

12th September 2022Company Announcement Officer
ASX Limited
Exchange Centre
20 Bridge Street
SYDNEY NSW 2000

New Gold Zone Expands at Bowdens

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Most significant gold intercept returned to date from Bowdens (BD22029).**
- **131 metres @ 0.49 g/t gold**, 16g/t silver and 0.25% zinc (0.92 g/t gold equivalent) from 65 metres; including
- **32.6 metres @ 1.37 g/t gold**, 31g/t silver and 0.38% zinc (2.09 g/t gold equivalent) from 92.4 metres.
- **Gold intercept within new Southern Gold Zone located at the southern extent of the planned open-pit.**

- **Other drilling results include;**
- **BD22019** (outside of open-cut pit design and in Aegean Zone)
- **109 metres @ 70 g/t silver** from 85 metres; and
- **14 metres @ 164 g/t silver** from 225 metres.

- **BD22016** (within open-cut pit design)
- **150 metres @ 47 g/t silver equivalent** (25g/t silver, 0.32% zinc & 0.14% lead) from surface; including
- **3 metres @ 403 g/t silver equivalent** (281g/t silver, 1.78% zinc and 0.76% lead) from 32 metres.

- **15,000 metre diamond drill program continues.**

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.

With the release of a maiden underground Mineral Resource on 5th September 2022, 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 identified¹. This release outlines significant assay results received from continued drilling around the Bowdens Silver Deposit (refer to Figure 1).

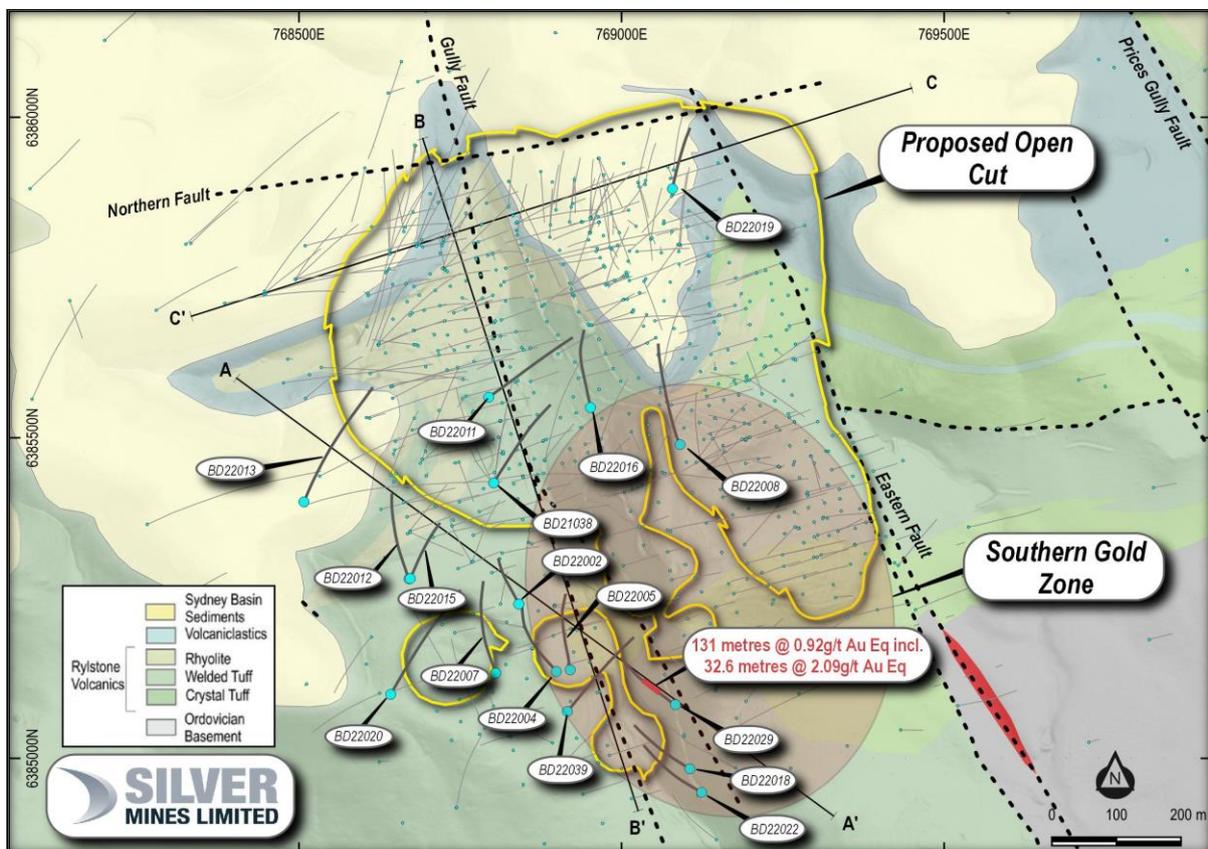


Figure 1. Reported drillhole locations and Gold Target Zone at the Bowdens Silver Project.

Southern Gold Zone

Gold has been estimated for the first time at Bowdens contained within the maiden underground Mineral Resource situated predominantly within the Bundarra Zone directly underneath the planned open-cut pit. Gold was also discovered in 2021 at shallow depths in the south of Bowdens, along with high grades of silver mineralisation. This area has become

¹ Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) release “Further Underground Resource Drilling Success at Bowdens” dated 26th October 2021.

a further target for gold and silver exploration drilling during 2022 and is now called the Southern Gold Zone.

Drilling has targeted an area previously undrilled and encountered a large, new fault situated between the known Gully and Eastern Faults. This fault is quartz flooded, highly deformed and could be responsible for localising gold and silver-rich mineralisation into complex fracture connected veins. This mineralisation style is characteristic to the southern area at Bowdens. BD22029 has drilled through the Rylstone Volcanics and into the Coomber Formation basement where it has returned the widest and highest-grade gold intercept to date at the Bowdens Project:

- **131 metres @ 0.49 g/t gold**, 16 g/t silver, 0.25% zinc and 0.16% lead (0.92 g/t gold equivalent) from 65 metres; including
- **32.6 metres @ 1.37 g/t gold**, 31 g/t silver, 0.38% zinc and 0.20% lead (2.09 g/t gold equivalent) from 92.4 metres; including
- **1.0 metre @ 10.05 g/t gold**, 50 g/t silver, 1.13% zinc and 0.60% lead (11.65 g/t gold equivalent) from 107 metres.

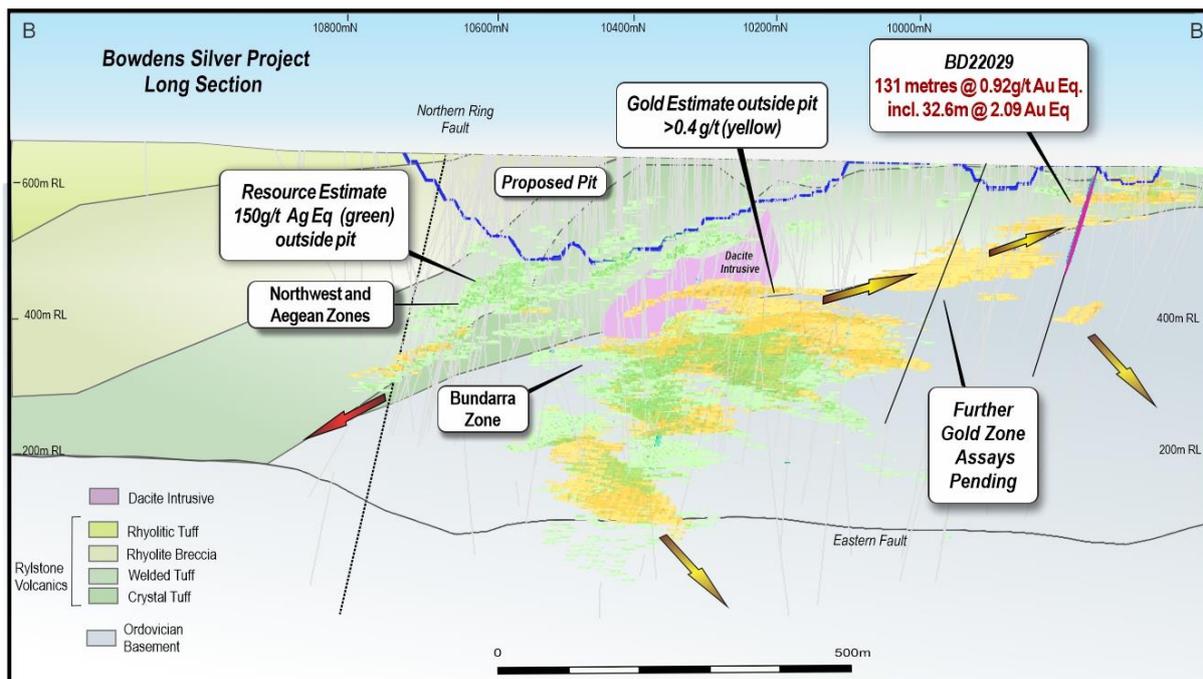


Figure 2. Long Section showing Southern Gold Zone.

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 is 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. Importantly, gold is prevalent within the welded and crystal tuffs of the Rylstone Volcanics, which indicates further metal zoning of the system.

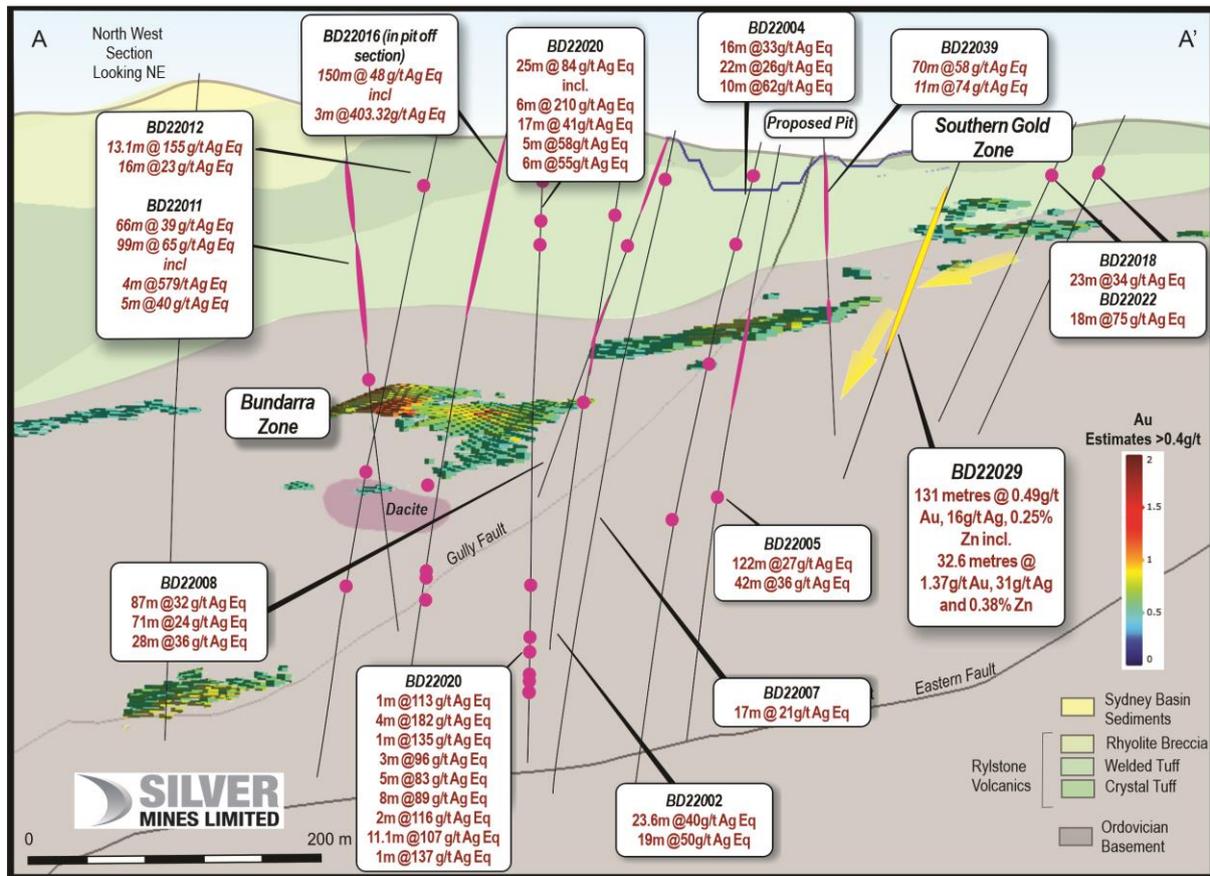


Figure 3. Section through Southern Gold Zone showing recent assay results.

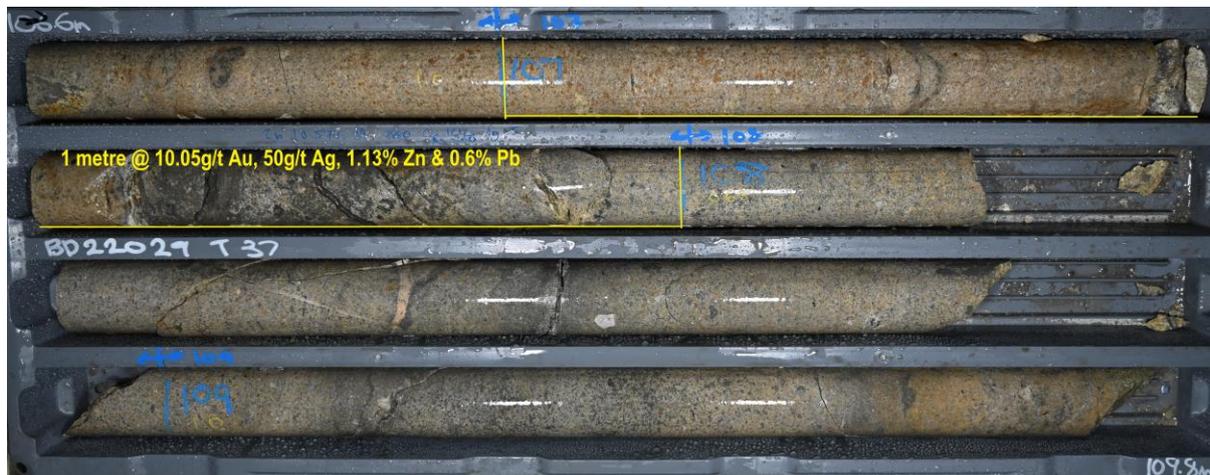


Figure 4. Core of the highest-grade gold intercept at Bowdens in BD22029 from 107 metres.

BD22039 was designed to drill into the hanging wall of the fault which is controlling gold mineralisation and intercepted significant and shallow silver mineralisation. Results from this hole include:

- **70 metres @ 58 g/t silver equivalent** (46 g/t silver, 0.15% zinc, 0.06% lead and 0.03 g/t gold,) from 7 metres; and

- **11 metres @ 74 g/t silver equivalent** (11 g/t silver, 0.70% zinc, 0.27% lead and 0.21g/t gold,) from 156 metres.

BD22022 was drilled 150 metres to the south of BD22029 and is at the most southern extent of the Bowdens mineral system known currently. Significant result from this hole include:

- **18 metres @ 75 g/t silver equivalent** (62 g/t silver, 0.05% zinc, 0.03% lead and 0.12 g/t gold,) from 19 metres.

The extent of the gold and silver zone at Bowdens South is being explored through continued drilling, however, there appears to be a continuation of mineralisation into the deeper Bundarra Zone mineralisation where gold is common, refer to Figure 2. Previous drilling in this area has only limited assays for gold and the Company is planning to undertake a significant assay program on historic samples for gold (as defined in Figure 1 as Southern Gold Zone). Refer to Table 2 for all significant results from the Southern Gold Zone drilling.

Main and Aegean Zone Results

The northern end of the Bowdens Deposit has been targeted for extensions to mineralisation outside the planned open-cut pit at Main Zone. Four holes have been drilled with results from one hole, BD22019, returning exceptional near-surface silver mineralisation extending Main Zone 50 metres north, and a further significant result extending the Aegean Zone east of the recent resource estimate by 100 metres, refer to Figure 5. These results are:

- **109 metres @ 83 g/t silver equivalent** (70 g/t silver, 0.08% zinc and 0.26% lead) from 85 metres, and
- **14 metres @ 169 g/t silver equivalent** (164 g/t silver, 0.02% zinc and 0.13% lead) from 225 metres.

Both intercepts are silver dominant with lead greater than zinc, and zinc diminishing with depth, which is distinctive of mineralisation estimated within the Aegean Zone. Visual inspection of core and from BD22028 and BD22033 (pending assays) indicate that mineralisation continues at depth to the west of BD22019 and may have continuity into the Aegean Zone.

The Aegean Zone extends from the base of the proposed Bowdens Silver open pit, situated beneath the Main Zone. This mineralised zone is high-grade silver only at depth which is open to the north and east. It has a strike of 200 metres, is 100 metres wide and typically 50 metres thickness. The Main Zone and Aegean Zone both remain open to the north and down plunge to the northwest. Refer to Table 2 for significant results from the Main Zone and Aegean Zone drilling.

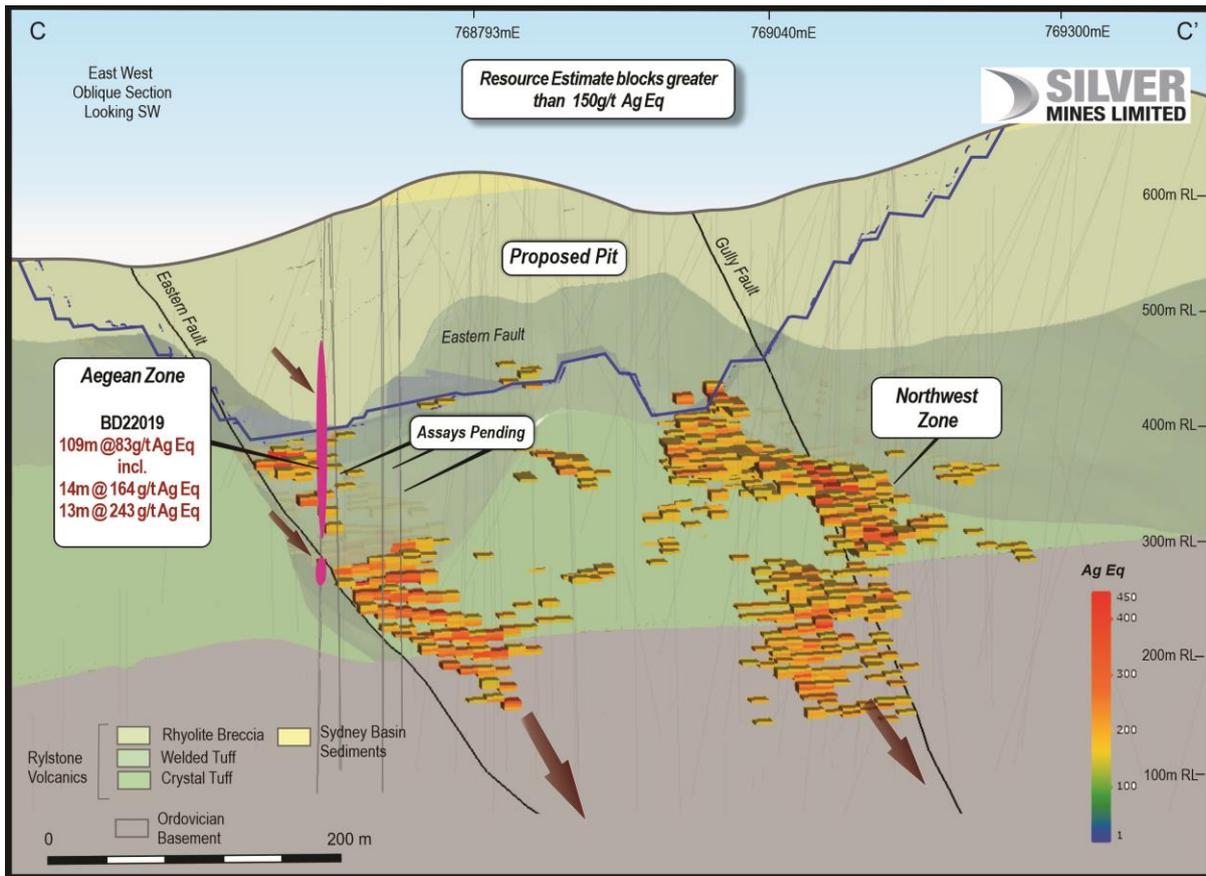


Figure 5. Recent drilling at Bowdens Silver in the north at Main and Aegean Zones.

Bowdens Pit Extensional Drilling

Drilling has targeted to establish 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 area of the planned open-cut pit have returned significant results as part of the Bundarra underground resource drilling, such as BD22011 and BD22016. These results are:

- **BD22016: 150 metres @ 47 g/t silver equivalent** (25 g/t silver, 0.32% zinc and 0.14% lead) from surface,
- **BD22011: 99 metres @ 65 g/t silver equivalent** (23 g/t silver, 0.46% zinc and 0.52% lead) from 80 metres.

Further results have extended mineralisation outside the planned open-cut pit to the west by 200 metres in BD22012 and BD22015. These results are:

- **BD22012: 13.1 metres @ 155 g/t silver equivalent** (14 g/t silver, 2.77% zinc and 0.14% lead) from 41.9 metres,
- **BD22015: 17 metres @ 93 g/t silver equivalent** (19 g/t silver, 0.14% zinc & 0.17% lead) from 33 metres.

Results from BD22020 drilled to the southwest of Bowdens have extended mineralisation outside the planned open-cut pit to the west by 50 metres. These results are:

- **25 metres @ 84 g/t silver equivalent** (80 g/t silver, 0.04% zinc and 0.08% lead) from 2 metres.

Refer to Figure 3 and Table 2 for significant results from the Main Zone and Aegean Zone drilling.

Pit Optimisation and Mineral Resource Drilling Program

The Company is continuing a 15,000 metre program of diamond drilling at the Bowdens Deposit and 3,000 metres of regional exploration drilling through to the end of calendar 2022. 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 three diamond drilling rigs on site continuing diamond core drilling at the Bowdens and at the Barabolar Project². Upon completion of drilling at the Barabolar Project the diamond rig will commence drilling of the regional exploration targets at Bowdens³.

² Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) release “Drilling commenced at the Barabolar Project” dated 28th June 2022.

³ Silver Mines Limited (ASX:SVL) release “Seismic Survey Highlights Significant New Drill Targets” dated 15th August 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 2,007 km² (496,000 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.

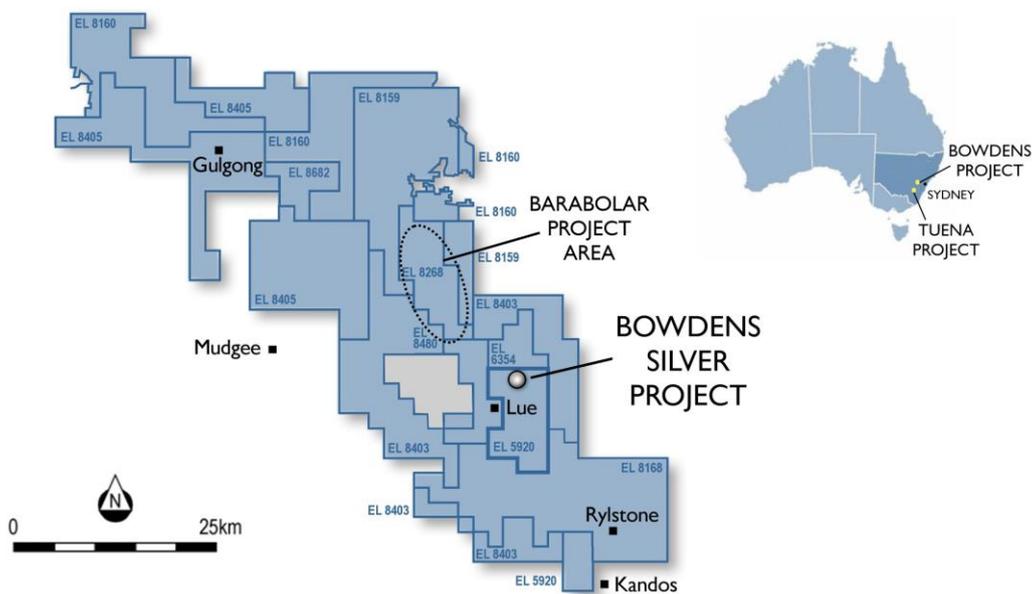


Figure 6. Silver Mines Limited tenement holdings in the Mudgee district.

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

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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 results.

Target	Hole ID	GDA94 East	GDA94 North	RL (m)	Dip	Azimuth (grid)	Depth (m)	Drill Type	Comment
In-Pit & Bundarra	BD21038	768801	6385429	605	-68	28	403.7	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit & Bundarra	BD22002	768840	6385240	618	-79	335	451	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit & Bundarra	BD22004	768899	6385135	605	-75	320	567.9	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit & Bundarra	BD22005	768920	6385137	601	-75	350	517.9	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit & Bundarra	BD22007	768804	6385132	615	-75	345	582.8	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit & Bundarra	BD22008	769090	6385489	640	-65	330	401.7	Core	Partial Assays
In-Pit & Bundarra	BD22011	768794	6385563	606	-70	55	444.5	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit & Bundarra	BD22012	768670	6385279	619	-75	340	567.2	Core	Partial Assays
Out of Pit & Bundarra	BD22013	768507	6385400	666	-74	25	642.9	Core	Partial Assays
Out of Pit & Bundarra	BD22015	768672	6385280	619	-80	25	606.9	Core	Assays returned
In-Pit & Bundarra	BD22016	768951	6385547	615	-75	350	480.6	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22018	769105	6384983	606	-65	300	258.4	Core	Assays returned
Main and Aegean	BD22019	769078	6385888	637	-75	10	378.8	Core	Partial Assays
Out of Pit & Bundarra	BD22020	768642	6385099	647	-70	30	597.7	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22022	769124	6384946	602	-65	300	270.4	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22029	769083	6385083	618	-70	300	318.4	Core	Assays returned
Out of Pit Southern Au	BD22039	768916	6385073	608	-58	40	297.4	Core	Partial Assays

Table 2. Summary of all recent drilling intercepts.

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver Eq (g/t)	
BD21038	205	214	9	15	0.55	0.43	0.83	0.03	126 ²	
	284	286	2	13	1.14	0.16	0.81	0.02	142 ²	
	299	301	2	31	1.19	0.11	0.26	0.03	118 ²	
	309	310	1	14	1.54	0.07	0.03	0.03	99 ²	
	319	320	1	15	1.32	0.45	0.07	0.03	103 ²	
	325	326	1	24	2.02	0.70	0.07	0.02	156 ²	
	341	342	1	18	1.13	1.34	0.13	0.02	131 ²	
	347	352	5	14	1.40	1.09	0.21	0.03	140 ²	
	363	368	5	8	1.07	0.59	0.03	0.01	85 ²	
BD22002	0.4	24	23.6	35	0.07	0.07	-	-	40 ¹	
	151.3	167	15.7	7	0.12	0.06	0.06	-	21 ¹	
	183	202	19	11	0.30	0.21	0.19	0.02	50 ¹	
BD22004	31	47	16	23	0.13	0.04	0.03	-	33 ¹	
	85	107	22	16	0.05	0.05	0.06	-	26 ¹	
	182	192	10	8	0.37	0.23	0.33	0.01	62 ¹	
BD22005	13	135	122	16	0.13	0.07	0.02	-	27 ¹	
	147	189	42	8	0.28	0.21	0.07	0.02	36 ¹	
BD22007	40	57	17	7	0.22	0.05	0.02	-	21 ¹	
BD22008	2	89	87	10	0.28	0.21	0.01	-	32 ¹	
	103	131	28	9	0.14	0.14	0.19	-	36 ¹	
	150	221	71	10	0.04	0.22	0.05	-	24 ¹	
	<i>including</i>	129	131	2	37	0.19	0.07	1.99	0.05	213²
	232	235	3	57	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.05	74 ²	
BD22011	3	69	66*	21	0.25	0.14	-	-	39 ¹	
	80	179	99	23	0.46	0.52	0.02	-	65 ¹	
	<i>including</i>	85	89	4*	273	2.02	5.88	0.08	579²	
	191	196	5	9	0.14	0.51	0.08	-	40 ¹	
BD22012	41.9	55	13.1	14	2.77	0.14	-	-	155 ¹	
	81	97	16	18	0.08	0.02	-	-	23 ¹	
	192	193	1	24	1.47	1.06	0.32	0.03	161 ²	
	215	216	1	14	1.02	0.50	0.19	0.01	98 ²	
	240	241.2	1.2	25	0.96	0.46	0.23	0.02	109 ²	
BD22013	172	198	26	12	0.18	0.03	-	-	22 ¹	
BD22015	33	50	17	19	0.14	0.17	-	-	93 ¹	
	162	175	13	9	0.42	0.23	0.07	0.01	44 ¹	
BD22016	0	150	150*	25	0.32	0.14	0.01	-	47 ¹	

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver Eq (g/t)
<i>including</i>	32	35	3*	281	1.78	0.76	0.09	0.01	403²
	171	187	16	23	0.05	0.04	0.11	-	36 ¹
	310.1	317.2	7.1	8	0.59	0.47	0.35	0.01	82 ²
	321	324.5	3.5	13	0.40	1.23	0.20	0.02	92 ²
	347	348	1	29	0.12	2.31	0.09	0.06	126 ²
	365	366	1	9	0.63	0.47	0.67	0.02	112 ²
	385	389	4	14	1.14	0.43	1.83	0.02	234 ²
	398	399	1	22	0.76	1.48	0.27	0.03	135 ²
	442	443	1	19	0.55	1.36	0.08	0.01	99 ²
BD22018	22	45	23	23	0.11	0.05	0.05	-	34 ¹
<i>including</i>	25	28	3	68	0.44	0.21	0.12	-	107²
BD22019	85	194	109	70	0.08	0.26	-	-	83 ¹
<i>including</i>	154	167	13	205	0.09	1.00	-	-	243²
	225	239	14	164	0.02	0.13	-	-	169 ²
BD22020	2	27	25	80	0.04	0.08	-	-	84 ¹
<i>including</i>	21	27	6	200	0.10	0.17	-	-	210²
	47	64	17	30	0.20	0.04	-	-	41 ¹
	101	106	5	9	0.94	0.06	-	-	58 ¹
	117	123	6	7	0.94	0.04	-	-	55 ¹
	408	409	1	30	0.85	0.68	0.20	0.02	113 ²
	438	442	4	19	2.26	1.22	0.06	0.04	182 ²
	454	455	1	14	1.59	1.01	0.05	0.04	135 ²
	485	488	3	11	1.14	0.72	0.02	0.02	96 ²
	496	501	5	11	0.83	0.80	0.02	0.02	83 ²
	509	517	8	11	1.14	0.52	0.04	0.01	89 ²
	524	526	2	6	2.16	0.04	0.01	0.01	116 ²
	530	541.1	11.1	15	1.72	0.11	0.02	0.02	107 ²
	581	582	1	8	2.52	0.04	-	0.03	137 ²
BD22022	19	37	18	62	0.05	0.03	0.12	-	75 ¹
BD22029	17	54.2	37.2	13	0.07	0.03	0.10	-	26 ¹
									Gold Eq (g/t)
	65	196	131	16	0.25	0.16	0.49	0.02	0.92³
<i>including, & including</i>	92.4	125	32.6	31	0.38	0.20	1.37	0.02	2.09³
	107	108	1	50	1.13	0.60	10.05	0.02	11.65³
									Silver Eq (g/t)
	227	228	1	30	0.85	0.68	0.08	0.03	105 ²

Hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Silver (g/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Silver Eq (g/t)
	272	276	4	29	1.16	1.15	0.04	0.01	129 ²
	303	304	1	30	1.14	1.36	0.03	0.03	138 ²
BD22039	7	77	70	46	0.15	0.06	0.03	-	58 ¹
	120	145	25	7	0.10	0.07	0.07	-	22 ¹
	156	167	11	11	0.70	0.27	0.21	0.02	74 ¹
	185	206	21	6	0.08	0.07	0.02	0.01	15 ¹

* 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: $Ag\ Eq\ (g/t) = Ag\ (g/t) + 33.48 * Pb\ (\%) + 49.61 * Zn\ (\%) + 80 * Au\ (g/t) + 113.08 * Cu\ \%$.

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 AgE 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: $Au\ Eq\ (g/t) = (80 * Au\ (g/t) + Ag\ (g/t) + 33.48 * Pb\ (\%) + 49.61 * Zn\ (\%) + 113.08 * Cu\ \%) / 80$.

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"> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No significant relationship between sample recovery and grade exists.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<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"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core were taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<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"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<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 at the Bowdens Silver Deposit. 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. Drill holes BD22018, BD22022 and BD22029 are thought to be drilling parallel with a major structure.
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 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 fractures 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 major fault fracture zones. There are several vein orientations within the broader mineralised zones including some areas of stock-work veins.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mineralisation reported in this release is hosted in the Rylstone Volcanics and the Coomber Formation..
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 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.
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maps and cross sections provided in the body of this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	
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 around and beneath the Bowdens Silver Deposit. Drilling is on-going with further results pending.