

Silver Tiger Intersects 1,707.8 g/t AgEq over 0.9 meters Within a Broader Interval of 7.4 meters Grading 314.5 g/t AgEq in the Seitz Kelly Vein

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HALIFAX, February 8, 2022 - [Silver Tiger Metals Inc.](#) (TSXV:SLVR)(OTCQX:SLVTF) ("Silver Tiger" or the "Corporation") has intersected 1,707.8 g/t AgEq over 0.9 meters within a broader interval of 7.4 meters grading 314.5 g/t AgEq in the Seitz Kelly Vein.

Highlights from the on-going drilling program include the following:

- Hole ET-21-293: 0.9 meters grading 1,707.8 g/t silver equivalent from 273.1 meters to 274.0 meters consisting of 1,582.0 g/t silver, 0.17 g/t gold, 0.52% copper, 0.87% lead and 1.28% zinc within 7.4 meters grading 314.5 g/t silver equivalent from 271.2 meters to 278.6 meters, consisting of 289.8 g/t silver, 0.05 g/t gold, 0.10% copper, 0.16% lead and 0.24% zinc.
- Hole ET-21-293 (Seitz Kelly HW): 0.5 meters grading 1,757.6 g/t silver equivalent from 250.0 meters to 250.5 meters consisting of 1,664.0 g/t silver, 0.09 g/t gold, 0.63% copper, 0.84% lead and 0.19% zinc within 6.3 meters grading 175.5 g/t silver equivalent from 250.0 meters to 256.3 meters, consisting of 148.9 g/t silver, 0.03 g/t gold, 0.06% copper, 0.12% lead and 0.47% zinc.

Additional results are presented in the Drill Hole Results table below along with the details for the calculation of the silver equivalent grades.

Attached is El Tigre Cross Section 5100N detailing Drill Hole ET-21-293. Also attached is a Plan Map of the El Tigre Veins and Drill Holes. A Plan Map of the 600 meter central portion of the Seitz Kelly and Sooy Veins is also attached.

Silver Tiger's CEO, Glenn Jessome, stated, "Down dip drill hole 293 which is 50 meters north of drill hole 264, where we intersected 82 kg per ton silver equivalent, has delivered two multi-kilo silver intercepts. Of significance is that Hole 293 was drilled underneath the last of the deeper workings at the north end of the Seitz Kelly Vein. We now have 400 meters of the Seitz Kelly vein going north to test where mining was only conducted on two levels close to surface." Mr. Jessome continued, "The wide intercept in Hole 288 in the black shale continues to strengthen our hypothesis that the evolving shale horizon is mineralized where the high-grade quartz veins pass through it."

Seitz Kelly Vein

The Seitz Kelly Vein was the eastern most of the 3 high grade silver veins at the Historic El Tigre Mine which is reported to have produced a total of 353,000 ounces of gold and 67,400,000 ounces of silver from 1.87 million tonnes (Craig, 2012) at an average grade of approximately 2 kg of silver equivalent per tonne between 1908 and 1930. The development of the Seitz Kelly Vein began in the later period of the El Tigre mine life. The mine ceased operations in 1930 only due to economic factors caused by the onset of the Great Depression when the price of silver declined to less than 20¢ per ounce.

The historical underground workings on the Seitz Kelly vein extended over a strike length of 1,000 meters on 11 working levels. Geological and assay plan maps from the original operations were recovered from the Anaconda Collection archives at the University of Wyoming. A total of 5,301 underground channel samples with gold and silver assays in the Seitz Kelly workings (levels, raises, winzes, crosscuts) were digitized and plotted.

Mining on the upper levels of the Seitz Kelly vein was advanced to Section 5500N but only to 5100N on

Level 6 and 5000N on Level 7 below the Espuelas Canyon (see Sooy and Seitz Kelly Vein Plan Map) when the mine shut down in 1930. Both drifts were advancing to the north in high grade ore. The drill holes were spotted to test below the Level 6 and 7 workings in this area. Drilling started in June 2021 on Section 4975, with 15 holes totaling 3,422.5 meters completed to date. Two drill rigs are working on Sections spaced at 25m intervals along strike.

Longitudinal Section of the Seitz Kelly Vein Workings and Hole ET-21-264 (view looking to NE)

Drill Hole Results Table

Hole ID	Comment	From	To	Length ⁽¹⁾	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	AgEq	Total ⁽²⁾
		m	m	m	g/t	g/t	%	%	%	g/t	
ET-21-282	Seitz Kelly Zone	266.5	285.0	18.5	0.56	50.4	0.01	0.04	0.13	98.3	
	including	266.5	268.0	1.5	2.44	185.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	369.0	
ET-21-288	Seitz Kelly Zone	233.9	259.9	26.0	0.16	44.7	0.03	0.31	0.59	86.9	
	including	245.0	248.9	3.9	0.15	120.3	0.06	0.76	1.73	212.5	
	including	245.0	246.0	1.0	0.15	241.0	0.11	1.02	2.53	370.4	
ET-21-293	Seitz Kelly HW	250.0	256.3	6.3	0.03	148.9	0.06	0.12	0.47	175.5	
	including	250.0	250.5	0.5	0.09	1,664.0	0.63	0.84	0.19	1,757.6	
	Seitz Kelly	271.2	278.6	7.4	0.05	289.8	0.10	0.16	0.24	314.5	
	including	273.1	274.0	0.9	0.17	1,582.0	0.52	0.87	1.28	1,707.8	
ET-21-294	Seitz Kelly HW	203.5	214.0	10.5	0.29	1.0	0.00	0.00	0.01	23.4	
	including	203.5	211.0	7.5	0.36	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.01	27.6	
ET-21-295	Seitz Kelly Vein	271.5	275.4	3.9	0.48	51.4	0.04	0.37	1.40	146.0	
	including	273.8	274.5	0.6	0.20	295.0	0.21	2.15	8.24	654.0	
ET-21-297	Seitz Kelly	237.5	243.8	6.3	0.16	21.1	0.01	0.79	1.16	91.9	
	including	241.7	243.2	1.5	0.28	66.2	0.03	3.06	4.59	315.2	

Notes:

1. Not true width.

2. Silver Equivalent ("EqAg") ratios are based on a silver to gold price ratio of 75:1 (Au:Ag). Copper, lead and zinc are converted using \$3.66/lb copper, \$0.90/lb lead, \$1.26/lb zinc at 100% metal recoveries based on a silver price of \$26.00/oz.

3. HW = Hanging Wall

Drill Hole Location Table

Hole ID	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	Length
ET-21-282						

670937

3384920

ET-21-288 671006 3385074 1876	81 -34 326.4
ET-21-293 671005 3385074 1876	80 -42 317.2
ET-21-294 670971 3384781 1953	90 -30 227.2
ET-21-295 670938 3384920 1851	90 -40 384.3
ET-21-297 671059 3385138 1928	90 -50 332.5

El Tigre Cross Section 5100N (Drill Holes ET-21- 288 and ET-21-293)

Plan Map of the El Tigre Veins and Drill Holes

Plan Map of the Sooy and Keitz Kelly Veins

El Tigre Resource Estimate

After acquiring El Tigre, Silver Tiger drilled 12,500 meters to define the wide halo of near surface gold mineralization around the mined high-grade veins of the historic El Tigre Mine. This allowed Silver Tiger to deliver a maiden resource estimate for the El Tigre Property to a depth of 150 meters containing indicated resources of 661,000 gold equivalent ounces at 0.77 g/t (21 g/t silver and 0.51 g/t gold) and inferred resources of 341,000 gold equivalent ounces at 1.59 g/t (88 g/t silver and 0.52 g/t gold). The National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate on the El Tigre Project, Sonora, México" effective as of September 7, 2017 and dated October 26, 2017 prepared by David Burga, P.Geo., Yungang Wu, P.Geo., Fred Brown, P.Geo., Jarita Barry, P.Geo., Eugene Puritch, P.Eng., FEC, CET, Alfred Hayden, P.Eng. and Richard H. Sutcliffe, Ph.D., P.Geo. of P&E Mining Consultants Inc. is available on the Corporation's website at www.silvertigermetals.com and on www.sedar.com under the Corporation's profile.

About the El Tigre Historic Mine District

[Silver Tiger Metals Inc.](#) is a Canadian company whose management has more than 25 years' experience discovering, financing and building large hydrothermal silver projects in Mexico. Silver Tiger's 100% owned 28,414 hectare Historic El Tigre Mining District is located in Sonora, Mexico. Principled environmental, social and governance practices are core priorities at Silver Tiger.

The El Tigre historic mine district is located in Sonora, Mexico and lies at the northern end of the Sierra Madre silver and gold belt which hosts many epithermal silver and gold deposits, including Dolores, Santa Elena and Las Chispas at the northern end. In 1896, gold was first discovered on the property in the Gold Hill area and mining started with the Brown Shaft in 1903. The focus soon changed to mining high-grade silver veins in the area with production coming from 3 parallel veins the El Tigre Vein, the Seitz Kelley Vein and the Sooy Vein. Underground mining on the middle El Tigre vein extended 1,450 meters along strike and was mined on 14 levels to a depth of approximately 450 meters. The Seitz Kelley Vein was mined along strike for 1 kilometer to a depth of approximately 200 meters. The Sooy Vein was only mined along strike for 250 meters to a depth of approximately 150 meters. Mining abruptly stopped on all 3 of these veins when the price of silver collapsed to less than 20¢ per ounce with the onset of the Great Depression. By the time the mine closed in 1930, it is reported to have produced a total of 353,000 ounces of gold and 67.4 million ounces of silver from 1.87 million tons (Craig, 2012). The average grade mined during this period was over 2 kilograms silver equivalent per ton.

The El Tigre silver and gold deposit is related to a series of high-grade epithermal veins controlled by a north-south trending structure cutting across the andesitic and rhyolitic tuffs of the Sierra Madre Volcanic Complex within a broad silver and gold mineralized propylitic alteration zone developed in the El Tigre Formation that can be up to 150 meters wide. The veins dip steeply to the west and are typically 0.5 meter wide but locally can be up to 5 meters in width. The veins, structures and mineralized zones outcrop on surface and have been traced for 5.3 kilometers along strike in our brownfield exploration area. Historical

mining and exploration activities focused on a 1.6 kilometer portion of the southern end of the deposits, principally on the El Tigre, Seitz Kelly and Sooy veins. The under explored Caleigh, Benjamin, Protectora and the Fundadora exposed veins continue north for more than 3 kilometers. Silver Tiger has delivered its maiden 43-101 compliant resource estimate and is currently drilling to update its resource estimate and publish a PEA.

VRIFY Slide Deck and 3D Presentation - Silver Tiger's El Tigre Project

VRIFY is a platform being used by companies to communicate with investors using 360° virtual tours of remote mining assets, 3D models and interactive presentations. VRIFY can be accessed by website and with the VRIFY iOS and Android apps.

Access the [Silver Tiger Metals Inc.](https://vrify.com) Company Profile on VRIFY at: <https://vrify.com>

The VRIFY Slide Deck and 3D Presentation for [Silver Tiger Metals Inc.](https://vrify.com) can be viewed at: <https://vrify.com/explore/decks/492> and on the Corporation's website at: www.silvertigermetals.com.

Procedure, Quality Assurance / Quality Control and Data Verification

The diamond drill core (HQ size) is geologically logged, photographed and marked for sampling. When the sample lengths are determined, the full core is sawn with a diamond blade core saw with one half of the core being bagged and tagged for assay. The remaining half portion is returned to the core trays for storage and/or for metallurgical test work.

The sealed and tagged sample bags are transported to the Bureau Veritas facility in Hermosillo, Mexico. Bureau Veritas crushes the samples (Code PRP70-250) and prepares 200-300 gram pulp samples with ninety percent passing Tyler 200 mesh (Code PUL85). The pulps are assayed for gold using a 30-gram charge by fire assay (Code FA630) and over limits greater than 10 grams per tonne are re-assayed using a gravimetric finish (Code FA530). Silver and multi-element analysis is completed using total digestion (Code MA200 Total Digestion ICP). Over limits greater than 100 grams per tonne silver are re-assayed using a gravimetric finish (Code FA530).

Quality assurance and quality control ("QA/QC") procedures monitor the chain-of-custody of the samples and includes the systematic insertion and monitoring of appropriate reference materials (certified standards, blanks and duplicates) into the sample strings. The results of the assaying of the QA/QC material included in each batch are tracked to ensure the integrity of the assay data. All results stated in this announcement have passed Silver Tiger's QA/QC protocols.

Qualified Person

David R. Duncan, P. Geo., V.P. Exploration of the Corporation, is the Qualified Person for Silver Tiger as defined under National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Duncan has reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information in this press release.

For further information, please contact:

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Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of

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This News Release includes certain "forward-looking statements". All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this release, including, without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization, resources and reserves, the ability to convert inferred resources to indicated resources, the ability to complete future drilling programs and infill sampling, the ability to extend resource blocks, the similarity of mineralization at El Tigre to Delores, Santa Elena and Chispas, exploration results, and future plans and objectives of Silver Tiger, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "may", "is expected to", "anticipates", "estimates", "intends", "plans", "projection", "could", "vision", "goals", "objective" and "outlook" and other similar words. Although Silver Tiger believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, there can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Silver Tiger's expectations include risks and uncertainties related to exploration, development, operations, commodity prices and global financial volatility, risk and uncertainties of operating in a foreign jurisdiction as well as additional risks described from time to time in the filings made by Silver Tiger with securities regulators.

SOURCE: [Silver Tiger Metals Inc.](#)

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