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Discovery silver

**Defining the geologic model at the
Cordero Ag-Au-Pb-Zn deposit
Chihuahua, Mexico**

*AMEBC Presentation by Gernot
Wober (VP Exploration)*

February 2022

Forward Looking Statement & NI 43-101 Disclosure

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information & NI 43-101 Disclosure

This presentation contains certain forward-looking information and statements which may not be based on fact, including without limitation, statements regarding the Company's expectations in respect of its future financial position, business strategy, future exploration and production, mineral resource potential, exploration drilling, permitting, access to capital, events or developments that the Company expects to take place in the future. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, are forward-looking information and statements. The words "believe", "expect", "anticipate", "contemplate", "target", "plan", "intends", "continue", "budget", "estimate", "may", "will" and similar expressions identify forward-looking information and statements.

In addition to the forward-looking information and statements noted above, this presentation includes those that relate to: the expected results of exploration activities; the estimation of mineral resources; the ability to identify new mineral resources and convert mineral resources into mineral reserves; ability to raise additional capital and complete future financings; capital expenditures and costs, including forecasted costs; the ability of the Company to comply with environmental, safety and other regulatory requirements; future prices of base and precious metals; the ability of the Company to obtain all necessary approvals and permits in connection with the development of the Puerto Rico Project and other projects under option.

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Mineral Resource estimates reported herein have been classified as Measured, Indicated or Inferred based on the confidence of the input data, geological interpretation and grade estimation parameters. Mineral Resources used for estimating project economics reported herein are based on inputs that include metallurgical performance, geologic and geotechnical characterization, operational costs, and other economic parameters. The Mineral Resource estimate was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and classifications adopted by the CIM Council. A Preliminary Economic Analysis (PEA) is a study that includes an economic analysis of the potential viability of mineral resources. The PEA is preliminary in nature. No mining study has been completed. Mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. The PEA includes inferred resources that are too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them. There is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

Gernot Wober, P.Geo, V.P Exploration, Discovery Silver Corp., is the Company's designated Qualified Person within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and has reviewed and validated that the information contained herein is accurate. All sources of data contained herein are from Discovery Silver unless otherwise noted.

References (used through current presentation):

¹ The most recent technical report for the Cordero Project is the 2021 Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA). The PEA includes the most recent resource estimate for the Cordero project. The PEA was completed by Ausenco Engineering Canada Inc. with support from AGP Mining Consultants Inc. and Knight Piésold and Co. (USA). Supporting details of the resource estimate and PEA can be found in the Appendices.

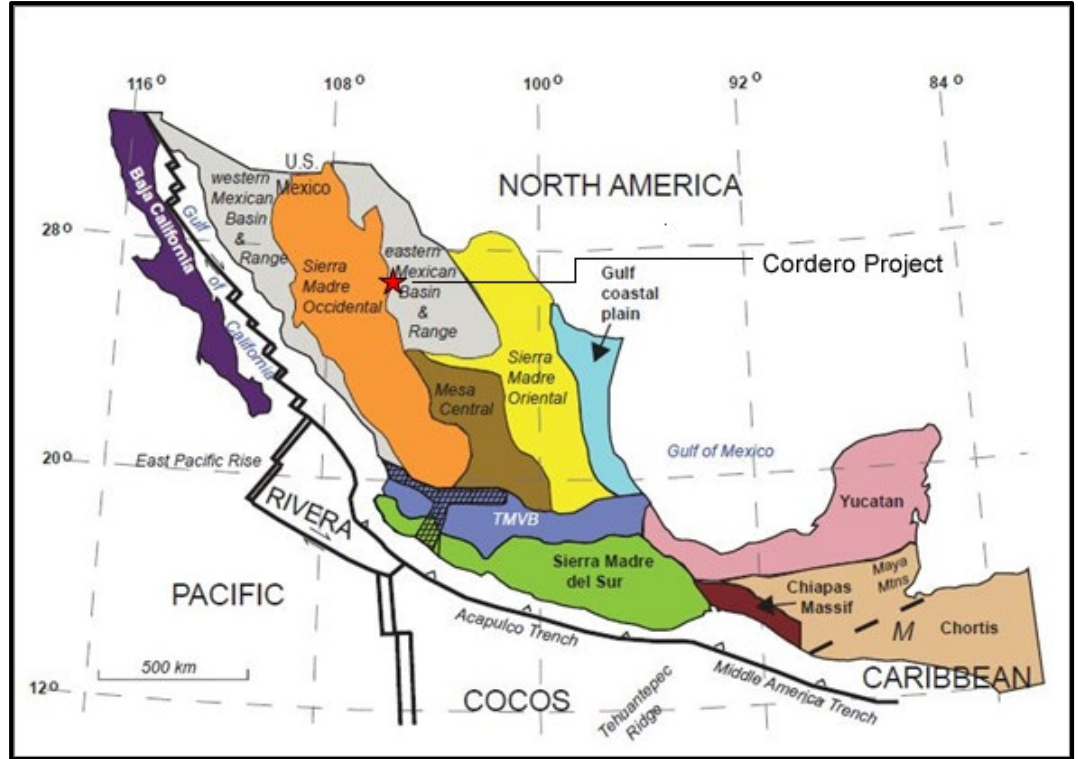
² AgEq for sulphide mineral resources is calculated as $Ag + (Au \times 16.07) + (Pb \times 32.55) + (Zn \times 35.10)$; these factors are based on commodity prices of Ag - \$24.00/oz, Au - \$1,800/oz, Pb - \$1.10/lb, Zn - \$1.20/lb and assumed recoveries of Ag - 84%, Au - 18%, Pb - 87% and Zn - 88%. AgEq for oxide/transition mineral resources is calculated as $Ag + (Au \times 87.5)$; this factor is based on commodity prices of Ag - \$24.00/oz and Au - \$1,800/oz and assumed recoveries of Ag - 60% and Au - 70%.

³ AgEq for all PEA related data is calculated based on commodity prices: Ag - \$22.00/oz, Au - \$1,600/oz, Pb - \$1.00/lb and Zn - \$1.20/lb/

Property Access



Regional Physiographic Provinces



Tectonostratigraphic Terranes

Parral Terrane
(unknown affinity)

Coahuila Terrane
(fragment of
Gondwanaland)

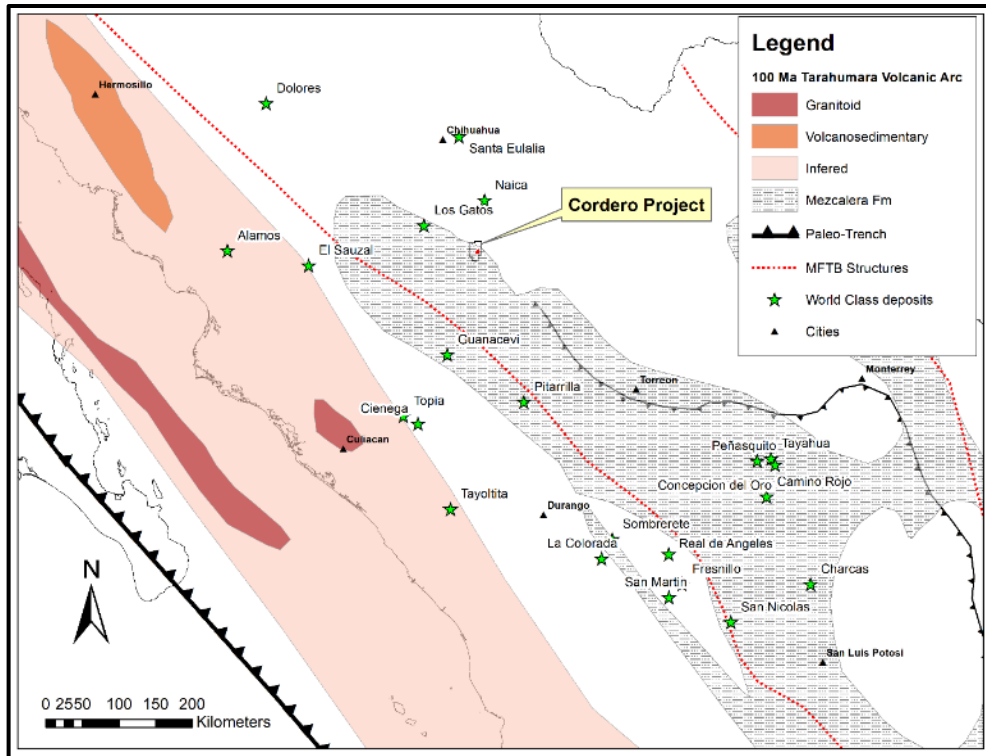
Chihuahua Terrane
(south edge cratonic
North America)



Cretaceous Mezcalera Formation



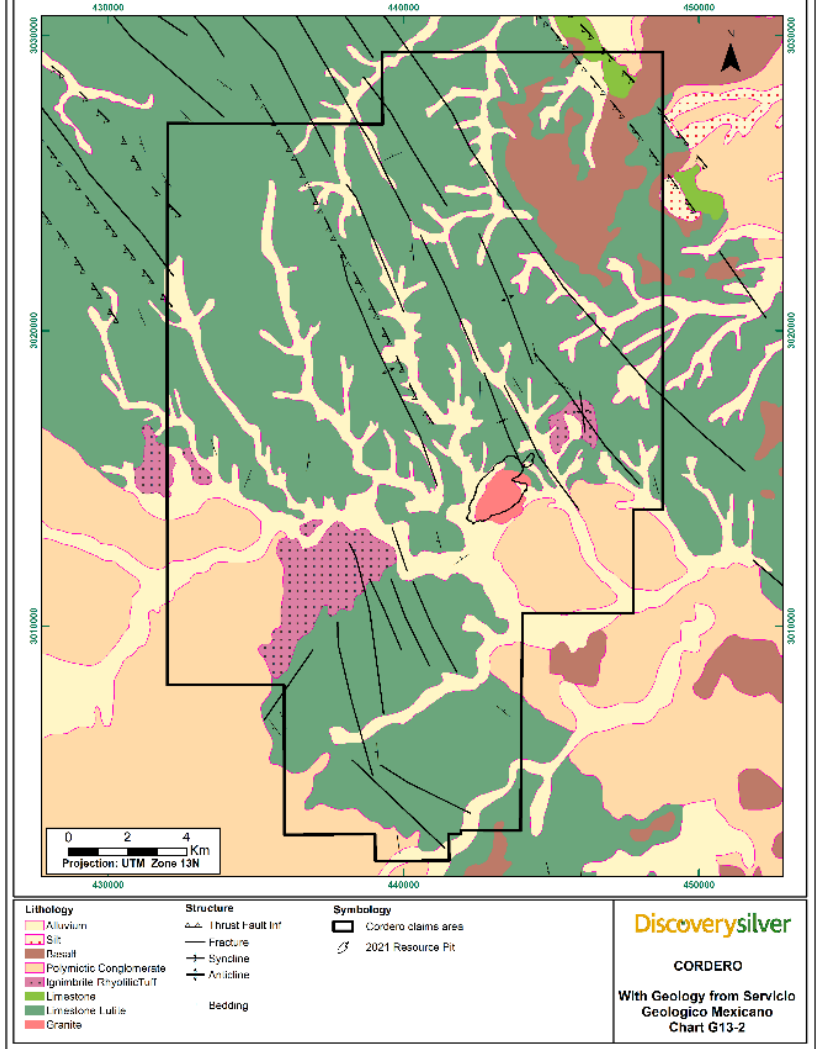
Benthic organisms in a shallow slope shelf marine setting



(source: Goldhammer et al., 1999, Centeno-Garcia 2017)

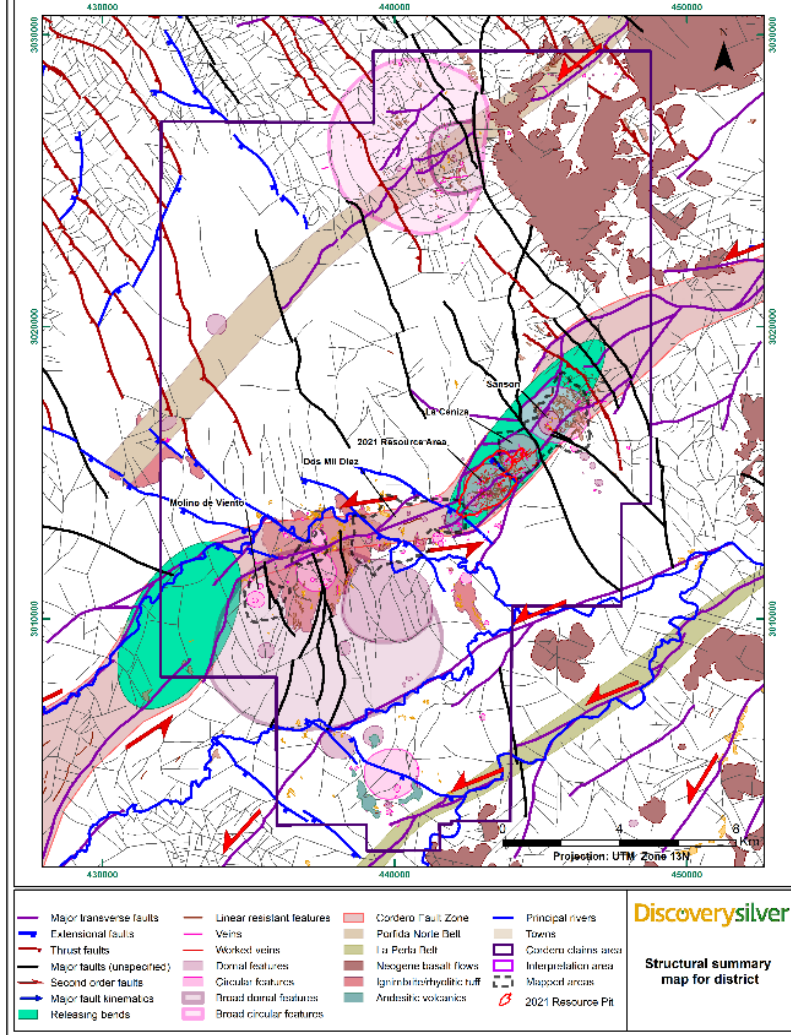
SGM Government Geology

- Marine incursion basin sediments
- Major fold and thrust belt
- Reactivated structural corridor
- 45 km long igneous belt (Eocene and younger)
- Approximately 20% outcrop



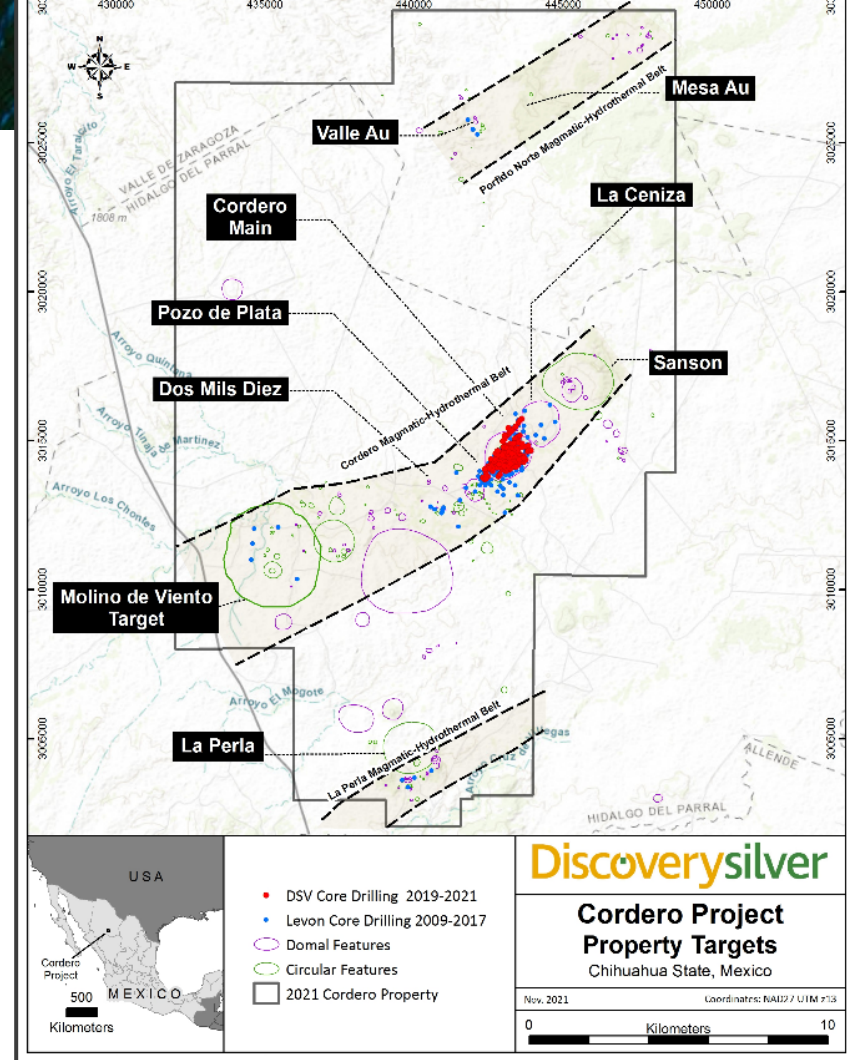
Structural Architecture

- Northeast structural corridor
- Two sinistral releasing bends
- Multiple hydrothermal centres
- Bedding-, thrust-, extension-faults
- Dilation at rheology contrasts






Three Magmatic Hydrothermal Belts

- Porfido Norte Belt (Au-Pb-Zn)
- Cordero Main Belt (Ag-Au-Pb-Zn)
- La Perla Belt (Ag-Pb-Zn)






Lithology

LEGEND CORDERO

-  Veins, vein-breccias, hydraulic breccias
-  Major transverse faults
-  Extensional fault (multiple strands) SW downthrow

Ignimbrite Flare-up

-  Rhyolite tuff and reworked equivalents
-  Welded and non-welded massive and bedded rhyolite ignimbrite
-  Rhyolite lavas, plugs, domes and dome collapse breccia

Sheeted dikes

-  Dacitic glomerophytic dikes
-  Pink dikes (biotite-qtz)

Hypabyssal Intrusions

-  Rhyodacite laccolith, sill, dike (feldspar-biotite-quartz-hornblende)
-  Rhyodacite Intrusive Breccia
-  Rhyodacitic flowbanded Rhyodacitic lithic
-  Explosive gas driven milled matrix breccia
-  Steam water driven mud matrix breccia

Contact Sediments

-  Hornfels
-  Skam

Sediments and Reworked derivatives

Mezcalera Formation

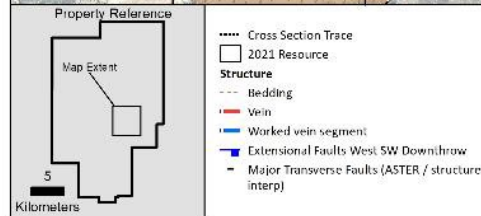
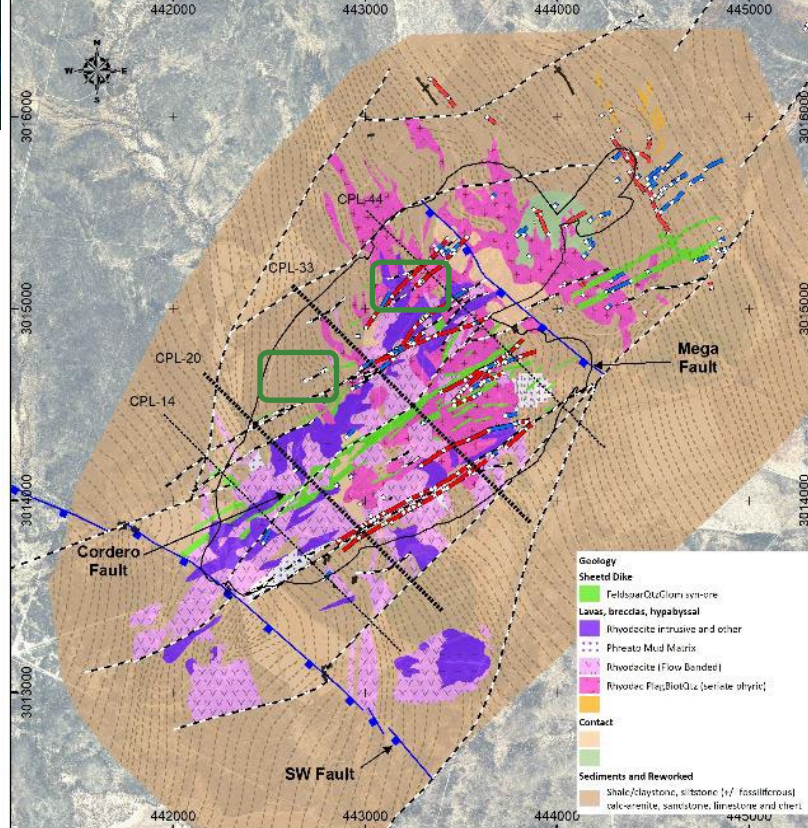
-  Volcaniclastics, siltstone, shale, calc-arenite, chert +/- fossiliferous horizons

Replacement (horizontal)

- Jasperoid
- Drusy Calcite
- Sulfide

Vein and hydraulic breccia (steep)

- Jasperoid
- Drusy calcite
- Sulfide
- Barite-calcite
- Carbonate (Fe-Mg-Mn-Ca)
- Rhodocrosite +/- fluorite
- Chalcedony



Discoverysilver

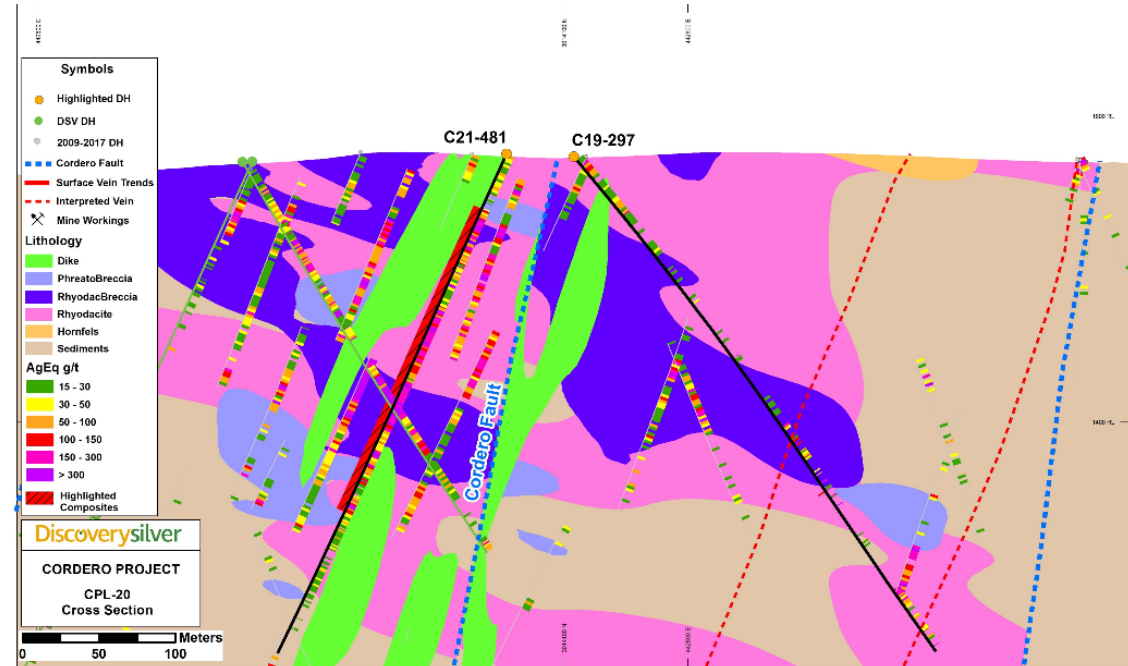
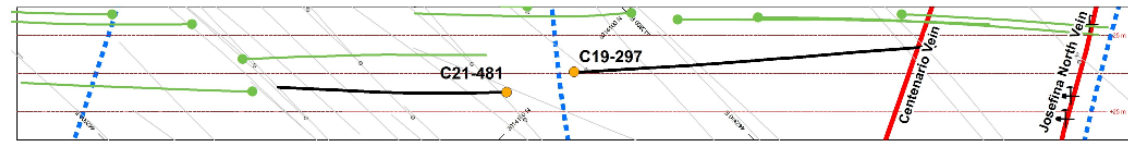
Cordero Project
Surface Geology
 Chihuahua State, Mexico

Nov. 2021 Coordinates: NAD27 UTM 13

0 Kilometers 1

Cross-Sections Looking NE

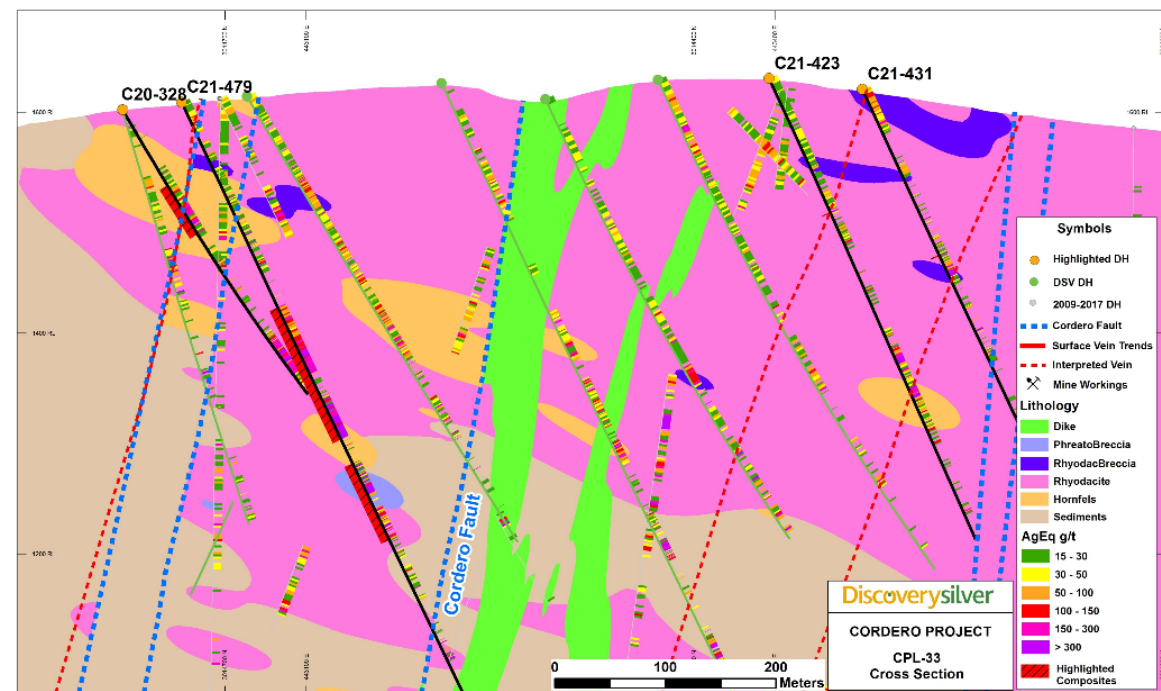
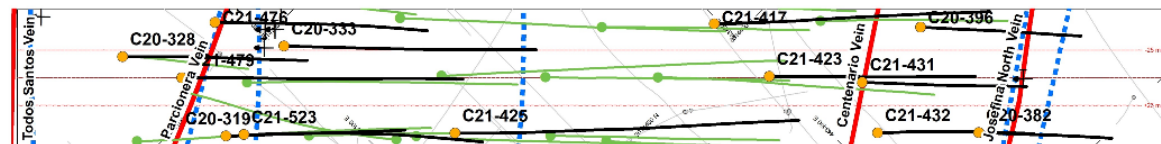
CPL-20 in southwest pit area



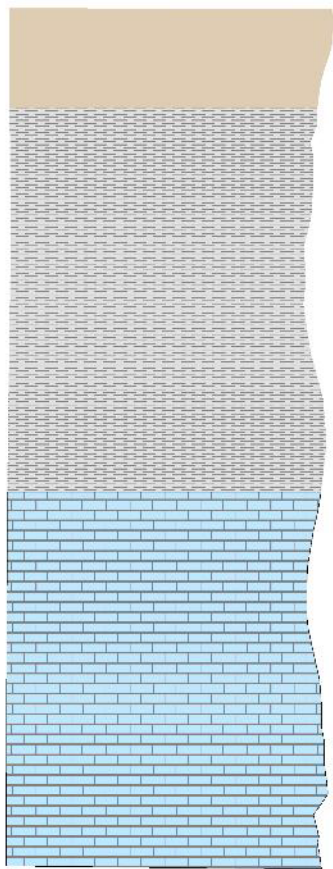
*AgEq calculations are based on USD \$16.50/oz Ag, \$1,350/oz Au, \$0.85/lb Pb, \$1.00/lb Zn, and assume 100% metallurgical recovery

Cross-Sections Looking NE

CPL-33 in central pit area



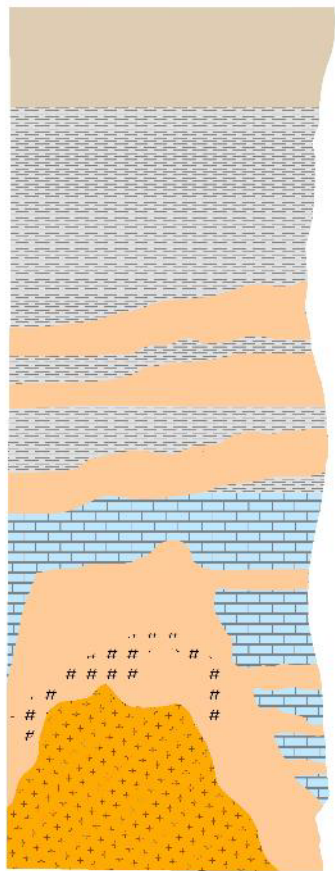
*AgEq calculations are based on USD \$16.50/oz Ag, \$1,350/oz Au, \$0.85/lb Pb, \$1.00/lb Zn, and assume 100% metallurgical recovery



Shale/siltstone



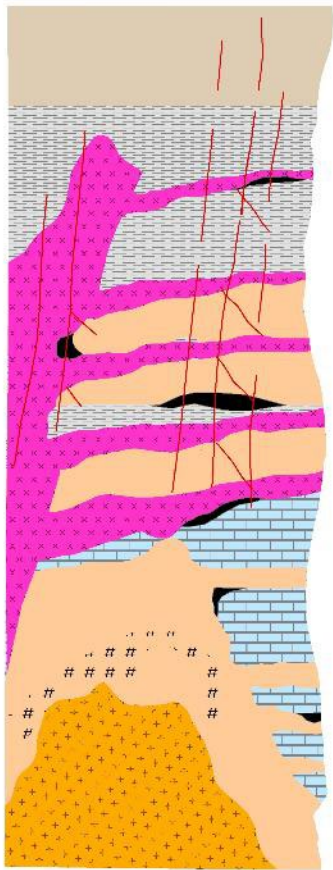
Calcareous siltstone/calc-arenite



Green skarnoid/hornfels



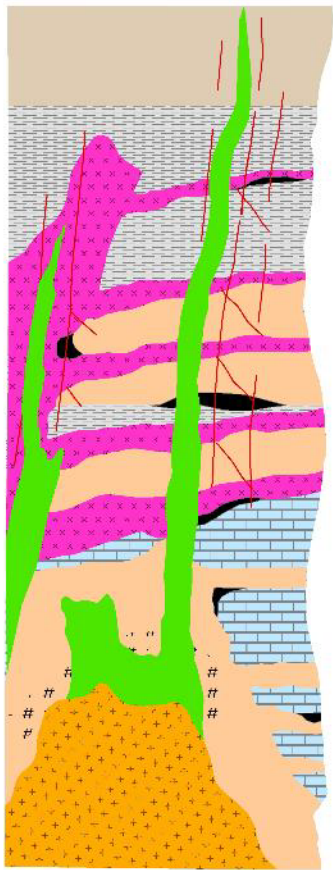
Quartz-molybdenite #



Flow-foliated lithic rhyodacite



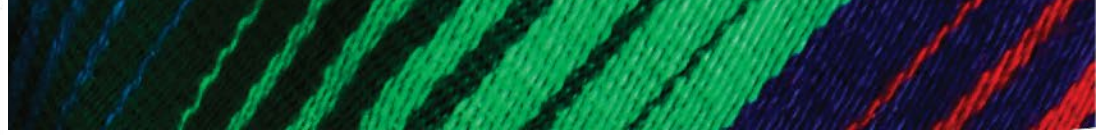
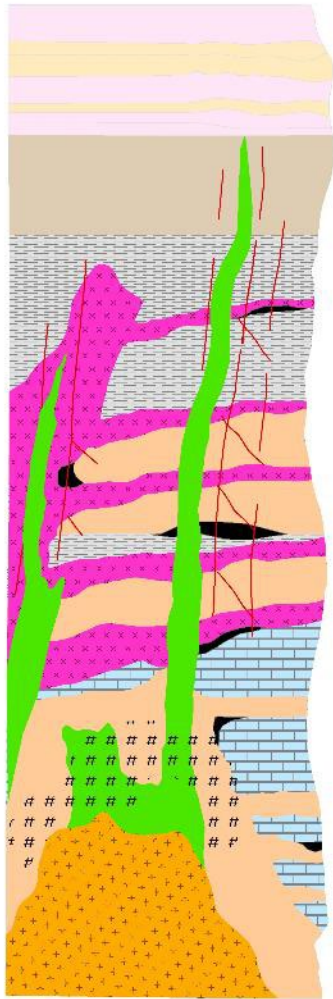
Biotite rhyodacite



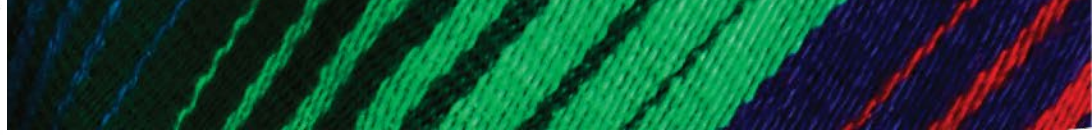
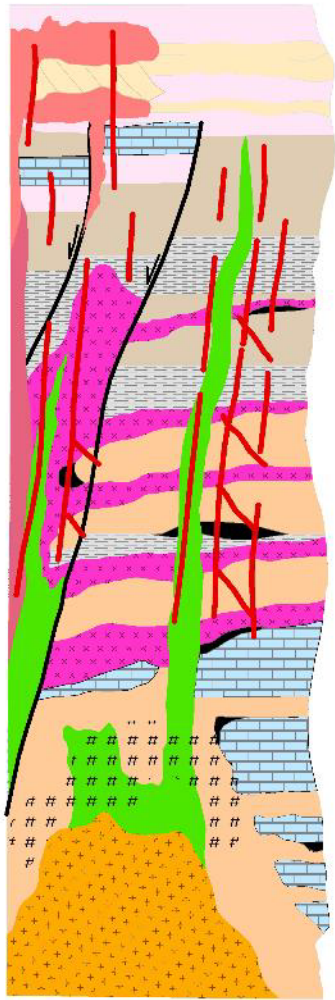
Glomerophytic dacite dikes



Sulfide rich vein corridors



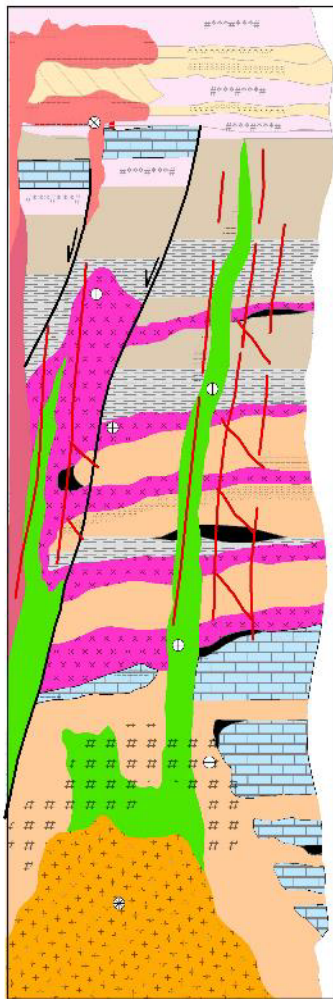
Rhyolitic ignimbrite and reworked equivalents



Pink biotite dikes (32 Ma) with clasts of qtz-moly # (38.5 +/- 0.16Ma)

Cordero Project - Stratigraphic Column

Rhyolitic lavas and plugs, dome collapse breccias.



Proximal facies: welded (fiamme) to non welded massive and bedded rhyolite ignimbrite with local fluvial reworking (Feldspar-biotite-quartz-hornblende)

- Age date pending ; Rhyolite ignimbrite
- Siltstone, shale +/- volcanoclastics
- Siltstone (laminated to thin-bedded alternating with claystone to shale Mezcalera Formation)
- 32.71 +/- 0.38 Ma on Rhyodac/Plagiocl/Qtz (seriate)
- Rhyodacite laccolith/sill +/- dike form with mineralization associated with contacts with sediments. (Feldspar-biotite-quartz-hornblende mineralization in veins, vein breccias, hydraulic breccias).
- 37.24 +/- 0.27 Ma on Dacitic Glomerophytic Dikes
- Rhyodacite (calcareous units) limestone +/- fossiliferous facies +/- rare chert +/- skarnoid along favourable beds.
- Rhyodacite sills persist to depth +/- hornfels +/- skarnoid in favourable horizons.
- 36.96 +/- 0.31 Ma on Feldspar Porphyry Dikes
- Dacitic Glomerophytic dikes (Feldspar-qtz-biotite)
- 38.5 +/- 0.31 Ma on molybdenite-quartz # crosscutting hornfels/sediments
- Feldspar glomerophytic dikes cut sulfidic / hornfels/skarn
- Quartz-molybdenite (cpy) stockwork cut hornfels and dike.
- Unknown inferred
- Granodiorite

La Ceniza

Deep NE Ceniza

○ Age Date Known
○ Age Date Pending



Magmatic phases

Late biotite rhyodacite (32.71 +/- 0.38Ma)

Glomerophytic dikes (36.96 +/- .31Ma)

Banded rhyodacite (37.39 +/- 0.31Ma)

Mineralization

“Sericite” to Ag-vein (36.6 +/- pending)

Molybdenite (38.5 +/- 0.16Ma)



Dacite glomerophyric (dike)



Sediments



Rhyodacite Flow Foliated (+ lithics)



Biotite rhyodacite (laccolith, sill, dike)



Hornfels light



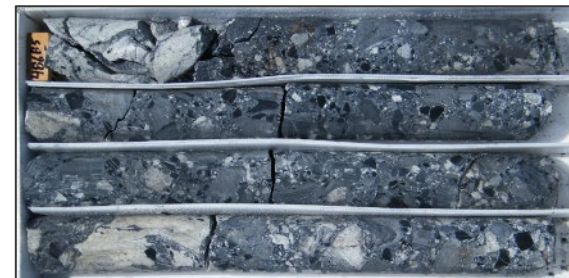
Rhyodacite intrusive/collapse breccia



Rhyodacite pseudobreccia

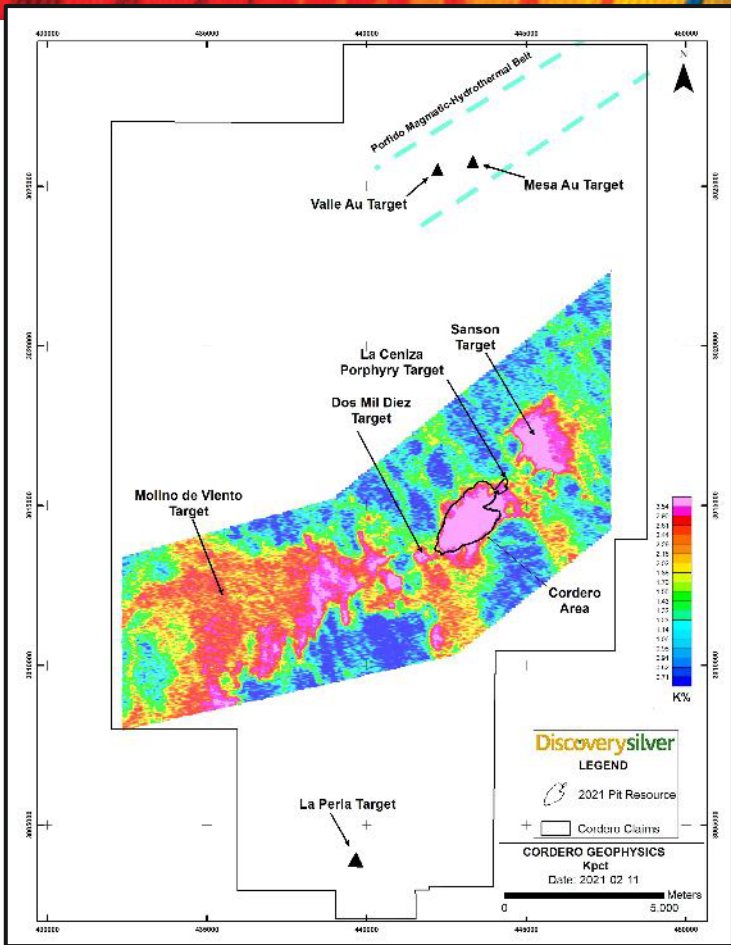


Green skarn (grossularite)



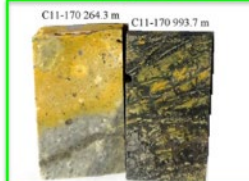
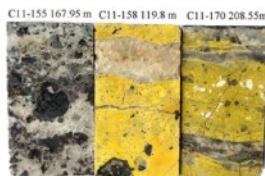
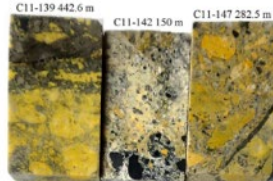
Mud/clastic matrix breccia

Radiometrics % K

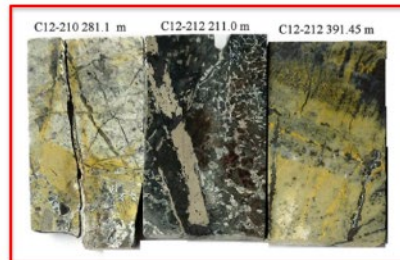


K metasomatism

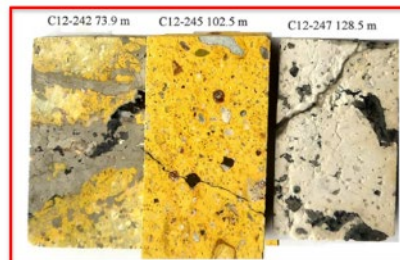
VP200456 discovery blocks (1)



VP200456 discovery blocks (2)

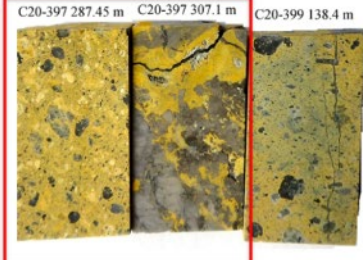
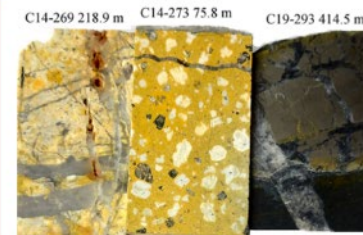


Porfirdo Norte



La Perla

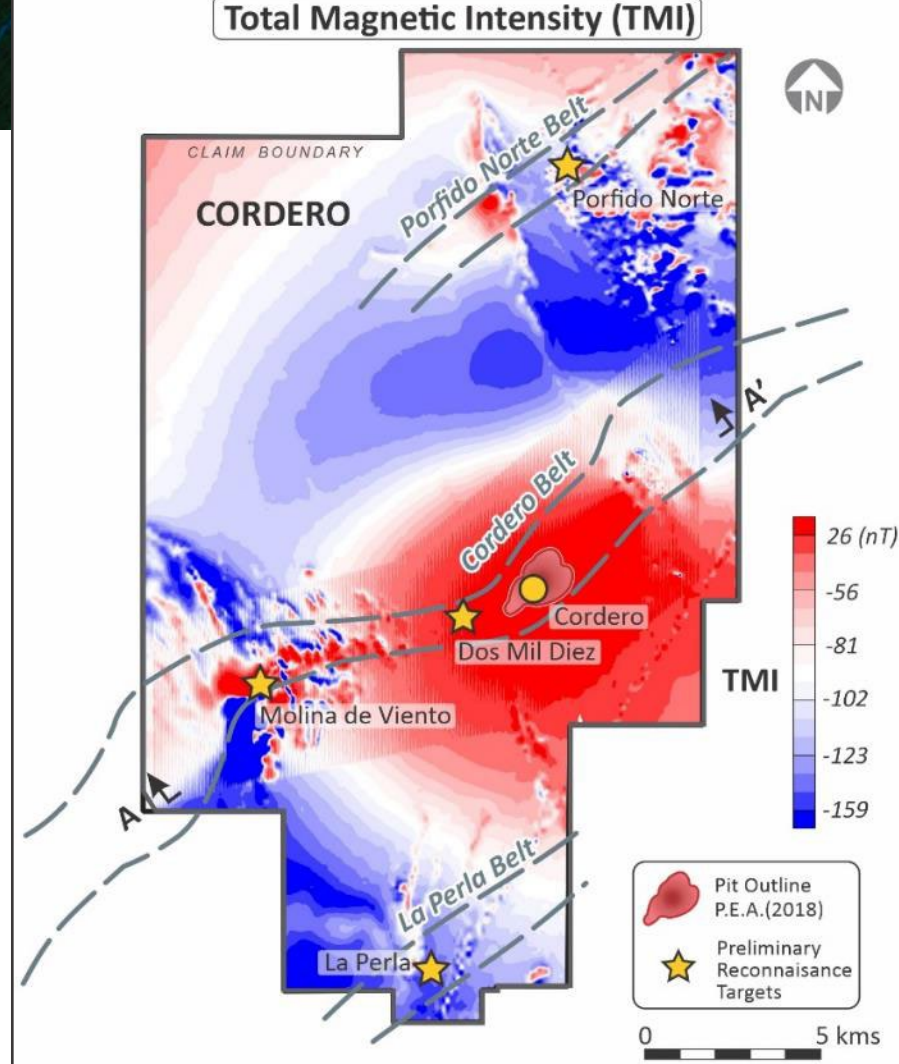
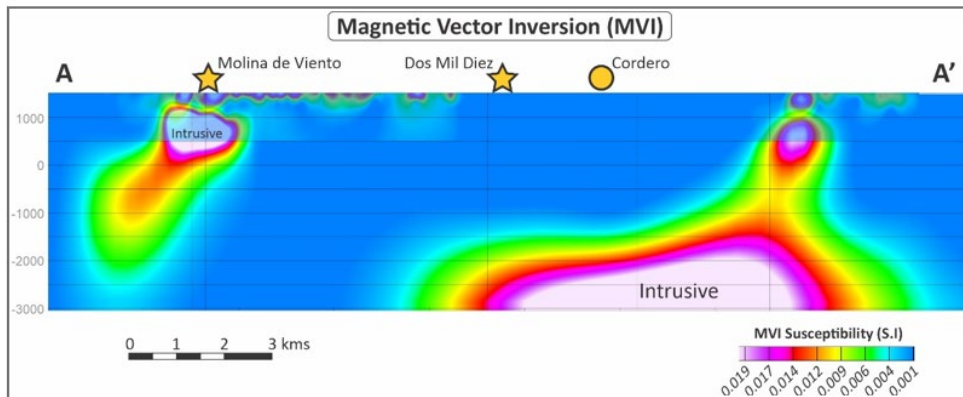
VP200456 discovery blocks (3)



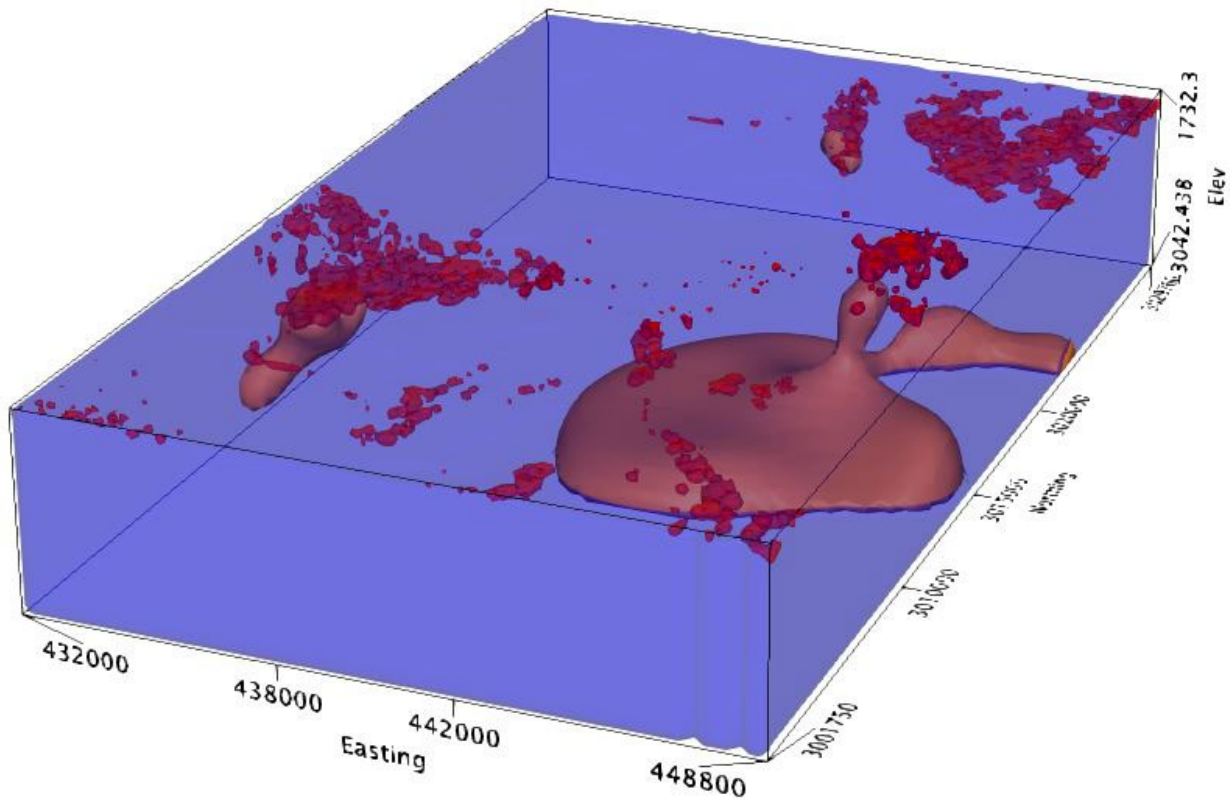
La Luz

TMI Magnetics

- Relative magnetic high
- Skarn-hornfels-sulfide
- Inferred buried intrusion
- 5x5 km magmatic center

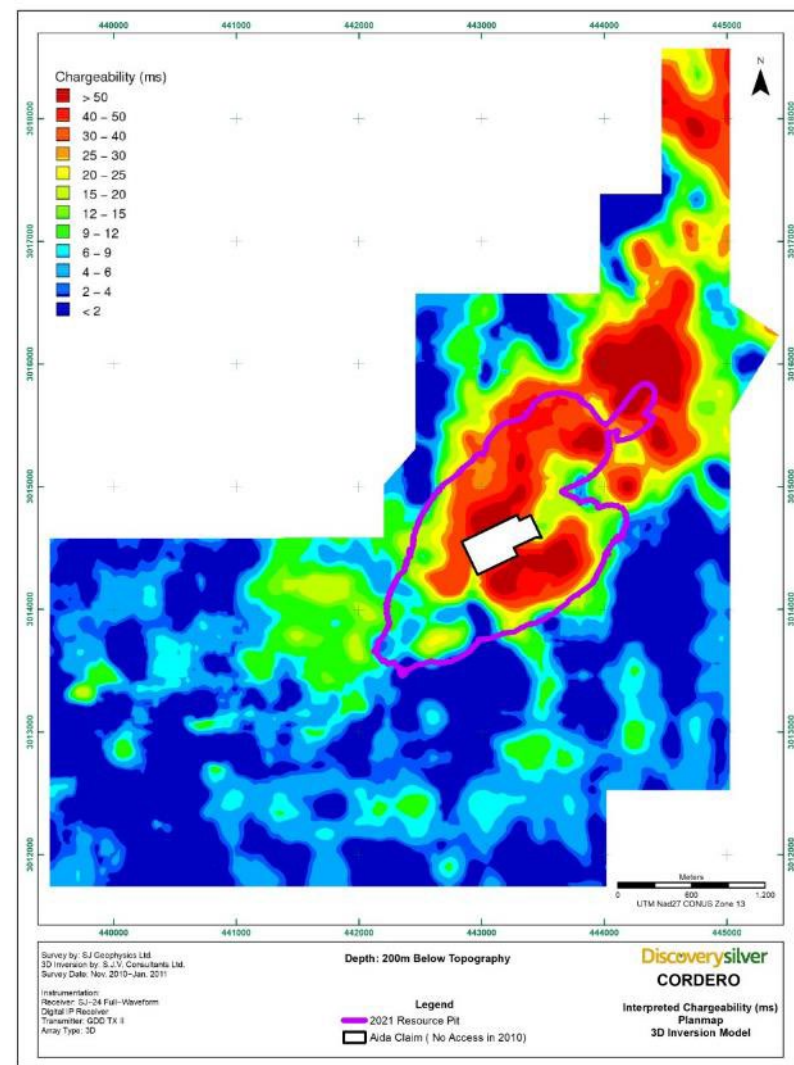


Total Magnetics 3D Interpretation

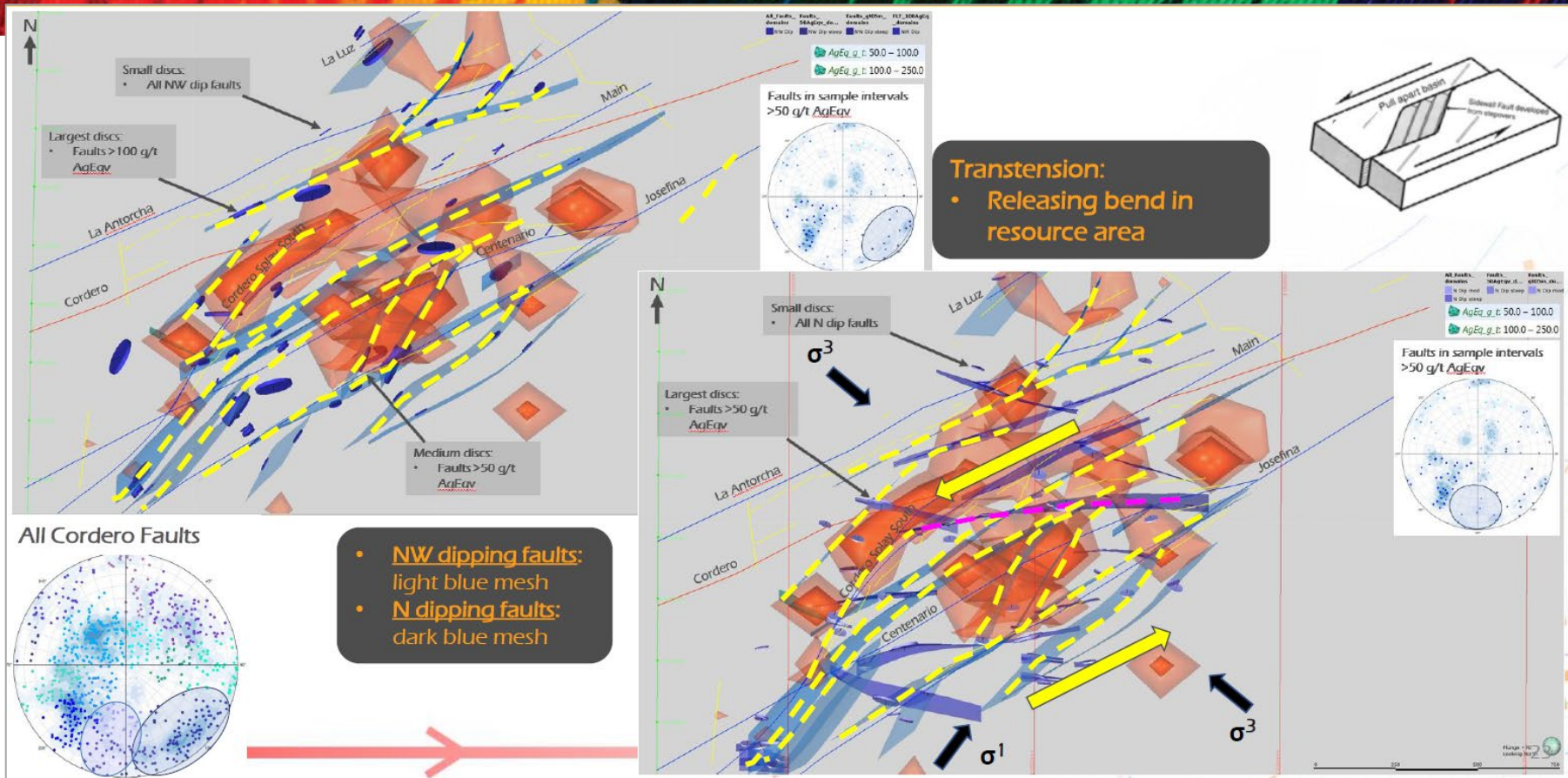


IP Chargeability

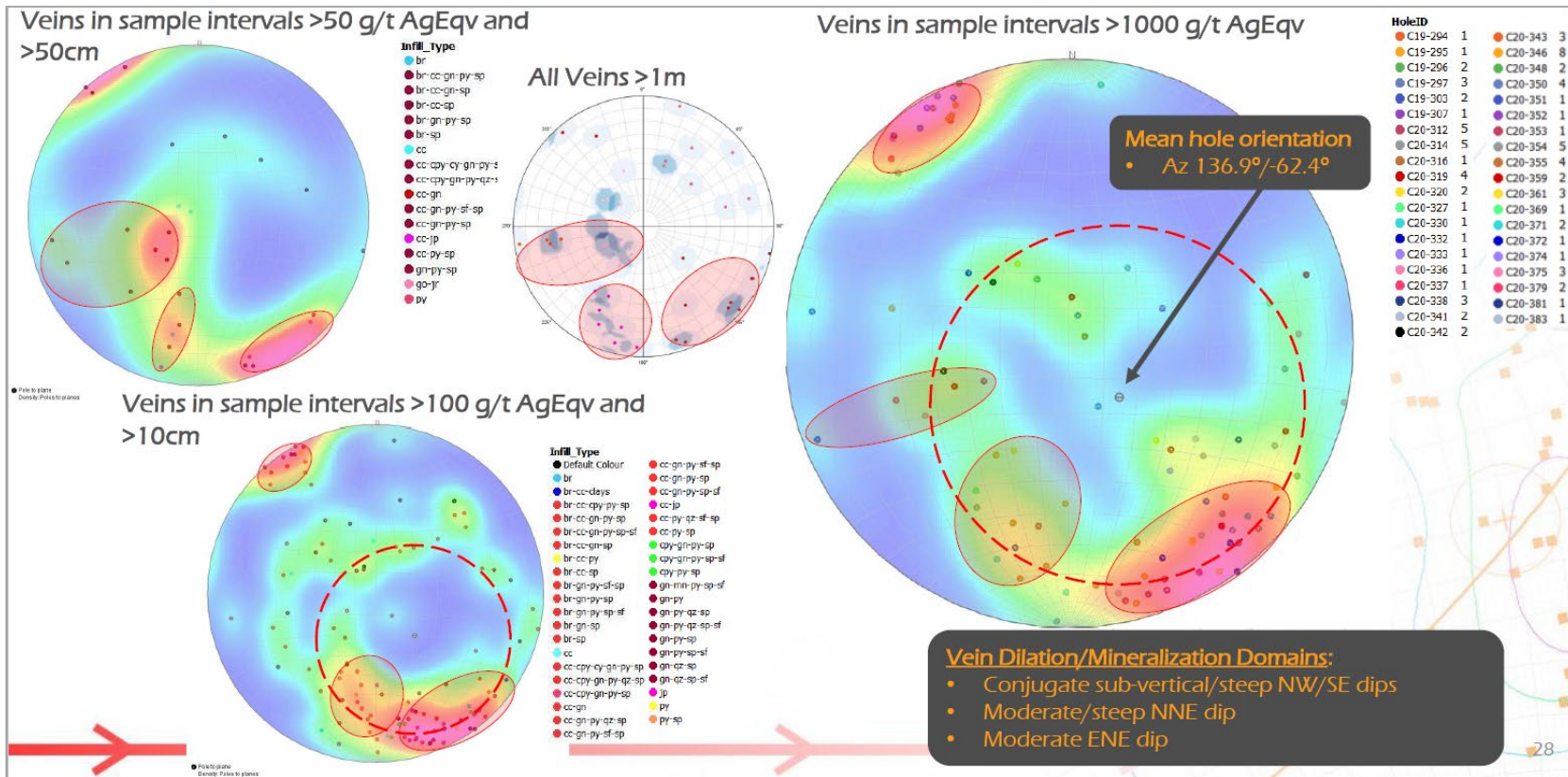
- Chargeability a guide to mineralization
- Sulfide system > 3 km in length
- Limited outcrop mine workings
- Coincident with a magnetic inferred buried intrusion



NW and N Dipping Fault Domains



Vein Domains by Assay Intervals & Dilation



High Grade Sulfide Horizons



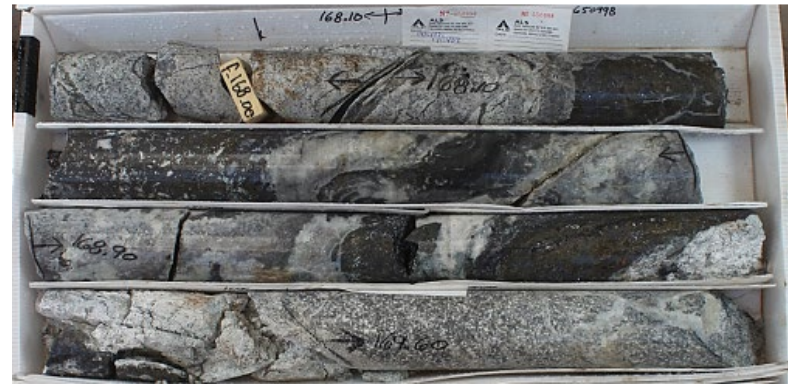
C19-337_291.6m mx sulfide mud matrix breccia



C21-435_207.95m mx sulfide horizon

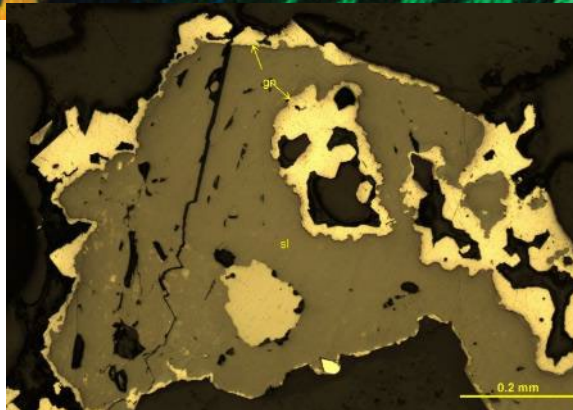
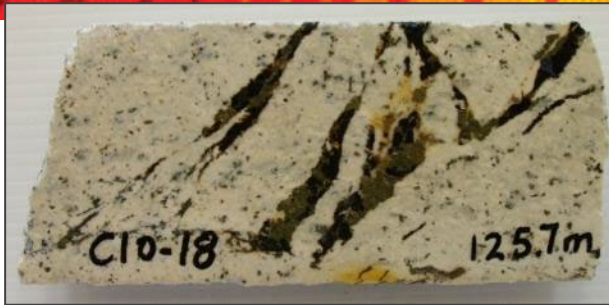


Discovery 019-337_293.5m mx sulfide clast/cemented breccia

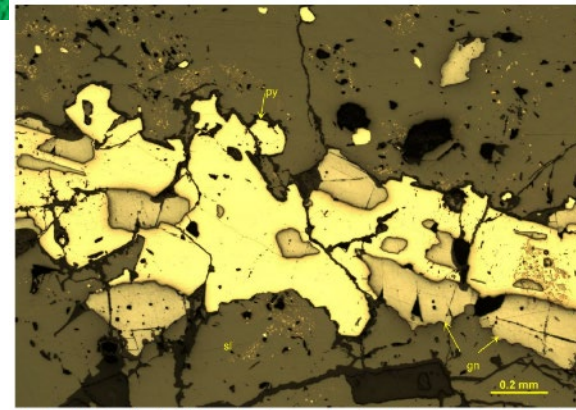


C21-482_168.1m mx sulfide horizon

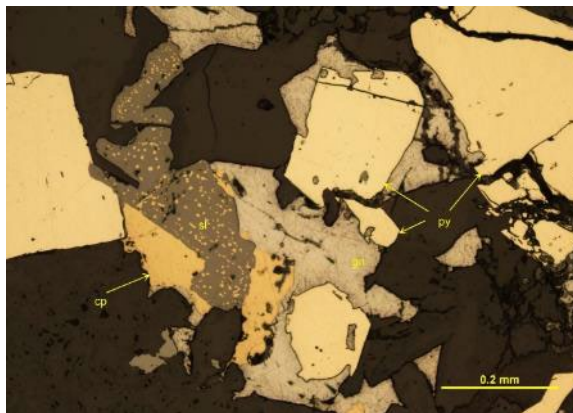
Low Grade Stockwork/Disseminate Sulfide



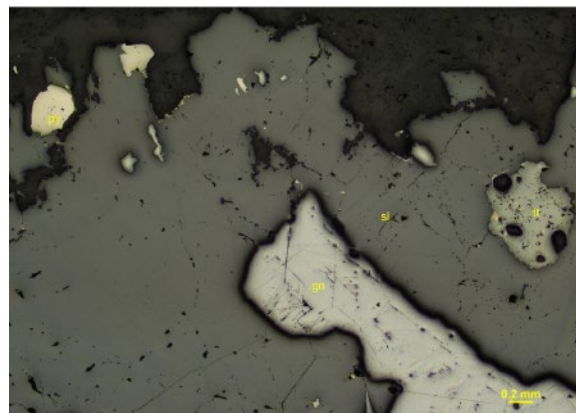
galena-sphalerite



argentiferous galena-pyrite



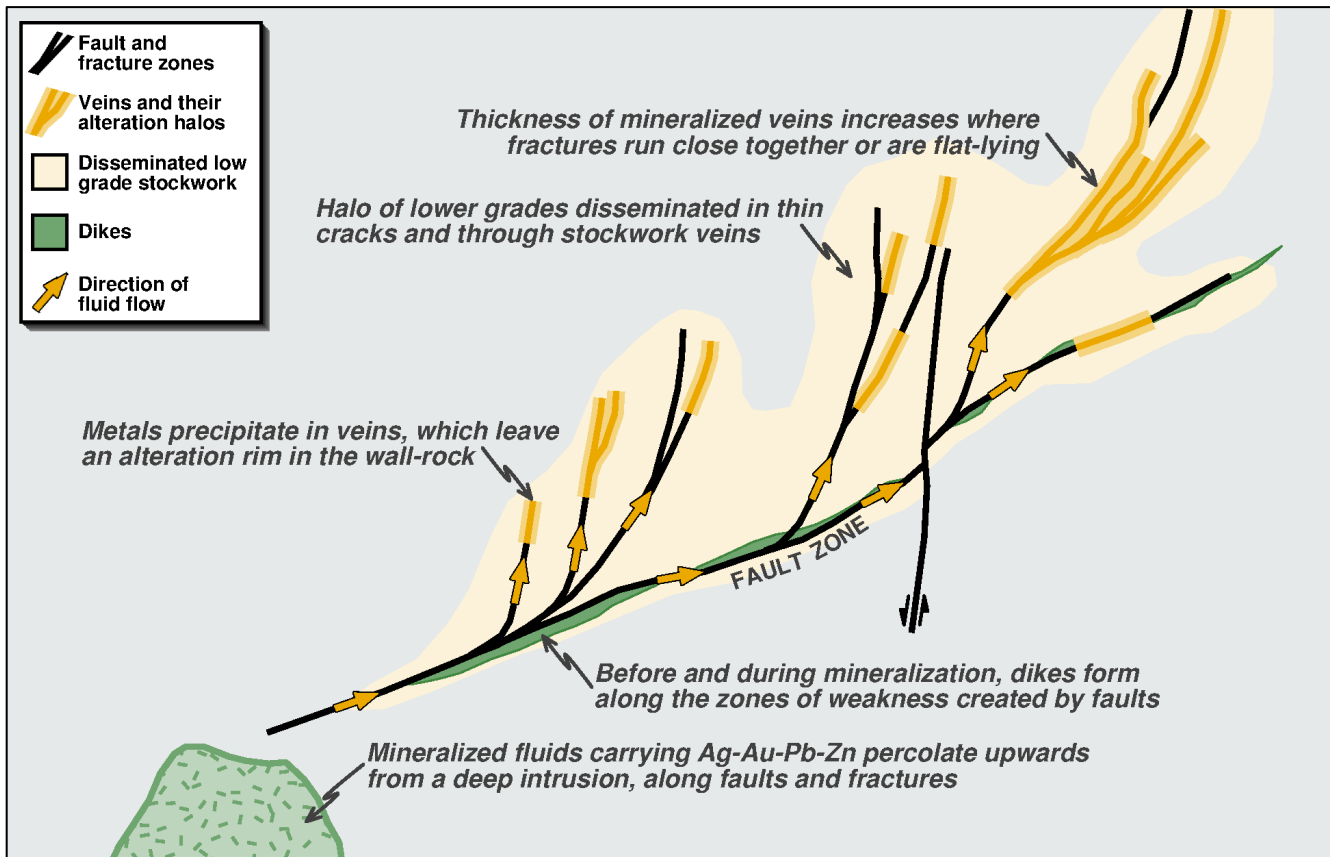
sphalerite-chalcopryrite-pyrite

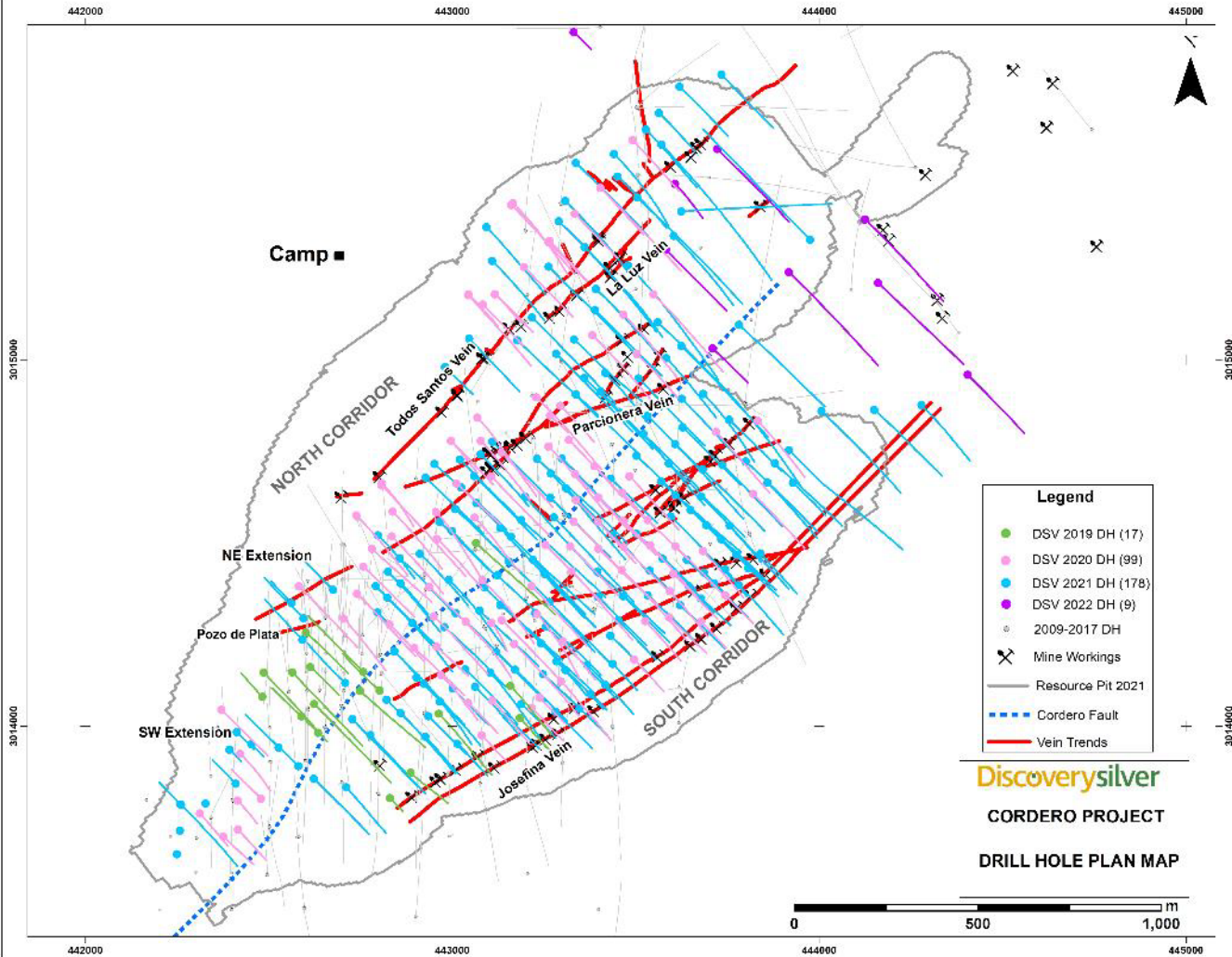


sphalerite-galena



Mineralization Model





What is Cordero ? Hybrid of Two Deposit Types

- Extensional (E-type) intermediate sulphidation epithermal (Ag, Pb, Zn) system on the shoulder of a porphyry molybdenum (Mo)

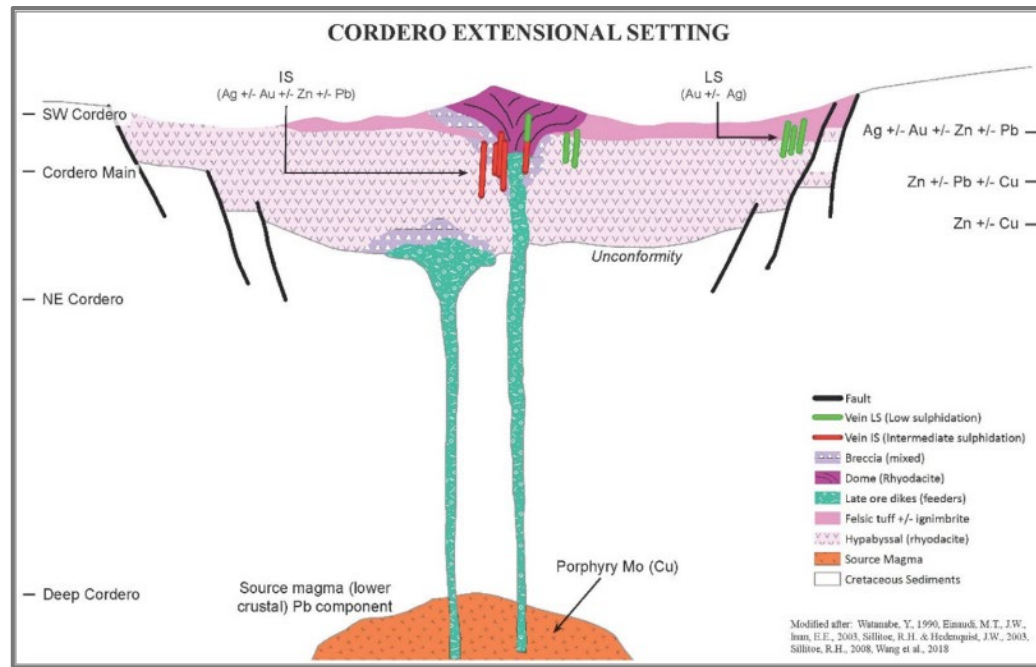
AND

- The diverse group of carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn (Ag, Cu, Au)

E-Type Intermediate Sulphidation Epithermal

	E-Type Extensional IS Epithermal Ag-Au-Pb-Zn	Cordero characteristics
Primary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presence of Mn-carb in rhodochrosite ✓ Intermediate sulphidation state sulphide ✓ Light colored (Fe-poor) sphalerite ✓ High Ag/Au ratio (> 60) ✓ Extensional rift setting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mid- to late hydrothermal stage ✓ Pyrite, sphalerite, galena, cpy, <u>tet</u>-ten ✓ Red-brown sphalerite (oxidized) ✓ Varies depending on erosion level ✓ High K volcanic/subvolcanic rocks
Secondary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Large Ag-endowment ✓ Occur on the flanks of porphyry Moly ✓ Overlapping low sulphidation ✓ Parent magma E-type IS continental crust 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Argentiferous galena ✓ Deep porphyry moly # association ✓ Arsenopyrite-rich veins with gold ✓ Continental crust (Pb-Pb work)

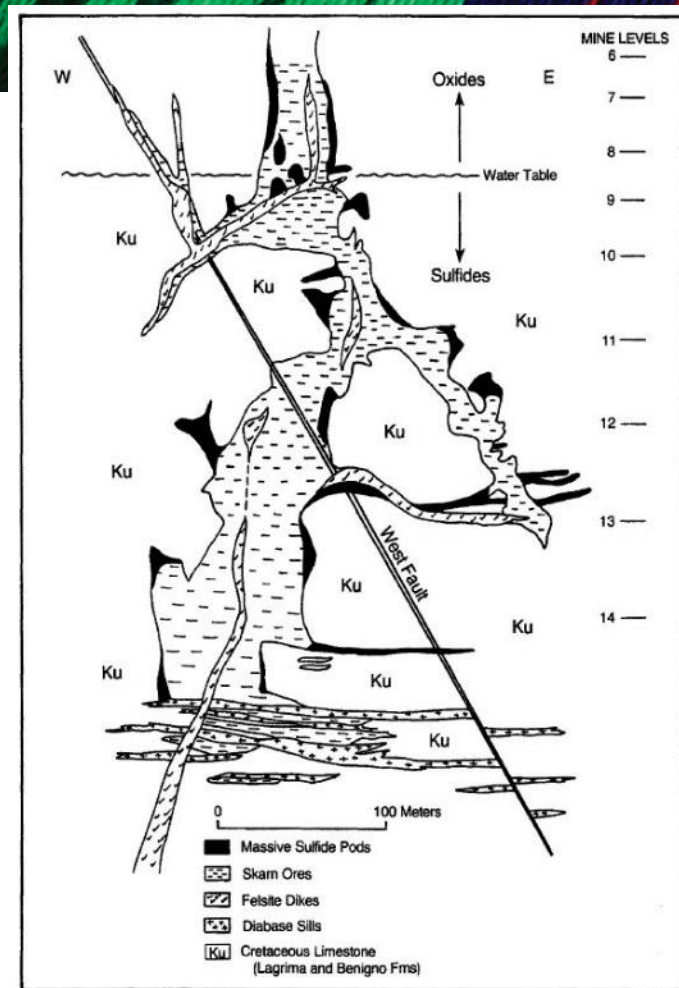
Note: Moly = molybdenum, tet = tetrahedrite, ten = tennantite, Pb-Pb = lead-lead



Ref: Wang, 2019

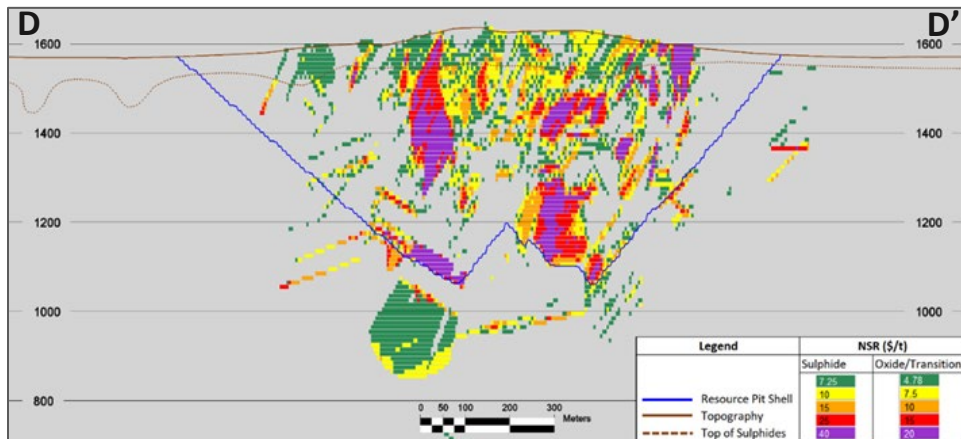
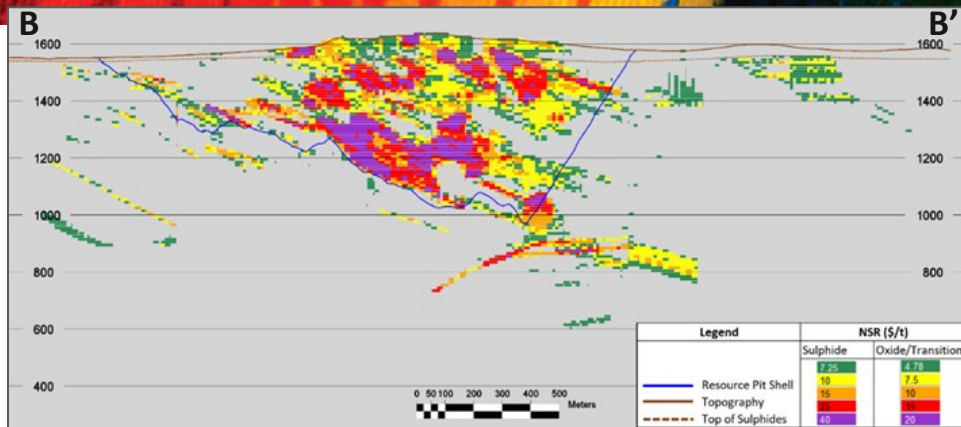
Carbonate Replacement

	Carbonate-hosted Pb-Zn (Ag, Cu, Au)	Cordero characteristics
Geochemistry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Silver values > 400ppm ✓ Geochem (Au, Zn, Pb, Cu, Mn, Mo, As, with W, V, Cd) ✓ Argentiferous manganese oxide ✓ Presence of skarn and replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ag high as 6500ppm Ag ✓ Geochem (Au, Zn, Pb, Cu, Mn, Mo, As, W, V, Cd with Zn) ✓ Argentiferous galena, manganese ✓ Skarn (grossularite-andradite)
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deep crustal structure control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ WNW basement + transcurrent faults
Intrusive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Presence of felsic intrusive rock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Rhyolitic to rhyodacite
Mineralization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dike- and sill-contact massive sulfides ✓ Variety of sphalerite colors ✓ Presence of molybdenite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Host rock reactivity ✓ (Fe-rich) to light-colored (Fe-poor) ✓ Quartz molybdenite stockwork
Zonation away from the causative stock, dike, sill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase Pb-Zn without (Ag or Cu) ✓ Barite and fluorite ✓ Open-space filling and collapse breccia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Locally developed ✓ In late-hydrothermal vein faults ✓ Very common



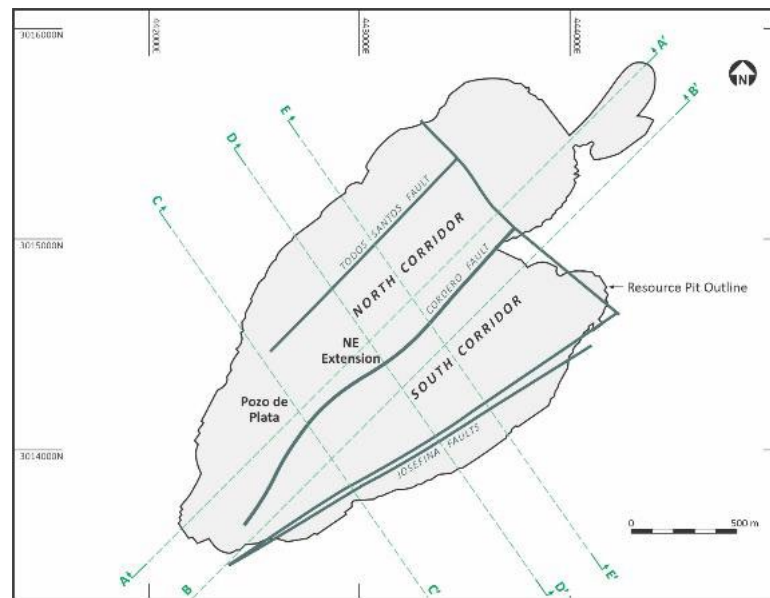
Ref: Megaw, P. 1988.

Resource Block Model Long B-B¹ and Cross D-D¹ Sections



2021 Resource Estimate - Sulphides

NSR \$/t cut-off	Class	Tonnes (Mt)	Grade					Contained Metal				
			Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	AgEq (g/t)	Ag (Moz)	Au (koz)	Pb (Mlb)	Zn (Mlb)	AgEq (Moz)
\$7.25/t	Measured	128	22	0.08	0.31	0.52	52	89	328	881	1,470	212
	Indicated	413	19	0.05	0.28	0.51	47	255	707	2,543	4,663	625
	M&I	541	20	0.06	0.29	0.51	48	344	1,035	3,424	6,132	837
	Inferred	108	14	0.03	0.19	0.38	34	49	99	451	909	119





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