

2nd February 2017

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

ADDITIONAL HIGH-GRADE IN BOWDENS SILVER DEPOSIT DRILLING

Highlights

- **Drilling below current resource has discovered high grade silver expanding northeast flank and the depth of the Bowdens Silver project.**
- **4.0 metres @ 924g/t silver, 0.05% zinc and 0.30% lead (936g/t silver equivalent) from 270 metres down-hole.**
- **Results are some of the highest grades ever encountered at Bowdens Silver and are 90 metres down dip from the current resource.**
- **Intercepted within wider mineralised zone of 24.7 metres @ 184g/t silver, 0.03% zinc and 0.09% lead (188g/t silver equivalent) from 249 metres down-hole.**
- **Further results are pending with ten additional drill holes completed and sampled.**
- **Drilling is on-going with two rigs operational.**

Drill Program

Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) ("Silver Mines" or "the Company") is pleased to advise that it has received the drill results from a further four holes (BD16003-006) of a 38,000 metre drill program at the Bowdens Silver project located near Mudgee in New South Wales.

BD16005 was designed to test for northeast and depth extensions to the known resource. The results (4.0 metres @ 924g/t silver (936g/t silver equivalent)) demonstrate that high grade silver mineralisation continues very strongly at depth and well below the current resource and any previously known mineralisation in this area. This intersection extends high grade mineralisation a further 90 metres down dip from the current resource. Work is on-going to assess the significance of this deeper mineralisation.

This drilling continues to surpass expectations and will expand the existing resource model in this area of the deposit. The results from the zone intersected support the justification of further delineation at depth under the current resource.

Holes BD16003, 004 & 006 were designed to test the northwest flank of the current known resource. The results from BD16003 & BD16004 confirm that the mineralised system remains open to the northwest of the current resource.

The mineralisation is hosted within felsic welded tuffs of the Permian aged Rylstone Volcanics, generally consisting of close-spaced base-metal sulphide and silver bearing veins in the order of 1 to 50 millimetres wide and base-metal sulphide breccias.

Please refer to Table 1, Figures 1, 2 and 3 and Appendix 1 for further details.

Table 1: Drill hole intersections from BD16003 to BD16006 at the Bowdens Silver Project using a minimum 30g/t silver cut-off over 5 metre width and up to 10 metres internal dilution factor with higher-grade zones using a minimum 60g/t silver cut-off over 5 metre interval and up to 5 metres internal dilution. NSI = no significant intersection.

Hole ID	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Ag Eq (g/t) ¹
BD16005	249.3	274	24.7	184	0.03	0.09	188
including	270	274	4	924	0.05	0.30	936
BD16003	206	249	43	35	0.28	0.25	53
Including	213	221	8	63	0.31	0.19	80
BD16004	215	225	10	91	0.36	0.77	129
Including	218	222	4	169	0.41	0.98	215
BD16006	NSI						

1. Bowdens silver equivalent calculated using metal prices of US\$20 per ounce silver, US\$1.00 per pound zinc and, US\$1.00 per pound lead and recoveries of 81% for silver, 82% for zinc and 81% for lead.

The current drill program involves infill drilling to convert inferred resources to measured and indicated resource categories as well as testing for potential extensions of the known mineralisation. Drilling is on-going with a further ten holes completed (BD16007-016) with samples pending completion of assays. The total program, consisting of 178 holes for 38,000 metres of drilling will be a combination of diamond core and reverse circulation drilling.

Other News

Exploration planning for the Gumarooka Intrusion is well advanced and subject to approvals drilling is expected to commence in March 2017. An Induced Polarisation (IP) program is also being planned over Gumarooka and other areas surrounding the Bowdens Silver Deposit.

The Gumarooka Intrusion is interpreted from data from the recent high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric program which has identified an elliptical body approximately 1,300 metres by 800 metres located immediately to the north-west of the Bowdens Silver epithermal deposit.

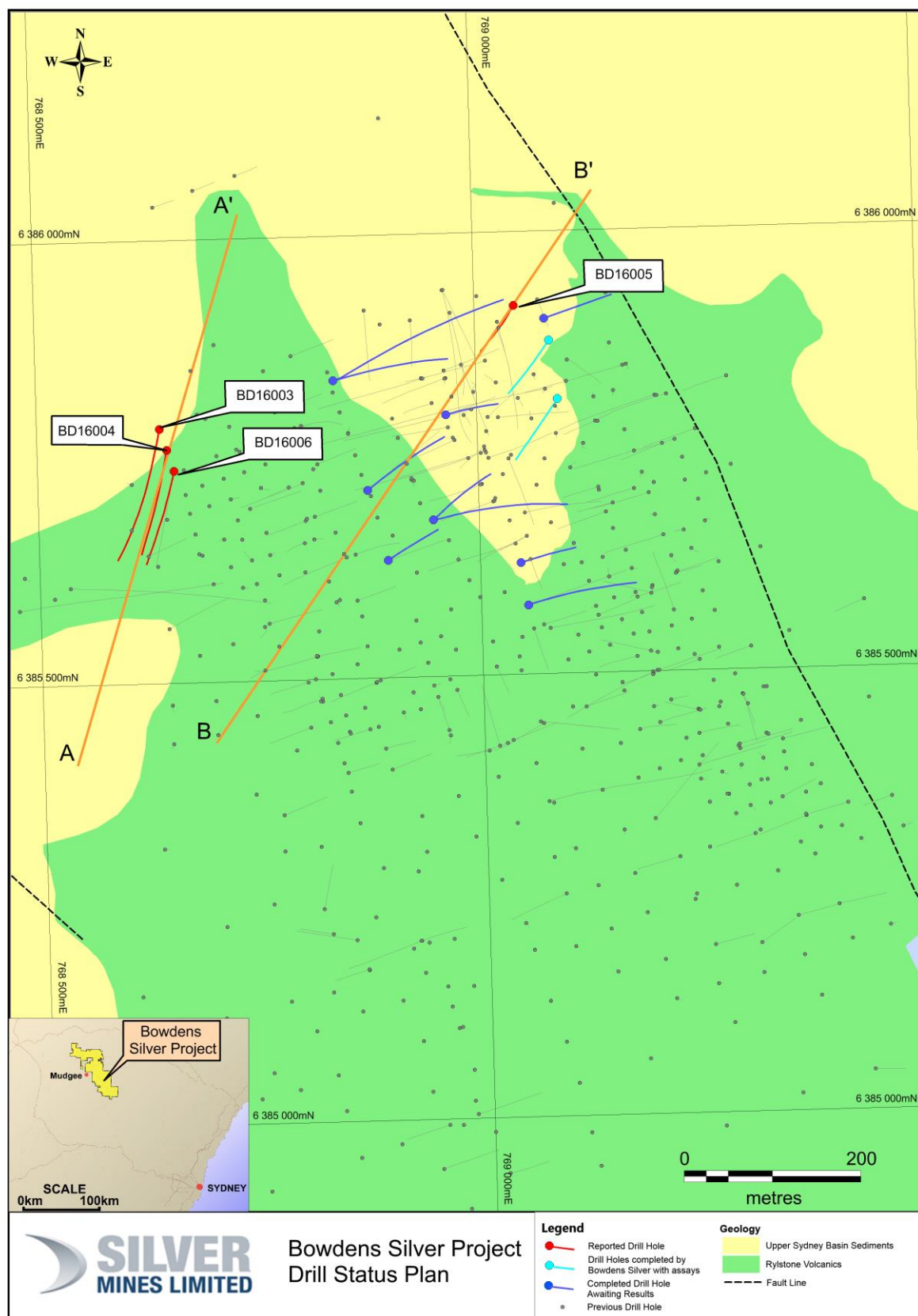


Figure 1. Bowdens Silver location of drill hole BD16001.

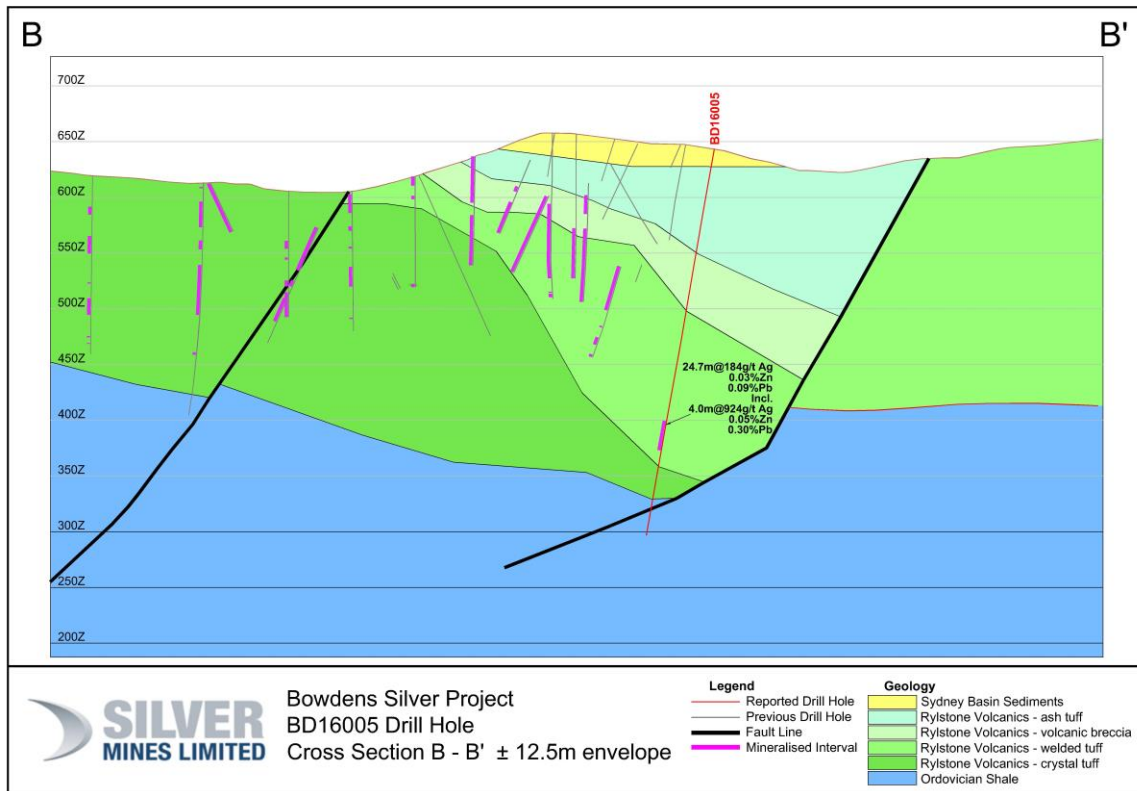


Figure 2. Bowdens Silver cross section of drill hole BD16005.

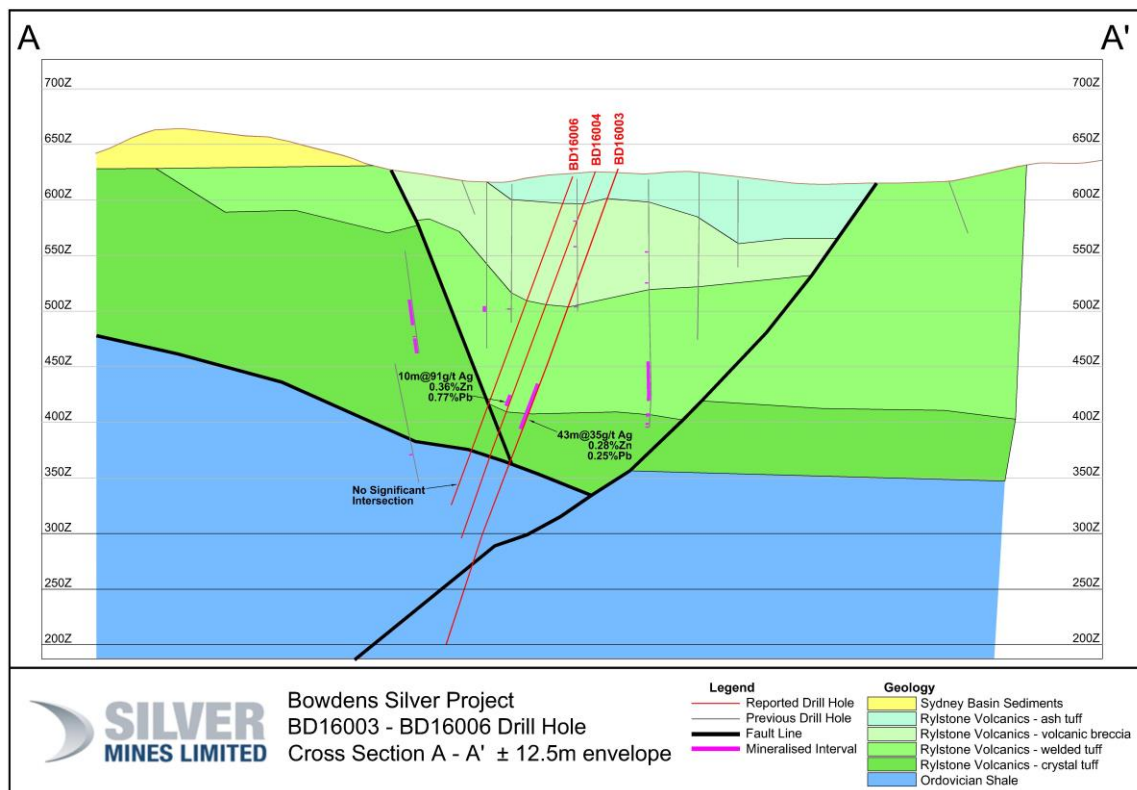


Figure 3. Bowdens Silver cross section of drill hole BD16003, BD16004, BD16006.

About the Bowdens Silver Project

The Bowdens Silver Project is located in central New South Wales, approximately 26 kilometres east of Mudgee (Figure 4). The recently consolidated project area comprises 1,654 km² (408,000 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.

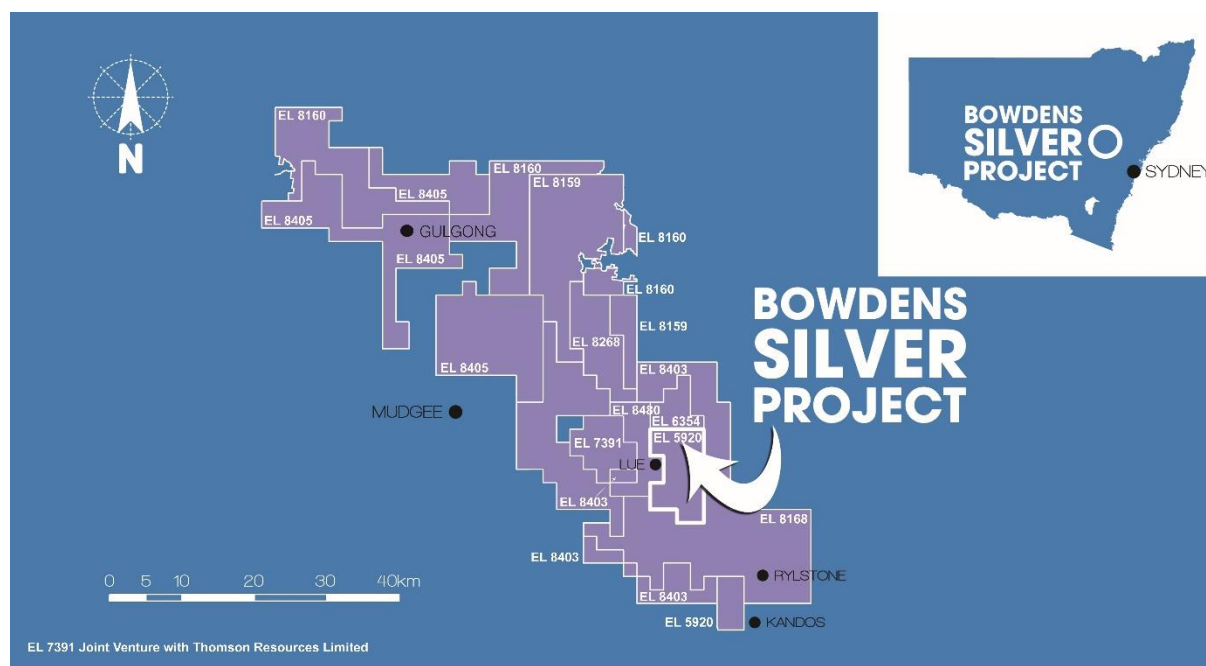


Figure 4. Bowdens Silver tenement holdings in the Mudgee district.

Yours faithfully
Silver Mines Limited



Trent Franklin
Company Secretary

About Silver Mines Limited

The Silver Mines strategy has been to consolidate quality silver deposits in New South Wales and to form Australia's pre-eminent silver company.

The Company's goal is to provide exceptional returns to shareholders through the acquisition, exploration and development of quality silver projects and by maximising leverage to an accretive silver price.

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to mineral exploration results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Mr Scott Munro who is a full-time employee of the company. Mr Munro is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) 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). Mr Munro consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1 Drill Hole Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth (mag)	EOH (m)	Comment
BD16001	769092	6385810	640	-75	200	342.9	assays received
BD16002	769084	6385876	631	-75	200	300.9	assays received
BD16003	768640	6385787	629	-70	180	456.7	assays received
BD16004	768647	6385763	626	-70	180	348.9	assays received
BD16005	769045	6385916	643	-75	200	351	assays received
BD16006	768655	6385740	621	-70	180	315	assays received
BD16007	768965	6385795	660	-80	60.5	342.8	assays pending
BD16008	768874	6385712	621	-65	40.5	252.6	assays pending
BD16009	768895	6385633	614	-65	45.5	162.7	assays pending
BD16010	769053	6385578	637	-65	60.5	279.6	assays pending
BD16011	768838	6385837	620	-53	53.5	354.7	assays pending
BD16012	768838	6385837	620	-61	65.5	279.8	assays pending
BD16013	768948	6385677	636	-70	40.5	249.8	assays pending
BD16014	768948	6385677	636	-55	70	267.6	assays pending
BD16015	769046	6385626	650	-75	60.5	267.7	assays pending
BD16016	769079	6385901	635	-65	60.5	192.4	assays pending

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – ANNEXURE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	- 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.	- All samples taken as nominal 1 metre intervals from half-cut core and from the same side of the core. - Each sample represents approximately 2 kilograms of material - Each sample was sent for multi-element assay using ICP techniques with the entire sample pulverized and homogenized with a 50g extract taken for assay. - Assays are considered representative of the sample collected.
Drilling techniques	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).	- Drilling undertaken using NQ diamond core rig with standard tube. - All core, where unbroken ground allows, is oriented by drilling team and an orientation line along the base of the hole.
Drill sample recovery	- 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.	- Core recovery is estimated at greater than 95%. - Some zones (less than 10%) were broken core with occasional clay zones where some sample loss may have occurred. However this is not considered to have materially affected the results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	
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. - Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. - The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	- All holes are logged using lithology, alteration, veining, mineralization and structure including geotechnical structure. - All core is photographed using both wet and dry photography. - The entire hole is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	- 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.	- Minor selective sub-sampling based on geology to a maximum size of 1.3m and a minimum of 0.3m. - 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. - 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	- 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.	- Samples dispatched to ALS Global laboratories in Orange NSW for sample preparation and gold analysis Au-AA25. 33 multi-element analysis completed at ALS Brisbane using method ME-ICP61. - Site Standards are inserted every 50 samples to check quality control and laboratory standards and blanks every 25 samples to further check results.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	- 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.	- Significant intersections calculated by site-geologists and verified by an independent geological consultant. - All geological logging is entered manually onto a log sheet before inputting into a Maxwell Geoservices database schema. - All assays matched with the logging sheets and loaded directly from the output provided by the laboratory with no manual entry of assays undertaken.
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. - Specification of the grid system used. - Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	- The collar position is surveyed using hand-held GPS with accuracy of +/- 5 metres - Down hole surveys collected every 30 metres using an electronic downhole reflex survey camera. - The terrain includes steep hills and ridges and with a topographical model on 2 metre accuracy. - All collars recorded in MGA94 zone 55 and also re-projected to a locally defined mine-grid system.
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. - Whether sample compositing has been applied.	- This drilling is designed as both infill and extensional to the overall mineral resource envelope. The nominal drill hole spacing is 25m (northing) by 50m (easting) in the core of the deposit. - The current drill program includes extensional and infill drilling and will enable the mineral resource estimate to be updated including conversion of inferred resources to indicated resources and new zones to be included in inferred resource.
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. - 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.	- Drill orientation was designed to intersect the projection of breccia zones and zones of veins within an overall mineralized envelope and based on previous works. - Some narrow veins (0.1 to 4cm) were logged running sub-parallel to the core axes producing an overall skewed result to the assay. However, whilst this is the orientation of individual veins, the orientation of the zones is yet to be fully established with further drill holes pending completion in order to assess the full 3D orientation of the mineralized zones.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples bagged on site under the supervision of two senior geologists with sample bags tied with cable ties before being driven by site personnel to the laboratory in Orange, NSW (~200km from the site)
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	The drilling campaign and drill work includes on-going internal auditing with advice taken on process from external advisors - OmniGeox Ltd, GeoSpy Pty Ltd and AMC Consultants.

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. - 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 Bowdens Resource is located wholly within Exploration Licence No EL5920, held wholly by Silver Mines Limited and is located approximately 26km 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 the EL5920. - The project has a 1.85% Gross Royalty over 100% of EL5920.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	The Bowdens project was previously managed by Kingsgate Consolidated and Silver Standard Ltd, however the new drilling reported under this table is based on work conducted solely by Silver Mines/Bowdens Silver.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Bowdens Deposit is a low sulphidation epithermal base-metal and silver system hosted in Permian 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 mineralized zones including some areas of stock-work veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	- A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: - 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.	All information is included in Appendix 1 of this report.
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	- 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.	Intersection calculations based on previous cut-offs used in mineral resource estimation and include at minimum of 30 g/t silver with maximum 10 metres internal dilution for low-grade results with a minimum 60 g/t silver with maximum 5 metres internal dilution for high-grade results.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	- 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').	Mineralisation is both stratabound and vein hosted. The stratigraphy dips moderately to the north while the majority of mineralised veins dip west. Some individual veins intersected were sub-parallel (~10 degrees to core axes). The drilling width is estimated to be 120% of true-width for stratabound mineralisation.
<i>Diagrams</i>	Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to, a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	Maps and cross-sections provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.	All results received and compiled to date are reported in this release. Drilling is ongoing with further results expected to provide a more detailed assessment of the mineralised zones.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	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.	This report relates to drill data reported from this program.
<i>Further work</i>	- 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.	This report relates to a drill program that totals 38,000 metres of drilling with drilling on-going and further results pending.