

30th January 2023

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

Southern Gold Zone expands to 300 metres strike at Bowdens Silver Project

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Footprint of gold mineralisation expands in the Southern Gold Zone to 300 metres in strike, 200 metres width and between 15 to 85 metres in thickness.**
- **The Southern Gold Zone is defined from near surface in the south of the Bowdens Silver Project and is extension to the Ore Reserve and outside the planned open-cut pit.**
- **Results from diamond drilling BD22042 (180 metres north of BD22029):**
 - **99 metres @ 1.15g/t gold equivalent (0.62g/t gold, 10g/t silver, 0.35% lead and 0.39% zinc) from 159 metres, including;**
 - **27 metres @ 3.13g/t gold equivalent (1.95g/t gold, 24g/t silver, 0.80% lead and 0.83% zinc) from 167 metres.**
- **BD22024 (55 metres south of BD22029):**
 - **82.7 metres @ 0.89g/t gold equivalent (0.25g/t gold, 44g/t silver and 0.10% zinc) from 8 metres.**
- **Assaying of historic drill samples for gold in the Southern Gold Zone returns:**
 - **BRC12095: 29 metres @ 0.42g/t gold and 15 metres @ 0.52g/t gold**
 - **BRC12093: 17 metres @ 0.48g/t gold**
 - **BRC12050: 14 metres @ 0.53g/t gold**
 - **BRC12092: 9 metres @ 0.81g/t gold**
 - **BRC12064: 7 metres @ 1.03g/t gold**
- **Diamond drilling continues with two rigs on site.**

Introduction

Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) ("Silver Mines" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an update on exploration drilling activities and recent assay results from the Bowdens Silver Project located near Mudgee in New South Wales.

Following the release of a maiden underground Mineral Resource¹, exploration has shifted to testing extensions of mineralisation outside the current planned open-cut pit design and testing for higher grades within the open-cut pit design. Multiple areas have been targeted for extensions including in the north at Main, Aegean and Northwest Zones and in and to the south of the planned open-cut pit where anomalous gold has been identified². This release outlines significant assay results received from continued diamond drilling around the Bowdens Silver Deposit and from a re-assay program of historic drill pulp samples for gold (refer to Figure 1).

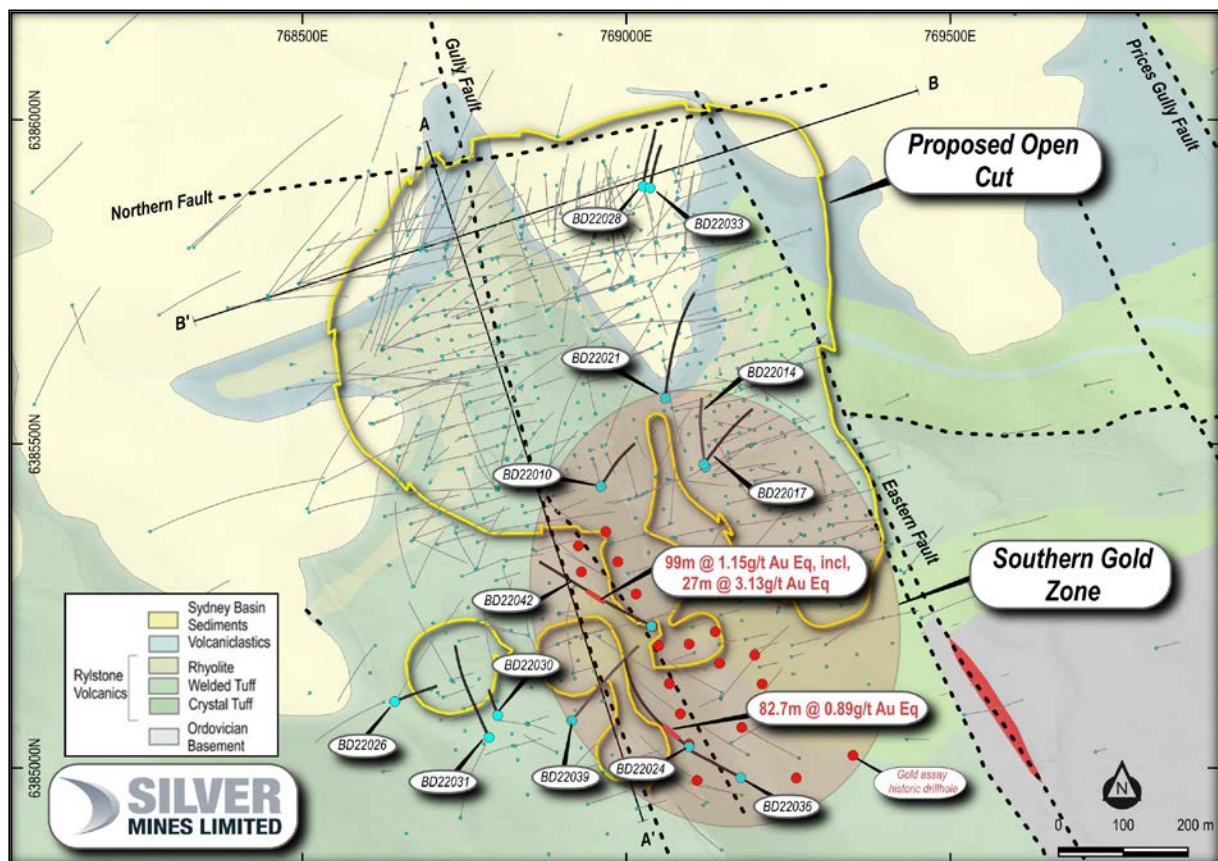


Figure 1. Reported drillhole locations and Southern Gold Zone at the Bowdens Silver Project.

Southern Gold Zone

The maiden underground Mineral Resource estimate at Bowdens Silver, for the first time at the project, included gold. Gold has been predominantly identified (previously) within the

¹ Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) release "42.9M Ounces Silver Equivalent Mineral Resource for Bowdens Underground" dated 5th September 2022.

² Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) release "Further Underground Resource Drilling Success at Bowdens" dated 26th October 2021.

Bundarra Zone which is directly underneath the planned open-cut pit. Gold was also discovered in 2021 at shallow depths in the south and adjoining the Bowdens Silver Deposit, along with high grades of silver mineralisation. This area has become an additional target for gold and silver exploration drilling during 2022 and is named the **Southern Gold Zone**.

Results have been received from diamond drillholes BD22042 and BD22024, which were drilled along strike of BD22029 north (180m) and south (55m) respectively. BD22029 has returned the highest and widest grade gold interval to date at the Bowdens Silver Project of **32.6 metres @ 2.09g/t gold equivalent**.³ Both holes encountered fractured and veined Rylstone Volcanics with the highest-grade gold occurring near the base of the volcanics associated with silica-sericite-carbonate alteration and stringer veins of pyrite (iron sulphide)–sphalerite (zinc sulphide)–electrum (silver & gold alloy). Results include:

- **BD22042: 99 metres @ 1.15g/t gold equivalent⁴** (0.62g/t gold, 10g/t silver, 0.35% lead and 0.39% zinc) from 159 metres, including;
 - **27 metres @ 3.13g/t gold equivalent** (1.95g/t gold, 24g/t silver, 0.80% lead and 0.83% zinc) from 167 metres.
- **BD22024: 82.7 metres @ 0.89g/t gold equivalent** (0.25g/t gold, 44g/t silver and 0.10% zinc) from 8 metres; including
 - **8 metres @ 2.5g/t gold equivalent** (0.28g/t gold, 166g/t silver, 0.14% zinc and 0.08% lead) from 34 metres, and
 - **5.1 metres @ 3.0g/t gold equivalent** (1.5g/t gold, 70g/t silver, 0.80% zinc and 0.26% lead) from 81 metres.

Historic drill samples taken by previous operators in this area have had limited assaying for gold and the Company is now systematically re-submitting historical pulps for gold assays. Results from the first batch of samples have been received and are defining a zone of consistent width including higher grades. Importantly, most of the historic holes reassayed are shallow vertical RC holes, with recent diamond drilling showing gold mineralisation extends beyond the depths of the RC drilling.

Significant intercepts, using a 0.2g/t gold cut off include (see Figure 2):

- **BRC12095: 29 metres @ 0.42g/t gold** from 53 metres,
15 metres @ 0.52g/t gold from 33 metres,
- **BRC12093: 17 metres @ 0.48g/t gold** from 66 metres,
- **BRC12050: 14 metres @ 0.53g/t gold** from 110 metres,
- **BRC12092: 9 metres @ 0.81g/t gold** from 93 metres,
- **BRC12064: 7 metres @ 1.03g/t gold** from 74 metres.

³ Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) release “New Gold Zone Expands at Bowdens” dated 12th September 2022.

⁴ Gold equivalent based on an 80:1 price ratio to the silver equivalency. Refer to Table 2 and Table 4 footnotes for detailed description of both calculations.

The Southern Gold Zone is currently defined at **300 metres in strike and 200 metres width** and between **15 to 85 metres in thickness**. The zone is from near surface in the south of **Bowdens** and is **outside the currently planned open-cut pit**. The **Southern Gold Zone will be assessed in future pit optimisation studies**. Gold is associated with an increase in silver, zinc and sulphur particularly across the volcanics and basement contact where thicker pyrite (iron sulphide) and sphalerite (zinc sulphide) rich stockwork veins are observed. Research studies have shown that gold is associated with a silver-rich electrum (a naturally occurring alloy of gold and silver). This is of epithermal origin at Bowdens.

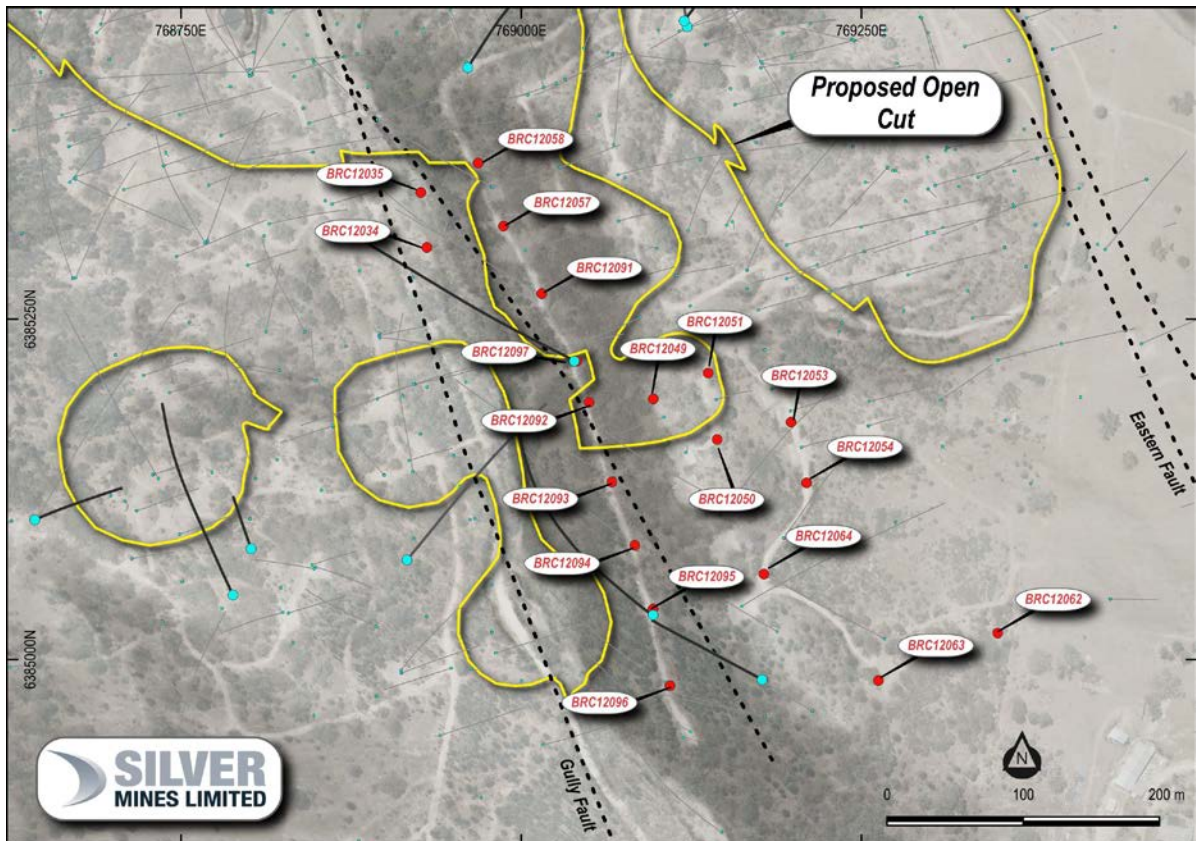


Figure 2. Reported historic drillhole locations for gold assay program at the Southern Gold Zone at the Bowdens Silver Project.

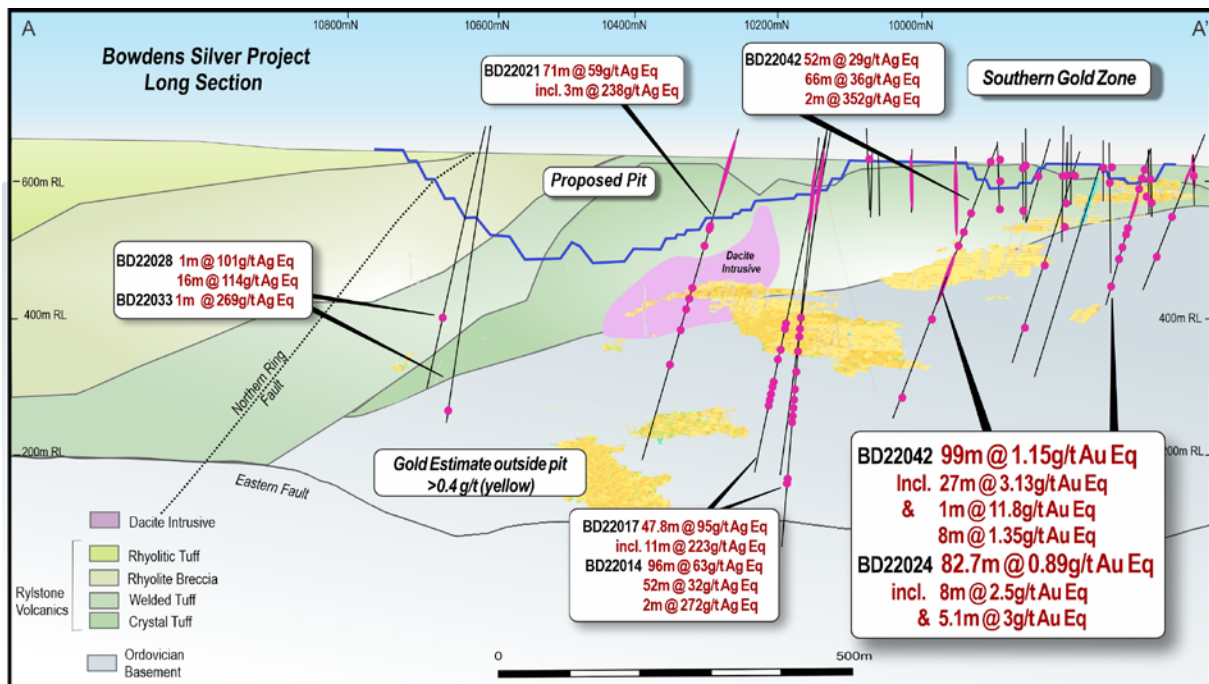


Figure 3. Long Section showing Southern Gold Zone and recent drilling results.

The Company is awaiting further assays from diamond drill holes situated a further 150 metres to the north of BD22042. Stage two of the gold assay program on historic holes will include another 3,300 metres of holes within, and outside this zone as well. Refer to Tables 2 and 4 for all drilling and gold assay results.

Bowdens Silver Pit and Extensional Drilling

Drilling has focused on adding greater tonnages of higher-grade mineralisation within the current Ore Reserve and to explore for extensions to mineralisation outside of the planned open-cut pit, refer to Figure 1. Several holes within the central eastern area of the planned open-cut pit have returned significant results including:

- **BD22014: 96 metres @ 63g/t silver equivalent** (23g/t silver, 0.39% zinc and 0.57% lead) from 1 metre, and
- **BD22017: 47.8 metres @ 95g/t silver equivalent** (34g/t silver, 0.53% zinc and 0.91% lead) from 1 metre, and
- **BD22021: 71 metres @ 59g/t silver equivalent** (27g/t silver, 0.36% zinc and 0.40% lead) from 11 metres.

Results from holes drilled to the southwest of Bowdens testing for extensions around the southern planned open-cut pits have returned significant intercepts including:

- **BD22026: 20 metres @ 73g/t silver equivalent** (71g/t silver & 0.05% lead) from 2 metres, and
40 metres @ 34g/t silver equivalent (12g/t silver and 0.42% zinc) from 90 metres,
- **BD22031: 30 metres @ 42g/t silver equivalent** (28g/t silver and 0.25% zinc) from 49 metres, and

- **BD22030: 24 metres @ 52g/t silver equivalent** (37g/t silver and 0.24% zinc) from 40 metres.

Aegean Zone Results

The Aegean Zone forms part of the recently estimated underground resource totalling 42.9 million ounces of silver equivalent and extends from the base of the proposed Bowdens Silver open pit, situated beneath the Main Zone. This mineralised zone is high-grade silver dominant at depth and is open to the north and east. The zone has a strike of 200 metres, is 100 metres wide and typically 50 metres thickness. Results from BD22019⁵ extended the Aegean Zone east of the recent resource estimate by 100 metres, with BD22028 and BD22033 drilled within this 100 metre extension. Best results from BD22028 include:

- **16 metres @ 114g/t silver equivalent** (89g/t silver, 0.07% zinc and 0.64% lead) from 251 metres.

The Aegean Zone and Main Zone both remain open to the north and down plunge to the northwest with drilling ongoing to define further extensions.

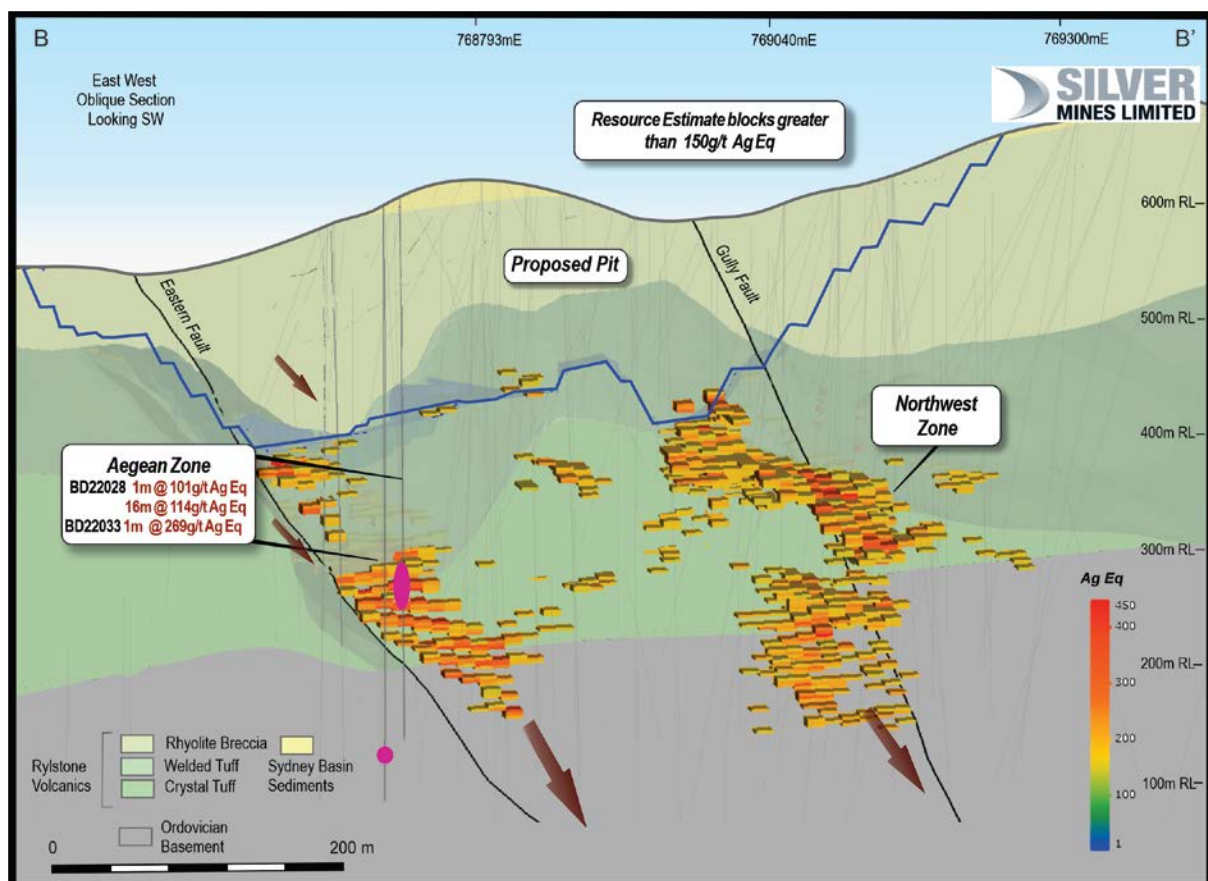


Figure 4. Recent drilling at Bowdens Silver in the north at Main and Aegean Zones.

⁵ Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) release "New Gold Zone Expands at Bowdens" dated 12th September 2022.

Drilling Program

The Company is continuing a 15,000 metre program of diamond drilling at the Bowdens Silver Deposit and 3,000 metres of regional exploration drilling into the first half of 2023. Targets at the Bowdens Deposit include shallow (within 200 metres) extensions to mineralisation in the north, south and west of the deposit, extensions to the Underground Mineral Resource estimate (below 200 metres) where it remains open, as well as extensions to the Open-Cut Mineral Resources.

The Company currently has two diamond drilling rigs on site continuing diamond core drilling.

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 Fellow 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 diamond results.

Target	Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (grid)	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Comment
In-Pit & Bundarra	BD22010	768960	6385435	627	-80	29.6	538.1	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit	BD22014	769122	6385465	639	-75	350	450.4	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit	BD22017	769119	6385469	639	-75	35	456.8	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit	BD22021	769060	6385570	636	-70	5	517.05	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22024	769096	6385033	612	-70	300	513.4	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit	BD22026	768642	6385102	647	-75	65	252.9	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit & Aegean	BD22028	769026	6385898	648	-75	10	350.2	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit	BD22030	768801	6385081	624	-75	340	150.8	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit	BD22031	768788	6385047	631	-65	335	354.7	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit & Aegean	BD22033	769036	6385895	647	-80	15	387.9	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22036	769177	6384985	630	-60	300	180.4	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22039	768916	6385073	608	-58	40	297.4	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22042	769039	6385219	621	-60	300	414.6	Core	Assays returned

Table 2. Summary of all recent diamond drilling intercepts.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver Eq (g/t)
BD22010	428	429	1	8	0.84	0.53	0.66	0.02	122 ²
	488	489	1	4	2.05	0.02	0.05	0.02	111 ²
BD22014	1	97	96*	23	0.39	0.57	0.02	-	63 ¹
	109	161	52	11	0.16	0.29	0.04	-	32 ¹
	174	196	22	16	0.12	0.21	0.02	-	31 ¹
	253	255	2	56	0.01	-	0.28	0.14	95 ²
	275	276	1	22	1.34	0.71	0.17	0.03	130 ²
	280	282	2	24	1.18	1.48	1.73	0.02	272 ²
	287	288	1	13	1.18	0.92	0.45	-	139 ²
	294	295	1	14	0.66	0.61	0.39	0.01	100 ²
	309	310	1	19	1.09	0.66	0.15	0.03	109 ²
	316	317	1	12	0.77	0.21	0.38	0.02	90 ²
	328	329	1	18	0.54	0.98	0.19	0.02	94 ²
	338	339	1	18	0.80	1.08	0.1	0.02	104 ²
	344	345	1	16	0.66	0.67	0.43	0.02	107 ²
BD22017 <i>including</i>	1	48.8	47.8*	34	0.53	0.91	0.04	0.01	95 ¹
	35	46	11*	95	0.44	2.74	0.15	0.03	223²
	60	91	31*	11	0.30	0.27	0.01	-	36 ¹
	103	151	48	6	0.35	0.18	0.01	-	31 ¹
	170	225.4	55.4	22	0.23	0.26	0.03	-	45 ¹
	194	200	6	90	0.47	0.33	0.05	-	129 ²
	221	224	3	37	0.02	0.82	0.07	0.04	75 ²
	261	262	1	33	1.17	0.73	0.15	0.02	130 ²
BD22021 <i>including</i>	11	82	71*	27	0.36	0.40	0.02	-	59 ¹
	13	16	3	210	0.16	0.56	0.02	-	238²
	123	134	11	11	0.29	0.79	0.03	0.01	56 ¹
	148	153	5	21	0.03	0.54	0.03	0.03	46 ¹
	226	227	1	30	0.01	1.78	0.04	0.01	94 ²
	238	240	2	49	0.14	2.17	0.13	0.01	140 ²
	244	246	2	39	0.01	2.06	0.05	-	112 ²
	255	256	1	29	0.45	1.35	0.06	0.01	102 ²
	306	307	1	64	0.10	3.69	0.04	0.03	199 ²
BD22024									Gold Eq (g/t)³
	8	90.7	82.7	44	0.10	0.04	0.25	-	0.89 ¹
	34	42	8	166	0.14	0.08	0.28	-	2.5²

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver Eq (g/t)
<i>including, & including</i>	81	86.1	5.1	70	0.80	0.26	1.5	0.02	3.0²
									Silver Eq (g/t)
	105	154.4	49.4	9	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.01	23 ¹
	472	475	3	18	2.23	1.47	0.06	0.01	184 ²
BD22026	2	22	20	71	0.01	0.05	-	-	73 ¹
<i>including</i>	15	17.93	2.93	329	0.02	0.18	-	-	336²
	46	66	20	31	0.09	0.04	-	-	37 ¹
	90	130	40	12	0.42	0.02	-	-	34 ¹
	97	101	4	46	1.38	0.07	-	-	117²
BD22028	243	244	1	88	0.07	0.28	-	-	101 ²
	251	267	16	89	0.07	0.64	-	-	114 ²
BD22030	6	14	8	34	0.03	0.01	-	-	36 ¹
	40	64	24	37	0.08	0.24	0.01	-	52 ¹
<i>including</i>	58	64	6	84	0.32	0.15	0.02	-	107²
BD22031	1	17	16	27	0.01	0.04	-	-	29 ¹
	49	79	30	28	0.25	0.05	-	-	42 ¹
<i>including</i>	68	69.2	1.2	354	1.36	0.34	-	0.01	432²
BD22033	371	372	1	264	0.06	0.06	-	0.01	269 ²
BD22036	28	67	39	29	0.06	0.04	0.05	-	37 ¹
<i>including, & including</i>	35	36	1	106	0.12	0.11	0.08	-	122²
	54	55.1	1.1	149	0.31	0.10	0.04	0.01	171²
	94	99	5	16	0.04	0.02	0.07	-	25 ¹
	112	138	26	13	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.01	27 ¹
<i>including, & including</i>	112	113	1	24	2.42	0.27	0.04	0.05	162²
	122	123	1	106	0.08	0.03	0.04	0.02	116²
BD22039	254	255	1	24	0.71	1.62	0.3	0.05	143 ²
BD22042	1	53	52	21	0.06	0.09	0.02	-	29 ¹
	76	142	66	16	0.22	0.14	0.05	-	36 ¹
<i>Including, & including</i>	81	84	3	183	0.41	0.30	0.08	-	220²
	130	131	1	23	0.41	0.27	1.02	-	134²
									Gold Eq (g/t)³
	159	247	99	10	0.39	0.35	0.62	0.01	1.15 ¹
<i>Including, with & including</i>	167	194	27	24	0.83	0.80	1.95	0.02	3.13²
	174	175	1	22	0.45	0.38	11.10	0.01	11.82
	230	238	8	12	0.66	0.57	0.54	0.02	1.35²
									Silver Eq

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver Eq (g/t)
									(g/t)
	287	289	2	165	1.43	1.87	0.59	0.05	352 ²
	376	387	11	10	0.94	0.72	0.05	0.02	87 ²

Table 3. Drill collar locations for gold assays of historic drilling.

Target	Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (grid)	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Comment
Southern Au	BRC12034	768931	6385303	595	-90	0	60	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12035	768926	6385343	596	-90	0	70	Pulp/RC	reassayed - no significant intersection
Southern Au	BRC12049	769097	6385191	640	-90	0	60	Pulp/RC	reassayed - no significant intersection
Southern Au	BRC12050	769144	6385162	639	-90	0	138	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12051	769137	6385210	636	-90	0	126	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12053	769198	6385174	623	-90	0	78	Pulp/RC	reassayed - no significant intersection
Southern Au	BRC12054	769210	6385130	623	-90	0	80	Pulp/RC	reassayed - no significant intersection
Southern Au	BRC12057	768987	6385318	611	-90	0	72	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12058	768968	6385364	612	-90	0	84	Pulp/RC	reassayed - no significant intersection
Southern Au	BRC12062	769350	6385019	596	-90	0	54	Pulp/RC	reassayed - no significant intersection
Southern Au	BRC12063	769262	6384984	614	-90	0	60	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12064	769178	6385063	630	-90	0	96	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12091	769015	6385269	615	-90	0	138	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12092	769050	6385189	621	-90	0	102	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12093	769067	6385130	624	-90	0	84	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12094	769083	6385084	619	-90	0	84	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12095	769097	6385037	612	-90	0	90	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12096	769109	6384981	606	-90	0	78	Pulp/RC	reassayed
Southern Au	BRC12097	769041	6385219	620	-90	0	114	Pulp/RC	reassayed

Table 4. Summary of all gold assays on historic drill samples.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver Eq (g/t)	Gold Eq (g/t)
BRC12034	52	54	2	154	0.66	0.24	0.36	224 ⁴	2.80
BRC12050	32	33	1	37	0.99	0.04	0.28	110 ⁴	1.38
	82	83	1	14	0.48	0.61	0.23	76 ⁴	0.95
	89	90	1	8	0.04	0.08	0.24	32 ⁴	0.40
	102	103	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.22	21 ⁴	0.26
	110	124	14	18	1.06	0.43	0.53	130 ⁴	1.63
	128	132	4	10	0.31	0.36	0.36	68 ⁴	0.85

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Silver Eq (g/t)	Gold Eq (g/t)
BRC12051	71	72	1	14	0.43	0.64	0.37	86 ⁴	1.08
	114	122	8	9	0.30	0.31	0.33	62 ⁴	0.78
BRC12057	52	53	1	20	0.71	0.38	0.38	99 ⁴	1.24
BRC12063	23	25	2	50	0.22	0.07	0.37	93 ⁴	1.16
BRC12064	44	52	8	15	0.10	0.14	0.31	50 ⁴	0.63
	74	81	7	24	0.25	0.19	1.03	127⁴	1.59
	94	95	1	10	0.06	0.02	0.26	36 ⁴	0.45
BRC12091	67	68	1	470	1.82	0.97	0.21	611 ⁴	7.64
	123	138	15	6	0.21	0.16	0.38	53 ⁴	0.66
BRC12092	75	76	1	15	0.13	0.07	0.45	59 ⁴	0.74
	82	89	7	6	0.01	0.02	0.26	28 ⁴	0.35
	93	102	9	8	0.06	0.04	0.81	77⁴	0.96
BRC12093	55	60	5	33	0.18	0.11	0.29	68 ⁴	0.85
	66	83	17	21	0.15	0.08	0.48	70⁴	0.88
BRC12094	49	62	13	7	0.08	0.05	0.30	36 ⁴	0.45
	67	73	6	21	0.34	0.16	0.94	118 ⁴	1.48
	78	83	5	6	0.01	0.01	0.23	25 ⁴	0.31
BRC12095 <i>including</i>	33	48	15	180	0.20	0.10	0.52	235⁴	2.94
	36	41	5	441	0.43	0.22	1.14	562⁴	7.03
	53	82	29	53	0.09	0.05	0.42	93⁴	1.16
	65	67	2	256	0.27	0.15	2.03	438 ⁴	5.48
BRC12096	20	22	2	219	0.70	0.30	0.29	288 ⁴	3.60
BRC12097	50	51	1	58	0.06	0.07	0.26	84 ⁴	1.05
	55	56	1	97	0.02	0.12	0.26	123 ⁴	1.54
	61	65	4	34	0.03	0.08	0.22	57 ⁴	0.71
	72	77	5	5	0.02	0.01	0.13	17 ⁴	0.21
	81	82	1	25	0.08	0.05	0.21	48 ⁴	0.60

* Denotes an interval within current ore reserves.

1. Bowdens' reported silver equivalent is consistent with previous reports and current resource modelling based on assumptions, calculated from prices of US\$20/oz silver, US\$1.50/lb zinc, US\$1.00/lb lead, US\$1600/oz gold and metallurgical recoveries of 85% silver + gold, 82% zinc and 83% lead estimated from test work commissioned by Silver Mines Limited. Silver equivalency 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: $\text{Ag Eq (g/t)} = \text{Ag (g/t)} + 33.48 \times \text{Pb (\%)} + 49.61 \times \text{Zn (\%)} + 80 \times \text{Au (g/t)} + 113.08 \times \text{Cu (\%)}$.

Intercepts calculated using a 30g/t Ag Eq cut-off and 10 metre internal dilution factor, with highest individual assay results highlighted as included within overall intercept.

2. Intercepts calculated using a 90g/t AgEq cut-off and 3 metre internal dilution factor, with highest individual assay results highlighted as included within overall intercept.

3. Bowdens' reported gold equivalent is consistent with current resource modelling based on assumptions, calculated from prices of US\$20/oz silver, US\$1.50/lb zinc, US\$1.00/lb lead, US\$1600/oz gold and metallurgical recoveries of 85% silver + gold, 82% zinc and 83% lead estimated from test work commissioned by Silver Mines Limited. Gold equivalency assumes gold:silver price ratio of 80:1 based on the approximate price ratio: $\text{Au Eq (g/t)} = (80 \times \text{Au (g/t)}) + \text{Ag (g/t)} + 33.48 \times \text{Pb (\%)} + 49.61 \times \text{Zn (\%)} + 113.08 \times \text{Cu (\%)} / 80$.

4. Intercepts calculated using a 0.2g/t Au cut-off and 3 metre internal dilution factor.

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.	- 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. Master pulps <250g of historic samples sent to ALS Global in Orange and assayed for gold using fire assay technique (Au-AA23).
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).	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. - 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.	- 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. - No significant relationship between sample recovery and grade exists.
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 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	- 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.	- 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	- 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,	- 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
	<i>blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	• Site standards are inserted at a rate of 2 per 100 samples and duplicates are inserted at a rate of 5 per 100 samples for all pulps of historic drill samples submitted for gold assay.
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 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	• 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 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	• 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.	• The drilling results relate to exploration and resource drilling at the Bowdens Silver Deposit. Drilling is not defined to a set spacing.
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 the major structural controls to the Deposit. • An interpretation of the mineralisation has indicated that no sampling bias has been introduced.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	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 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.

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 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	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	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 Limited/Bowdens Silver Pty Limited.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	- The Bowdens Deposit is a low to intermediate sulphidation epithermal base-metal and silver system hosted in Carboniferous aged Volcanic rocks and Ordovician aged sediments and volcanics. - Mineralisation includes veins, breccias and fracture fill veins within tuff and ignimbrite rocks, and semi massive veins, breccias and fracture fill in siltstone, shale and sandstone. - Mineralisation is overall shallowly dipping (~15 degrees to the north) with high-grade zones preferentially following a volcanic intrusion and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		major fault fracture zones. 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.
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; 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 Table 1 and Table 3 of this report above.
Data aggregation methods	- 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 calculation are weighted to sample length. The average sample represents 1 metre of drill core. - Reported intersections are based on a cut off of 30g/t silver equivalency including gold and copper with a 10 metres internal dilution factor, or a cut off of 90g/t silver equivalency including gold and copper with a 3 metres internal dilution factor. - No top cutting of data or grades was undertaken in the reporting of these results. Reported intersections for historic drill samples assayed for gold are based on a cut off of 0.2g/t gold and producing a silver equivalency including silver, zinc, lead and copper with a 3 metres internal dilution factor.
Relationship between mineralisation	- 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.	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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
n widths and intercept lengths	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').	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	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.
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.	All results received and compiled to date are reported in this release. Drilling is on-going with further results expected.
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 and potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	This report relates to drill data reported from this program.
Further work	- 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 is designed to test the extension and explore for further zones of high-grade silver situated around and beneath the Bowdens Silver Deposit. Drilling is on-going with further results pending.