.46	8.36	0.16	3.56	1181²
	242.9	245	2.1	28	0.90	1.59	0.03	0.33	155 ²
BD22004	369	370	1	19	1.56	1.75	0.06	0.05	166 ²
	405	406	1	8	0.64	0.37	0.02	6.03[#]	532²
	431	432	1	9	1.30	0.64	0.02	0.02	99 ²
	440	442	2	10	1.24	0.91	0.02	0.01	102 ¹
	456	457	1	8	1.63	0.39	0.02	-	102 ¹
	467	472	5	17	1.17	1.22	0.03	0.01	120 ²
	476	477	1	17	1.56	0.53	0.05	0.01	111 ¹
	490	492	2	23	3.62	0.44	0.04	0.12	231²
	496	499	3	15	3.86	0.15	0.03	0.08	221²
	503	504	1	10	1.82	0.06	0.03	0.01	102 ¹
	511	514	3	9	2.86	0.05	0.03	0.02	157 ²

* Denotes an interval within current ore reserves

1. Bowdens' reported silver equivalent is consistent with previous reports and current resource modelling based on assumptions: Ag Eq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + 33.48*Pb (%) + 49.61*Zn (%) calculated from prices of US\$20/oz silver, US\$1.50/lb zinc, US\$1.00/lb lead, and metallurgical recoveries of 85% silver + gold, 82% zinc and 83% lead estimated from test work commissioned by Silver Mines Limited. Intercepts calculated using a 90g/t Ag cut-off and 3 metre internal dilution factor, with highest individual assay results highlighted as included within overall intercept. Intercepts are outside of current reserve

2. Silver equivalent updated to also include significant gold and copper credit assuming the same recovery as silver, with gold:silver price ratio of 80:1 based on the approximate price ratio: Ag Eq (g/t) = Ag (g/t) + 33.48*Pb (%) + 49.61*Zn (%) + 80*Au(g/t) + 113.08*Cu%. Intercepts calculated using a 90g/t AgE cut-off and 3 metre internal dilution factor, with highest individual assay results highlighted as included within overall intercept. Intercepts are outside of current reserve.

3. Intercept calculated using a 0.1g/t Au cut-off and a 10 metre internal dilution factor. Silver equivalent includes gold and copper as 2 above.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. 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. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling taken continuously downhole from PQ and HQ diameter diamond core. PQ size core – all samples taken as nominal 1 or 2 metre intervals, or as otherwise defined by logged geology intervals, from quarter cut core. HQ size core – all samples taken as nominal 1 metre intervals where mineralisation observed from half cut core, or as otherwise defined by logged geology intervals and from the same side of the core where downhole orientations permit. Samples vary in weight but are generally between 2 and 4 kilograms of material. Each sample was sent for multi-element assay using ICP technique (ME-ICP61) with the entire sample pulverized and homogenized with a 25g extract taken for assay. Select samples were also sent for gold using fire assay technique (Au-AA23) with a 30g sample taken for assay. Assays are considered representative of the sample collected.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diamond drilling undertaken using PQ and HQ diamond core with triple tube used. All core, excluding PQ size, where unbroken ground allows, is oriented by drilling team and an orientation line drawn along the base of the hole.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed. Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core recovery is estimated at greater than 98%. Some zones, (less than 5%) were broken core with occasional clay zones where sample loss may have occurred. However, this is not considered to have materially affected the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant relationship between sample recovery and grade exists.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All diamond core is logged using lithology, alteration, veining, mineralisation and structure, including geotechnical structure. All core is photographed using both a wet and dry image. In all cases the entire hole is logged by a geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core were taken. If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. 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. Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective sub-sampling based on geology to a maximum size of 2 metres and a minimum of 0.3 metres. All core is cut using a Corewise core saw with core rotated 10 degrees to the orientation line to preserve the orientation for future reference. For HQ core the half of the core without the orientation line is removed, bagged and sent to the laboratory for assay. Sample sizes are considered appropriate for the rock type, style of mineralisation, the thickness and consistency of the intersections and assay ranges expected at Bowdens.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibration factors applied and their derivation, etc. Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples dispatched to ALS Global in Orange NSW for sample preparation and analysis. Some sample batches were then on shipped to ALS Global in Adelaide, Brisbane and Townsville due to the high volume within the Orange Lab. Site standards and blanks are inserted at a rate of 8 per 100 samples, and duplicates are inserted at a rate of 5 per 100 samples to check quality control. Laboratory standards and blanks are inserted every 25 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant intersections calculated by Bowdens Silver geologists. All geological logging is entered digitally before inputting into a Maxwell Geoservices database schema. Primary assay data is sent electronically from the laboratory to the SVL database administrator and then entered into the geological database for validation. All assays matched with the logging sheets and loaded directly from the output provided by the laboratory with no manual entry of assays undertaken. No adjustments were made or required to be made to the assay data.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Specification of the grid system used. Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The collar position is initially surveyed using hand-held GPS with accuracy of +- 3 metres. Down hole surveys collected every 30 metres using an electronic downhole reflex survey camera. The terrain includes steep hills and ridges with a digital elevation model derived from a combination of locally flown LIDAR and publically available point cloud data. All collars recorded in MGA94 zone 55.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling results relate to exploration and resource drilling of the Aegean, Northwest and Bundarra Zones. Drilling is not defined to a set spacing.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill orientation was designed to intersect the projection of the major structural controls to the Deposit. An interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All samples bagged on site under the supervision the senior geologist with sample bags tied with cable ties before being driven by site personnel to the laboratory in Orange, NSW (~200 kilometres from

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the site)
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drilling campaign and drill work includes on-going internal auditing with advice taken on process from external advisors.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bowdens Resource is located wholly within Exploration Licence No 5920, held wholly by Silver Mines Limited and is located approximately 26 kilometres east of Mudgee, New South Wales. The tenement is in good standing. The project has a 2.0% Net Smelter Royalty which reduces to 1.0% after the payment of US\$5 million over 100% of EL5920 The project has a 0.85% Gross Royalty over 100% of EL5920.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bowdens project was previously managed by Kingsgate Consolidated and Silver Standard Ltd, however the new results under this table are based on work conducted solely by Silver Mines/Bowdens Silver.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bowdens Deposit is a low sulphidation epithermal base-metal and silver system hosted in Permian aged Volcanic rocks. Mineralisation includes veins, shear veins and breccia zones within tuff and ignimbrite rocks. Mineralisation is overall shallowly dipping (~15 degrees to the north) with high-grade zones preferentially following a volcanic dome. There are several vein orientations within the broader mineralised zones including some areas of stock-work veins. The mineralisation reported in this release is hosted in the Rylstone Volcanics and the Coomber Formation. The mineralization reported in this report is related to deeper areas of the Bowdens Deposit,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		typically representing higher-temperature zones.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; and hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All information is included in Table 1 and Table 2 of this report above.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated. 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. The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intersection calculation are weighted to sample length. The average sample represents 1 metre of drill core. Reported intersections are based on a cut off of 90g/t silver equivalency including gold and copper with a 3 metres internal dilution factor, or a cut off of 90g/t silver with a 3 metres internal dilution factor. No top cutting of data or grades was undertaken in the reporting of these results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mineralisation is both stratabound and vein hosted. The stratigraphy dips moderately to the north within the volcanics and moderately to the west in the basement units, while the majority of mineralised veins dip west. Some individual veins intersected were sub-parallel (~10 to 20 degrees to core axes). However, given the stratigraphic controls on the zones, the drilling width is estimated to be 100 to 140% of true-width for stratabound mineralized zone.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and cross sections provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results received and compiled to date are reported in this release. Drilling is on-going with further results expected.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report relates to drill data reported from this program.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This report relates to a drill program that is designed to test the extension and explore for further zones of high-grade silver situated beneath the Bowdens Silver Deposit. Drilling is on-going with further results pending.