



NEWS RELEASE

SILVER TIGER INTERSECTS 82,827 g/t AgEq OVER 0.5 METERS WITHIN A BROADER INTERVAL OF 17.5 METERS GRADING 2,608.4 g/t AgEq IN THE INITIAL DRILLING ON THE SEITZ KELLY VEIN

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA – November 09, 2021 – Silver Tiger Metals Inc. (TSXV:SLVR and OTCQX:SLVTF) ("Silver Tiger" or the "Corporation") has intersected **82,827.3 g/t silver equivalent over 0.5 meters** in the Seitz Kelly Vein in Drill Hole ET-21-264 from 181.3 meters to 181.8 meters within a broader mineralized interval of **17.5 meters grading 2,608.4 g/t silver equivalent** from 181.3 meters to 198.8 meters.

Drill Hole ET-21-264 has returned the highest metal grades to date drilled by Silver Tiger at El Tigre as detailed in the table below:

	From	To	Length ⁽¹⁾	Gold	Silver	Copper	Lead	Zinc	AgEq Total ⁽²⁾
<i>Seitz Kelly Vein & Footwall Zone</i>	181.3	198.8	17.5	31.53	138.7	0.11	0.92	2.20	2,608.4
<i>Seitz Kelly Vein</i>	181.3	182.9	1.6	343.12	237.7	0.10	1.61	2.64	26,106.5
<i>including</i>	181.3	181.8	0.5	1,097.8	255.0	0.06	0.98	6.26	82,827.3
<i>Seitz Kelly Footwall Zone</i>	191.7	198.8	7.1	0.21	277.0	0.24	1.85	4.74	516.8
<i>including</i>	192.2	193.7	1.5	0.24	982.3	0.77	4.61	11.02	1,549.2

Results for the first 13 drill holes, totaling 3,422.5 meters, drilled on five sections over a 100 meter strike length of the 1,000 meter long Seitz Kelly Vein are presented in the attached Drill Hole Results table. The drill results are uncut and undiluted, unless indicated otherwise.

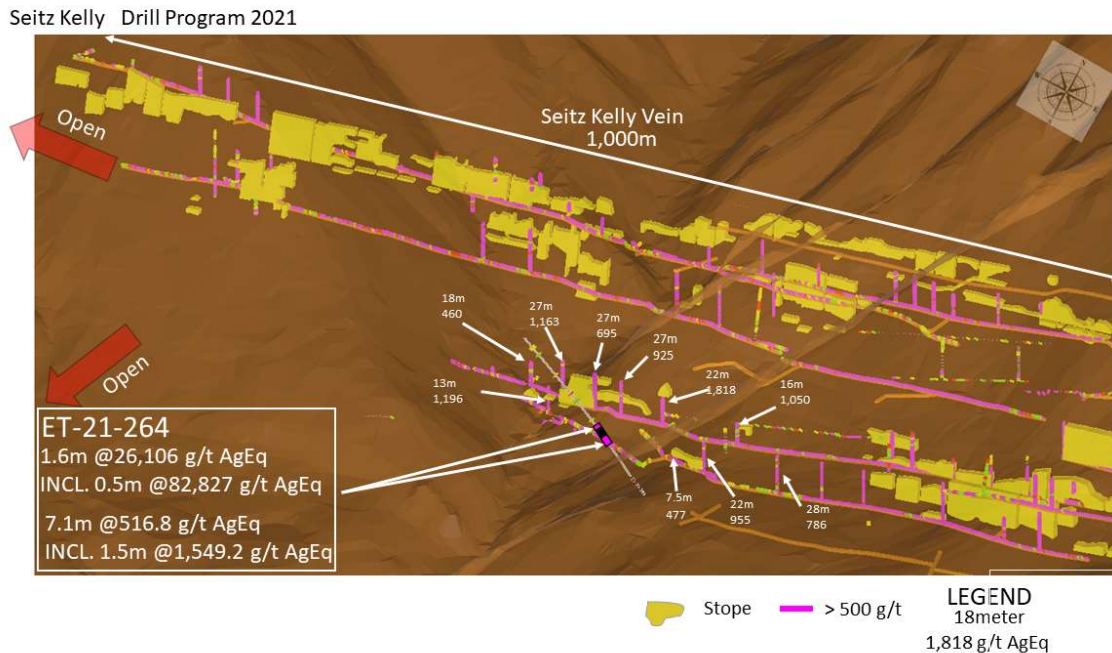
A Plan Map of the Seitz Kelly Vein and Sooy Vein is attached. Also attached are Seitz Kelly Cross Section 5050N which includes Drill Hole ET-21-264 and Seitz Kelly Cross Section 5075N which is 25 meters north of Drill Hole ET-21-264.

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.

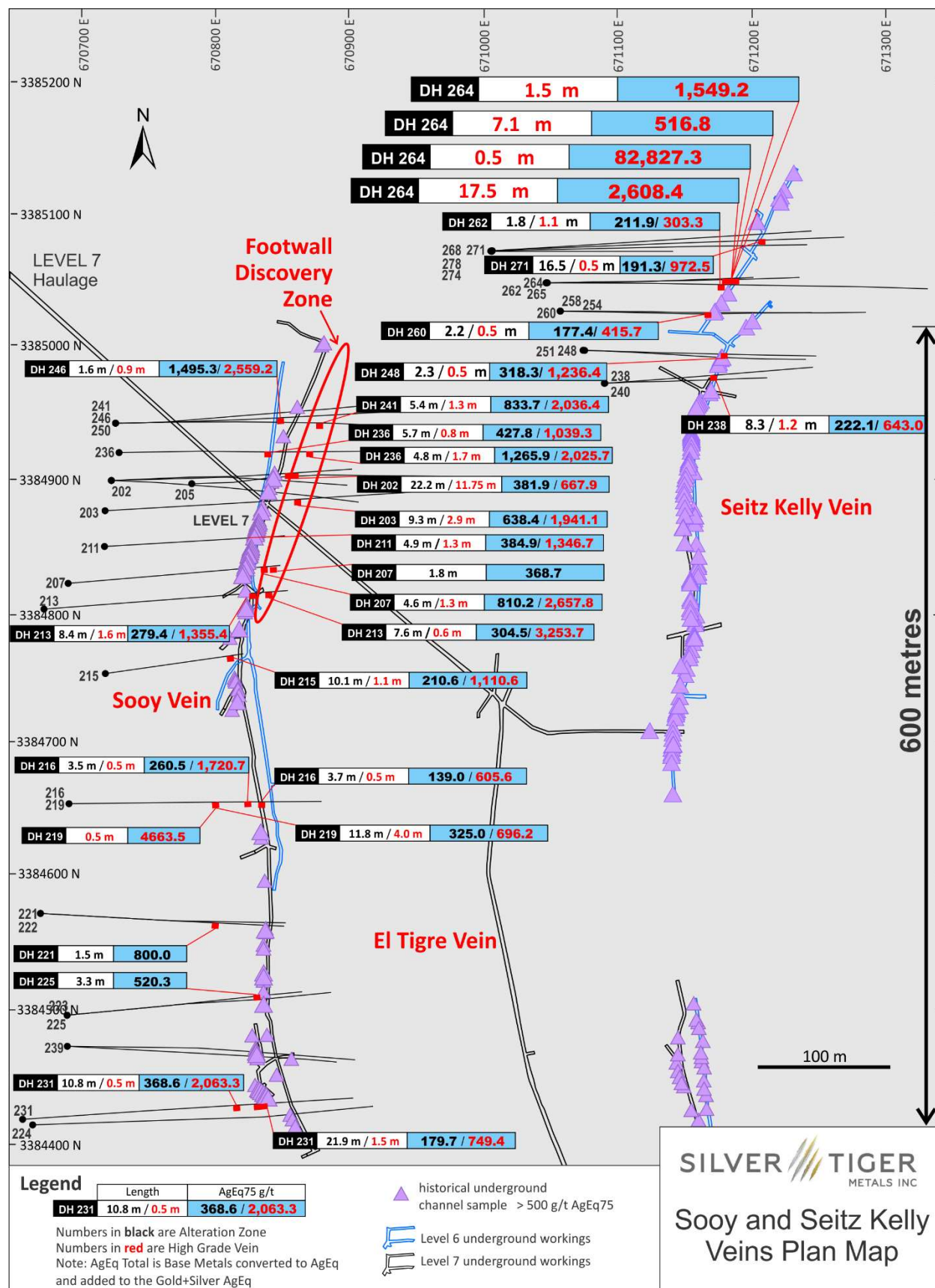
Mining on the upper levels of the Seitz Kelly vein was advanced to Section 5500N but only to 5100N on Level 6 and 5000N on Level 7 below the Espuelas Canyon (see Sooy and Seitz Kelly Vein Plan Map) when the mine shut down in 1930. Both drifts were advancing to the north in high grade ore. The drill holes 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.



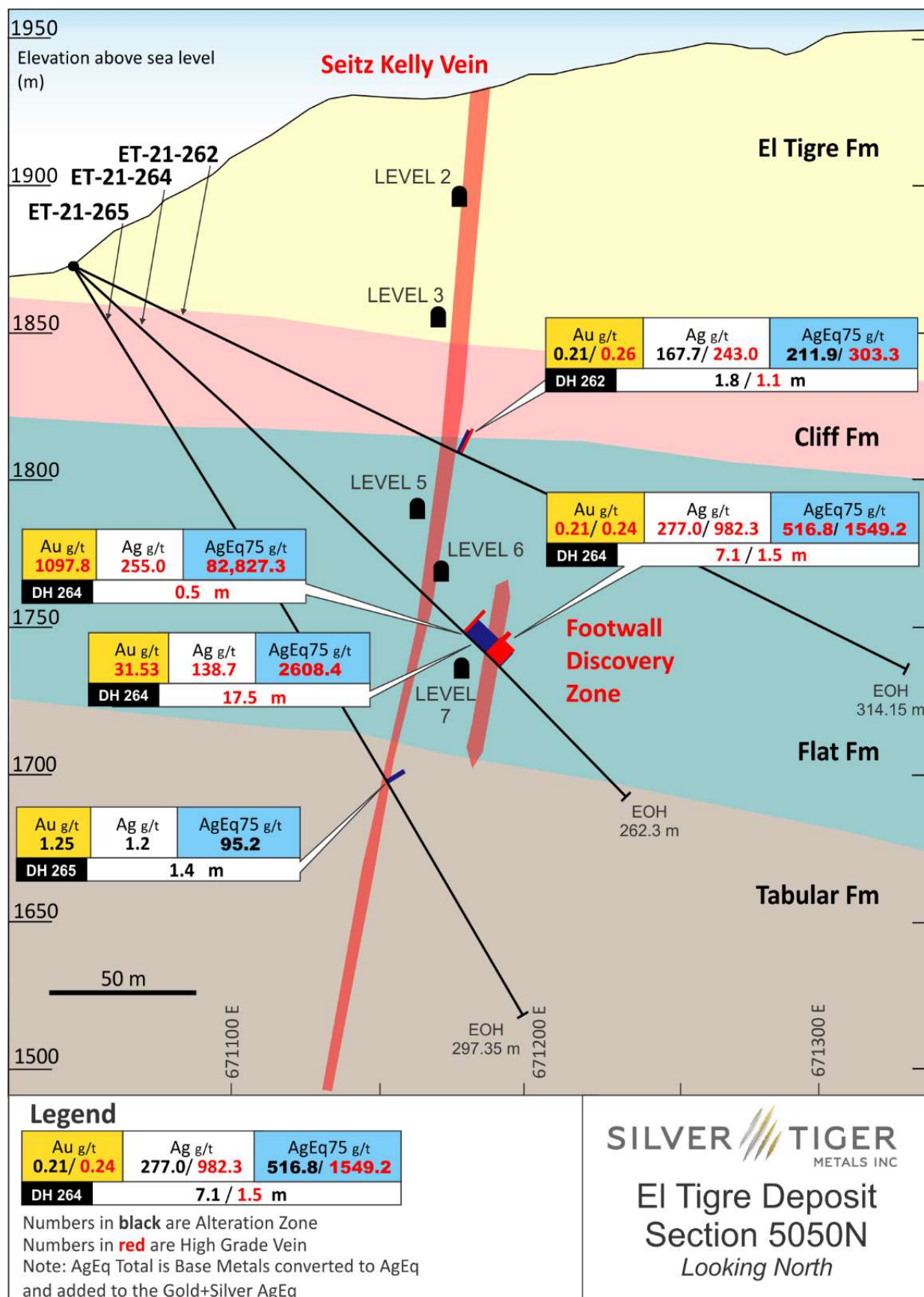
Longitudinal Section of the Seitz Kelly Vein Workings and Hole ET-21-264 (view looking to NE)

Silver Tiger's CEO, Glenn Jessome, stated, "While drilling the high-grade silver veins at El Tigre in 2021 we have made a number of very important discoveries. We first discovered in the footwall zone of the Sooy Vein a new style of mineralization in the black shale that the technical team have named the crackle breccia. This discovery prompted the technical team to be cognizant of this potentially new high-grade mineralization outside of the traditionally targeted quartz silver veins." Jessome continued, "We have now discovered high-grade mineralization in the first holes we have drilled on the Seitz Kelly Vein, highlighted by a drill intercept of 82 kg silver equivalent in an area where the previous historic miners were in the process of developing and preparing to mine when they were suddenly forced to cease mining in 1930 with the onset of the Great Depression."

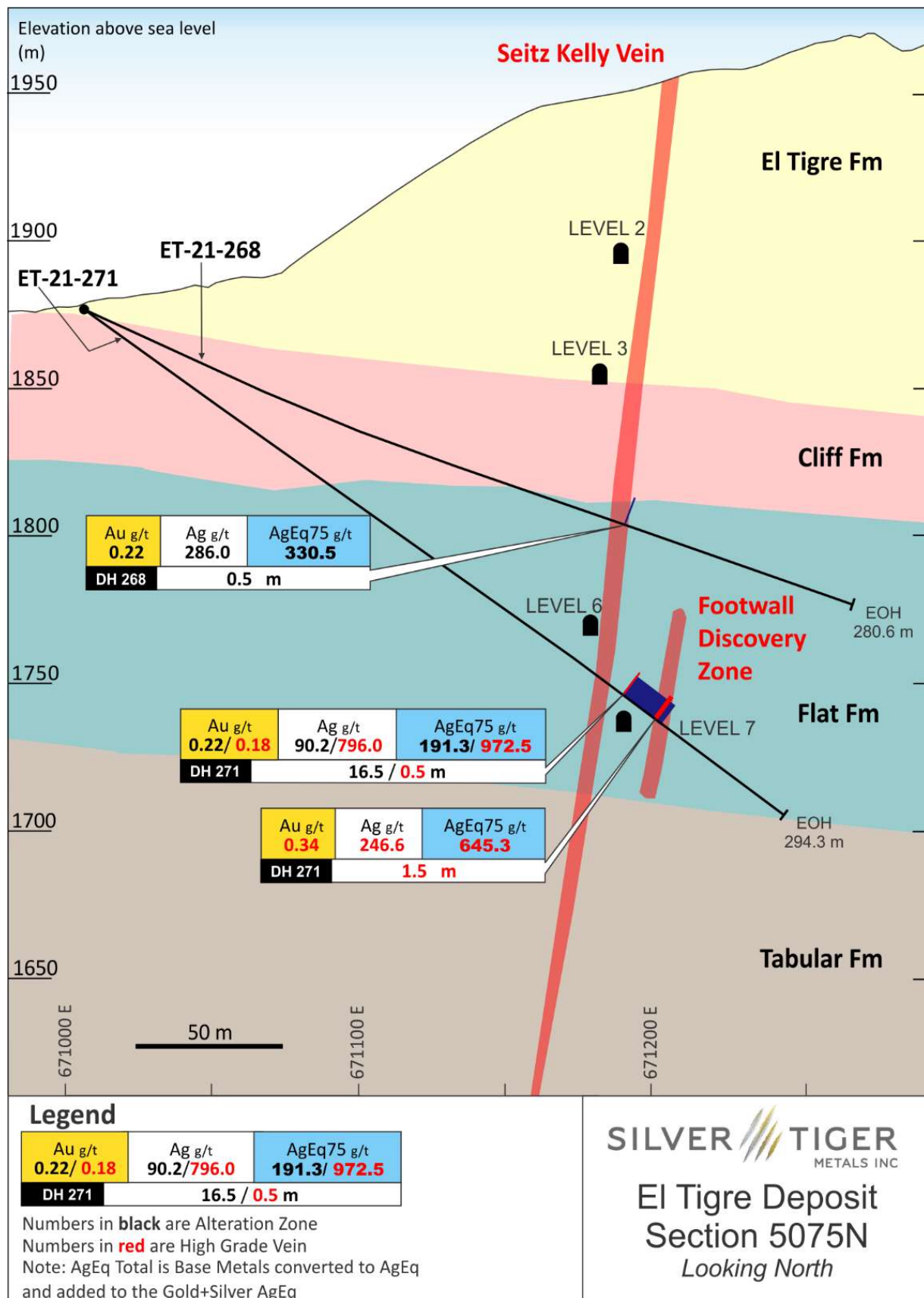
Plan Map of the Seitz Kelly Vein and Sooy Vein



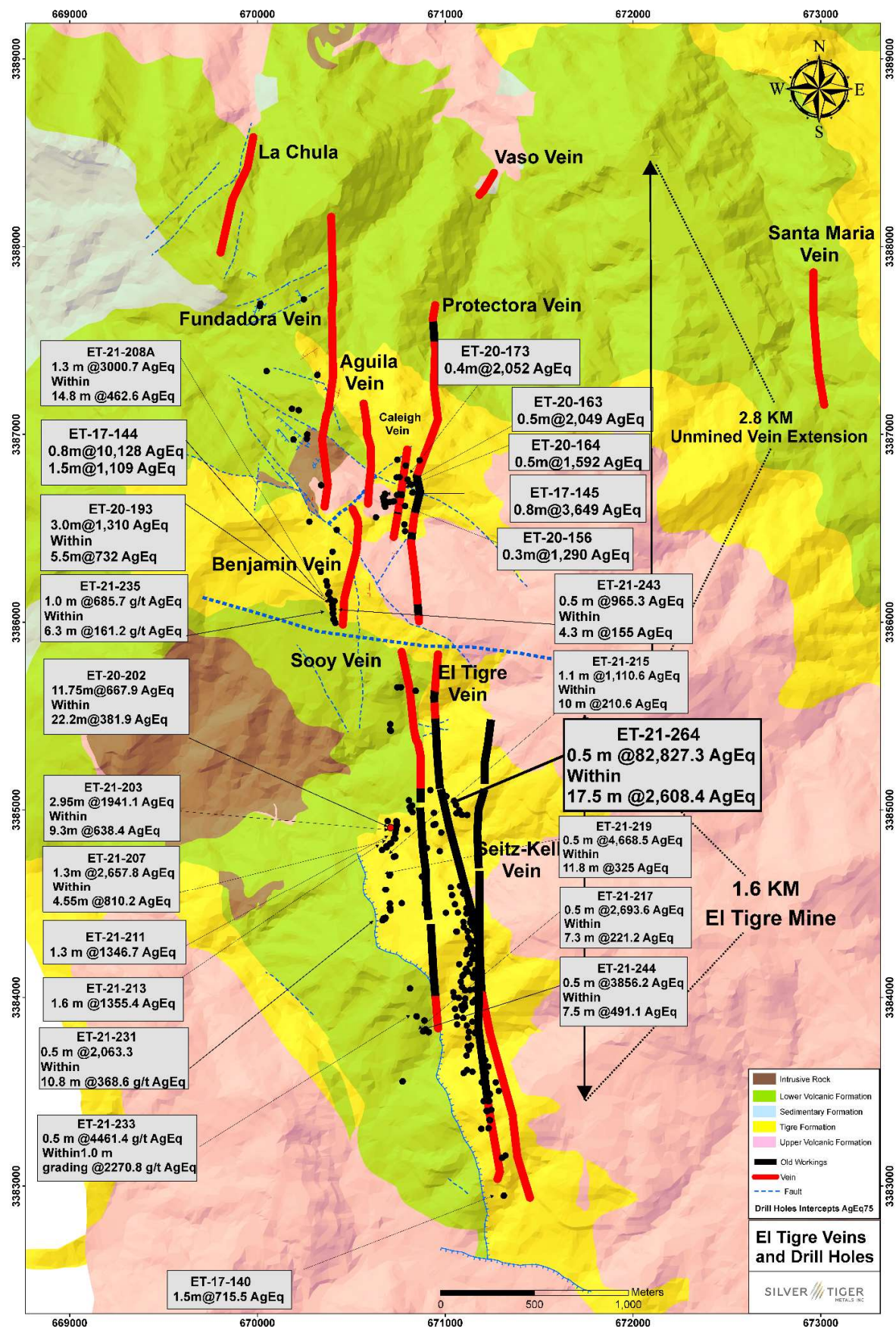
Seitz Kelly Cross Section 5050N (Drill Holes ET-21-262, 264 and 265)



Seitz Kelly Cross Section 5075N (Drill Holes ET-21-268 and 271)



Plan Map of 4.2 Kilometers of the El Tigre Veins and Drill Holes



Drill Hole Results Table

[illegible]

ET-21-264	<i>Seitz Kelly Vein & Footwall Zone</i>	181.3	198.8	17.5	31.53	138.7	0.11	0.92	2.20	2,608.4
	<i>Seitz Kelly Vein & Footwall Zone (3)</i>	181.3	198.8	17.5	3.02	138.7	0.11	0.92	2.20	470.3
	<i>Seitz Kelly Vein</i>	181.3	182.9	1.6	343.12	237.7	0.10	1.61	2.64	26,106.5
	<i>including</i>	181.3	181.8	0.5	1,097.8	255.0	0.06	0.98	6.26	82,827.3
	<i>Seitz Kelly Footwall</i>	191.7	198.8	7.1	0.21	277.0	0.24	1.85	4.74	516.8
	<i>including</i>	192.2	193.7	1.5	0.24	982.3	0.77	4.61	11.02	1,549.2
ET-21-265	<i>Seitz Kelly Vein</i>	204.2	205.6	1.4	1.25	1.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.2
ET-21-268		93.0	108.8	15.8	0.20	36.5	0.01	0.01	0.00	52.5
	<i>including</i>	104.3	105.7	1.4	0.47	87.9	0.01	0.00	0.00	124.3
	<i>Seitz Kelly Vein</i>	196.5	197.0	0.5	0.22	286.0	0.11	0.24	0.37	330.5
ET-21-270		173.0	176.0	3.0	2.04	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	154.5
	<i>including</i>	173.0	174.5	1.5	3.73	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	281.1
	<i>SK Vein + SK Footwall Zone</i>	213.5	247.8	34.3	0.19	64.5	0.04	0.72	0.88	128.5
	<i>Seitz Kelly Vein</i>	225.2	241.7	16.5	0.22	90.2	0.05	1.20	1.55	191.3
	<i>including</i>	225.2	225.7	0.5	0.18	796.0	0.30	5.63	0.05	972.5
	<i>Seitz Kelly Footwall Zone</i>	236.1	241.7	5.6	0.29	134.6	0.09	2.49	3.74	348.1
	<i>including</i>	238.6	240.1	1.5	0.34	246.6	0.17	4.45	7.59	645.3
ET-21-271		173.0	176.0	3.0	2.04	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	154.5
	<i>including</i>	173.0	174.5	1.5	3.73	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.01	281.1
	<i>SK Vein + SK Footwall Zone</i>	213.5	247.8	34.3	0.19	64.5	0.04	0.72	0.88	128.5
	<i>Seitz Kelly Vein</i>	225.2	241.7	16.5	0.22	90.2	0.05	1.20	1.55	191.3
	<i>including</i>	225.2	225.7	0.5	0.18	796.0	0.30	5.63	0.05	972.5
	<i>Seitz Kelly Footwall Zone</i>	236.1	241.7	5.6	0.29	134.6	0.09	2.49	3.74	348.1
	<i>including</i>	238.6	240.1	1.5	0.34	246.6	0.17	4.45	7.59	645.3

- 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. Top cut at 100 grams per tonne gold.
- * Mining void.

Drill Hole Location Table

Hole ID	Section	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Az	Dip	Length
ET-21-238	4975N	671090	3384974	1873.848	90	-60	244.0
ET-21-240	4975N	671090.3	3384974	1873.973	90	-40	204.3
ET-21-242	5000N	671074.1	3384998	1867.404	90	-60	332.4
ET-21-248	5000N	671074.3	3384998	1867.557	90	-45	210.4
ET-21-251	5000N	671075.3	3384998	1867.726	90	-30	195.2
ET-21-254	5025N	671058.1	3385027	1869.755	90	-25	204.3
ET-21-258	5025N	671057.2	3385027	1869.613	90	-35	230.2
ET-21-260	5025N	671057	3385027	1869.586	90	-50	372.1
ET-21-262	5050N	671047.5	3385049	1872.87	90	-28	314.1
ET-21-264	5050N	671049	3385049	1849	90	-43	262.3
ET-21-265	5050N	671049	3385049	1849	90	-58	297.3
ET-21-268	5075N	671004	3385074	1870	90	-26	280.6
ET-21-271	5070N	671006	3385072	1867	90	-35	275.0

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 developed along strike for 1 kilometer to a depth of approximately 150 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 1932, 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 approximately 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 prophylic 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. Company Profile on VRIFY at: <https://vrify.com>

The VRIFY Slide Deck and 3D Presentation for Silver Tiger Metals Inc. 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:

Glenn Jessome
President and CEO
902 492 0298
jessome@silvertigermetals.com

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT:

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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.