UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

(Check One)

[ ] **Registration statement pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

or

[x] **Annual report pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For fiscal year ended: March 31, 2010 **Commission File number: 001-34184**

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

British Columbia, Canada	**1041**	**Not Applicable**
(Province or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number, if applicable)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number, if applicable)

200 Granville Street
Suite 1378
Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 154 Canada
(604) 669-9397
(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's principal executive office)

Jonathan C. Guest McCarter & English LLP
265 Franklin Street
Boston, MA 02110
(617) 449-6500

(Name, Address and Telephone Number of Agent for Service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	**Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered**
Common Shares, no par value	**New York Stock Exchange**

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **none**

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: **none**

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this form:

[x] Annual Information Form [x] Audited Annual Financial Statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

Silvercorp Metal Inc. had 164,430,417 Common Shares outstanding as at March 31, 2010

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant by filing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). If "Yes" is marked, indicate the file number assigned to the Registrant in connection with such Rule.

Yes [ ] 82-_____ No [x]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the proceeding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports); and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements in the past 90 days.

Yes [x] No [ ]

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 40-F of Silvercorp Metals Inc. (the "Company") and the exhibits attached hereto contain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities law. All statements and information concerning mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates may also be deemed to constitute "forward-looking statements" to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed. Any statements or information that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expects", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans&# 148;, "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategies", "targets", "goals", "forecasts", "objectives", "budgets", "schedules", "potential" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements or information.

Forward-looking statements or information relate to, among other things:

- the price of silver and other metals;
- the accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates at the Company's material properties;
- estimated production from the Company's mines in the Ying Mining District (defined herein);
- timing of receipt of regulatory approvals;
- availability of funds from production to finance the Company's operations; and
- access to and availability of funding for future construction and development of the Company's properties.

Forward-looking statements or information are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information, including, without limitation, risks relating to:

- fluctuating commodity prices;
- calculation of resources, reserves and mineralization and precious and base metal recovery;
- interpretations and assumptions of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates;
- exploration and development programs;
- feasibility and engineering reports;
- permits and licenses;
- title to properties;
- First Nations title claims and rights;
- property interests;
- joint venture partners;
- acquisition of commercially mineable mineral rights;
- financing;
- recent market events and conditions;
- economic factors affecting the Company;
- timing, estimated amount, capital and operating expenditures and economic returns of future production;
- integration of future acquisitions into the Company's existing operations;
- competition;
- operations and political conditions;
- regulatory environment in China and Canada;
- environmental risks;
- foreign exchange rate fluctuations;
- insurance;
- risks and hazards of mining operations;
- key personnel;

- conflicts of interest;
- dependence on management;

- internal control over financial reporting as per the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; and
- bringing actions and enforcing judgments under U.S. securities laws.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, those referred to in the Company's Annual Information Form for the year ended March 31, 2010 (the "Annual Information Form"), which is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1, under the heading "Risk Factors" and elsewhere. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, described or intended. Accordingly, readers should not p lace undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.

The Company's forward-looking statements and information are based on the assumptions, beliefs, expectations and opinions of management as of the date of the Annual Information Form, and other than as required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements and information if circumstances or management's assumptions, beliefs, expectations or opinions should change, or changes in any other events affecting such statements or information. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information.

CURRENCY

Unless otherwise indicated, all dollar amounts in this Annual Report on Form 40-F are in United States dollars. The exchange rate of Canadian dollars into United States dollars, on March 31, 2010, based upon the Bank of Canada nominal noon exchange rate, was U.S.$1.00 = CDN$1.0156.

RESOURCE AND RESERVE ESTIMATES

The Company's Annual Information Form, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1, has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada as of March 31, 2010, which differ in certain material respects from the disclosure requirements of United States securities laws. The terms "mineral reserve", "proven mineral reserve" and "probable mineral reserve" are Canadian mining terms as defined in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101") and the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (the "CIM") - *CIM Definition Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves* , adopted by the CIM Council, as amended. NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning miner al projects. The definitions of these terms differ from the definitions of such terms for purposes of the disclosure requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") and contained in Industry Guide 7 ("Industry Guide 7"). Under Industry Guide 7 standards, a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study is required to report reserves, the three-year historical average price is used in any reserve or cash flow analysis to designate reserves and the primary environmental analysis or report must be filed with the appropriate governmental authority.

In addition, the terms "mineral resource", "measured mineral resource", "indicated mineral resource" and "inferred mineral resource" are defined in NI 43-101 and required by NI 43-101 to be used for disclosure of mineral resources. These terms, however, are not defined terms under Industry Guide 7 and are not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements of United States companies filed with the Commission. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. "Inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of "contained ounces" in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations. In contrast, the Commission only permits U.S. companies to report mineralization that does not constitute "reserves" by Commission standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

Accordingly, information contained in this Annual Report on Form 40-F, the documents attached hereto and the documents incorporated by reference herein containing descriptions of our mineral deposits may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations of the Commission thereunder.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

A. Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.

Based on an evaluation by the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), the CEO and CFO have concluded that as of March 31, 2010, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. The entire report is at Section 16, entitled "Controls and Procedures," of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Year Ended March 31, 2010 ("Management's Discussion and Analysis"), filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

B. Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting.

Based on its evaluation, the Company's management believes that as of March 31, 2010, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective. The entire report is at Section 16(b), entitled "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting," of Management's Discussion and Analysis, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

C. Attestation report of the registered public accounting firm.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, entitled "Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Controls Under Standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States)," that accompanies the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, filed as Exhibit 99.3 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

D. Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

The required disclosure is at Section 16(a), entitled "Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting," of Management's Discussion and Analysis, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

NOTICES PURSUANT TO REGULATION BTR

The Company was not required by Rule 104 of Regulation BTR to send any notices to any of its directors or executive officers during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Company's board of directors (the "Board") has determined that it has at least one audit committee financial expert serving on its audit committee. The Board has determined that Dr. Robert Gayton is an audit committee financial expert and is independent (as determined under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and rules of the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE")).

The Commission has indicated that the designation of a person as an audit committee financial expert does not make Dr. Gayton an "expert" for any purpose, impose on such person any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than those imposed on such person as a member of the audit committee and the Board in the absence of such designation and does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the audit committee or Board.

CODE OF ETHICS

The Board has adopted a written code of ethics entitled, "Code of Business Conduct and Ethics" (the "Code"), by which it and all officers and employees of the Company, including the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, abide. There were no amendments, or waivers granted in respect of, the Code during the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010. The Code is posted on the Company's website at www.silvercorpmetals.com. A copy of the Code may also be obtained by contacting the Corporate Secretary of the Company at the address or telephone number indicated on the cover page of this annual report on Form 40-F. If there is an amendment to the Code, or if a waiver of the Code is granted to any of Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, the Company intends to disclose any such amendment or waiver by posting such information on the Company's website. Unless and to the extent specifically referred to herein, the information on the Company's website shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The following table sets forth the Company's fees billed by its independent auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, in the last two fiscal years:

Nature of Services	Year Ended March 31, 2010	Year Ended March 31, 2009
Audit Fees[(1)]	$579,840	$321,000
Audit-Related Fees [(2)]	Nil	Nil
Tax- Fees [(3)]	$10,989	$12,820
All Other Fees [(4)]	$4,765	$5,500
Total	$595,594	$339,320

Notes:

(1) "Audit Fees" include the aggregate fees billed for each of the last two fiscal years for professional services of the principal accountant for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and the audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting for fiscal 2010, or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

(2) "Audit-Related Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the principal accountant that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported under above item (1).

(3) "Tax Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, tax fees were for corporate tax returns and general tax inquiries.

(4) "All Other Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the principal accountant, other than the services reported in the above items. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, all other fees were for the subscription of the Ernst & Young LLP online website.

AUDIT COMMITTEE PRE-APPROVAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

See page 90 of the Company's Annual Information Form, which is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1. All audit-related fees, tax fees or other non-audit fees were approved by the Audit Committee pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Regulation S-X.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

As reported in Section 8, entitled “Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements,” of Management’s Discussion and Analysis, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F, the Company does not have any off balance sheet arrangements.

TABULAR DISCLOSURE OF CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The required disclosure is at Section 6(e), entitled “Contractual Commitments and Contingencies,” of Management’s Discussion and Analysis, filed as Exhibit 99.2 to this annual Report on Form 40-F.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company’s Board of Directors has a separately designated standing Audit Committee established in accordance with section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act and satisfies the requirements of Exchange Act Rule 10A-3. The Company’s Audit Committee is comprised of Robert Gayton, Greg Hall, Earl Drake, and Yikang Liu, all of whom, in the opinion of the Company’s Board of Directors, are independent (as determined under Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and rules of the NYSE) and are financially literate.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES

The Company has reviewed its corporate governance practices against the requirements of the NYSE and determined that its corporate governance practices do not differ significantly from those followed by U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards for corporate governance.

UNDERTAKING AND CONSENT TO SERVICE OF PROCESS

A. Undertaking

Silvercorp Metals Inc. undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process

The Company has previously filed with the Commission an Appointment of Agent for Service of Process and Undertaking on Form F-X with respect to the class of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this Form 40-F arises.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, Silvercorp Metals Inc. certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

Date: June 23, 2010

By: /s/ Rui Feng
Name: Rui Feng
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBITS

Annual Information

99.1	Annual Information Form of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2010
99.2	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for the Year Ended March 31, 2010 incorporated by reference to Report of Foreign Issuer furnished to the Commission under cover of Form 6-K on June 16, 2010
99.3	Audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements as at March 31, 2010 and 2009, and for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2010, incorporated by reference to Report of Foreign Issuer furnished to the Commission under cover of Form 6-K on June 16, 2010

Certifications

99.4	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act
99.5	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act
99.6	Certificate of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
99.7	Certificate of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Consents

99.8	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
99.9	Consent of Chris Broili
99.10	Consent of Mel Klohn
99.11	Consent of Wenchang Ni
99.12	Consent of Brian F. J. O'Connor
99.13	Consent of Randal D. Cullen
99.14	Consent of Dr. Anson Xu

Exhibit 99.1

ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM

For the year ended March 31, 2010

Dated as at June 15, 2010

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

("Silvercorp" or the "Company")

Suite 1378 - 200 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1S4
Tel: (604) 669-9397
Fax: (604) 669-9387
Email: corp@silvercorp.ca
Website: www.silvercorp.ca

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ITEM 1: GENERAL

1.1 Date of Information

All information in this Annual Information Form is as of June 15, 2010, unless otherwise indicated.

1.2 Forward Looking Statements

Certain of the statements and information in this Annual Information Form (" **AIF**") for Silvercorp Metals Inc. (" **Silvercorp**" or the "**Company**") constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States *Private Securities Litigation Reform Act* of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian provincial securities laws. All statements and information concerning mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates may also be deemed to constitute "forward-looking statements" to the extent that they involve estimates of the mineralization that will be encountered if the property is developed. Any statements or information that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as "expec ts", "is expected", "anticipates", "believes", "plans", "projects", "estimates", "assumes", "intends", "strategies", "targets", "goals", "forecasts", "objectives", "budgets", "schedules", "potential" or variations thereof or stating that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved, or the negative of any of these terms and similar expressions) are not statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information relate to, among other things:

- the price of silver and other metals;
- the accuracy of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates at the Company's material properties;
- estimated production from the Company's mines in the Ying Mining District (defined herein);
- timing of receipt of regulatory approvals;
- availability of funds from production to finance the Company's operations; and
- access to and availability of funding for future construction and development of the Company's properties.

Forward-looking statements or information are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information, including, without limitation, risks relating to:

- fluctuating commodity prices;

- calculation of resources, reserves and mineralization and precious and base metal recovery;
- interpretations and assumptions of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates;
- exploration and development programs;
- feasibility and engineering reports;
- permits and licences;
- title to properties;
- First Nations title claims and rights;
- property interests;
- joint venture partners;
- acquisition of commercially mineable mineral rights;
- financing;
- recent market events and conditions;
- economic factors affecting the Company;
- timing, estimated amount, capital and operating expenditures and economic returns of future production;
- integration of future acquisitions into the Company's existing operations;
- competition;
- operations and political conditions;
- regulatory environment in China and Canada;
- environmental risks;
- foreign exchange rate fluctuations;
- insurance;
- risks and hazards of mining operations;
- key personnel;
- conflicts of interest;

- dependence on management;
- internal control over financial reporting as per the requirements of the *Sarbanes-Oxley Act*; and
- bringing actions and enforcing judgments under U.S. securities laws.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of the Company's forward-looking statements or information. Forward-looking statements or information are statements about the future and are inherently uncertain, and actual achievements of the Company or other future events or conditions may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements or information due to a variety of risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, without limitation, those referred to in this AIF under the heading "Risk Factors" and elsewhere. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated, described or intended. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements or information.

The Company's forward-looking statements and information are based on the assumptions, beliefs, expectations and opinions of management as of the date of this AIF, and other than as required by applicable securities laws, the Company does not assume any obligation to update forward-looking statements and information if circumstances or management's assumptions, beliefs, expectations or opinions should change, or changes in any other events affecting such statements or information. For the reasons set forth above, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements and information.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – Information Concerning Preparation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

This AIF has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws. Unless otherwise indicated, all mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates included in this AIF have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* ("**NI 43-101**") and the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum's "*CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves Definitions and Guidelines* " (the "**CIM Guidelines**"). NI 43-101 is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators which establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects.

Canadian standards, including NI 43-101, differ significantly from the requirements of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("**SEC**"), and mineral resource and mineral reserve information contained herein may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In particular, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term "resource" does not equate to the term "reserves". Under U.S. standards, mineralization may not be classified as a "reserve" unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. The SEC's disclosure standards normally do not permit the inclusion of information concerning "measured mineral resources", "indicated mineral resources" or "inferred mineral resources" or other descriptions of the amount of mineralization in miner al deposits that do not constitute "reserves" by U.S. standards in documents filed with the SEC. U.S. investors should also understand that "inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an "inferred mineral resource" will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimated "inferred mineral resources" may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an "inferred mineral resource" exists or is economically or legally mineable.

Disclosure of “contained ounces” in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute “reserves” by SEC standards as in-place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. The requirements of NI 43-101 for identification of “reserves” are also not the same as those of the SEC, and reserves reported by the Company in compliance with NI 43-101 may not qualify as “reserves” under SEC standards. Accordingly, information concerning mineral deposits set forth herein may not be comparable with information made public by companies that report in accordance with U.S. standards.

1.3 Currency

All sums of money which are referred to herein are expressed in lawful money of the United States, unless otherwise specified. The symbol “C$” denotes lawful money of Canada and “RMB” denotes lawful money of the People’s Republic of China.

The following table sets forth, for each of the periods indicated, the year end exchange rate, the average noon rate and the high and low noon exchange rates for one Canadian dollar expressed in U.S. dollars, as quoted by the Bank of Canada:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2010	**2009**	**2008**
High	0.9775	1.0006	1.0340
Low	0.8170	0.7908	0.8816
Average	0.9171	0.8870	0.9688
Period End	0.9775	0.7908	0.9980

The exchange rate for one Canadian dollar expressed in U.S. dollars based upon the noon buying rate on June 15, 2010 provided by the Bank of Canada was $0.9720.

The following table sets forth, for each of the periods indicated, the year end exchange rate, the average noon rate and the high and low noon exchange rates for one Canadian dollar expressed in Chinese Renminbi, as quoted by the Bank of Canada:

	Year Ended March 31,		
	2010	**2009**	**2008**
High	6.6723	6.9765	7.6928
Low	5.5808	5.4065	6.8094
Average	6.2625	6.0893	7.2246
Period End	6.6723	5.4065	7.0594

The exchange rate for one Canadian dollar expressed in Chinese Renminbi based upon the noon buying rate on June 15, 2010 provided by the Bank of Canada was RMB6.6401.

ITEM 2: CORPORATE STRUCTURE

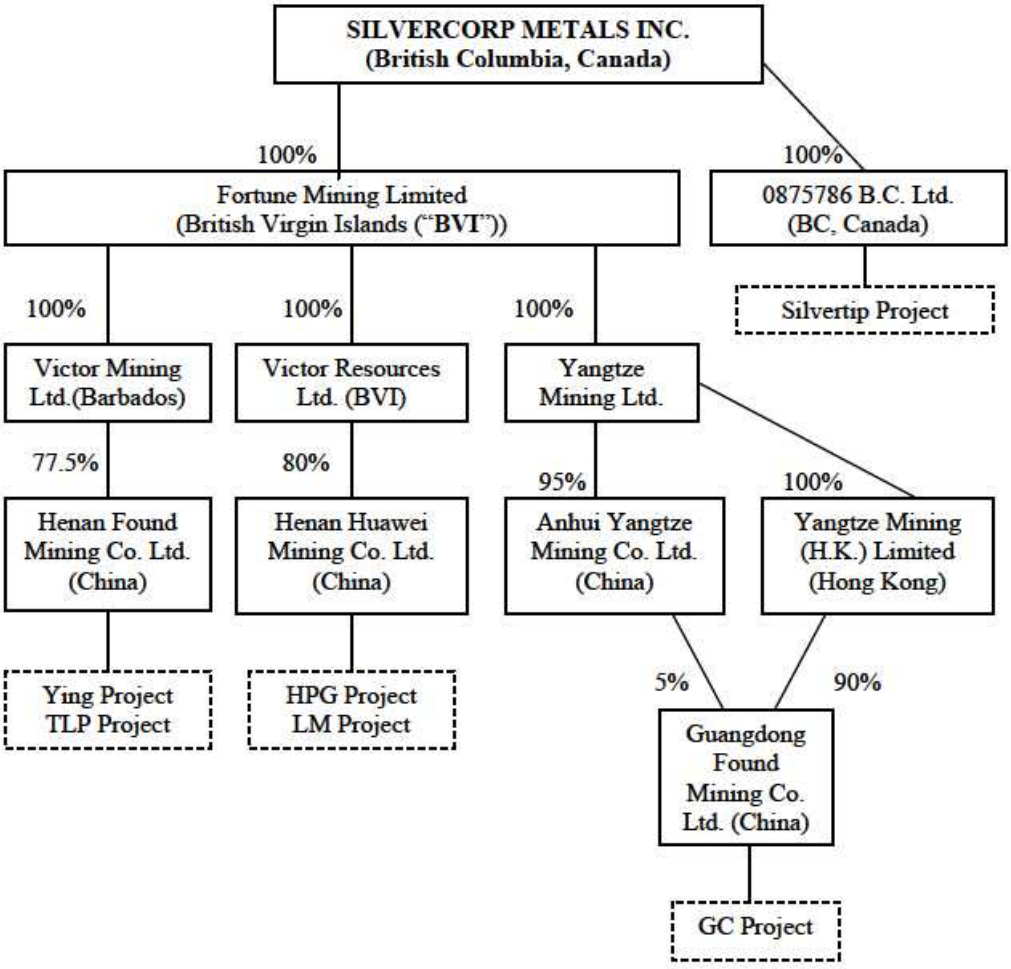
2.1 Names, Address and Incorporation

Silvercorp was formed as Spokane Resources Ltd. pursuant to an amalgamation of Julia Resources Corporation and MacNeill International Industries Inc. under the *Company Act* (British Columbia) on October 31, 1991. By a special resolution dated October 5, 2000, Spokane Resources Ltd. consolidated its share capital on a ten for one basis and altered its Memorandum and Articles of Incorporation by changing its name to "SKN Resources Ltd." At the Company's Annual and Special General Meeting held October 20, 2004, the shareholders (a) approved an increase to the Company's authorized capital to an unlimited number of common shares and adopted new Articles consistent with the transition to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia); and (b) passed a special resolution to change the Company's name. On May 2, 2005, the Company filed a Notice of Alteration with the Registrar of Companies changing its name from "SKN Resources Ltd." to & #147;Silvercorp Metals Inc." The head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company is located at 1378-200 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1S4. The Company's shares are listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "**TSX**") and New York Stock Exchange (the "**NYSE**") under the symbol "SVM", and is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

2.2 Intercorporate Relationships

The corporate structure of the Company and its material subsidiaries as at the date of this AIF is as follows:

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The Company has acquired a number of mineral property interests in China and British Columbia during the past several years.

The Company is the sole shareholder of Fortune Mining Limited (" **Fortune**"), which was incorporated on August 23, 2002, to be the holding company of several other subsidiaries which are parties to agreements relating to mineral properties in China. Fortune beneficially owns 100% of the following material subsidiary companies:

(a) Victor Mining Ltd. ("**Victor Mining**") was incorporated on October 23, 2003, under the laws of the British Virgin Islands and continued into Barbados on August 27, 2009. Victor Mining is a party to a cooperative agreement under which it has earned a 77.5% interest in Henan Found Mining Co. Ltd. ("**Henan Found**"), the Chinese company holding, among other assets: (i) the Ying silver, lead and zinc project (the "**Ying Project**"); and (ii) the silver and lead project in Tieluping (the " **TLP Project**").

(b) Victor Resources Ltd. ("**Victor Resources**") was incorporated on May 30, 2003, and is a party to a cooperative agreement under which it earned a 70% interest in Henan Huawei Mining Co. Ltd. ("**Henan Huawei**"), the Chinese company holding the project in Houpinggou (the "**HPG Project**") and the project in Longmeng (the "**LM Project**") in the Henan Province. In May 2010, Victor Resources acquired shares from the minority shareholder of Henan Huawei and increased its ownership interest to 80%.

(c) Yangtze Mining Ltd. ("**Yangtze Mining**") was incorporated on February 11, 2002. It holds a 100% interest in Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Ltd. and a 95% interest in Anhui Yangtze Mining Co. Ltd. ("**Anhui Yangtze**"), the Chinese company that held the silver, lead and zinc exploration permits on the project in Gaocheng (the "**GC Project**") in the Guangdong Province.

Guangdong Found Mining Company Limited ("**Guangdong Found**") was incorporated in December 2008 as the designated joint venture operating company of the GC Project. Anhui Yangtze owns 5% of Guangdong Found and Yangtze HK owns 90% of Guangdong Found, respectively. Guangdong Found has a 100% beneficial interest in the GC Project.

The Company's operations in China are largely conducted through Sino-foreign equity joint ventures, over which the Company has control. See "Item 4 General Description of Business, 4.2 Chinese Mining Law".

The Company is also the sole shareholder of 0875786 B.C. Ltd. which was incorporated on March 10, 2010, and holds a 100% interest in the Silvertip Project (defined herein) in British Columbia, Canada.

ITEM 3: GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

3.1 Business of Silvercorp

Silvercorp is presently engaged in the operation and development of, and in the acquisition and exploration for, silver mineral properties in China and Canada. Silvercorp is China's largest primary silver producer. Currently, the Company is operating and developing four silver, lead and zinc mines in an area encompassing the Ying Project, the HPG Project, the TLP Project and the LM Project (collectively, the "**Ying Mining District**"). The Company's other material property, the GC Project (defined herein) in Guangdong Province, has not reached commercial production and is in the exploration stage. In February, 2010, Silvercorp acquired the advanced exploration-stage Silvertip silver, lead and zinc project in northern British Columbia, Canada.

3.2 The Company's Strategic Vision

Silvercorp has built a record of success by formulating and executing a distinct long-term strategy characterized by three key steps. First, Silvercorp focuses on the acquisition and selective exploration of projects with significant resource and cash flow potential. It seeks out higher grade, underground, precious metals projects that may be too small for large companies and too large for juniors. Second, Silvercorp quickly develops high-margin operations with reasonable development capital profiles to generate cash flow before the project's full resource potential is fully drilled. Third, the cash flow Silvercorp generates from its early operations allows it to fund further exploration, resource expansion and production growth.

This strategy, with its focus on early production, provides earlier benefits to: (i) local communities through increased employment opportunities, (ii) local governments through payment of taxes, (iii) local joint venture partners through profit sharing and (iv) shareholders through less dilution. The early benefits help build a base of strong stakeholder support necessary for further project growth.

3.3 Three Year History of Project Development

Since 2003, when the Company changed its focus to mineral exploration in China, Silvercorp has been actively acquiring mineral properties in China and more recently, has pursued growth opportunities in other jurisdictions. Production at the Ying Project commenced on April 1, 2006, and since that time, three of the Company's other projects in China have commenced production.

The year ended March 31, 2010, was Silvercorp's fourth consecutive year of production growth with annual production of 4.6 million ounces of silver. The Company also produced 62.4 million pounds of lead and 14.7 million pounds of zinc during the same period.

The following table summarizes the total metal production in each period under review.

	Years Ended March 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Silver ('000s ounces)	**4,624**	4,189	3,961
Gold ('000s ounces)	**1.6**	2.0	2.0
Lead ('000s pounds)	**62,374**	53,066	49,624
Zinc ('000s pounds)	**14,740**	12,957	15,912

In December 2008, the Company suspended mining at the TLP Project, the HPG Project and the LM Project due to declining metal prices. In light of recent increases in global commodity prices, production at the HPG Project, the TLP Project and the LM Project were partially resumed in May 2009, and has gradually ramped up since the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Henan Found

Ying Project

On April 12, 2004, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Victor Mining, entered into a formal cooperative joint venture contract with Henan Non-Ferrous Geological and Mineral Resources Co. Ltd. ("**HNGMR**") to acquire up to a 77.5% interest in the five exploration permits comprising the "**Ying Project**". The Company earned its interest in Henan Found, the joint venture company incorporated to hold the exploration permits, by making capital contributions totalling $5.17 million.

On March 30, 2006, Henan Found received a mining permit issued by the Department of Land and Resources (" **DOLAR**") of Henan Province, covering 9.95 square kilometres of the Shagouxi area ("**SGX**") within the Ying Project, where the major exploration effort by the Company has been focused. Production from the Ying Project commenced on April 1, 2006.

In December 2008, construction of a new 1,500 tonne per day mill building was completed adjacent to the Company's original 1,000 tonne per day mill and associated tailings dam. First full production from the new 1,500 tonne per day mill occurred in January 2010.

The land use rights for Henan Found's mine and mill has been purchased from local owners and the rezoning of these lands from agricultural to industrial use was approved by the Henan provincial government. The application to transfer the land title is currently in process through the Henan Provincial Department of Land and Mineral Resources.

In fiscal 2010, the Ying Project incurred $6.7 million of development and exploration expenditures to expand the mineral resources and to develop underground tunnels, sink shafts and build declines. A total of 34,816 metres of tunnel, 28,746 metres of diamond drilling, 1,068 metres of shaft and 319 metres of decline were completed.

Approximately 90% of the Company's silver production during fiscal 2010 was from the Ying Project, which achieved an annual production record of 4.16 million ounces of silver. The Company is principally focused on production at the Ying Project.

TLP Project

On December 4, 2007, Henan Found acquired a 100% interest in the silver and lead TLP Project, which operates under a mining permit that covers an area of 3.3 square kilometres. The TLP Project is located 9.5 kilometres east of the SGX mine of the Ying Project and borders the LM Project to the south. Test production at the TLP Project commenced in April 2008. In December 2008, the Company suspended mining at the TLP Project due to declining metal prices. In light of recent increases in global commodity prices, production at the TLP Project was partially resumed in May 2009, and has gradually ramped up since the second quarter of fiscal 2010. The total ore mined from the TLP Project in fiscal 2010 was 38,550 tonnes.

NZ Project

On October 26, 2006, Henan Found entered into an agreement with a non-arm's length third party to acquire a 100% interest in the gold and silver project (the "**NZ Project**"), in Nanzhao County of Henan province, on its behalf. The Company disposed of its interest in this property during the 2009 fiscal year for a total consideration of $1.0 million realizing a loss of $0.8 million.

Luoyang Yongning Gold and Lead Smelting Co. Ltd.

Since 2008, Henan Found has contributed approximately $6.9 million towards a lead smelter joint venture near the Ying Mining District. The Company has notified its joint venture partner that it will not be making further contributions towards the project. The Company's earned ownership interest is approximately 11.75% as at March 31, 2010 and may be subject to further dilution.

Henan Huawei

HPG Project

On March 31, 2006, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Victor Resources, entered into a cooperative joint venture agreement with a private Chinese company, and Luoning Huatai Mining Development Co., Ltd. ("**Huatai**"), to establish Henan Huawei and acquired a 60% interest in the HPG Project, which is a silver, lead and zinc mine located within the boundaries of the greater Ying Project.

The HPG Project consists of two adjacent mining licenses surrounded by one exploration permit of covering approximately 6.4 square kilometres, along with a 200 tonne per day flotation mill and associated facilities.

On January 15, 2007, the Company received all necessary government approvals, including approval from the Ministry of Commerce of China, to form a joint venture company to explore and develop the HPG Project. In May 2007, Victor Resources purchased an additional 20% interest in Henan Huawei with a 10% interest held in trust by Silvercorp for a minority shareholder of its joint venture partner. In May 2010, the Company's beneficial interest in Henan Huawei increased from 70% to 80%, when the Company purchased an additional 10% interest which was held in trust, for a consideration of RMB8,000,000, paid by the issuance of 163,916 Silvercorp common shares.

Production at the HPG Project originally commenced in April 2007. In December 2008, mining operations at the HPG Project were suspended in light of declining metal prices. In May 2009, in response to improving commodity prices, the HPG Project was partially resumed and has gradually ramped up since the second quarter of fiscal 2010. Total ore mined from the HPG Project in fiscal 2010 was 30,430 tonnes, which was about 55% of the 54,865 tonnes mined in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2010, a total of 8,251 metres of tunnel, 8,697 metres of diamond drilling and 240 metres of decline were completed.

LM Project

On November 1, 2007, Henan Huawei acquired a 100% interest in the operating silver, lead and zinc mine of the LM Project, which has a mining permit of 3.07 square kilometres and is located southeast of the Ying Project.

Production at the LM Project commenced in April 2008, but was suspended in late December 2008 due to declining metal prices. In light of recent increases in global commodity prices, production at the LM Project was partially resumed in May 2009 and has gradually ramped up since the second quarter of fiscal 2010. The total ore mined from the LM Project in fiscal 2010 was 25,603 tonnes. In fiscal 2010, a total of 6,466 metres of tunnel, 20,460 metres of diamond drilling, 99 metres of shaft, and 163 metres of decline were completed.

Guangdong Found

GC Project

In June 2008, the Company acquired from Yangtze Gold Ltd. (" **Yangtze Gold**"), a private BVI company all of the issued shares of Yangtze Mining. Yangtze Mining owns a 95% interest in a Sino-foreign joint venture company, Anhui Yangtze, which owned 100% of the GC Project. See "Item 14 Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

The purchase price for the shares of Yangtze Mining was approximately $60.27 million and was paid 40% in cash and 60% in common shares of the Company. The 60% common share portion of the purchase price was paid by the issuance at the closing of 4,532,543 common shares of the Company at a price of C$8.20 per share, being the volume weighted average trading price of the shares of the Company during the 30 calendar days prior to the date of signing this agreement.

Prior to the acquisition, other than the GC Project permit, the Shimentou project (the " **SMT**

Project") permit and associated assets, certain other net assets (" **Remaining Assets**") remained in Anhui Yangtze, including Tong Shan Pai Copper Mine (the "**TSP Mine**"). Pursuant to an Indemnification Agreement dated June 6, 2008 executed between the Company and Yangtze Gold, Yangtze Gold would use its best efforts to transfer the TSP Mine. Effective June 6, 2008, Yangtze Gold and Anhui Yangtze entered into a declaration of trust with the Company whereby Anhui Yangtze, as a trustee, holds in trust all of the Remaining Assets for the benefit of Yangtze Gold. Based on the Indemnification Agreement and the Declaration of Trust, the Company is indemnified against any obligations that would arise subsequent to June 6, 2008, relating to the Remaining Assets.

In December 2008, a joint venture, Guangdong Found, designated as the operating company of the GC Project and the SMT Project, was incorporated. Guangdong Found has a 100% beneficial interest in the GC Project and the SMT Project. The SMT project is currently inactive. Silvercorp has a 95% ownership interest in Guangdong Found though two of Silvercorp's subsidiaries, Anhui Yangtze and Yangtze HK.

The GC Exploration Permit (permit number 4400000730248) was issued on December 29, 2007, is owned by Anhui Yangtze and covers an area of 5.54 square kilometres and was valid until November 24, 2009. The GC Exploration Permit will be replaced by a Mining Permit, which is currently under application.

The GC Project is a pre-development stage silver, lead and zinc project in Guangdong Province, China. Since its acquisition in June 2008, the Company has incurred $2.3 million in its drilling program and permitting process. In June 2009, the Company completed a NI 43-101-compliant technical report update for the GC Project.

As at the date of this AIF, the GC Project exploration permit is under the process of conversion to a mining permit. The significant documents required for the mining permit application have been prepared and submitted. In June 2010 the Company was issued an Environmental Permit for the GC Silver-Lead-Zinc Project from the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province, an essential document required for a mining permit application.

Silvercorp will forthwith submit a formal application for a mining permit to the Ministry of Land and Resources (MOLAR) in Beijing. MOLAR is required to make a decision on the granting of a full mining permit within 45 to 60 business days of receipt of the application if all support documents are deemed satisfactory. In the meantime, Silvercorp is in the process of compiling a feasibility study, which includes detailed mine and mill designs. Once a full mine permit is granted, Silvercorp plans to commence construction of a 1,500 tonne-per-day mine and mill operation.

0875786 B.C. Ltd.

Silvertip Project

In February 2010, the Company purchased a 100% interest in a silver, lead and zinc project (the " **Silvertip Project**") covering 216 square kilometres in Silvertip, northern British Columbia, Canada, from Silver Standard Resources Inc. ("**Silver Standard**"). The total consideration paid consisted of $7.4 million cash and 1.2 million common shares of the Company. The total acquisition cost was $15.2 million.

Subsequent to the acquisition, the Company has increased the area of its mineral claims though additional staking to approximately 800 square kilometres.

3.4 Other Matters

Nabao Project

During the year ended March 31, 2009, as a result of unfavourable exploration results and diminishing prospects, the Company wrote off the polymetallic project (the "**Nabao Project**") in Nabao, Qinghai Province in China. The Nabao Project was written off with a total of $2.0 million in impairment charges. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the Nabao Project for $732,000 and the transaction is pending Chinese government approval. Subsequent to March 31, 2010, two of three exploration permits were transferred pursuant to the agreement. The transfer of the final exploration permit is in process.

Normal Course Issuer Bid 2008

On March 20, 2008, the Company commenced a normal course issuer bid (the " **NCIB**") whereby it intended to acquire up to 2,988,029 common shares, being approximately 2% of the common shares then outstanding. On October 20, 2008, the Company announced that it had increased the maximum number of common shares that it intended to acquire under the NCIB to 10,601,212 common shares, being approximately 7.4% of the public float as at the commencement date of the NCIB. The NCIB expired on March 27, 2009. During the term of the NCIB, the Company acquired 2,366,500 common shares at an average cost of $4.00 per share through the facilities of the TSX. All common shares purchased under the NCIB were cancelled.

Financings

On March 11, 2009, the Company completed a bought deal offering of 10 million common shares at a price of C$3.10 per share, for aggregate gross proceeds of C$31 million and net proceeds, after payment of underwriting fees and expenses, of C$29,235,000. The offering was made to a syndicate of underwriters led by Raymond James Ltd. and including Salman Partners Inc., Cormark Securities Inc. and Genuity Capital Markets. The net proceeds from the Offering were to be used for potential acquisitions, development, working capital and general corporate purposes, the allocation of which was at the Company's discretion.

The Company anticipates that it will be able to finance all of its activities with the proceeds from production at the Ying Project, and otherwise from share issuances, interest income and joint ventures. The ability to grow its operations and make acquisitions is dependent upon the continued financial support of its shareholders, other investors and lenders, together with the successful operation and development of the Company's interests in mineral properties.

NYSE Listing

The Company transferred its NYSE Amex listing to the NYSE on November 5, 2009, and trading of the Company's common shares began that day under the symbol "SVM".

ITEM 4: DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

4.1 General

Silvercorp's principal products and source of sales are silver-bearing lead and zinc concentrates and direct smelting ores. In fiscal 2010, the Ying Project accounted for 90% of Silvercorp's production of silver. At present, Silvercorp sells all its products to local smelters or companies in the mineral products trading business.

For each of the Company's two most recently completed financial years, revenues for each category of products that accounted for 15% or more of total consolidated revenues for the applicable financial year are as follows:

	Years ended March 31,	
In 000s'US$	2010	2009
Silver (Ag)	$ 54,405	$ 42,583
Lead (Pb)	$ 43,205	34,424

Additional information is provided in the Company's most recent financial statements and the management's discussion and analysis for its most recently completed fiscal year.

The mining industry is intensely competitive and Silvercorp competes with many companies possessing similar or greater financial and technical resources. Silvercorp's competitive position is largely dependent on its high profitability, arising from its relatively higher grade resource, particularly at the Ying Project, and its low production costs in China compared to the costs of other producers outside China. Within China, the Company's competitive advantage arises from the high grade nature of its concentrates and its proximity to local smelters.

During fiscal 2010, the Company revisited the reclamation costs for the existing mines and the timing to settle the reclamation liabilities as a result of new environmental regulations in China and the extension of mine lives due to the revised mining plan and updated reserves and resources at the existing mines. The remaining mine lives range from 9 to 11 years, and the cash outflow is expected to occur each year until the reclamation work is completed instead of at the end of the mine lives as estimated in previous years. Although the ultimate reclamation costs to be incurred for the existing mines are uncertain, the Company has increased the estimated undiscounted future value of these costs to $3.92 million as at March 31, 2010.

For the year ended March 31, 2010, Silvercorp had on average over 700 employees and around 1,500 contractors. The majority of the employees and contractors were working in the Ying Mining District.

2011 Outlook

Ying Mining District

For fiscal year 2011, Silvercorp expects a 13% increase in silver production to 5.3 million ounces with production from the TLP Project, the HPG Project and the LM Project continuing to grow as mine development progresses. The Company's production plan is to produce approximately 500,000 tonnes of ore at grades of 360 g/t silver, 8% lead and 1.2% zinc, yielding 5.3 million ounces of silver, 83.7 million pounds of lead and 10.3 million pounds of zinc.

Using the average metal prices during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and the above projected production figures, the Company's mining operations in fiscal 2011 are expected to generate revenues of $140 million. Capital expenditures for fiscal 2011 are budged at $13 million at the Ying Mining District, $7 million for the Ying Project, $4 million for the TLP Project and $2 million for the HPG Project and the LM Project.

GC Project

At the GC Project, the Company is engaged in permitting and is continuing the process of compiling a feasibility study, which includes detailed mine and mill designs. Capital expenditure projections at the project for the current fiscal year will depend on the timing of receipt of a mining permit from the Ministry of Land and Resources (MOLAR) in Beijing. Once a full mine permit is granted, Silvercorp plans to commence construction of a 1,500 tonne-per-day mine and mill operation.

Silvertip Project

In February 2010, Silvercorp completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in the silver, lead and zinc Silvertip Project covering 216 square kilometres in northern British Columbia. Further mineral claim staking by the Company has increased the land package to approximately 800 square kilometres.

Within the next 12 months, the Company intends to complete the necessary studies required for the submission of a B.C. Small Mine Permit application for an operation with an annual capacity of up to 75,000 tonnes. The Small Mine Permit will allow Silvercorp to commence early production, focusing on ore zones that can be accessed from existing tunnels. Cash flows from the small mining operation are anticipated to help in financing further exploration to expand both the resource and future mine operations.

The Company's first step will be to obtain the necessary permits to de-water the existing underground workings, which is expected to take approximately six months. Once obtained, an underground exploration program, which will include a bulk sample, exploration drilling and a geotechnical assessment, will be carried out.

In addition, a surface drill program will be carried out during the second quarter of fiscal year 2011 where previous drill holes have intercepted extensive mineralized zones that were not included in the 2010 resource estimation as the drill holes were too widely spaced. Furthermore, several geophysical and geochemical anomalies located within 5 kilometres of the existing resource areas along the same shale-limestone contact zone previously identified to host mineralization will also be drill tested. The total capital expenditure budget for calendar year 2010 at the Silvertip project will be approximately $4 - 5 million.

Growth by Exploration and Acquisition

Silvercorp continues to pursue future growth opportunities by carrying out aggressive exploration programs within existing exploration and mining permit areas at its projects. In addition, the Company continues to pursue in China and other jurisdictions future growth opportunities by evaluating the acquisition of exploration, development or production assets or the acquisition of or merger with other entities. The Company often engages in discussions with respect to such possible opportunities. At any time, discussions and activities can be in progress on a number of initiatives, each at different stages of development. Although the Company may from time to time be a party to a number of letters of intent in respect to certain opportunities and other acquisitions, the Company currently does not have any binding agreements or binding commitments to enter into any such transactions. There is no assurance that any potential transaction will be successfully completed.

4.2 Chinese Mining Law

Currently, all of the Company's producing properties are located in China. Under the laws of China, mineral resources are owned by the State, and in the past, it has been state-owned enterprises which have been the principal force in the development of mineral resources. A new Mineral Resources Law became effective on January 1, 1997, and three regulations were promulgated on February 12, 1998. The new law provides for equal legal status for domestic enterprises and enterprises with foreign investment, security and transferability of mineral titles as well as the exclusivity of mining rights. The right to explore and exploit minerals is granted by way of exploration and mining rights. The holder of an exploration right has the privileged priority to obtain the mining right to the mineral resources in the exploration area provided the holder meets the conditions and requirements specified in the law. The Company's interest in mineral properties are held though joint ve nture companies established under and governed by the laws of China. The Company's joint venture partners in China include state-sector entities and, like other state-sector entities, their actions and priorities may be dictated by government policies instead of purely commercial considerations.

Additionally, companies with a foreign ownership component operating in China may be required to work within a framework which is different from that imposed on domestic Chinese companies. The Chinese government currently allows foreign investment in certain mining projects under central government guidelines.

4.3 Risk Factors

An investment in the common shares of the Company involves a significant degree of risk and ought to be considered a highly speculative investment. The following risk factors, as well as risks not currently known to the Company, could materially adversely affect the Company's future business, operations and financial condition and could cause them to differ materially from the estimates described in the forward-looking statements and information relating to the Company.

Fluctuating commodity prices

The Company's sales price for lead and zinc pounds is fixed against the Shanghai Metals Exchange as quoted at www.shmet.com, while gold ounces are fixed against the Shanghai Gold Exchange as quoted at www.sge.com.cn and silver ounces are fixed against the Shanghai White Platinum & Silver Exchange as quoted at www.ex-silver.com. These metal prices traditionally move in tandem with and at marginally higher prices than those quoted on the North American and European market places.

The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from the mining and sale of silver, lead, zinc, and gold contained in metal concentrates. The prices of those commodities has fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international and regional economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation; currency exchange fluctuations; interest rates; global or regional supply and demand for jewellery and industrial products containing silver and other metals; sale of silver and other metals by central banks and other holders, speculators and producers of silver and other metals; availability and costs of metal substitutes; and increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods. The price of base and precious metals may have a significant influence on the market price of the Company's shares and the value of the prop erties. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and therefore the viability of the Company's exploration projects, cannot be accurately predicted.

If silver and other metals prices were to decline significantly or for an extended period of time, the Company may be unable to continue operations, develop the properties or fulfil obligations under agreements with the Company's joint venture partners or under its permits or licenses.

Calculation of resources, reserves and mineralization and precious and base metal recovery

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of resources, reserves and mineralization and corresponding grades being mined or dedicated to future production. Until resources, reserves or mineralization are actually mined and processed, quantity of mineralization and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of resources, reserves and mineralization may vary depending on metal prices. Any material change in quantity of resources, mineralization, or grade may affect the economic viability of the Company's properties. In addition, there can be no assurance that precious or other metal recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production.

Interpretations and assumptions of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates

Unless otherwise indicated, mineralization figures presented in this AIF and in the Company's other filings with securities regulatory authorities, press releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time are based upon estimates made by Company personnel and independent geologists. These estimates are imprecise and depend upon geologic interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. The mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates contained in this AIF have been determined based on assumed future prices, cut-off grades and operating costs that may prove to be inaccurate. There can be no assurance that:

- these estimates will be accurate;
- reserve, resource or other mineralization figures will be accurate; or
- the mineralization could be mined or processed profitably.

The interpretation of drill results, the geology, grade and continuity of the Company's mineral deposits contains inherent uncertainty. Any material reductions in estimates of mineralization, or of the Company's ability to extract this mineralization, could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations or financial condition.

Exploration and development programs

The long-term operation of the Company's business and its profitability is dependent, in part, on the cost and success of its exploration and development programs. Mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development programs will result in any discoveries of bodies of commercial mineralization. There can also be no assurance that even if commercial quantities of mineralization are discovered that a mineral property will be brought into commercial production.

Development of the Company's mineral properties will follow only upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. Discovery of mineral deposits is dependent upon a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit once discovered is also dependent upon a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit (such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure), metal prices and government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals, and environmental protection. Most of the above factors are beyond the control of the Company. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company's exploration and development programs will yield reserves to replace or expand current resources. Unsuccessful exploration or development programs could have a material adverse impact on the Compan y's operations and profitability.

Feasibility and engineering reports

There is a potential for delays in exploration or the completion of feasibility studies that may adversely impact the Company. The Company has received mining permits from the Department of Land and Resources of Henan Province and has commenced mining operations in the Ying Mining District in accordance with the mining permits. While the Company is preparing a feasibility study on the GC Project, to date, the Company has not completed a formal feasibility study of any of its material properties in China, which might otherwise be prepared for a mineral property located in North America.

Permits and licenses

All mineral resources of the Company are owned by their respective governments, and mineral exploration and mining activities may only be conducted by entities that have obtained or renewed exploration or mining permits and licenses in accordance with the relevant mining laws and regulations. No guarantee can be given that the necessary exploration and mining permits and licenses will be issued to the Company or, if they are issued, that they will be renewed or that the Company will be in a position to comply with all conditions that are imposed.

Nearly all mining projects require government approval. There can be no certainty that approvals necessary to develop and operate mines on the Company's properties will be granted to the Company in a timely manner, or at all.

Title to properties

While the Company has investigated title to all of its mineral claims and to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties is in good standing, the properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. There may be valid challenges to the title of the Company's properties which, if successful, could impair development and/or operations. The Company cannot give any assurance that title to its properties will not be challenged. Title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties and the Company's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. The Company's mineral properties in China have not been surveyed, and the precise location and extent thereof may be in doubt.

First Nations title claims and rights

Governments in many jurisdictions must consult with First Nations and other aboriginal peoples with respect to grants of mineral rights and the issuance or amendment of project authorizations. Consultation and other rights of aboriginal people may require accommodations, including undertakings regarding employment, contracting, profit sharing, and other matters in impact and benefit agreements. This may affect our ability, the timing and costs of developing the Silvertip Project. The risk of unforeseen First Nations title claims also could affect future operations, development projects and future acquisitions. In particular, there can be no guarantee that the unsettled nature of land claims in British Columbia will not create delays in project approval or unexpected interruptions in project progress, or result in additional costs to advance the Silvertip Project. These requirements may affect our ability to expand or transfer existing operations or to develop existing or new pr ojects.

Property interests

The agreements pursuant to which the Company holds its rights in certain of the properties provide that the Company must make a series of cash payments over certain time periods or make certain minimum exploration expenditures. If the Company fails to make such payments or expenditures in a timely manner, the Company may lose interest in those projects.

Joint venture partners

The Company's interests in various properties may, in certain circumstances, pursuant to option agreements currently in place, become subject to the risks normally associated with the conduct of joint ventures. The existence or occurrence of one or more of the following circumstances and events could have a material adverse impact on the Company's profitability or the viability of its interests held through joint ventures, which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business prospects, results of operations and financial conditions: (i) disagreements with joint venture partners on how to conduct exploration; (ii) inability of joint venture partners to meet their obligations to the joint venture or third parties; and (iii) disputes or litigation between joint venture partners regarding budgets, development activities, reporting requirements and other joint venture matters.

Acquisition of commercially mineable mineral rights

Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of ore reserves will be realized or that any identified mineral deposit will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) ore body which can be legally and economically exploited.

The Company's future growth and productivity will depend, in part, on its ability to identify and acquire additional mineral rights, and on the costs and results of continued exploration and development programs. Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature and is frequently non-productive. Substantial expenditures are required to:

- establish ore reserves through drilling and metallurgical and other testing techniques;
- determine metal content and metallurgical recovery processes to extract metal from the ore; and
- construct, renovate or expand mining and processing facilities.

In addition, if the Company discovers a mineral deposit, it would take several years from the initial phases of exploration until production is possible. During this time, the economic feasibility of production may change.

The Company's success at completing any acquisitions will depend on a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- identifying acquisitions that fit the Company's business strategy;
- negotiating acceptable terms with the seller of the business or property to be acquired; and
- obtaining approval from regulatory authorities in the jurisdictions of the business or property to be acquired.

As a result of these uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the Company will successfully acquire additional mineral rights.

Financing

The Company has limited financial resources. If the Company's exploration programs are successful in establishing ore of commercial tonnage and grade, additional funds will be required for the development of the ore body and to place it in commercial production. Therefore, the Company's ability to continue its exploration and development activities, if any, will depend in part on the Company's ability to obtain suitable financing.

The Company intends to fund its plan of operations from working capital, proceeds of production, external financing, strategic alliances, sale of property interests and other financing alternatives. The sources of external financing that the Company may use for these purposes include project or bank financing, or public or private offerings of equity or debt. One source of future funds presently available to the Company is through the sale of equity capital. There is no assurance this source of financing will continue to be available, as required or at all. If it is available, future equity financings may result in substantial dilution to shareholders. Another alternative for the financing of further exploration would be the offering by the Company of an interest in the properties to be earned by another party or parties carrying out further exploration or development thereof. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to conclude any such agreements, on favourable term s or at all. The failure to obtain financing could have a material adverse effect on the Company's growth strategy and results of operations and financial condition.

Recent market events and condition

Recent market events and conditions, including disruptions in the Canadian, United States and international credit markets and other financial systems, along with the deterioration of the Canadian, United States and global economic conditions, could, among other things, impede access to capital or increase the cost of capital, which would have an adverse effect on the Company's ability to fund its working capital and other capital requirements.

In 2007 and into 2008, the U.S. credit markets began to experience serious disruption due to a deterioration in residential property values, defaults and delinquencies in the residential mortgage market (particularly sub-prime and non-prime mortgages) and a decline in the credit quality of mortgage-backed securities. These problems led to a slow-down in residential housing market transactions, declining house prices, delinquencies in non-mortgage consumer credit and a general decline in consumer confidence. These conditions continued and worsened in 2008 and early 2009, causing a loss of confidence in the broader U.S. and global credit and financial markets and resulting in the collapse of, and government intervention in, major banks and other financial institutions and insurers and creating a climate of greater volatility, less liquidity, widening of credit spreads, a lack of price transparency, increased credit losses and tighter credit conditions.

Notwithstanding various actions by the U.S. and other governments, concerns about the general condition of the capital markets, financial instruments, banks, investment banks, insurers and other financial institutions caused the broader credit markets to further deteriorate and stock markets to decline substantially.

In addition, general economic indicators, including employment levels, announced corporate earnings, economic growth and consumer confidence have deteriorated. These unprecedented disruptions in the current credit and financial markets have had a significant material adverse impact on a number of financial institutions and have limited access to capital and credit for many companies, particularly resource companies such as the Company. These disruptions could, among other things, make it more difficult for the Company to obtain, or increase its cost of obtaining, capital and financing for its operations. The Company's access to additional capital may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all.

Over the past several years, worldwide securities markets, particularly those in the United States and Canada, have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market price of securities of many companies, particularly those considered exploration- or development-stage companies, have experienced unprecedented declines in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. Most significantly, the share prices of natural resource companies have experienced an extraordinary decline in value and there has been a significant decline in the number of buyers willing to purchase such securities. In addition, significantly higher redemptions by holders of mutual funds has forced many of such funds (including those holding the Company's securities) to sell such securities at any price.

As a consequence, despite the Company's past success in securing significant equity financing, market forces may render it difficult or impossible for the Company to secure investors to purchase new share issues at a price which will not lead to severe dilution to existing shareholders, or at all. Therefore, there can be no assurance that significant fluctuations in the trading price of the Company's common shares will not occur, or that such fluctuations will not materially adversely impact on the Company's ability to raise equity funding without significant dilution to its existing shareholders, or at all.

Economic factors affecting the Company

The recent unprecedented events in global financial markets have had a profound impact on the global economy. Many industries, including the mining industry, are impacted by these market conditions. Some of the key impacts of the current financial market turmoil include contraction in credit markets resulting in a widening of credit risk, devaluations and high volatility in global equity, commodity, foreign exchange and precious metal markets, and a lack of market liquidity. A continued or worsened slowdown in the financial markets or other economic conditions, including but not limited to, consumer spending, employment rates, business conditions, inflation, fuel and energy costs, consumer debt levels, lack of available credit, the state of the financial markets, interest rates, and tax rates may adversely affect the Company's growth and profitability. Specifically:

- the global credit/liquidity crisis could impact the cost and availability of financing and the Company's overall liquidity;

- the volatility of silver, lead and zinc prices would impact the Company's revenues, profits, losses and cash flow;
- volatile energy prices, commodity and consumables prices and currency exchange rates would impact the Company's production costs; and
- the devaluation and volatility of global stock markets would impact the valuation of the Company's equity and other securities.

These factors could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

Timing, estimated amount, capital and operating expenditures and economic returns of future production

There are no assurances if and when a particular mineral property of the Company can enter into production. The amount of future production are based on the estimates prepared by or for the Company. The capital and operating costs to take the Company's projects into production may be significantly higher than anticipated. Capital and operating costs of production and economic returns are based on estimates prepared by or for the Company may differ significantly from their actual values. There can be no assurance that the Company's actual capital and operating costs will not be higher than currently anticipated.

In addition, the construction and development of mines and infrastructure are complex. Resources invested in construction and development may yield outcomes that may differ significantly from those anticipated by the Company.

Integration of future acquisitions into existing operations

The Company acquired the Silvertip Project in fiscal 2010 and may make selected acquisitions in the future. If the Company does make further acquisitions, any positive effect on the Company's results will depend on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

- integrating the operations of an acquired business or property in a timely and efficient manner;
- maintaining the Company's financial and strategic focus while integrating the acquired business or property;
- implementing uniform standards, controls, procedures and policies at the acquired business, as appropriate; and
- to the extent that the Company makes an acquisition outside of markets in which it has previously operated, conducting and managing operations in a new operating environment.

Acquiring additional businesses or properties could place pressure on the Company's cash flow if such acquisitions involve cash consideration or existing shareholders may experience dilution if such acquisitions involve share consideration.

The integration of the Company's existing operations with any acquired business will require significant expenditures of time, attention and funds. Achievement of the benefits expected from consolidation would require the Company to incur significant costs in connection with, among other things, implementing financial and planning systems. The Company may not be able to integrate the operations of a recently acquired business or restructure the Company's previously existing business operations without encountering difficulties and delays. In addition, this integration may require significant attention from the Company's management team, which may detract attention from the Company's day-to-day operations.

Over the short-term, difficulties associated with integration could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results, financial condition and the price of the Company's common shares. In addition, the acquisition of mineral properties may subject the Company to unforeseen liabilities, including environmental liabilities, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company. There can be no assurance that any future acquisitions will be successfully integrated into the Company's existing operations.

Competition

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of ore are discovered, a ready market will exist for the sale of such ore, or concentrate, by the Company. Marketability of natural resources which may be discovered by the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations including regulations relating to prices, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of such factors cannot be predicted but they may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on its capital.

The Company may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring additional mining properties because it must compete with other individuals and companies, many of which have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than the Company. The Company may also encounter increasing competition from other mining companies in its efforts to hire experienced mining professionals. Competition for exploration resources at all levels is currently very intense, particularly affecting the availability of manpower and drill rigs. Increased competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

Operations and political conditions

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk with hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations or other geological conditions. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or other hazards against which it cannot insure, or against which it may elect not to insure. Payment of such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. The majority of the properties in which the Company has an interest are located in China, which has different regulatory and legal standards than those in North America. Even if the Company's mineral properties are proven to host economic reserves of metals, factors such as political instability, terrorism, opposition and harassment from local miners, or governmental expropriation or regulation may prevent or restrict mining of any such deposits or repatriation of profits.

The majority of the Company's operations are located in China. These operations are subject to the risks normally associated with conducting business in China. Some of these risks are more prevalent in countries which are less developed or have emerging economies, including uncertain political and economical environments, as well as risks of war and civil disturbances or other risks which may limit or disrupt a project, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation, risk of adverse changes in laws or policies, increases in foreign taxation or royalty obligations, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, limitations on ownership and repatriation of earnings, and foreign exchange controls and currency devaluations.

In addition, the Company may face import and export regulations, including export restrictions, disadvantages of competing against companies from countries that are not subject to similar laws, restrictions on the ability to pay dividends offshore, and risk of loss due to disease and other potential endemic health issues. Although the Company is not currently experiencing any significant or extraordinary problems in China arising from such risks, there can be no assurance that such problems will not arise in the future. The Company currently does not carry political risk in insurance coverage.

The Company's interests in its mineral properties are held through joint venture companies established under and governed by the laws of China. The Company's joint venture partners in China include state-sector entities and, like other state-sector entities, their actions and priorities may be dictated by government policies instead of purely commercial considerations. Additionally, companies with a foreign ownership component operating in China may be required to work within a framework which is different from that imposed on domestic Chinese companies. The Chinese government currently allows foreign investment in certain mining projects under central government guidelines. There can be no assurance that these guidelines will not change in the future.

Regulatory environment in China and Canada

The Company conducts operations primarily in China and is developing the Silvertip Project in northern British Columbia, Canada. The laws of China differ significantly from those of Canada and all such laws are subject to change. Mining operations, development and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, environmental protection, mine safety, consultation with First Nations in Canada and other matters. Mining is subject to potential risks and liabilities associated with pollution of the environment and disposal of waste products occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production.

Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in enforcement actions there under and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws and regulations.

New laws and regulations, amendments to existing laws and regulations, administrative interpretation of existing laws and regulations, or more stringent enforcement of existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse impact on future cash flow, results of operations and the financial condition of the Company.

Further, all phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environment assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulations, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Environmental risks

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. To the extent that the Company conducts exploration activities or undertakes new mining activities in China, the Company will also be subject to environmental laws and regulations in China. These laws address emissions into the air, discharges into water, management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species, and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. There are also laws and regulations prescribing reclamation activities on some mining properties. Environmental legislation in many countries is evolving and the trend has been toward stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and increasing responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations may require significant capital outlays on behalf of the Company and may cause material changes or delays in the Company's intended activities. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in complete compliance with current and future environmental and health and safety laws and permits will not materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition. It is possible that future changes in these laws or regulations could have a significant adverse impact on some portion of the Company's business, causing the Company to re-evaluate those activities at that time. The Company's compliance with environmental laws and regulations entail uncertain costs.

Foreign exchange rate fluctuations

In the past, the Company has raised its equity and maintained its accounts in Canadian dollars but now reports in US dollars. Going forward, operations carried out in non-US currency, including the Canadian dollar or the Chinese Renminbi, could subject the Company to foreign currency fluctuations that may materially and adversely affect the Company's financial position.

Insurance

The Company's mining activities are subject to the risks normally inherent in the industry, including, but not limited, to environmental hazards, flooding, fire, periodic or seasonal hazardous climate and weather conditions, unexpected rock formation, industrial accidents and metallurgical and other processing problems. These risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, production facilities or other properties; personal injury; environmental damage; delays in mining; increased production costs; monetary losses; and possible legal liability. The Company may become subject to liability which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure due to high premium costs or other reasons. Where considered practical to do so the Company maintains insurance against risks in the operation of its business in amounts which the Company believes to be reasonable. Such insurance, however, contains exclusions and limitations on coverage. The Company cannot provide any assurance that such insurance will continue to be available, will be available at economically acceptable premiums or will be adequate to cover any resulting liability. In some cases, coverage is not available or considered too expensive relative to the perceived risk.

Risks and hazards of mining operations

Mining is inherently dangerous and the Company's operations are subject to a number of risks and hazards including, without limitation:

- environmental hazards;
- discharge of pollutants or hazardous chemicals;
- industrial accidents;
- failure of processing and mining equipment;
- labour disputes;
- supply problems and delays;
- encountering unusual or unexpected geologic formations or other geological or grade problems;
- encountering unanticipated ground or water conditions;
- cave-ins, pit wall failures, flooding, rock bursts and fire;

- periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions;
- equipment breakdown;
- other unanticipated difficulties with or interruptions in development, construction or production; and
- other acts of God or unfavourable operating conditions.

Such risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or processing facilities, personal injury or death, loss of key employees, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Satisfying such liabilities may be very costly and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's future cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

Key personnel

The Company depends on the services of a number of key personnel, including its directors and executive officers, the loss of any one of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations.

The Company's ability to manage growth effectively will require it to continue to implement and improve management systems and to recruit and train new employees. The Company cannot be assured that it will be successful in attracting and retraining skilled and experienced personnel.

Conflicts of interest

Conflicts of interest may arise as a result of the directors, officers and promoters of the Company also holding positions as directors and/or officers of other companies. Some of those persons who are directors and officers of the Company have and will continue to be engaged in the identification and evaluation of assets and businesses and companies on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies, and situations may arise where the directors and officers may be in direct competition with the Company. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia), S.B.C. 2002, c.57.

Dependence on management

The executive directors and the China operational management team all have extensive experience in the mineral resources industry in China. Most of the non-executive directors also have extensive experience in mining and/or exploration (or as advisors to companies in the field). The Company's success depends to a significant extent upon its ability to retain, attract and train key management personnel, both in Canada and in China.

Internal control over financial reporting as per the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act

In Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended March 31, 2009, the Company reported that its internal controls over financial reporting were ineffective and that remediation steps were being undertaken. In its first Annual Report on Form 40-F filed with the U.S.

Securities and Exchange Commission, which was filed for fiscal 2009, the Company was not subject to the requirement of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX") to procure and file a report of its independent auditors as to the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. In Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company reported that its internal controls over financial reporting were effective. The Company's consolidated audited financial statements for fiscal 2010 included an unqualified report of its independent auditors that the Company had maintained effective internal control over financial reporting. Nonetheless the Company may in the future fail to achieve and maintain the adequacy of its internal control over financial reporting, as such standards are modified, supplemented or amended from time to time, and the Company may not be able to ensure that it can conclude on an ongoing basis that it has ef fective internal controls over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404 of SOX. The Company's failure to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of SOX on an ongoing, timely basis could result in the loss of investor confidence in the reliability of its financial statements, which in turn could harm the Company's business and negatively impact the trading price of its common shares. In addition, any failure to implement required new or improved controls, or difficulties encountered in their implementation, could harm the Company's operating results or cause it to fail to meet its reporting obligations. Future acquisitions of companies may provide the Company with challenges in implementing the required processes, procedures and controls in its acquired operations. Acquired companies may not have disclosure control and procedures or internal control over financial reporting that are as thorough or effective as those required by securities laws currently applicable to the Company.

No evaluation can provide complete assurance that the Company's internal control over financial reporting will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be reported. The effectiveness of the Company's control and procedures could also be limited by simple errors or faulty judgments. In addition, should the Company expand in the future, the challenges involved in implementing appropriate internal controls over financial reporting will increase and will require that the Company continue to improve its internal controls over financial reporting. Although the Company intends to devote substantial time and incur substantial costs, as necessary, to ensure compliance, the Company cannot be certain that it will be successful in complying with Section 404 on an ongoing basis.

Bringing actions and enforcing judgments under U.S. securities laws

Investors in the U.S. or in other jurisdictions outside of Canada may have difficulty bringing actions and enforcing judgments against the Company, its directors, its executive officers and some of the experts named in this AIF based on civil liabilities provisions of the federal securities laws, other laws in the state(s) in the U.S. or the equivalent laws of other jurisdictions of residence.

ITEM 5: MINERAL PROPERTIES

The Company has interests in mineral properties located in China and Canada. As at March 31, 2010, these properties were carried on the Company's balance sheet as assets with a book value of approximately $133.25 million. The book value consists of acquisition costs plus cumulative expenditures on properties, net of amortization and impairment charges for which the Company has future exploration plans.

For the purposes of NI 43-101, the following properties have been determined to be material to the Company as of March 31, 2010:

(a) The Ying Mining District Project, Henan Province, China;

(b) The GC Project, Guangdong Province, China, and

(c) The Silvertip Project.

5.1 Ying Project, Henan Province, China

Except as otherwise stated, the information in this section is based on the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report of Resources and Reserves Update Ying District Silver-Lead-Zinc Project" (the **"Ying Report"**) dated February 26, 2010, and prepared by Chris Broili, L.P.Geo., C.P.Geo.; Mel Klohn, L.P.Geo.; and Wenchang Ni, P.Eng. Portions of the following information are based on the assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. References should be made to the full text of the Ying Report which is available for review on SEDAR located at www.sedar.com.

Property Description and Location

The Ying District is in western Henan Province near the town of Luoning in central China. The " **Ying District**" is used to describe in this section a rectangular area, approximately 100 square kilometres in size, bounded by latitude 34°07'N to 34°12'N and longitude 111°14'E to 111°23'E. Within this district block, Silvercorp has four principal projects: the project in SGX (the "**SGX Project**") and the HPG Project in the western part of the block, and the TLP Project and the LM Project in the eastern part.

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These projects are covered by exploration and mining permits totalling approximately 71 square kilometres, as listed in the following table:

Permit Type	Permit No.	Expiration Date	Area (sq.km)
YING (SGX) PROJECT			
Mining	C4100002009093210038549	September 2014[1]	19.83
Exploration	T01120090602030965 Ximiao-Leileisi Au project	June 6, 2010[2]	12.34
Exploration	T41120080102001028 Luoning County Sidaogou – Lushi County Lijiagou Ag project	January 29, 2011	19.70
Exploration	T41120080802013284 Dong Cao Gou Au project	August 12, 2009[2]	6.39
HPG PROJECT			
Mining	4100000820040	April 2009[3]	0.39
Mining	4100000820036	August 2015	0.15
Exploration	T41520080502006711	May 2009[4]	5.86
TLP PROJECT			
Mining	C4100002009103220041332	October 2019	3.30
LM PROJECT			
Mining	C4100002009014120010157	October 2010	3.07
		&nb sp; Mining Permit Total	26.74
		Exploration Permit Total	44.29
		Total	**71.03**

Notes:

(1) Henan DOLAR approved an application by the Company in 2009 for an integrated mining license to combine three Exploration Permits, namely Exploration Permit No. 4100000740232 (Qiaogoubei Ag Project), Exploration Permit No. 4100000640561 (Qiaogou Ag Project) and Exploration Permit No. 0100000520145 (Shagou Ag Project) with Mining Permit No. 4100000610045 (Yueliangou Ag Project), to form one larger integrated mining area under one Mining Permit - No. C4100002009093210038549.

(2) This permit has been reserved for a mining permit application until June 2012.

(3) An extension application has been submitted and the permit is currently being renewed.

(4) This permit is valid under a temporary extension to July 2010 and has been reserved for a mining permit application.

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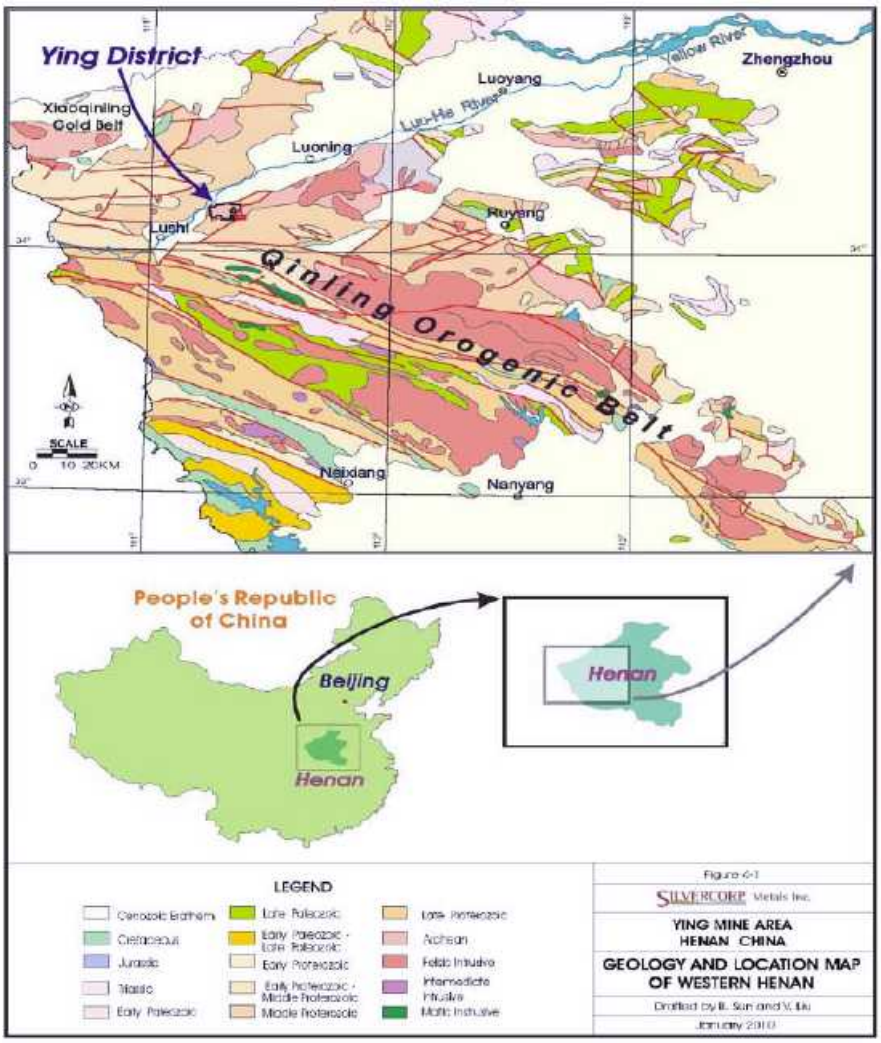


Figure 4-1: Geology and Location Map of Western Henan

The existing exploration and mining permits cover all the active exploration and mining areas discussed in the Ying Report. Permits can be renewed by submitting an application together with required technical documents. The exploration permits give the right to carry out all contemplated exploration activities with no additional permitting required. The mining permits give the right to carry out full mining and mineral processing operations in conjunction with safety and environmental certificates. The safety certificates for Silvercorp's mining activities were issued by the Department of Safety, Production and Inspection of Henan Province. Environmental certificates were issued by the Department of Environmental Protection of Henan Province.

Surface rights for mining purposes are not included in the permits but can be acquired by payment of a purchase fee based on the appraised value of the land. Subject to negotiation, some land use compensation fees may also be due to the local farmers if their agricultural land is disturbed by exploratory work.

There are no known or recognized environmental problems that might preclude or inhibit a mining operation in this area. Some major land purchases may be required in the future for mine infrastructure purposes, for the construction of processing plant, waste disposal, office and accommodations.

Silvercorp's projects are subject to existing joint venture agreements as follows:

Ying Project and TLP Project

A co-operative joint venture contract dated April 12, 2004, was consummated between Victor Mining and the HNGMR. Pursuant to the joint venture contract, a Chinese cooperative joint venture company, Henan Found, was established to hold 100% of the Ying Project. Victor Mining owns 77.5% interest in Henan Found. The mining permit for the Ying Project controlled by Henan Found totals 19.83 square kilometres and the three exploration permits for the Ying Project total 38.43 square kilometres.

Property for the TLP Project was purchased in 2007 by Henan Found for $20 million and funded by Henan Found's cash on hand. The mining permit for the TLP Project controlled by Henan Found totals 3.3 square kilometres.

HPG and LM Projects

A co-operative joint venture contract dated March 31, 2006, was consummated between Victor Resources and Huatai. Pursuant to the joint venture contract, a Chinese co-operative joint venture company, Henan Huawei, was established to hold 60% of the HPG Project. In 2007, Silvercorp purchased an additional 20% interest in Henan Huawei from its joint venture partner, Huatai, in which 10% interest was held in trust for a shareholder of Huatai. Total consideration for the 20% interest is C$1.98 million with Silvercorp's share of C$0.99 million paid in full. In May 2010, the Company's beneficial interest in Henan Huawei increased from 70% to 80%, when the Company purchased the 10% interest which was held in trust, for a consideration of RMB8,000,000, paid by the issuance of 163,916 Silvercorp common shares.

The HPG exploration permit encompassing 5.86 square kilometres held by Huatai was transferred to Henan Huawei when the application for a mining permit was approved and the mining permit issued.

Henan Huawei purchased the LM property in 2007 at an approximate cost of $3.25 million, funded by Henan Huawei's cash on hand. The mining permits controlled by Henan Huawei at the HPG and LM projects total 3.61 square kilometres.

Exploration and Mining Rights

China is the third largest economy in terms of GDP and the most populous country in the world (more than 1.3 billion people, about 1/5 of the world's total). It has a strong national policy encouraging foreign investment and ranks as one of the world's leading jurisdictions for mining investment owing to advanced infrastructure, a large pool of skilled technical and professional personnel and, most importantly, an established *Mining Code* which clearly defines the mining rights guaranteed by the government of China.

China levies a 17% Value Added Tax (" **VAT**") on sales of concentrates and on articles such as materials and supplies. The 17% VAT paid on materials purchased for mining is returned to the company as an incentive to mine in China. There is no VAT on labour or services. A 2% resources tax is payable by companies as a royalty to the government.

For foreign invested companies such as Silvercorp, income tax is zero for the first two years, then 12.5% for years three to five, and 25% thereafter. Starting in 2009, Henan Found entered its fourth year of operation, and as such enjoys a 12.5% income tax rate until 2010, while Henan Huawei, operator of the LM Project, is in its third year of operation and will retain a 12.5% income tax until 2011.

According to China's mining law, mining companies are required to pay 2% resource tax or government royalty. Other taxes such as business, city construction, and school taxes are exempted for foreign invested companies.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The Ying District is about 240 kilometres west-southwest of Zhengzhou (pop. 7.0 million), the capital city of Henan Province, and 80 kilometres west of Luoyang (pop. 1.4 million), the nearest major city. Zhengzhou is the region's largest industrial city, offering full service facilities and daily air flights to Beijing, capital of China, and other major population centers such as Shanghai and Hong Kong. The nearest small city to the Ying District is Luoning (pop. 80,000+), about 40 kilometres by paved roads from Silvercorp's mill site located centrally to the Ying Project. The mill site is about 15 kilometres by paved road from the Guxian Reservoir. The main exploration-development camp area, SGX, is accessed via a 30-minute ferry ride across the Reservoir.

The district is within the Funiu Mountain Range, a rugged, deeply dissected mountainous region with elevations ranging from 300 metres to 1,200 metres above sea level. Hill slopes are steep, commonly exceeding 25°C. The rock exposures on the hillsides range from fair to good and almost all of the district's significant discoveries of surface mineralization, together with the important geochemical and geophysical anomalies, were made on these hillsides.

The area has a continental sub-tropical climate with four distinct seasons. Temperature changes are dependent on elevation, with an annual range of -10°C to 38°C and annual average of 15°C.

The annual precipitation averages 900 mm, mostly occurring in the July to September rainy season and supplemented by snow and frost occurring from November to March.

The area is sparsely vegetated, consisting mostly of bushes, shrubs, ferns and small trees. At higher elevations the vegetation is denser and the trees are larger. The local economy is based on agriculture (wheat, corn, tobacco, medicinal herbs) and mining. Agriculture is confined to the bottoms of the larger stream valleys and to the many terraced hillsides.

There are major power grids adjacent to the properties, including a power line extending to the SGX area. Adjacent to the Ying District is a hydropower generating station at the dam that forms the Guxian Reservoir. This reservoir is on the Luo River, a tributary to the Yellow River. Sufficient manpower is available to serve most exploration or mining operations.

History

The factual information in this section has been prepared by Mel Klohn, who is a qualified person within the meaning of NI 43-101.

Silver, lead, zinc and gold mineralization in the Ying Project and the HPG Project areas has been known and intermittently mined for at least the last several hundred years. The first systematic geological prospecting and exploration was initiated in 1956 by the Chinese government. Recent activity in the Ying district is fairly well documented from 1956: Pre-1956: Occasional production of lead and silver from small underground mines by local people.

1956-1980: 1:200,000 scale geological mapping that covered the project areas by Henan Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resource geologic team.

1967: Airborne magnetic survey of southwestern Henan province (the largest airborne survey in this area) was conducted of the Ministry of Geology of China.

1984: Compiled and published data (four publications) concerning mineralization in the district by the Henan Geological Exploration Corp. of Metallurgy.

1979-1980: The presence of silver and lead deposits in the TLP–LM area was confirmed by regional 1:50,000 scale geological mapping and systematic surface sampling carried out by the No. 1 Team of Henan Geology and Mineral Resources Bureau.

1983: Geochemical anomalies were identified from a 1:50,000 scale stream sediment geochemical survey carried out by the No. 5 Team of the HNGMR.

1985-1995: The TLP–LM area was claimed by the No. 6 Team of HNGMR which carried out a comprehensive mineral exploration program including topographical surveys, hydrogeology and geotechnical investigations, soil geochemical surveys, IP geophysical surveys, diamond drilling, tunneling, trenching, pitting, mineralogy study, specific gravity study and metallurgical testing.

1995: HNGMR completed a “Comprehensive Mineral Exploration and Geology Report” containing mineral resource estimates prepared using the Chinese National Resources and Reserves Standards as set by the Chinese Federal Government. The historical resource estimate was made using polygonal blocks constructed in long section, typical of methods used for thin tabular bodies of variable thickness and grade such as vein-type deposits.

1991-1993: 1:50,000 scale stream sediment geochemical survey covering 9,680 square kilometres in southwestern Henan province including the project area was done by the No.5 Geological Team of the HNGMR.

1991-1995: 1:50,000-scale map of mineral occurrences was compiled by the HNGMR The focus of the investigation was on silver, gold and a multitude of other metals.

Since 1996: No. 1 and 3 Geological Teams of the HNGMR completed geological exploration work and discovered more mineral occurrences in the area.

1998-1999: The No. 6 Team of the HNGMR and Luoning Xinghua Industry Co. Ltd signed an agreement to jointly explore the LM area. They completed “Mineral Resources Report for the Longmen Silver Mine area in Luoning, Henan” report with a mineral resource estimate of 300,000 tonnes of D+E category material containing 57.25 tonnes of silver (18.46 tonnes of this would correspond to the indicated category).

1998-2006: A mining permit was issued to Tieluping Silver and Lead Mine of Luoning County to mine ore in the TLP area. The mine produced 450 tonnes/day of ore using shrinkage stoping methods. Ore was shipped to five 100-150 tonne/day conventional flotation mills producing lead concentrates. The mine was closed in December 2006 by the government due to health, safety and environment concerns. The mine is thought to have produced a total of 1.55 million tonnes during its operation, but no records were kept of the actual production or grades.

2000-2002: No. 3 Geological Team of the HNGMR conducted a 1:25,000 stream geochemical survey; a 1:10,000 Induced Polarization (IP) survey; a 1:5,000 IP profile; 1:10,000 and 1:1,000 geologic mapping; 1:10,000, 1:5,000, 1:2,000 and 1:1,000 geologic cross-sections; made trenches and tunnels; and collected 2,965 samples for assay, rock geochemistry, thin sections and specific gravity.

2003: 1:10,000 geologic mapping, 1:2,000 geologic mapping of mineralized veins, local IP survey, finished trenches and tunnels, commencement of drilling and completion of an engineering survey.

2003: Drilled two holes totalling 681.4 metres on grid line 8 to intercept the No. 14 vein. Intersected the projected veins for 2.5 metres of alteration, with horizontal width 1.08 metres at an elevation of 360 metres.

2003-2004: HPGGB completed a resource estimate on the Ying project in late 2003.

Geology

Regional Geology

The Ying District is comprised of the Ying Project, the SGX Project, the project at Houzhanggou (the " **HZG Project**"), the HPG Project, the TLP Project and the LM Project. The Ying District occurs in the 300-kilometre-long west-northwest trending Qinling orogenic belt which was formed by collision of two major continental tectonic plates in Paleozoic time. The northern plate, covering all of Henan Province, is the North China plate. The southern plate, covering the south half of Hubei Province (Henan's southern neighbor) is the Yangtze plate. Rocks along the Qinling orogenic belt, which is the crustal join between the two plates, are severely folded and faulted, offering optimal structural conditions for the emplacement of a myriad of mineral deposits. Several operating silver, lead and zinc mines, including the Ying District, occur along this belt.

The basement of the Qinling orogenic belt consists of highly metamorphosed Archean-age rocks of the North China plate, dominantly felsic to mafic gneisses with minor amphibolites, intrusive gabbros and diabases. The Qinling belt itself is comprised largely of Proterozoic- to Paleozoic-age rock sequences consisting of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks with variable amounts of inter-bedded clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks. These rocks have been weakly metamorphosed to lower greenschist facies, with local areas of strongly metamorphosed lower amphibolite facies. The metamorphosed Qinling belt sequence and the underlying Archean basement rocks are intruded by mafic to felsic dikes and stocks of Proterozoic and Mesozoic ages. They are overlain by non-metamorphosed sedimentary rock sequences of Mesozoic- to Cenozoic-age, primarily marls and carbonaceous argillites which are in turn overlain locally by sandstone-conglomerate sequences.

The dominant structures in the Qinling orogenic belt are west-northwest trending folds and faults generated when the two major tectonic plates collided in Paleozoic time. The faults consist of numerous thrusts having a component of oblique movement with sets of conjugate shear structures trending either northwest or northeast. These conjugate shear zones, which display features of brittle fracturing such as fault gouge, brecciation and well-defined slickensides, are associated with all the important mineralization recognized along the 300 kilometres-long orogenic belt. At least three important north-northeast trending mineralized fault zones are identified in the Ying District: 1) the Heigou-Luan-Weimosi, deep-seated fault zone, 2) the Waxuezi-Qiaoduan fault zone, and 3) the Zhuyangguan-Xiaguan fault zone.

Local Geology

The Ying District is underlain by a highly metamorphosed Archean basement consisting primarily of mafic to felsic gneisses derived from mafic to felsic volcanic and sedimentary rock units. The lowest part of the basement gneiss sequence is about 1 kilometre thick and comprised of mafic gneiss with local gabbroic dikes and sills that trend north-northeast and dip 30° to 60° southeast. This sequence is overlain by a much thicker succession of thin-bedded quartz-feldspathic gneiss, which is bounded on the north and west by Proterozoic-age andesitic greenstones along a very high-angle (>70°) "detachment" fault-shear zone. The greenstones have been folded and dip steeply toward the northeast and southwest.

The basement gneisses are commonly tightly-folded with boudins abundant near the mafic gneiss-feldspathic gneiss contact. Small granite porphyry stocks of Proterozoic to Paleozoic age locally intrude the gneisses.

All these lithologies are extensively cut by northeast-trending, high-angle, mostly west-dipping conjugate faults. The northeast trend of these faults vary from mostly north-northeast and true north on the west side of the district to northwest, with occasional north and rare northwest faults on the east side of the district. The faults are commonly vertical to steeply dipping in either direction and are occasionally filled with younger andesitic to basaltic diabase dikes, resulting in a dike swarm. Continued movement on these faults has provided the openings that host all important silver, lead and zinc mineralization in the district.

Exploration

Silvercorp initiated exploration and development activities in the SGX area including LJG (southeast of SGX) in July 2007, and in the TLP Project and the LM Project areas in December 2007.

Please refer to the section “Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates” to review the parameters and assumptions with respect to the disclosure of any mineral equivalent grades.

Surface exploration in the Ying District has proven difficult because of the area’s high topographic relief and lack of good or accessible outcrops. Surface exploration drilling requires very long and expensive drill holes; consequently, the projects have been explored primarily from underground workings – tunnels, drifts, crosscuts and declines, typically about 2 x 2 metres in size – and by underground long-hole drilling. The workings follow the veins along strike, intersect the veins at different depth levels, and provide stations for underground diamond core holes, which are designed to define down-dip extensions of the veins. Due to the pocket-like character of the mineralization and to inexpensive labour costs, this underground exploration has proved to be the most effective and efficient way to define geometry of the veins and the mineralized bodies.

Very little surface work has been done recently on the project. An area-by-area and vein-by-vein summary of results and observations obtained from exploration activities completed to date, mostly underground drilling and tunnelling, and detailed statistics of the drilling and tunneling activities, are summarized in the Ying Report.

HPG Area – Principal Veins

The HPG area is the third most abundantly mineralized area in the Ying District. The HPG area is on the western margin of the district northeast of the SGX area. It consists of a few large, elongate and several shorter veins clustered in the central area. The veins nearly all trend SW-NE, with a few smaller veins along the margins bending northerly. The veins are locally enriched in silver, lead, zinc and gold.

Silvercorp has extensively explored the HPG area since August 2007 via surface and underground drilling and tunneling, based in part on data from previous exploration operators. They have identified a significant number of mineralized veins, occurrences, and mineralization features. Drill hole spacings at the surface are 50-100 metres apart. Use of tunneling (drift 1.8 metres x1.8 metres) exposes the mineralized veins along strike on different levels at 40-metre intervals. Underground drilling at 50-100-metre spacing is used to delimit down-dip extent of the veins below the 600-metre level. Decline and drift tunneling are commonly used to expose and mine the mineralized bodies on different levels. These exploration techniques have effectively delineated the mineralized bodies in the HPG area.

Exploration activities have focused on the most easily accessible major veins such as the H15 and H17 veins. The current exploration focus is on these two veins below the 300-metre level, although work also continues on other veins having high mineralization ratios – such as the H16, H15W, H12-1 and H13 veins. The H19 vein, which exhibits geophysical anomalies (e.g., high chargeability, low resistibility), is being exposed by tunneling and drilling between lines 18 and 22 at an elevation of 600 to 700 metres.

Exploration and mine development utilizes 10 main access tunnels – PD2, PD3, PD630, PD638, PD698, PD720, HPD29, HPD30, HPD640 and HPD850. Most exploration and development work has used the PD3 access tunnel which has four declines from the 600-metre level to the 340-metre level. A total of 12,280 metres of exploration tunnels, 96 underground holes (21,761 metres) and 67 surface drill holes (17,092 metres) had been completed by December 13, 2009, resulting in the discovery of several new mineralized zones.

Currently, mineralization has been defined in 16 separate veins in the HPG area with more than 90% of the mineralization hosted by 7 important veins: H17, H15W, H15, H16, H13, H5, and H12-1 (listed in order of resource size).

TLP Area – Principal Veins

Tieluping ("**TLP**") is on the eastern margin of the Ying District and has several large, elongate, evenly close-spaced en echelon veins, mostly trending NNE-SSW and commonly connecting to each other on the southern and northern end of the vein system. In addition there are two small clusters of more widely spaced veins located in the southeastern and southwestern corner of the TLP area. The southeastern area, known as Guodaogou, has veins trending mostly NE-SW. The southwestern area, known as north Xigou, has fewer veins and they trend mostly either NE-SW or NW-SE. The mineralization consists mostly of silver and lead with minor zinc.

Exploration work at TLP consists of surface and underground drilling, underground tunneling and sampling, and tunnel expansion. The work has defined mineralization in six major veins and ten minor veins. The six major veins together contain about 93% of the currently defined mineralization. These six veins are II, III, IV, I, T-16 and V (listed in order of decreasing size).

LM Area – Principal Veins

The Longmeng ("**LM**") area currently has less mineralization than is defined in the other operating mine areas in the Ying District, but it is one of the district's more remote areas and has had the least exploration. It is on the eastern margin of the district in the Donggou area and has several large, elongate and irregularly wide-spaced veins, mostly trending northeast with two that trend north-south. In addition, there is a small cluster of wider spaced northwest trending veins located in the western portion of the LM area, that is the Xigou area. These veins are enriched with silver, lead and minor zinc. Mineralization is currently defined in seven major veins – LM5, LM12, LM2, LM6, LM19, LM14 and LM8 (listed in decreasing order of importance) – and six minor veins.

Exploration in Outlying Areas

Recent surface exploration has focused on two "frontier" areas within the Ying District, the XM and RHW areas:

XM Area

The XM area, immediately northwest of the HPG area and 3.5 kilometres northeast of SGX camp, is underlain by Archean gneiss intruded by Proterozoic diabase dikes and Mesozoic granite porphyry stocks. A thrust fault along the north flank of the area separates a footwall of Archean gneiss from a hanging wall of Proterozoic andesite. Soil geochemistry has outlined a north-northeast trending gold-silver-lead-zinc anomaly about 0.3 square kilometres in size. Prime exploration targets are three gold-silver-lead-zinc bearing veins – H15, H17, and H32 – that extend from the HPG area into the XM area.

Since 2004, Silvercorp has completed 3 square kilometres of geologic mapping at 1:10,000 scale, 42 metres of trenching, 630 metres of tunneling, 479 metres of drilling (two holes), and collected 299 samples in the XM Area. This work has identified 16 quartz-pyrite veins trending northeast or north-south and ranging from 70 to 1,200 metres in length and 0.2 metre to 26.8 metres in width. The most significant veins are X1, X8, and X11, which are the northern extension of the H32 vein from the HPG mine. One of the drill holes, ZK001, intersected a 12.6m wide zone of quartz-pyrite with anomalous gold and silver. Tunnel sampling and drilling have examined the X1 and X11 veins in some detail, with the X1 vein being sampled from several different underground tunnels scattered along 553 metres of strike between the 697-metre and 74-metre levels and the X11 vein sampled at the 750-metre level along 29 metres of strike. Results of the sampling warrant further exploration work.

RHW Area

The RHW area, adjacent to the northeast boundary of the exploration permit of the Ying Project, 3 kilometres north of TLP, includes 6.4 square kilometres of very rugged, forested hills. Surface mapping, trenching and limited tunneling by previous workers defined five NE-trending mineralized veins and one N-S mineralized vein. The veins range from 460 metres to 3,600 metres in length and are 0.3 metre to 2.0 metres wide. Silvercorp has since completed 0.3 square kilometres of surface geological mapping at 1:10,000 scale, 1,496 metres of underground geological mapping and sampling (66 samples) in artisanal tunnels, and drilled 7 diamond core holes (1,981 metres) resulting in 205 core samples.

Extensive exploration has been initiated on the C8 and C9 veins. The C8 vein is defined by three drill holes and the mapping and sampling of five artisanal tunnels. The vein is more than 1,000 metres long and locally contains massive galena. The C9 vein has been defined by surface trenching, two diamond drill holes, and the mapping and sampling of artisanal tunnels on the 841-metre, 833-metre, and 800-metre levels. Several old stopes up to 20 metres high and 169 metres long were encountered on the 641-metre and 833-metre levels. The vein is currently known to be more than 200 metres long.

Mineralization

The Ying District contains a myriad of mesothermal silver-lead-zinc-rich quartz-carbonate veins in steeply-dipping fault-fissure zones which cut the Precambrian gneiss and greenstone. More than 80 major mineralized vein structures have been identified and mapped to date, while a number of smaller mineralized veins have been identified but have not yet been explored or developed.

To date, Silvercorp's exploration-development-production activities have focused on five target areas in the Ying District:

- SGX – a 9 km2 area immediately south of the southwest portion of the Guxian Reservoir,
- HZG – a 2 km2 area adjoining the SGX Area on the south,
- HPG – a 6 km2 area northeast of the SGX Area,
- TLP – a 6 km2 area southeast of the HPG Area,
- LM – a 3 km2 area immediately south of the TLP Area.

Vein Structure

Structurally, the vein systems in the Ying District all appear to be generally similar, occupying steeply-dipping fault-fissure zones with a common change of trends, dips and dip directions. The major trend is northeast-southwest, less commonly north-south, and rarely northwest-southeast. The structures extend for hundreds to a few thousand metres along strike and are often filled by altered andesite or diabase dikes together with quartz-carbonate veins, or are defined as discrete zones of altered bedrock (mainly gneiss) with local selvages of quartz-carbonate veinlets. At the surface, a third to a half of the exposed structures are conspicuously mineralized as well as altered.

The veins occur as steeply-dipping, narrow, tabular or splayed veins, commonly as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins along the structures thin and thicken abruptly, from a few centimetres up to a few metres in width, in classic "pinch-and-swell" fashion. The pinching and swelling are the result of flexural irregularities from movement along the structure, with "swells" representing zones of dilation. The dilation zones (swells) are often sites of pockets or "ore shoots." At SGX, these "ore shoots" range from 30 metres to 60 metres or more in vertical and horizontal dimensions over vein widths ranging from 0.4 metres to 3.0 metres. Commonly the vertical dimension of the SGX shoots is greater – often twice or more – than the horizontal dimension. In long-sections constructed along the veins, many of these shoots are seen to have a steep, non-vertical rake.

The veins at TLP all dip westward while the veins at LM dip steeply both east and west. Prior mining and stoping at TLP indicate the mineralization along Vein II and I have a fairly shallow plunge toward the north. These structural zones extend for hundreds of metres to a thousand metres or more along strike. Altered andesite or diabase dikes together with fine-grained silica or quartz-carbonate veining occasionally fill these structures, or they may be expressed as discrete zones of altered bedrock (mainly gneiss) with local selvages of quartz-carbonate veinlets. From one-third to one-half of the structures exposed at the surface are conspicuously mineralized as well as altered.

Vein Character

The vein systems in all targeted areas are mostly similar in mineralogy with any differences between the areas likely due to district-scale mineral zonation at different levels of exposure, analogous perhaps to the broad-scale zonation patterns observed in other mesothermal silver-lead-zinc districts such as the Coeur d'Alene district, U.S.

SGX Area

The SGX area is the most extensively explored target area to date with at least 28 mineralized veins identified to date, 10 of which are intensely mineralized and contain 90% of the currently defined resources in the SGX area. Sampling in exploration and development workings at various levels indicates that approximately 27% of the material filling the veins is highly mineralized, ranging from 0.2 metres to more than 1.0 metres in width (average 0.48 metre) and containing an average of about 25% galena and 12% sphalerite. Other metallic minerals present in much smaller amounts include pyrite, chalcopyrite, hematite, and very sparse amounts of wire silver, silver-bearing sulfosalts (mainly the mineral pyrargyrite), silver-bearing tetrahedrite (known as "freibergite") and possibly acanthite (silver sulphide).

The metallic minerals are confined to the veins, occurring as massive accumulations or disseminations. Much of the galena in the SGX veins occurs in massive tabular lenses consisting of coarse crystalline aggregates or fine, granular "steel galena." These bodies can be up to 1.0 metre thick and 100 metres or more in vertical and horizontal dimensions. Sphalerite consists of the dark-colored, iron-bearing variety (also known as "blackjack" sphalerite) and occurs as coarse bands or aggregates with the galena. Alternating bands of galena, sphalerite, pyrite and quartz are common near the vein margins.

Most of the silver in the SGX veins is apparently present as microscopic inclusions in the galena. Silver occurs at a reasonably consistent ratio with lead, ranging from 45 to 65 grams silver (1.4 to 2.1 troy ounces) for each percent lead. Ag:Pb and Pb:Zn metal ratios in the SGX veins – using tonnes of contained metal and calculated as (Ag*100)/((Ag*100)+Pb) and Pb/(Pb+Zn) –are 0.36 and 0.74, respectively, very close to the Coeur d'Alene ratios of 0.29 and 0.72, and generally within the 0.22–0.63 and 0.51–0.72 ratio ranges considered to be characteristic of the silver-lead-zinc vein deposit model summarized previously in this report.

Much of the silver in these shoots is thought to be carried as a silver-rich, non-lead-bearing mineral such as freibergite, a dark-colored metallic mineral that could easily be hidden within metallic granular masses of galena. Not surprisingly, these same shoots contain up to several percent of potentially valuable copper, which is a major constituent of freibergite. Exploration in the SGX veins to date has found very little gold except for the short S7-2 vein in the eastern part of the target area which contains from 4.4 to 8.9 g/t gold, but very little silver, lead or zinc. Neither gold nor copper are currently recovered from the SGX vein ores.

Gangue in the SGX vein systems consists mostly of quartz-carbonate minerals with occasional inclusions of altered wall-rock. The carbonate is dominantly ankerite in contrast to siderite, which is the most common carbonate gangue mineral in many mesothermal silver-lead-zinc districts. In the Coeur d'Alene district, for example, siderite is closely associated with the sulphide ore minerals, ankerite occurs farther away from the ore, and calcite is present as a distal carbonate mineral.

Wall rock alteration commonly consists of a myriad of quartz veinlets accompanied by sericite, chlorite, silicification, and ankerite on fractures. There is also some retrograde alteration, expressed as epidote along fractures. The vein systems appear to persist or even strengthen at depth with many veins exposed in the underground workings often richer in silver-lead-zinc mineralization than the same veins exposed at the surface. This suggests that the mineralization is either leached from the surface outcroppings or, more likely, is zoned and becomes richer at depth.

HZG Area

In the HZG area, four mineralized veins have been identified to date. The HZG veins contain distinctly more copper than the veins of the other two Ying target areas, with the largest vein yet defined at HZG, the HZ20 vein, containing an average of 1.19% copper, occurring mostly in chalcopyrite and tetrahedrite. The tetrahedrite occurs commonly as lens masses, probably filling tension gashes, which are distributed in relay-like fashion near the vein margins and in ladder-like fashion in the center of the veins. Chalcopyrite is present as disseminated crystals in the gangue and in the tetrahedrite. Other sulphides include galena and pyrite.

The contact of the vein with wallrocks is sharp and marked by shearing and gouge. The gangue is predominantly quartz-ankerite with amounts of bright green fuchsite (a chrome-bearing muscovite), an alteration product which is found near the HZG vein margins. The presence of fuchsite, which is common in many greenstone-related, mesothermal gold districts, in the Ying District appears to be unique to the HZG veins.

HPG Area

More than 20 mineralized veins have been identified in the HPG area, with 7 of these containing 90% of the resources defined to date in the HPG area. Sampling at various levels in workings along these vein structures indicates that from 27% to 50% or more of the vein material is mineralized, ranging from 0.2 metre to 5.2 metres in width, averaging 0.81 metre.

The veins occur in relatively permeable fault-fissure zones and are extensively oxidized from the surface to depths of about 80 metres. Within this zone, the veins show many open spaces with conspicuous box-work lattice textures resulting from the leaching and oxidation of sulphide minerals. Secondary minerals present in varying amounts in this zone include cerussite (lead carbonate), malachite (copper carbonate) and limonite (hydrous iron oxide). Beneath this oxide zone, sulphide minerals are mixed with secondary oxide minerals in the vein, with sulphides becoming increasingly abundant downward to about 150 metres depth, beyond which fresh sulphides are present with little or no oxidation.

The dominant sulphides are galena, typically comprising a few percent to 10% of the vein, together with a few percent sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and freibergite-tetrahedrite. Other metallic minerals in much smaller amounts include argentite, native silver, native gold, bornite and various sulfosalts. The minerals occur in narrow massive bands, veinlets or as disseminations in the gangue. Gangue minerals include quartz, sericite and carbonate, occurring as dolomite and calcite with some ankerite.

TLP and LM Areas

A total of 30 mineralized veins have been identified to date for the TLP Project and the LM Project. Underground sampling at various levels in the exploration and development workings along or across these veins indicates that a significant amount of the filling material in the vein is mineralized and contains an average of approximately 30% galena, 1% chalcopyrite and 1% sphalerite over widths of 0.2 metre to 1.0 metre or more. Other metallic minerals present in much smaller amounts include pyrite and hematite together with very sparse amounts of acanthite (silver sulphide).

The mineralization in the veins occurs as either massive accumulations or disseminations. Much of the galena occurs in massive tabular lenses consisting of coarse crystalline aggregates to fine granular “steel galena.” These bodies can be up to 1.0 metre thick and 100 metres or more in vertical and horizontal dimensions.

Most of the silver in the veins in TLP and LM are present as microscopic inclusions in the galena. It appears that Ag:Pb ratios are distinctly different between veins of the northern TLP area (the “**North Zone**”) and the southern TLP and LM area (the “ **South Zone**”). Based upon 15 verification samples collected for a previous technical report, veins in the South Zone appear to have much higher zinc contents and higher Ag:Pb ratios (90 to 130 grams silver for each percent lead) than veins from the North Zone (5 to 15 grams silver for each percent lead), as well as proportionally less gold. It is thought this difference is the result of zonation or reflects differences in the level of exposure.

The gangue in the vein systems in TLP and LM is mostly fine-grained silica with zones of quartz-carbonate minerals and occasional inclusions of altered wall-rock. The carbonate is dominantly ankerite (calcium-iron-magnesium carbonate), in contrast to siderite (iron carbonate) which is the most common carbonate gangue mineral in many mesothermal silver-lead-zinc districts. In the Coeur d’Alene district, siderite is closely associated with the sulphide ore minerals, whereas ankerite occurs farther away from the ore, and calcite (calcium carbonate) is present as the distal carbonate mineral.

Wall rock alteration consists of a myriad of quartz veinlets accompanied by sericite, chlorite, silicification and ankerite on fractures. The vein systems appear to have better continuity and increasing mineralization at depth, and many veins exposed in the underground workings are often significantly richer in silver, lead and zinc than the same veins exposed at the surface. This suggests that the mineralization is either leached from the surface outcroppings or more likely becomes richer at depth due to primary mineral zoning.

The veins occur in relatively permeable fault-fissure zones and are extensively oxidized from the surface to depths of about 80 metres. Within this zone, the veins show many open spaces with conspicuous box-work lattice textures resulting from the leaching and oxidation of sulphide minerals. Secondary minerals present in varying amounts in this zone include cerussite, malachite and limonite. Beneath this oxide zone, sulphide minerals are mixed with secondary oxide minerals in the vein, with sulphides becoming increasingly abundant downward to about 150 metres depth, beyond which fresh sulphides are present with little or no oxidation.

The TLP system also contains some epithermal veins and veinlets. These veins contain abundant large vugs lined with carbonate and they either crosscut or follow some of the mesothermal filled structures.

Drilling

The Ying District projects have been explored primarily from underground workings – tunnels, drifts, crosscuts and declines, typically about 2 x 2 metres in size – and by underground long-hole drilling. The workings follow the veins along strike, intersect the veins at different depth levels, and provide stations for underground diamond core holes, which are designed to define down-dip extensions of the veins. Due to the pocket-like character of the mineralization and to inexpensive labour costs, this underground exploration has proved to be the most effective and efficient way to define geometry of the veins and the mineralized bodies.

SGX Mine Area

Surface and underground exploration and development activities in the SGX mine area to date are listed below:

Exploration completed in the SGX/HZG/LJG area
from July 1, 2007 to November 30, 2009

Mine	Exploration Method	# of holes	Total length (m)
SGX	Surface drilling	26 holes	9,917.55
	Underground drilling	223 holes	72,425.64
	Tunneling	Drift	27,740.20
		Undercut drift	5,691.20
		Raise	5,185.00
	TOTAL	**249 holes**	**38,616.40**
HZG	Surface drilling	41 holes	16,530.64
	Underground drilling	40 holes	7,696.37
	Tunneling	Drift	5,261.50
		Undercut drift	2,245.50
		Raise	366.30
	TOTAL	**81 holes**	**7,873.30**
LJG	Surface drilling	0 holes	0.00
	Underground drilling	11 holes	2,204.59
	Tunneling	Drift	914.70
		Undercut drift	287.40
		Raise	63.20
	TOTAL	**11 holes**	**1,265.30**

HPG Mine Area

Surface and underground exploration and development activities in the HPG mine area are listed below:

Tunneling		0
Declines		0
Undercut drifting		7,578 m
Main tunnel		12,280 m
Raise		907 m
Ventilation raise		0
Shaft		0
Underground drilling	96 holes	21,761 m
Surface drilling	67 holes	17,092 m
Ventilation hole	1 hole	140 m

TLP & LM Mine Areas

Surface and underground exploration and development activities in the TLP and LM mine areas are listed below:

TLP Mine

Tunneling	11,788.0 m
Tunnel enlarging	2,332.2 m
Undercut drifting	
- Exploration drifting	4,646.0 m
- Production drifting	4,853.8 m
Raise	194.0 m
Underground drilling, 138 holes	31,016.0
Surface drilling, 18 holes	9,596.0

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LM Mine

Tunneling	5,727.0 m
Tunnel enlarging	0.0 m
Undercut drifting	
- Exploration drifting	6,374.0 m
- Production drifting	2,619.0 m
Raise	287.8 m
Underground drilling, 125 holes	30,380.0 m
Surface drilling, 11 holes	3,321.1 m

Sampling Method and Approach

Silvercorp carefully documents all sampling and assay results on surface maps, underground level maps and longitudinal sections for all the Ying District mine target areas. The locations and widths of mineralized veins in underground mine workings are posted on the maps and sections.

Most of the maps also provide silver, lead and zinc assay results along the veins. This is done to better understand the character of mineralization and help determine the extensions of the mineralization system.

Sampling and assaying of outcrops and tunnels is one of the primary tasks in all project areas. The principal sampling method consists of channel samples collected in surface trenches, bedrock outcrops, and underground tunnels and adits. Samples are cut across the true width of the vein in channels 10 centimetres wide and 5 centimetres deep, yielding approximately 3 to 15 kg of material for each 0.3 metre to 1.2 metres interval, depending on width of the mineralized vein. In some locations the samples are continuous chip samples across the true width of the veins. NQ-sized drill cores (4.8 cm in diameter) from the mineralized zones are split by sawing the core in two, with one half retained in the core box for archival purposes and the other half bagged for shipment to a laboratory for analysis.

The myriad of fault-fissure structures that cut the gneissic bedrock of the Ying District are not continuously mineralized. Veins occur intermittently along these structures, appearing and disappearing along strike and dip. Silvercorp's exploration consists of horizontal tunneling along the veins with raises or declines driven to access the veins at other levels. In addition, core drilling is designed to intersect the veins in other locations both laterally and vertically. Such methods are typical of those used elsewhere in the world to explore for vein deposits. Our examination of Silvercorp's exploration programs in the Ying District indicates the work is being carried out competently and professionally.

Our past on-site visits indicate that samples along veins and outcrops are taken at 5 metre intervals for assay, as also shown on Silvercorp's sampling maps and sections. On these visits, we observed core drilling underway at the surface and in the underground workings, and we have repeatedly reviewed the drill data or drill core data from the various Ying District project areas.

Drill core recoveries are influenced by lithology. The rock appears competent, as the mines require no artificial support for underground adits, drifts, inclines, stopes or raises, even over several large expanses. One exception is wide fault zones where wood timbering is necessary to support the broken rock. This considerable rock strength makes drill core recoveries quite good.

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

No splitting of channel or surface samples is done prior to being sent to the laboratory, however drill core samples are split by a diamond saw. One half of the drill core is retained for archive, and the other half is individually secured in sample bags, then shipped to the laboratory. Employees of Henan Found and Henan Huawei collect the tunnel samples and split the core for sampling.

Sample preparation and analysis of the historical and current samples are done either by the ALS Chemex Laboratory (" **ALS Chemex Laboratory**") in Guangzhou, China, near Hong Kong, which is an ISO 9001:2000-accredited facility, or by the Number 6 Laboratory of the Non-Ferrous Metals Geology Prospect Bureau ("**Number 6 Laboratory**") of the Chinese government, located in Luoyang, Henan Province. Both laboratories are accredited and certified by the Chinese government and are well-known and respected for their analytical work in China. Their sample preparation procedures consist of drying, crushing, splitting and weighing of a 200-gram sample, followed by pulverizing to 200-mesh size. The 200-mesh sample split is split again with a 100-gram split used for final assay.

Number 6 Laboratory utilizes a two-acid digestion and atomic absorption spectrometry (" **AAS**") as an assay method on a 0.5 gram analysis of a sample for silver, lead and zinc. A modified process for higher-grade materials utilizes titration. ALS Chemex Laboratory utilizes the inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry ("**ICP-AES**") process for its lead, zinc and silver assaying.

Silvercorp's quality assurance and quality control check procedures include inserting standards in the sample batches submitted to the laboratories on a regular basis and submitting duplicate pulps to an independent external lab on an intermittent basis. They do not include "blank" samples.

Details of these procedures have been summarized at length in previous technical reports. In short, the basic procedures and results are as follows:

- Standards are included in samples sent to ALS Chemex Laboratory. Results have been within 3% for the lead, zinc and silver values.
- Duplicate pulps are sent to the ALS Chemex Laboratory for samples containing more than 50 g/t silver, 0.5% lead and 0.5% zinc. Results show average differences of less than 1% for silver and zinc values and 1.2% for lead values.
- Duplicate pulps are also selected at random, rather than from regular intervals, and sent for check analyses to the ALS Chemex Laboratory. The average differences between the Lanfang Laboratory analyses and the check analyses are near or below 5% for silver, lead and zinc.

Procedures used by Silvercorp for the preparation, security, analysis and checking of samples and sample results appear to be adequate and closely conform to standard industry practices. The authors of the Ying Report have no personal knowledge of the conduct, supervision, controls, sample preparation, analysis or security of samples.

Data Verification

Previous site visits to the Ying District were conducted by the authors of the technical reports at various times beginning in 2004 through 2008. In previous technical reports, verification samples were collected from the projects to confirm the presence of mineralization and the validity of Silvercorp's sampling. Further verification samples were not collected for the Ying Report because (i) the previous verification sampling confirmed the presence of mineralization comparable in grade to that being reported by Silvercorp, and (ii) all four of the mine target areas have now been producing, shipping and selling commercial ore for periods ranging from one to four years.

To verify the data used in the Ying Report, the two principal authors of the Ying Report met with company representatives and reviewed a vast array of technical information during an 11-day period (January 5 to 15, 2010) at Silvercorp's office in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. Assay data, maps, long-sections, cross-sections, and a plethora of spreadsheet information were carefully and closely examined and audited for each of the four principal mine areas in the Ying District.

Silvercorp offered unrestricted access to any or all information. The information consisted of various reports, maps, surveying data, and geological and geochemical technical data collected by drilling, trenching, tunneling and vein sampling, much of which was carried out intermittently over the past couple of years. Much of the information was in Chinese and required translation. Any inconsistencies in the information, data or translations were reconciled to our satisfaction.

Production records confirm that silver, lead and zinc minerals from all four mine sites are being concentrated at the Ying Project mill sites and subsequently economically recovered at the smelter. The mills use crushing, grinding and spiral separators to liberate minerals containing lead, zinc, copper, gold and silver values with final recovery of the valuable mineral products by concentration in the mill's zinc and lead froth flotation circuits. The froth flotation concentrate is then dried using disk filters, followed by shipment to a smelter in Zhengzhou where the metals are recovered.

The purpose of our data verification was to verify results of Silvercorp's exploration activities and confirm the mineral resource and production information. It is our opinion that the technical information presented by the company and documented here has been effectively verified for purposes of this Ying Report.

Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources:

This section uses the terms "measured resources" and "indicated resources". We advise U.S. investors that these terms are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The estimation of measured resources and indicated resources involves greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic feasibility than the estimation of proven and probable reserves. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that mineral resources in these categories will be converted into reserves. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – Information Concerning Preparation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates".

Ying District Project Total
Measured and Indicated Mineral Resource Estimates
(Inclusive of Mineral Reserves)
January 2010

		Wtd.		Weighted Avg. Grade						Ag- Equiv.
	Mine Area	Avg. Width	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)		(g/t)
	SGX	0.57	561,328	-	845	15.5	5.8	-		1,631
	TLP	1.53	418,260	-	166	4.4	-	-		288
	LM	0.62	95,253	-	344	2.6	-	-		403
	HPG	0.49	33,526	0.8	160	10.8	1.2	-		639
	HPG(Au)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
MEASURED	HZG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Total	**0.93**	**1,108,367**	**0.03**	**525**	**10.05**	**2.95**			**988**
	SGX	0.46	1,619,839	-	584	12.8	5.4	-		1,267
	TLP	2.12	1,564,172	-	216	4.5	-	-		333
	LM	1.40	231,781	-	385	4.2	-	-		497
	HPG	0.79	322,414	1.2	125	4.9	2.1	-		422
	HPG(Au)	0.62	31,676	5.4	32	0.7	0.6	-		382
INDICATED	HZG	0.78	248,484	-	598	1.8	0.4	0.9		730
	Total	**1.21**	**4,018,367**	**0.14**	**389**	**7.66**	**2.37**	**0.05**		**751**
	SGX	0.49	2,181,168	-	651	13.5	5.5	-		1,361
	TLP	2.00	1,982,432	-	205	4.5	-	-		323
	LM	1.17	327,034	-	373	3.7	-	-		470
	HPG	0.76	355,940	1.2	128	5.5	2.0	-		442
	HPG(Au)	0.62	31,676	5.4	32	0.7	0.6	-		382
MEAS. + IND.	HZG	0.78	248,484	-	596	1.8	0.4	0.9		730
	Total	**1.15**	**5,126,734**	**0.12**	**418**	**8.18**	**2.05**	**0.4**		**802**

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Inferred Resources

This section uses the terms "inferred resources". We advise U.S. investors that this term is not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The estimation of inferred resources involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that estimates of inferred mineral resources exist, are economically minable, or will be upgraded into measured or indicated mineral resources. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – Information Concerning Preparation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates".

Ying District Project Total
Inferred Mineral Resource Estimates
January 2010

				Weighted Avg. Grade						Ag- Equiv.
	Mine Area	Wtd. Avg. Width	Tonnes (t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)		(g/t)
	SGX	0.50	2,619,972	-	814	18.0	6.6	-		1,738
	TLP	1.27	2,827,622	0.1	135	3.0	-	-		213
	LM	0.88	84,677	-	265	2.5	-	-		326
	HPG	1.02	365,450	1.7	114	6.4	2.9	-		516
	HPG(Au)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
INFERRED	HZG	0.62	271,042		552	1.4	0.3	0.7		645
	Total		**6,168,763**							

Ag Equivalent Calculation

A silver equivalent grade is intended to provide a rough calculation of mineral grade of ore expressed as a single unit. It is an imperfect calculation but is often used within the silver mining industry. A very simple hypothetical example is presented below:

If a given hypothetical grade was 30 ounces of silver per tonne and 0.5 ounces of Gold per tonne, and silver and gold prices were $20 per ounce and $1,000 per ounce respectively, and ignoring all other factors including recovery rates, then the silver equivalent would be expressed as the total grade value of the ore divided by the dollar value of an ounce of Silver. In this hypothetical example the total grade value would be all of the silver grade value (30 ounces multiplied by $20 per ounce = $600) plus all of the gold value (0.5 ounces multiplied by $1000 per Oz = $500) resulting in the total grade value of $1100. The $1100 grade value, expressed in ounces of Silver rather than in dollars would then be ($1100/$20 = 55). Accordingly the Silver equivalent grade for this hypothetical example is 55 ounces of silver per tonne.

In the Ying Report, the silver equivalent (" **Ag Equiv.**") determination is performed based on the individual grades calculated after applying mining recovery and dilution factors. Table 17-2 presents long term metal prices and actual milling recoveries used in this formula.

g/t Ag-equiv = g/t Ag x Ag Recovery + g/t Au x Au Price/Ag price x Au Recovery +(%Pb x Pb price x Pb Recovery + %Zn x Zn price x Zn Recovery + %Cu x Cu price x Cu Recovery) x22.0462 x 31.1035 / Ag price

Where: 1 metric tonne = 2204.622 pounds
1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grams

Metal	Metal Prices	Milling Recoveries, %				
		SGX	HZG	HPG	TLP	LM
Gold	US$350/oz			75		
Silver	US$6.50/oz	93	90	86	84	88
Lead	US$0.40/lb	97	88	94	80	90
Zinc	US$0.45/lb	80	80	72		
Copper	US$1.50/lb		80			

Mineral Reserve Estimates

To convert mineral resources to mineral reserves, Silvercorp uses the following procedures:

1. Select the resource polygons whose average Ag Equiv. grade is greater than the mine cut- off grade;

2. Calculate the utilizable resources by subtracting: (a) the mine pillars including the safety pillar; (b) the resources below the mine cut-off grade, and (c) the resources that cannot be utilized at assumed metal prices.

3. Estimate the mineral reserve by applying appropriate mining recoveries and dilutions.

The mineral reserve estimate of the Ying District on November 30, 2009, is summarized in the table presented on the following page.

It is noted that mining loss is about 30% from the TLP residual-recovering stopes above the 730-metre level where they were incompletely mined by local miners, prior to Silvercorp acquiring the property.

Summary of Mineral Reserve in Ying District (on November 30, 2009)

	Mine Area	Wtd. Avg. Width	Tonnes (t)	Weighted Avg. Grade						Ag- Equiv.
				Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)		(g/t)
	SGX	0.57	684,010	-	638	11.68	4.35	-		1,231
	TLP	1.53	480,244	-	129	3.29	-	-		219
	LM	0.62	117,651	-	267	2.05	-	-		324
	HPG	0.49	40,296	0.60	124	8.43	0.89	-		516
	HPG (Au)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
PROVEN	HZG	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
	Total	**0.92**	**1,322,201**	**0.02**	**404**	**7.68**	**2.28**			**761**
	SGX	0.46	1,974,584	-	441	9.67	4.08	-		957
	TLP	1.22	1,856,756	-	165	3.48	-	-		256
	LM	1.04	287,349	-	298	3.23	-	-		397
	HPG	0.79	385,718	0.92	93	3.69	1.53	-		320
	HPG (Au)	0.62	27,000	4.11	24	0.56	0.44	-		224
PROBABLE	HZG	0.78	289,000	-	471	1.44	0.29	0.70		578
	Total	**0.84**	**4,820,408**	**0.10**	**298**	**5.88**	**1.81**	**0.04**		**576**
	SGX	0.49	2,658,594	-	492	10.19	4.15	-		1,027
	TLP	1.29	2,337,000	-	158	3.44	-	-		249
	LM	0.92	405,000	-	289	2.89	-	-		376
	HPG	0.77	426,015	0.89	96	4.14	1.47	-		339
	HPG (Au)	0.62	27,000	4.11	24	0.56	0.44	-		224
PROV. + PROB.	HZG	0.78	289,000	-	471	1.44	0.29	0.70		578
	Total	**0.85**	**6,142,609**	**0.08**	**321**	**6.27**	**1.91**	**0.03**		**616**

The veins in the Ying District are polymetallic veins that contain several potentially payable metals, specifically silver, gold, lead, zinc and copper. At this time, gold is recovered from only a few veins in the HPG mine area and copper is not recovered from any of the mine operations. As required by NI 43-101, the grade and quantity of each potentially payable metal are separately reported in the resource tables presented in this Ying Report.

Also included in this Ying Report are silver-equivalent values which Silvercorp uses as a way to assess cutoff grades and to quickly compare tenor and magnitude of the polymetallic veins. The silver-equivalent formula is as follows:

g/t Ag-equiv = g/t Ag x Ag Recovery + g/t Au x Au Price/Ag price x Au Recovery + (%Pb x Pb price x Pb Recovery + %Zn x Zn price x Zn Recovery + %Cu x Cu price x Cu Recovery) x 22.0462 x 31.1035 / Ag price

The metal prices currently used in the equivalency calculations are as follows:

Silver (Ag)	US$	6.50/troy ounce
Gold (Au)	US$	350.00/troy ounce
Lead (Pb)	US$	0.40/pound
Zinc (Zn)	US$	0.45/pound
Copper (Cu)	US$	1.50/pound

The metals prices are substantially below current market prices for the respective metals; however, the prices have approximately the same relative value to each other as the current prices.

The metal recoveries used in the equivalency calculations are average approximate recoveries based on Silvercorp's experience to date for the processing of ores from the Ying District and are as follows:

Silver (Ag)	91%
Gold (Au)	50%
Lead (Pb)	95%
Zinc (Zn)	80%
Copper (Cu)	90%

Standard unit conversions used in the resource calculations and reporting are as follows:

1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grams
1 tonne = 2204.62 pounds

Resource block parameters

Polygonal resource blocks are constructed using the longitudinal sections of the veins. Following are the parameters and other procedures used in the Ying Project mineral resource estimates:

1. ***Thickness*** – used for resource block calculations represent weighted average of the horizontal widths of all samples included in the block area.

2. ***Minimum cutoff thickness*** – for mineralization is 0.10 metres. Underground channel samples, collected across the veins every 5 to 7 metres along the vein, are composited in groups of five to represent approximately 25 metres of section along the vein.

3. ***Cutoff grades*** – the silver-equivalent cutoff grade for the HPG Project, the LM Project and the TLP Project is 150 g/t; for the SGX Project and the HZG Project, the cutoff grade is 300 g/t. (Note: The silver-equivalent cutoff grades do not consider metal recoveries.)

4. ***Top cut*** – a statistically determined 9,019 g/t Ag value is used as a top cut for extremely high silver assay values. Only a handful of assays to date have exceeded that value. No top cut is applied to lead, zinc, copper or gold.

5. ***Measured resource blocks*** – defined strictly by continuous channel or chip samples taken from tunnels and drifts and projected 20 metres above and below the tunnels and 20 metres along strike for the SGX and HTP mine areas or 25 metres along strike for the TLP and LM mine areas.

6. ***Indicated resource blocks*** – defined as being above and below a measured resource block and are projected no further than 40m away, or they can be defined by drill holes, in which case the blocks are projected up to 80m away to block boundaries defined as mid-points between drill holes.

7. ***Inferred resource blocks*** – block projections are limited to 160m where veins have been intersected by deep holes, and limited to 80m where the blocks have not been intersected by drill holes. Resource estimate is calculated by applying a mineralization ratio ("**MR**"). This ratio is based upon the length of the adjacent tunnel or drift along the vein having values above the equivalent-silver cutoff grade divided by the total length of the tunnel or drift. The MR is used to estimate the portion (tonnage) of the inferred resource block above the cutoff grades.

8. ***Weighted averages*** – the estimated grades and thicknesses reported for the vein-by-vein resource estimations in the Ying Report are derived from the weighted average of all measured and indicated blocks on the vein.

9. ***Specific gravities*** – used in calculating tonnages of the various resource blocks vary from area-to-area, dependent in part on the grade or character of the mineralization:

resource area	specific gravity	comments
SGX	4.2	for Ag-equiv. grades > 1250 g/t
	3.0	for Ag-equiv. grades 300-1250 g/t
HZG	2.8	
H PG	2.8	
LM	2.92	
TLP	2.88	for oxide mineralization
	2.95	for mineralization below 980m level

10. ***No mining dilution applied*** – the "estimated mineral resources" are in-situ estimates for which no internal or external dilution has been applied. However, the wall rock surrounding the veins is commonly silicified and usually breaks clean from the wall rock, thus minimizing dilution. Further, the method employed for mining these narrow veins is resuing stoping which separately breaks and removes ore from the wallrock.

11. ***Excludes mined-out areas*** – areas mined-out as of November 30, 2009, are excluded from the resource blocks.

12. ***Includes mineral reserves*** – the "estimated mineral resources" reported herein are inclusive of the "estimated mineral reserves" which are separately reported in the Ying Report.

Mining Operations

Mining Method

The principal mining methods in the Ying District include the short-hole shrinkage stope and the resuing stope. Surface collapsing is allowed because no agriculture or other industrial infrastructure is located in the vicinity of the mine sites.

(a) Short-Hole Shrinkage Stope

This method is used worldwide as one of the most successful mining methods for narrow veins.

The system starts with drifting along the vein to expose it in the back of the drifting. An access drift is created within the footwall. Crosscuts are driven at approximately 5 metres intervals. These crosscuts intersect the vein and act as draw points for the loading out of ore.

Stope structure parameters

The typical size of a stope block is 50 metres along the strike of the vein and approximately 40 metres in height. Two access raises, about 1.8 metres by 1.8 metres, are driven providing access to the stope and services air, water and ventilation. Veins are less than 0.8 metres thick are diluted to 0.8 metres with the assumption that the waste contains no grade. It is possible to achieve 90%-95% mining recovery of in situ resources.

In the case of veins less than 0.8 metre thick, both ore and waste must be mined to open a minimal mining width (0.8 metre). There is no bottom pillar structure designed; part of side pillars are recoverable when the stope has been mined out; crown pillars are generally left in situ for safety purposes.

Blasting and mucking

The mine crew normally consists of two Jack Leg miners using YT-24 pneumatic drills. A 1.8-metre round is drilled and blasted filling the void below as the mining proceeds upwards. While the crew is mining upwards, only 30% of the ore may be extracted from the stope due to 1.4~1.6 times expansion of the blasted material, until the entire stope is mined at which point all of the blasted ore may then be extracted. During this initial phase, expected production is 50-75 tons per day per stope. The crew drills and charges the holes with cartridge explosives and ignites the blast with a tape fuse. The second shift crew enters the stope after the smoke from the previous round has cleared. Loading the ore from the draw points is by hand to railcars, diesel tricycle carts or handcarts.

Dilution and Recovery

Short-hole shrinkage stoping is calculated to a minimum mining width of 0.8 metre. The proven and probable reserves are calculated using dilution factors based on the thickness of the ore vein, ranging from 30% to 45%; planned mining recoveries range from 90% to 95%. The calculation formula of dilution factor is as follows.

$$DF = \frac{Vwaste \times SGwaste}{Vore \times SGore} \times 100$$

Where: Vore – volume of vein (m3); Vwaste - volume of waste (m3);
SGwaste - special gravity of waste; SGore - special gravity of vein ore.

(b) Resuing Stope

The resuing method is used for veins narrower than 0.6 metre. It creates stopes by first drilling and blasting the ore vein (0.1 metre to 0.6 metre in thickness) from the drift along the vein. Blasted ore is mucked into steel mill holes constructed above each draw point that rises with the mining. As the stope is mined upwards, the waste on the footwall is blasted to maintain a minimum mining width of 0.8 metre. The stope will not contain ore when mining is complete in contrast to the short-hole shrinkage stope. The stope is left filled with waste from the slashing of the footwall necessary to maintain a minimum mining thickness. If the slashed waste generated in this way is insufficient to maintain stope filling to a minimum level, additional waste is slashed from upward sloping tunnels into the footwall.

Stope structure parameters

The ore bodies are divided into stope blocks with lengths along strike of 50 metres to 80 metres and heights from 20 metres to 50 metres depending on the regularity in the structure of the vein. At the bottom of the stope blocks, a parallel series of crosscuts at approximately 5 metres intervals and connecting cuts (at the block ends) perpendicular to ore vein strike are developed to intersect a drift developed in the footwall outside the ore vein. This footwall drift is used for access, ore haulage, ventilation air and water.

Two access raises, about 1.8 metre by 1.8 metre, are driven to provide access to the stope and air, water and ventilation. Veins that are less than 0.3 metre must be diluted to 0.3 metre with the assumption that the waste contains no grade. It is expected that 93-95% mining recovery of in situ resources is possible. There is no bottom pillar structure; part of side pillars is recoverable when mined out in the stope; crown pillar should be left in situ for safety purpose.

Blasting and mucking

The mining crew generally consists of two Jack Leg miners using YT-24 drills. A 1.8-metre round is blasted and mucked as mining proceeds upwards. After two rounds are blasted and mucked, the footwall is blasted to fill the space mined out. This process repeats until the crown pillar is reached. The entire stope is left filled with waste from slashing of the footwall.

Blasting holes use single-row or diagonal layout. Drill hole depths are about 2 metres, and transverse spacing is 0.8 to 1 metre. The crew drills and charges the holes with cartridge explosives and ignites the blast with tape fuses at the end of their shift. The following crew enters the stope after the smoke has cleared from blasting of the previous round. Ventilation air and water are carried up the raises to the stopping level. Blasted ore is mucked manually using handcarts, and is dumped to the steel mill hole. Loading of the ore from the draw points at the bottom end of the steel mill hole is by hand to railcars, diesel tricycle carts or handcarts. To prevent losing blasted ore, rubber belts are laid on the blasted rock floor before drilling and blasting narrow ore veins, and then it is rolled up before drilling and blasting footwall. Stope production rates of 30-50 tonnes per day are normally achieved.

Dilution and Recovery

Resuing is calculated to a minimum blasting width of 0.3 metre. The Proven and Probable reserves are calculated using a dilution factor based on the thickness of the ore vein, ranging from 25% to 70% and mining recoveries ranging from 93% to 97%. The calculation formula of dilution factor is as follows:

$$DF = \frac{Vwaste \times SGwaste}{Vore \times SGore} \times 100$$

Where: Vore – volume of vein (m3); Vwaste - volume of waste (m3);
SGwaste - special gravity of waste; SGore - special gravity of vein ore.

Mining Plan

The mining plan was developed considering vein characteristics, ore reserves, mining conditions, and the time line to prepare mine stopes. The SGX Project and the HPG Project have been developed to allow for their ore production levels to maintain planned capacity starting from 2010 without any ramping-up period. The TLP Project and the LM Project are undergoing major development that includes development of blind shafts and blind declines which will allow ore production to be ramped up within one or two years.

The SGX Project and the HZG Project

The SGX mine includes the HZG camp. The HZG mineralization contains copper in addition to silver, lead and zinc, require a separate production schedule for the HZG camp. The mining sequence follows an advanced method from the blind shafts and blind declines to mining boundaries, from top level down to lower levels. Due to the limited ore reserve at each level, it is necessary to extract ore from two or more levels at the same time, in order to meet an annual production of 260,000 tonnes. The production number of 302,000 tonnes for 2010 includes 42,000 tonnes of stockpile ore in storage of at the end of 2009.

At SGX, a total of 16 veins are divided into 548 stopes, including 453 resuing (53%), 87 short-hole shrinkage (16%) and eight residual-recovering stopes. The weighted average width for the resuing stopes is 0.50 metres, for the short-hole shrinkage stope is 0.94 metre. According to the mining plan, the reserve accessed by No. 1, 2 and 3 blind shafts may be mined in about six years. To sustain production, construction of three blind shafts below the 260 metres level will be accelerated.

The HPG Project

Some stopes at HPG are higher in gold, so the production schedule for these areas is arranged separately. The mining sequence follows an advanced method from the blind declines to mining boundaries, from top level down to lower levels. Due to the limited ore reserve at each level, it is necessary to extract ore from two or more levels at the same time, in order to meet an annual production of 45,000 tonnes.

A total of 14 veins are divided into 105 stopes, including 54 resuing (51%) and 51 short-hole shrinkage stopes (49%). The weighted average width for resuing stopes is 0.42 metre, and for the short-hole shrinkage stopes is 1.48 metres. According to the mining plan, the reserve accessed by current declines may be mined in about 4 years. To sustain production it is necessary to speed up construction of the blind shaft below the 300-metre level in PD3.

The TLP Project and the LM Project

The mining sequence follows an advance method from the blind declines and blind shafts to mining boundaries, from top level down to lower levels. Due to the limited ore reserve at each level, it is necessary to extract ore from two or more levels at the same time, to meet an annual production of 218,000 tonnes for TLP mine and 47,000 tonnes for LM mine.

Concentrate Sales Contracts

As a general practice, Silvercorp sells its lead and zinc concentrates directly to local smelters instead of paying treatment charges and selling metals on the markets. Silvercorp is responsible only for packaging and uploading of concentrates. Selling prices are determined based on the date of shipping the concentrate.

Sale Prices of Pb Concentrates in December of 2009

PB content	Price (RMB/t)	Ag (g/t)	Price factor (RMB/g)	Au (g/t)	Price factor (RMB/g)
>60%	A - 2300	>4000	B * 86%	>1.0	C * 50%
>55%	A - 2400	>3000	B * 85%	>3.0	C * 60%
>50%	A - 2500	>2000	B * 84%	>4.0	C * 70%
>45%	A - 2600	>1000	B * 83%	>5.0	On Market
>40%	A - 2700	-	-	-	-
>35%	A - 3200	-	-	-	-

Notes: A, B and C are online prices of Pb, Ag and Au respectively;
A and B price have included 17% “Value added Tax”.

Sale Prices of Zn Concentrates in December of 2009

Zinc content	Price (RMB/t)
≥45%	D - 5800
40 ~ 55%	(D-5800) – (55-Grade) *45

Markets

There are more than five lead smelters within a 300-kilometre range from the Ying District. They have a combined smelting capacity of 1,000,000 tonnes of lead metal. While the smelters purchase the majority of the lead concentrate feed in domestic market, many of them have to import from overseas. As such, Silvercorp has been able to negotiate good payments terms for its concentrates.

Currently, the company sells its lead concentrate to five lead producers, and sells its zinc concentrate to two zinc producers.

Capital And Operation Costs

Capital Costs

Capital costs are used for major mine developments including shaft sinking, equipment purchase, installation, main access drifting, etc. The table on the following page is an estimate of the capital costs for mine development, which will sustain production at 260,000 t/yr for the SGX

Project and 45,000 t/yr for the HPG Project, and that can ramp up production to the planned capacity 218,000 t/yr for TLP Project and 47,000 t/yr for LM Project. Estimates are based on the current mine contract rates.

Capital cost at Ying District, US$

Year	SGX	HPG	TLP	LM	Total
2010	1,340,000	180,000	1,000,000	1,100,000	3,620,000
2011	1,000,000	270,000	1,000,000	200,000	2,470,000
2012	1,000,000	110,000	400,000	800,000	2,310,000
2013	-	80,000	-	-	80,000
2014	-		-	-	
2015	-	150,000	-	-	150,000
2016	-	60,000	-	-	60,000
2017	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
2018	-		-	-	
2019	-	170,000	-	-	170,000
2020 Total	**3,340,000**	**1,070,000**	**2,400,000**	**2,100,000**	**8,910,000**

Operation Costs

The table below summarizes the operational costs based upon actual figures for the SGX Project (including the HZG Project), the HPG Project (including the HPG gold mine), and trial production results for the TLP Project and the LM Project from July 2009 to November 2009.

Operational Costs (US$/t)

	Cost			
Items	**SGX&HZG**	**HPG&HPG Gold Mine**	**TLP**	**LM**
Mining	$41.00	$32.00	$29.00	$29.00
Sustaining capital	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00	$5.00
Shipping	$3.50	$3.50	$3.00	$3.00
Milling	$10.00	$10.00	$8.27	$8.27
General and administration	$4.00	$4.00	$0.83	$0.83
Total	$63.50	$54.50	$46.10	$46.10

Taxes

China levies a 17% VAT on goods. The 17% VAT input credit on purchased materials, power and machineries can be used to offset 17% VAT levied on silver, lead, zinc and copper products. No VAT is charged for selling gold.

As a Sino-foreign joint venture, Henan Found enjoys a reduced income tax rate of 12.5% in 2010, while Henan Huawei will have a reduced rate of 12.5% in 2010 and 2011. Income tax rate thereafter will be 25%.

Exploration and Development

The Company will be following the recommendations in the Ying Report for exploration and development.

5.2 GC Project

Except as otherwise stated, the information in this section is based on the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Update on the GC Ag-Zn-Pb Project in Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China" (the "**GC Report**") effective June 18, 2009, and prepared by Brian F.J. O'Connor, P.Geo. Portions of the following information are based on the assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. References are made to the full text of the GC Report which is available for review on SEDAR located at www.sedar.com.

Property Description and Location

The GC Project is located In Yun'an County, Yunfu City, Guangdong Province, People's Republic of China. In 2008, Silvercorp acquired 100% of the shares of Yangtze Gold, which wholly owns Yangtze Mining. Yangtze Mining owns a 95% interest in a Sino-Foreign joint venture company, Anhui Yangtze. The exploration permit for the GC Project is owned by Anhui Yangtze. Since the date of the GC Report, ownership has been restructured such that Silvercorp holds a 95% beneficial interest in the GC Project which is now held in Guangdong Found.

The boundaries of the exploration permit have not been surveyed and no boundary markers have been staked in the ground. The GC Exploration Permit (permit number 4400000730248) was issued on December 29, 2007, is owned by Anhui Yangtze and covers an area of 5.54 square kilometres and was valid until November 24, 2009. The GC Exploration Permit will be replaced by a Mining Permit, which is currently under application.

As at the date of this AIF, the GC Project exploration permit is under the process of conversion to a mining permit. The significant documents required for the mining permit, including an Environmental Permit from the Department of Environmental Protection of Guangdong Province, an essential document required for a mining permit application, have been received. Silvercorp plans to immediately submit a formal application for a mining permit to the Ministry of Land and Resources (MOLAR) in Beijing. MOLAR is required to make a decision on the granting of a full mining permit within 45 to 60 business days of receipt of the application if all support documents are deemed satisfactory. Once a full mine permit is granted, Silvercorp plans to commence construction of a 1,500 tonne-per-day mine and mill operation. In the meantime, Silvercorp is in the process of compiling a feasibility study, which includes detailed mine and mill designs.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

The GC Project is located around Gaocheng Village of Gaochun Township, Yun'an County, Guangdong Province, China. Altitudes in the region range from 78.0 metres to 378.0 metres above sea level, usually 150-250 metres above sea level, with relative differences of 50- 150 metres. Vegetation is in the form of secondary forests of pine and hardwoods, bushes and grasses. Top soil covers most of the ground. Outcrops of bedrocks can only be observed in valleys.

The GC Project is located west of the metropolitan city of Guangzhou, the capital of Guangdong Province. Guangzhou is located about 120 kilometres northwest of Hong Kong and has a population of almost 12 million registered residents and temporary migrant inhabitants in December of 2007, according to an economic report released by the Guangzhou Academy of Social Science. It is serviced by rail and daily flights from many of China's larger population centres. Access to the GC Project from Guangzhou is via 178 kilometres of four lane express highway to Yunfu, then 48 kilometres of paved road to the project site. A railway connection from Guangzhou to Yunfu is also available.

The region belongs to sub-tropical monsoon climate with average annual temperature of 20-22°C. Rainfall is mainly concentrated in spring and summer from March to August. Winters feature short periods of frosting. The GC Project would be able to operate year round.

Streams are well developed in the area, the Hashui River flows in the GC Project area. There is a reservoir upstream of the GC Project area. Small hydro power stations are developed in the region that are connected to the provincial electrical grid. There is a 10KV power line across through the project area.

The topography offers a number of opportunities for waste rock and tailings storage proximal to the resource to 5 kilometres from the resource.

The economy of Yun'an County mainly relies upon agriculture and some small township industrial enterprises. Labour is locally available, and technical personnel are available in Yunfu and nearby cities. The Gancheng village is located within the GC Project area.

History

Various state-sponsored Chinese Geological Brigades and companies have conducted geological and exploration work in the project area. Systematic regional geological surveys covering the area started in 1959. The following is a brief history of the exploration work in the area:

From 1959 to 1960, the No. 763 Geological Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology conducted a 1:200,000 regional geological survey and mapping, and regional prospecting of mineral resources in the area. A geological map and geological reports were published.

In 1964-1967, the Comprehensive Study Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology conducted general prospecting and 1:50,000 geological mapping in the area including the project area, and submitted a geological report.

In 1983, Geophysical Survey Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources conducted a 1:200,000 airborne magnetic survey covering the project area.

In 1988, the Regional Geological Survey Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources conducted a 1:200,000 stream sediment survey, which covers the project area.

In 1991, Geophysical Survey Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources conducted a 1:200,000 gravity survey covering the project area.

In 1995, Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources completed the compilation and interpretation of 1:1,000,000 geochemical, geophysical and remote sensing surveys covering the area.

During 1995 and 1996, Geophysical Survey Brigade of Guangdong Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources conducted a 1:50,000 soil survey, and defined some large and intensive lead, zinc, silver, tin, tungsten and bismuth geochemical anomalies, which covers the project area.

During 1990 and 2000, Guangdong Provincial Institute of Geological Survey conducted a 1:50,000 stream sediment survey which covers the project area, and defined several intensive comprehensive anomalies of lead, zinc, silver, tin and manganese leading to the discovery of GC deposit.

During 2001 and 2002, and again in 2004 and 2005, Guangdong Provincial Institute of Geological Survey conducted general prospecting at the GC Project area, and defined some mineralized bodies and estimated mineral resources of the GC deposit.

During 2006 and 2007, contracted by Yangtze Mining, the Guangdong Provincial Institute of Geological Survey conducted a detailed prospecting at the GC Project area, completed a 36-hole, 11,470 metres surface diamond drilling program and 1,964 cubic metres of trenching and surface stripping, to update and upgrade the mineral resources of the GC deposit.

Geology

Regional Geology

The factual information in this section has been prepared by Anson Xu in April 2008. Mr. Xu is a qualified person within the meaning of NI 43-101.

The property is located at the north portion of the Yunkai uplift of the Southern China folding system, the east margin of the Luoding basin and east of the Wuchuan-Sihui major fault.

Structurally, the deposit occurs at the intersection of a northeasterly striking fault zone and a near east-westerly striking fault zone. Northeast striking structures and arc structures form the basic geological framework of the region.

Regional outcrop includes (i) Later Proterozoic Sinian sedimentary elastics and carbonate rocks, which host silver, lead and zinc multi-metallic deposits in the region, (ii) Paleozoic Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous sedimentary elastics and carbonate rocks which host some copper, lead and zinc deposits, manganese deposits and gold and silver deposits, (iii) Mesozoic Triassic coal-bearing elastics rocks, and (iv) Cretaceous red elastics rocks.

The regional geochemical surveys defined multiple anomalies of silver, gold, lead, zinc etc. along the arc/ring structural zone. The GC deposit occurs in one of the anomalies.

Mineral deposits are abundant in the region. The Dajiangping Pyrite deposit, the Dajinshan tungsten and tin multimetallic deposit, the GC lead, zinc and silver deposit, the Jianshan-Shimentou lead, zinc and silver deposit, the Jiuquling tin deposit, as well as many mineralization sites and showings, have been discovered in the region.

Property Geology

The GC Project is located in the northeastern margin of the Luoding basin, which is at the middle portion of the Yunkai uplift in the Hua'nan (South China) Fold System. The deposit is located at the intersection between Wuchuan-Sihui Deep Fault zone and Daganshan Arc-ring structural zone.

Stratigraphy

Outcrop in the project area includes the Sinian Daganshan Formation which is composed of quartz sandstone, meta-carbonaceous siltstone, carbonaceous phyllite, calcareous quartzite, argillaceous limestone; the Triassic Xiaoyunwushan Formation which is made up of quartz sandstone and shale; and the Cretaceous Luoding Formation of sandy conglomerate and conglomerate.

Structures

The GC Project roject area is situated in the southwest part of the Daganshan uplift. Structures developed in the area are mainly the NWW striking Gaocheng Fault zone, the NE striking Baimei Fault zone, and the Songgui Fault zone.

The NWW-striking fault zone is the main mineralization bearing structure in the deposit, and is also the most developed and the largest fault zone of the three. The Gaocheng Fault zone is part of the NWW structure. Most of the defined veins (V2-2, V2, V2-0, V2¬1, V3, V4, V5, V5-1, V6, V6-0, V7, V7-0, V7-1, V8, V8-0, V8-1, V9, V9-0, V9-1, V13, V14, V15, and V15-1) are found in this fault zone. The fault zone is about 4.8 kilometres long and about 2,000 metres wide with more than 10 nearly parallel faults within a granite zone and the Cretaceous Luoding Formation. It strikes at 290°, dips SSW at angles of 60-809, and is the main mineralization hosting structure in the area. It is has been observed that the NE-striking faults cut through the NWW-striking structures with no or minor displacement. Mineralization veins such as V10, V10-1, V11 and V12 are controlled by the NE-extending fault zones.

Magmatic Activities

A series of magmatic events occurred on the GC property. Intrusives include Paleozoic gneissic, medium-grained biotite granite, and Mesozoic fine- to medium-grained adamellite, brownish, fine-grained, biotite mylonite, granite porphyry, quartz porphyry, diabase, aplite. The Mesozoic intrusives intruded along the south and southwest contacts of the Paleozoic granites. The majority of silver, zinc and lead mineralization is hosted by the Mesozoic granite.

A number of drill holes have pierced the footwall of the granite. The footwall elevation contour indicates that the granite dips to south and strikes to west northwest, which is parallel to the majority of mineralized veins on the GC Project property. The main mineralized veins V2 and V6 occur in the fault zones that are nearer to the footwall of the intrusives.

Exploration

Exploration work by Silvercorp on the GC property was carried out in 2008. The diamond drilling undertaken in 2008 represented 43% of all the diamond drilling on the property.

The main programs conducted on the GC Property by Silvercorp in 2008 are as follows:

Program	Unit	Work Completed (2008)
1:10 000 soil profiling	km	10
Diamond drilling	m	10,083
Trenching (pitting)	m	740
Soil samples	sample	535
Chemical analysis samples	sample	2,139
Metallurgical testing	test	1

Soil Geochemical Program

A 1:10,000 scale geochemical survey was done by taking samples from C-layer of top soils and the samples were assayed for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, antimony, and mercury, etc. The program resulted in outlining significant silver, lead, and zinc anomalies, providing targets for surface trenching and pitting. Most of the veins on the property were discovered using the soil geochemical results.

In 2008, soil geochemical survey (1:10,000 scale) was carried out by Silvercorp through the collection of 535 samples within a 2.22 square kilometre area in the southern part of the property where no drilling had been previously performed. Three new silver, zinc and lead geochemical anomalies observed to be over 500 metres long and up to 250 metres wide were identified, providing priority drill targets with the potential to host additional veins.

Soil Geochemical Anomalies of silver, lead and zinc on the GC Project Property

Anomaly AS1 is located at the east of V4 vein along F4 fault. The anomaly is about 500 metres in length and 50 to 100 metres in width. Trenching was carried out over the anomaly and mineralization was confirmed by the sample assay result. AS2 anomaly is located between exploration line 1 and 12. It measures about 500 metres in length and 20 to 200 metres in width. AS3 anomaly is between exploration lines 28 to 44. Its length is about 500 metres.

Topographic and Geological Mapping

GIGS conducted a 1:10,000, 1:5,000 and 1:2,000 geological mapping programs, and a 1:2,000 topographic survey covering the GC Project area. The geological mapping programs established stratigraphic sequences, size, and distributions of intrusive rocks and faults.

The grid system used for the GC Project is Beijing Geodetic Coordinate System 1954. Altitude is referred to Yellow Sea 1956 Elevation System. The project survey control points were generated from three nearby national survey control points. The control points were surveyed using four NGS-9600 GPS receivers. Survey machines used for topographical survey and geological points, trenches, adits, and drill hole collars were Topcon GTS-Serial Total Station Instrument - XJ0747 and one NX2350 and Sokkia SET-230PK Total Station Instrument.

Trenching and Pitting

Based on the soil geochemical and surface mapping, Silvercorp conducted trenching and pitting programs on the GC Project property. The program exposed the mineralized veins on the surface and at shallow depth. A total of seven pits and one trench were dug by Silvercorp and exposed three veins.

Mineralization

The factual information in this section has been prepared by Anson Xu (April 2008), who is a qualified person within the meaning NI 43-101.

The 5.54 square kilometre GC Project area is crossed by mesothermal silver-lead-zinc quartz-pyrite veins in steeply-dipping fault-fissure zones which cut Mesozoic granite.

Vein Structure

Structurally, the GC vein systems all appear to be generally similar, occupying steeply-dipping fault-breccia zones which trend most commonly northwest-southeast and less commonly northeast-southwest. The structures extend for hundreds to a few thousand metres along strike and are often filled by silicified structural breccias and cataclastic rocks of residual blasto-cataclastic texture and blastogranite texture, or are mapped as discrete zones of altered bedrock (mainly granite) with local selvages of quartz-pyrite veinlets.

The veins occur as steeply-dipping, tabular or splayed veins, commonly as sets of parallel and offset veins. Individual veins along the structures thin and thicken, from less than one metre up to tens of metres in width, in classic “pinch-and-swell” fashion. The pinching and swelling are the result of flexural irregularities from movement along the structure, with “swells” representing zones of dilation. The dilation zones (swells) are often sites of mineralization pockets or “ore shoots”.

All of the veins strike north-westerly and dip to the southwest with a dipping angle ranging from 55° to vertical, with the exception of two veins, V10 and V10-1, which extend to the northeast and dips steeply to the southeast.

Mineralogy

The mineralized veins in the GC Project area occur in relatively permeable fault-breccia zones and are extensively oxidized from the surface to depths of about 40 metres. Within this zone, the veins show many open spaces with conspicuous boxwork lattice textures resulting from the leaching and oxidation of sulphide minerals. Secondary minerals present in varying amounts in this zone include kaolinite, hematite, and limonite.

The dominant sulphide is pyrite, typically comprising a few percent to 13% of the vein. Other constituents are a few percent of sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, magnetite and less than a percentage of chalcopyrite and cassiterite. Metallic minerals in much smaller amounts include argentite, native silver, bornite, wolframite, scheelite, and antimonite. The minerals occur in narrow massive bands, veinlets or as disseminations in the gangue. Gangue minerals include chlorite, quartz, fluorite, feldspar, mica, hornblende, etc., with a small amount or trace amount of kaolinite, tremolite, actinolite, chalcedony, garnet, zoisite, apatite and tourmaline, etc.

Pyrite, Pyrrhotite, Arsenopyrite: These are the main iron sulphide minerals and occur in both disseminated and veinlets forms.

Galena: Coarse grains of galena appear in subhedral-anhedral crystals. Galena occurs primarily embedded in, and in contact with, sphalerite and pyrite. It fills between grains of pyrite along with sphalerite and chalcopyrite. It may replace pyrite.

Sphalerite: Sphalerite mostly appears as xenomorphic granular shape, partially in subhedral granular shape. It commonly embeds into galena and pyrite, and fills between the grains of pyrite associated with galena and chalcopyrite, replacing slightly over pyrite.

Copper minerals: Copper-bearing minerals are mainly chalcopyrite, and a trace amount of bornite and tetrahedrite. Usually chalcopyrite appears in anhedral crystals, embedding and edging along sphalerite, galena, pyrite and arsenopyrite.

Silver minerals: Silver minerals are visible native silver and argentite, which mainly occur as embedded form in galena and anhedral pyrite, partially between the grains of pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

Cassiterite: Cassiterite mainly appears as disseminate anhedral grains, mostly between the grains of quartz, chlorite and hornblende, partially between the grains of galena and pyrite.

Mineralization Types: The silver, zinc and lead mineralization in the deposit can be divided into two types: primary and oxidized.

Primary mineralization: Is mainly composed of galena-sphalerite-silver ore minerals which occur sparsely, disseminate, and as veinlets and lumps. The type accounts for 95% of the entire mineral resource.

Oxidized mineralization: This occurs on and near the surface as a result of oxidization of the primary mineralization.

Alteration: Alteration minerals associated the GC vein systems include silica, sericite, pyrite and chlorite, together with clay minerals and limonite. Silicification is common near the center of the veins, chlorite and sericite occur near and slightly beyond the vein margins.

The mineralization is commonly associated with alteration distributed along the fault-breccia zone. A zonation of alterations is visible. From the centre out, the alterations change from pyritization, + fluoridization, to silicification + potassium feisparization + sericitization, to silicification + chloritization kaolinization.

Silica, pyrite, fluorite, and chlorite are closely related to the mineralization.

Other Mineralization Features

The following are additional mineralization features of the GC deposit.

1. The silver, zinc and lead mineralized shoots usually occur at the intersections of the NWVV and east-west striking faults, in which the shoots plunge to east.

2. Within breccia zones of a fault, silver, zinc and lead mineralization is intensive, continuous, and wide.

3. Individual metal grade contours of the mineralized veins indicates that the Zn mineralization is more common than silver and lead. Usually silver and lead are locally concentrated. Ag mineralization plunges to east southeast as seen in V2 and V6 veins.

Drilling

A total of 65 diamond drill holes have been completed on the GC Project property since 2001 totalling 231,546.34 metres. During 2008, Silvercorp completed a 22–hole, 10,082.6-metre drilling program which resulted in the discovery of an additional 15 mineralized veins.

Diamond drill holes were drilled using PQ size in overburden, then reduced to HQ size for up to 100 metres depth. The remainder of a hole was drilled using NO size unless the hole was required to drill over 600 metres in length. Drill core recoveries vary from 85% to 100% and average 99%.

Down hole surveys for a drill hole were done at every 50 metres using Chinese made equivalent of a Sperry-Sun downhole survey tool. Drill hole collars were cemented after completion and locations of drill holes were marked using 50x30x20-centimetre concrete blocks.

The drill cores were stored in a clean and well-maintained core shack in the town of Gaocun. Core shack are locked when nobody works inside and two attendants are on duty around the clock to maintain good security.

Sampling Method and Approach

The drill core is logged initially at the drill site and the mineralized or favourably altered intervals are moved to the surface core shack where they are logged, photographed and sampled in detail. Samples are prepared by cutting the core in half with a diamond saw. One half of the core is returned to the core box for archival storage, the other half is placed in a labelled cotton bag with the sample number written on the bag. The bagged core sample is then shipped to the laboratory for assaying.

Individual samples from the drill core are from veins that range in width from 0.05 metre to 12.03 metres. The veins consist of either massive sulphides or sulphide-bearing materials and can be easily identified and separately sampled from non-mineralized wall rock. Mineralized veins intercepted by drill cores were sampled in 1.5 metres maximum intervals and the distances cut where warranted by apparent wallrock.

Core recoveries are determined by measuring the actual amount of core recovered versus the length of the drilled interval from which the core was obtained. Core recoveries (calculated as percentage) are documented in the log. In general, the recoveries range from acceptable to excellent; although the recoveries vary somewhat from vein to vein.

Samples appear to have no apparent sampling or recovery difficulties that would affect the reliability of results. The samples appear to be representative and results of check samples show no apparent evidence of sample bias. Rocks sampled trenches, tunnels or in drill core are sulphide-rich veins that follow structures (faults). These veins are easily identified because of their bright metallic sulphides and they can be sampled with little difficulty.

The angle of the vein to core is determined by using the vein to core angles and cross- sectional correlations to determine the dip of the veins. The apparent thickness is then corrected to true thickness using simple trigonometry.

The sampling procedures and controls meet accepted industry standards. In general, the trench, chip and core samples appear to be representative of the areas examined and suitable for use in resource estimation.

Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Drill core samples were taken from sawn half core for every 1.5 metres or limited by apparent wall rock and mineralization contact. Half of the core was sent to the laboratory for analysis and the other half retained for archive. The samples are individually secured in sample bags and then collectively secured in rice bags for shipment to the laboratory. Employees of Yangtze Mining, the subsidiary of Silvercorp, collect and split the core for sampling. No officer or director of either Silvercorp or Yangtze Mining has contact with any of these samples prior to shipment to the laboratory.

The samples are shipped directly in security sealed bags to ALS Chemex Laboratory in Guangzhou, located approximately 180 kilometres southeast of the GC Project property site.

The sample preparation consists of drying, crushing and splitting of the sample with a riffle splitter to 150g then pulverizing the sample to 200 mesh. Silver, lead and zinc in drill core samples were analyzed by aqua regia digestion and AAS. The prepared sample is digested in aqua regia (HNO3-HCI). After cooling, the resulting solution is diluted with de-ionized water, mixed and then analysed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry.

Soil samples were analysed by aqua regia digestion and ALS Chemex Laboratory code ME-ICP.

Tin was analysed by fusing with peroxide, then leaching the melt and acidifying to precipitate out the tin for AAS finish.

Check samples including field duplicates and samples rejects are routinely sent to Laboratory of the Henan Institute of Geological Survey (the “Henan Laboratory”), located in Zhengzhou, Henan Province, Central China. In Henan Laboratory, lead, zinc, tin, and silver are all analysed with using AAS after a three-hour hot aqua regia digestion on a 30g split of the pulverized portion. A gravimetric finish is done on samples with silver values in excess of 1,500g/t. On samples containing more than 30% lead, an acid dissolution and titration is used to complete the analysis. Henan Laboratory’s lower detection limits are 3 g/t for silver, 0,03% for lead and zinc.

Silvercorp’s check procedures include (a) inserting standards that were purchased by Langfang Laboratory and blanks that were prepared by Yangtze Mining in the every 40-sample batches submitted to the ALS Chemex Laboratory on a regular basis, (b) submitting duplicate pulps to the ALS Chemex Laboratory on a regular basis, (c) submitting 1/4 core samples as sample duplicates to the ALS Chemex Laboratory for every 40-sample batches, and (d) submitting duplicate pulps to an independent external lab on an intermittent basis.

Details of these check procedures are offered in the previous technical report on the Ying Project (Broili, et.al., 2006). In general:

- Standards included in samples sent to Langfang Laboratory have been within 3% for the lead, zinc and silver values.
- Duplicate pulps sent to the Langfang Laboratory (restricted to samples containing more than 50 g/t silver, 0.5% lead and 0.5% zinc) show average differences of less than 1% for the silver and zinc values and 1.2% for the lead values.
- Duplicate pulps selected at random, rather than from regular intervals, and sent for check analyzes to ALS Chemex Laboratory. The average differences between the Lanfang Laboratory analyzes and the check analyzes are near or below 5% for silver, lead and zinc.

The procedures used by Silvercorp for the preparation, security, and analytical procedures appear to be adequate and conform to standard industry practices.

Data Verification

A site visit was conducted by Brian O'Connor, P.Geo. from March 27 to March 30, 2009.

During the site visit the following validation tasks were completed.

- Review of the state of geological and mineralization knowledge.
- Tour ALS Chemex facility in Guangzhou. Review of methodology and process flow.
- Visit surface expressions of mineralized veins V4 (ML3), V2 (BT-3), adit to V10 and site ML8 (V2-2).
- Review core logging and processing procedures, chain of custody for samples.
- Data set and compilation review.
- Review of the resource model block estimations.
- The underground workings and sample data could not be verified at the time of the site visit as the access to the underground workings was barricaded for safety reasons.

A total of 34 diamond drill samples from the 2008 drill campaign were quarter split. The quarter split samples were delivered to Eco Tech Laboratory in Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada for analysis. Eco Tech is fully accredited to ISO 9001:2000.

A review of the QA/QC data did not reveal any major deficiencies that are likely to have a material impact on the assay results used in the resource database.

Silvercorp's data is stored in digital format, for both internal and external audit purposes, hardcopy output of the raw and interpreted data in the form of tables, plans and sections was readily available.

Some discrepancies were noted in the tabled assays on some sections where the lead and zinc assays were inverted. An investigation into this finding found that these typographic errors were not incorporated into the resource calculation.

Samples were not taken from the trenches during the site visit. The trench data influence is less than 2% of the Measured and Indicated Resource, thus not material to the viability of the project.

Mineral Resource Estimates

The following is an explanation with comments regarding the parameters and assumptions used to prepare the resource estimations reported in this Technical Report:

- A polygonal block model was used in this resource estimation.

- The polygonal block model utilizes detailed long-sections constructed for each of the veins. The topographic control for these sections is taken from a 1:2,000 topographic map.
- Polygonal resource blocks drawn on long-sections of the vein were constructed, and their areas measured, using MapGIS, a Mapinfo-like GIS software application widely used in China.
- Sulphide resources are estimated using only the assays obtained from drilling and historical tunnelling. A small portion of samples (41 assays) from 17 surface trenches were used for the oxide block resource estimates. Channel samples from tunnels were taken by GIGS from 2003 to 2005; Yangtze Mining performed a check by re-sampling the channels and found the GIGS results were reliable.
- The minimum cut-off thickness used for mineralization is 0.20 metre.
- The veins are polymetallic containing several payable metals. Although contents of each of the payable metals are separately reported in the resource estimations, Silvercorp uses an “equivalent-silver” value to assess and compare the vein resources. The “equivalent- silver” value, which are reported in the resource estimate tables, are calculated as follows:

  AgEq(g) = ((Ag g/t * $Ag/g * Ag Recovery) / $Ag/g)
  + ((Pb% * $Pb/lb * Pb Recovery * 22.0462) / $Ag/g)
  + ((Zn% * $Zn/lb * Zn Recovery * 22.0462) / $Ag/g)

Metal prices used:

Ag: US$12.00/troy ounce = US$0.39/g
Pb: US$0.75/pound
Zn: US$0.75/pouner

Recoveries used:

Ag: 84.82% Pb: 84.57% Zn: 88.42%

Conversions

1 troy ounce = 31.1035 grams
1 tonne 2204.62 pounds

- Potentially payable tin and sulphur concentrates have not been included in the silver equivalent calculation.
- Refinery costs have not been included in the silver equivalent calculation.
- Metal prices used in this GC report are the median prices from selected technical reports on similar deposit types filed on SEDAR between November 2008 and April 2009.

The estimated mineral resources for the 26 veins of the GC Project are summarized in the following table using the 150g/t recovered AgEq cut-off. The result of the update was an increase of 250% in the sum of the Measured and Indicated Resources for the project. Note the subtotals have been rounded and may not sum to the totals due to the rounding. Note that mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources:

This section uses the terms "measured resources" and "indicated resources". We advise U.S. investors that these terms are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The estimation of measured resources and indicated resources involves greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic feasibility than the estimation of proven and probable reserves. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that mineral resources in these categories will be converted into reserves. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – Information Concerning Preparation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates".

Summary of Measured and Indicated Resources

Resource Classification	Tonnes	GRADE		
		Ag (g/t)	Pb %	Zn %
Measured	374,000	233	1.83	3.19
Indicated	6,034,000	132	1.47	3.35
Total	6,408,000	138	1.49	3.34

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Inferred Resources

This section uses the terms "inferred resources". We advise U.S. investors that this term is not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The estimation of inferred resources involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that estimates of inferred mineral resources exist, are economically minable, or will be upgraded into measured or indicated mineral resources. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – Information Concerning Preparation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates".

Summary of Inferred Resources

Resource Classification	Tonnes	GRADE		
		Ag (g/t)	Pb %	Zn %
Inferred	7,892,000	121	1.45	2.70

Mining Operations

Mining Method

Two mining methods which have been applied at the company's Ying, TLP and LM mines to extract very narrow vein mineralization. These methods are being considered for the GC Project with the potential to mechanize parts of the mining methods.

(a) Short-Hole Shrinkage Stoping:

This has been employed worldwide as a successful mining method for narrow veins. The system begins with undercut drifting exposing the vein in the back of the drift. A bypass drift is then driven from where crosscuts at approximately 8m spacing are driven. The crosscuts which intersect the vein act as draw points for the loading out of ore. Two raises are driven at each end of the stoping block.

The typical size of a stope is 50 metres along strike of the vein and approximately 40 metres in height. Two access raises approximately 1.8 metres by 1.8 metres are driven providing access to the stope and services air, water and ventilation. The average width of all veins in the TLP mine is 1.57 metres and 0.8 metre is the minimal width that can be mined using short-hole shrinkage with very little dilution. Veins which are less than 0.8 metre must be diluted to 0.8 metre with the assumption that the waste contains no grade. It is expected that 80%- 85% mining recovery of in situ resources is possible.

The mining crew normally consists of two Jack Leg miners. A 1.8-metre round is blasted filling the void below as the mining proceeds upwards. While the crew is mining upwards only approximately 30% of the ore may be extracted from the stope until the entire stope is mined at which point all ore may be extracted. During the initial phase of mining, expected production is 50-75 tons per day per stope. The mine plan is a combination of completed and developing stopes. The crew drills and charges the holes with cartridge explosives and ignite the blast with tape fuse. A second crew will return to the stope after the smoke has cleared from the previous round. Ventilation air and water are carried up the raises to the stopping level. Loading of the ore from the draw points is by hand to diesel tricycle carts or hand carts.

(b) Re-suing

The re-suing methods involve first blasting narrow ore veins between 0.1 and 0.40 metre in width. After the ore is blasted and loaded from steel mill holes which are constructed as the stope is mined upwards, the waste on the footwall and hanging wall is blasted to maintain a minimum mining width of 0.8 metre. The stope will contain no ore when mining is complete in contrast to the method above. The stope is left filled with waste from the slashing of the footwall and hanging wall waste necessary to maintain a minimum mining thickness. For the re-suing method, the dilution factor is 15% and mining recovery is 90%.

Exploration and Development

Currently, at the GC development project in Guangdong Province, China, the Company is engaged in environmental permitting and is continuing the process of compiling a feasibility study, which includes detailed mine and mill designs. Capital expenditure projections at the project for the current fiscal year will depend on the timing of receipt of the environmental permit and mining permit.

5.3 Silvertip Project

Except as otherwise stated, the information in this section is based on the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Resource Update on the Silvertip Property, Northern British Columbia, Canada for Silvercorp Metals Inc." (the "**Silvertip Report**") dated February 19, 2010, and prepared by Randal D. Cullen, P.Geo. Portions of the following information are based on the assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are not fully described herein. References should be made to the full text of the Silvertip Report which is available for review on SEDAR located at www.sedar.com.

Property Description and Location

The Silvertip Project property is 100% owned by Silvercorp and was purchased from Silver Standard in February, 2010. Silvertip is situated in northern British Columbia, just south of the Yukon border, approximately 90 kilometres by air west-southwest of Watson Lake, Yukon. The property currently comprises 171 mineral tenures, covering an area of 80,900 hectares.

The property contains silver, lead, zinc massive sulphide zones in the main deposit area. The delineated mineralized zones (named Silver Creek, Discovery, Discovery North and 65 Zone) are centered at UTM coordinates 6,643,900 N and 425,200 E (NAD 27). Un-related Barite showings are present 11 kilometres northeast of the main deposit. About 2,200 metres of underground workings are developed in and near the zones. These have been allowed to flood after the 2001 field work was completed and are under care and maintenance at this time. In the immediate vicinity of the portal, approx. 10,000 tonnes of stockpiled ore, lime mixing shed and two water settling ponds remain from previous programs. Drill core from previous drill programs between the late 1950s and 2001 is stored on the property at two locations.

The Silvertip Project property is 100% owned by Silvercorp and was purchased from Silver Standard in February, 2010. There is a 5% net profit royalty on eight of the mineral claims but none of the known mineral resources are on the claims on which the royalty applies.

A $79,000 bond has been posted with the BC Minister of Mines to cover the outstanding disturbance on the property. Since 2002, no significant work has been under taken on the property. Naturally occurring zinc levels in the creeks draining the property are elevated relative to most areas. To mitigate the impact of possibly adding more zinc to these creeks when dewatering the underground workings during an underground exploration program, a water treatment plant is situated on site. In the past, when used, the plant has been very effective in reducing zinc levels in the water.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Watson Lake, the main supply centre for operations on the property, is a two-hour drive along the Alaska Highway from the property access road. Total distance from Watson Lake is 132 kilometres of which 107 kilometres are paved with the remainder being a gravel-surfaced, undesignated public road. Access through Whitehorse is available by traveling approximately 345 kilometres southeast along the Alaska Highway to the site access road turnoff. The nearest commercial airport is in Whitehorse, The Silvertip Project property is accessible via a 25-kilometre gravel road starting from Mile 701 (1,128 kilometres) of the Alaska Highway, about 15 kilometres east of Rancheria, Yukon.

The property lies on the north-eastern flank of the Cassiar Mountains. The terrain is moderately mountainous, with generally rounded peaks and ridges separated by U-shaped valleys. The highest peaks are about 1,950 metres; topographic relief is typically about 300 to 500 metres. Roughly 35% of the property is above tree line, which is at approximately 1,450 metres above sea level. Temperatures on the property normally range from 20°C in summer to the -45°C to -55°C range in winter. Precipitation is moderate with about half of the annual precipitation occurring as snow. Snow accumulations of 1 metre are typical for the area and operations have been carried out on the property 12 months of the year in the past with no significant operational problems.

History

Galena-rich float was discovered by prospectors on Silvertip Hill in 1955. The property was subsequently held by Conwest Exploration Company, a joint venture group comprised of Noranda Mines Limited, Canex Aerial Exploration Limited and Bralorne Mines Limited and Silverknife Mines Limited until the claims lapsed in the early 1970s. The main phase of exploration began in 1980 when Cordilleran Engineering, on behalf of subsequent property owner Regional Resources Limited obtained the ground, then known as the Midway prospect.

Regional Resources conducted an aggressive surface drill program along with geophysics, petrographic and metallurgical research between 1982 and 1984. Two main blind areas of mineralization were outlined, Silver Creek and Discovery, and a manto-type deposit model was formulated. Underground exploration development in the Silver Creek area (1984) was followed by 12,383 metres of underground drilling. A new underground development initiative was carried out between 1989 and 1991 by operator Strathcona Mineral Services, with the opening of a decline to the east towards the Discovery area, and completion of 9,620 metres of underground drilling.

In 1996, Imperial Metals Corporation of Vancouver acquired Regional Resources and renamed the company Silvertip Mining Corporation (“**SMC**”). A large exploration program in 1997 comprising diamond drilling, seismic surveying and surface geological mapping resulted in the discovery of a new zone, the Silver Creek Extension, now part of the Silver Creek zone.

In 1998, a reconnaissance controlled source audio frequency magneto telluric (“ **CSAMT**”) geophysical survey was conducted. This survey revealed a large, vertically oriented low-resistivity anomaly between the Silver Creek South area and the Camp Creek fault, suspected of indicating a sulphide chimney. SMC also began the Environmental Assessment review process with the provincial government in that year for project certification. Various environmental baseline studies were done and monitoring procedures instigated.

In 1999 a more detailed, follow-up CSAMT survey was done. Two of the best three geophysical targets were drilled resulting in two new intersections of mineralization. The second hole (99-65), intersected thick mineralization. This was followed by 3,210 metres of underground diamond drilling in January and February, 2000, centred on drill hole 99-65. This drilling identified the 65 Zone area of the deposit.

A 14-line, 8.85-line-kilometre natural source Audio Frequency Telluric (" **AMT**") geophysical survey was conducted in the summer of 2001. The AMT survey was successful in defining previously known geological features that confirmed the techniques effectiveness. As well as obtaining new drilling targets that were not followed up.

Geology

The Silvertip Project property is underlain by easterly to southeasterly dipping Tapioca sandstone and McDame Group carbonates, overlain by the Earn Group. All these rocks are deformed by generally north-trending faults related to the Tootsee River fault system, the most important of which is the Camp Creek fault.

The basic structure of the Silvertip area is not complicated. It is dominated by faulting rather than folding. Strata generally strike north to northeast and dip gently to moderately east to southeast. The local map pattern is characterized by a general younging of units eastwards, broken up by north trending faults.

The main foliation is generally parallel to bedding. A prominent extension lineation, trending north-northwest, is represented by elongated clasts in the Earn conglomerates, and is kinematically related to the foliation. A north-northwest-striking, moderately dipping crenulation of this foliation is discernible in argillaceous laminae and locally on foliation surfaces. Drilling and mapping in the main Silvertip deposit area indicates that no significant folds are present here, but minor thrusts do occur and larger thrusts have been mapped farther west towards the Cassiar Batholith and elsewhere in the Cassiar terrane.

Faults related to the Tootsee River fault system are Late Cretaceous through early Tertiary in age. The faults are mainly extensional with dominantly dip slip to oblique slip, east-side-down displacement. They strike predominantly north, ranging between northwest and northeast, and dip steeply. The most important fault in the deposit area is the Camp Creek fault, which in cross-section has a vertical separation in the order of several hundred metres, down to the east. Several other faults with the same general geometry are known in the area from drill hole information and surface mapping, but have much smaller, down-to-the-east displacements, in the range of metres to tens of metres.

The main area of mineralization is known in more detail because of the large amount of drilling. Here, reconstruction of the unconformity surface between the Earn and McDame groups shows that it dips gently to the south, but appears to undulate around gently southeast-plunging axes. It is not clear how much of this undulation is due to buckling and how much is the effect of block faulting or even pre-Earn dissection of the McDame.

Mineralization

The Silvertip mineralization consists of silver, lead and zinc massive sulphide, formed by hydrothermal replacement processes in McDame Group limestone. The main mineralized zones are not exposed, lying between about 50 metres and several hundred metres beneath the surface, and covered by the Earn Group. These zones are mainly north of Silvertip Mountain and east of Camp Creek. The Silver Creek area is in the west and northwest; the Discovery area lies farther east and at greater depth. The Discovery North area, lying to the north, has received relatively little attention to date, but is likely continuous with the other zones.

Early Mississippian syngenetic sedex deposits associated with siliceous to baritic exhalite subunits of the Earn Group are also present in part overlying the silver, lead, zinc deposits in Silvertip. They are discontinuous and not considered economic.

Most of the silver, lead, zinc mineralization defined so far occurs at the top of the McDame limestone, at or near the unconformable contact with the Earn Group, although significant sulphides are also present much deeper in the McDame.

The Silvertip mineralization is believed to have been fed from depth, at some point in the system, by structurally controlled feeders. These feeders were possibly channelled in faults and numerous subsidiary fractures present in the area. Many intra-limestone mantos, which occur 100 metres or more vertically below the unconformity, probably formed by lateral fluid flow branching off from the feeders, and were controlled by a combination of structural and stratigraphic permeability contrasts.

Exploration

The area has been under investigation since the mid-1950s when the only known outcropping of silver rich mineralization was found. Subsequent programs over the years have included surface mapping, geophysics (both airborne and ground based), geochemical surveys of soils and stream sediments, trenching, drilling, and underground tunneling to provide drill access to deeper levels of the deposit and to inspect the mineralization in-situ.

The most recent exploration on the property was undertaken by Imperial Metals Corporation in 2001 with completion of a 14-line, 8.85 line-kilometre natural source AMT survey. The grid was installed to the north of the previously known mineralization in an area where the McDame limestone is not under the cover of the typically graphitic Earn Group sedimentary rocks. Although the survey was successful in defining previously known geological features confirming the technique's effectiveness and has identified at least one strong anomaly that has been recommended for drilling, these targets are as yet untested.

Before acquisition of the property in February 2010, Silvercorp conducted a review and validation of data and the compilation of plans for further exploration within and adjacent to the currently defined mineralized zone and in areas in the periphery considered prospective for discovery of additional mantos, feeder pipes and chimneys (proximal to source) which have the potential to dramatically increase tonnage and grade under the carbonate replacement deposit geological model.

Drilling

A total of 26,971 metres of underground and 44,033 metres of surface core drilling have been completed since 1955. Due to the irregular shape of the unconformable sulphide bodies, once intersected the mineralization has been drilled on a grid pattern varying in density down to 20 metres x 20 metres from surface and by fans of holes from underground setups.

Sampling Method and Approach

Samples of drill core were generally taken only in areas of sulphide mineralization. Limestone hosted sulphides, or 'Lower Zone' mineralization, were selected for continuous sampling and barren samples of rock above and below the mineralized zones were taken as well. This procedure was relatively straightforward due to the stark visual contrast between the sulphides and the barren host rock. Sample length in the sulphides was restricted to 1.5 metres and very often smaller intervals were selected for sampling areas within the larger sulphide zone that had similar characteristics (e.g. high galena content, or high content of barren breccia fragments).

Sampling Preparation, Analysis and Security

Quality assurance and control programs ("**QA/QC**") devised to ensure the detection of errors or tampering with samples were run in conjunction with all sampling used in the resource estimate. QA/QC programs are devised to ensure the detection of errors or tampering with samples that are eventually used to calculate the resource estimate. Errors or tampering could happen at any stage of the sample 'life', from the time that it is pulled from the core tube at a drill site to the time that a numeric value is recorded in a laboratory that will serve as a representation of the concentration of elements in the rock that are of economic interest. The precision and accuracy of the values provided by laboratories are not considered to be exact measurements of the elemental concentrations, but rather a reasonable estimate of the concentration.

Sample Data Verification

The master database for Silvertip Project is kept as an Excel spreadsheet that contains collar location, down-hole survey, assays, specific gravity and geotechnical data for the drilling results from the property. The data set includes a number of calculated fields and entry fields for data not used (trace element analysis) in the resource calculation. The raw analytical data for silver, lead and zinc were checked along with downhole survey and collar locations. The drill logs for all the holes were located as well as the assay sheets for cross checking and data archiving. This entire database exists as hard copy and digital records on file with Silvercorp.

A total of 3,192 entries from 228 samples were checked with 5 errors found (0.16% error rate). Two of the errors were in fields that were used for the resource modeling.

All collar survey entries were checked and verified as correct.

Mineral Resource/Reserve Estimates

Two phases of calculations were carried out with different search radii but constant axial directions to ensure that all mineralized domains were included in the estimation. Phase 1 estimation had a search radius of 20 metres, and any mineralized domains that fall into this radius were considered "indicated" resources. Phase 2 estimation had a search radius of 40 metres, and mineralized domains included in this radius were considered "inferred" resources.

Resource estimation requires combining assay results from discreet points in 3D space (drill hole composited samples) with a 3D block model requiring an estimated value to be associated with each block for each economic mineral in the deposit. Assay values from drill core are 'weighted' according to their proximity to the point in space to be estimated. The weighting estimator (in this case Inverse Distance Squared) employs a specified search ellipse surrounding the centroid of each block. The estimating routine searches for assay values within the range of its search ellipse to use in the estimation of the value at the centroid.

Resource calculation by inverse distance interpolation is summarized in table 1 using silver equivalent cutoff grades computed using the metal values and estimated recoveries presented in table 2.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources and Inferred Resources:

This section uses the terms "indicated resources" and "inferred resources". We advise U.S. investors that these terms are not recognized by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The estimation of indicated resources involves greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic feasibility than the estimation of proven and probable reserves. The estimation of inferred resources involves far greater uncertainty as to their existence and economic viability than the estimation of other categories of resources. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that mineral resources in these categories will be converted into reserves. U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that estimates of inferred mineral resources exist, are economically minable, or will be upgraded into indicated mineral resources. See "Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors – Information Concernin g Preparation of Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates".

Table 1
Resource Estimate Summary using Silver Equivalent
Cutoff Grade as 200 g/t AgEq for the Base Case

Table 2
Estimated Metal Prices and Expected Recovery from Processing

Metal	Price	Recovery
Silver (Ag)	US$0.39/g	69.2%
Gold (Au)	US$23.4/g	50%
Lead (Pb)	US$0.75/lb	80.4%
Zinc (Zn)	US$0.75/lb	84.7%

Formula for Ag Equivalence (grams/tonne):

The Ag equivalent formula used for this calculation combines anticipated recoveries of the various metals with their anticipated average prices over the mine life (table 2). These values are subject to change according to market conditions.

AgEq (gm/t) = (Au*0.5*60 +Ag*0.692)+(Pb*0.75*0.804*22.0462 +
Zn*0.75*0.847*22.0462)/0.39

Development and Exploration

Subsequent to the Silvertip Report, the company intends to complete the necessary studies required for the submission of a B.C. Small Mine Permit application for an operation with an annual capacity of up to 75,000 tonnes. The goal of obtaining a Small Mine Permit is to allow Silvercorp to commence early production with an initial focus on higher grade (>1,000 g/t silver equivalent) ore zones that can be accessed from existing declines and drifts. Expected cash flows from the small mining operation will contribute finances for further exploration to expand the resource and if successful, develop larger scale future mine operations.

The Company's first step will be to obtain the necessary permits to de-water the existing underground workings, which is expected to take approximately six months. Once dewatered, an underground exploration program, including a bulk sample, exploration drilling and a geotechnical assessment, may proceed.

In addition, airborne and ground based geophysics and surface drill program are planned for this summer and fall. The geophysical program will explore for new bodies of mineralization along strike and extensions to the existing deposit area. The drill program will target areas where previous drilling intercepted mineralized zones that fall outside the resource envelope for the 2010 resource estimate seeking to prove continuity between the main mineralization and these 'satellite' intercepts. Furthermore, several geophysical and geochemical anomalies located within 5 kilometres of the existing resource areas along strike from the previously identified deposit area will also be drill tested. The total capital expenditure budget for calendar year 2010 at the Silvertip project will be approximately $4-5 million.

ITEM 6: DIVIDENDS

The Company declared its first annual dividend of C$0.05 (pre-split: C$0.15) per share in 2007, which was paid to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 28, 2007. On August 14, 2008, the Company declared its first quarterly dividend of C$0.02 per share of a planned annual aggregate dividend of C$0.08 per share and since that date has continued to pay a C$0.02 per share quarterly dividend. The Company believes that the payment of dividends rewards shareholder loyalty and is a validation of the Company's cash generating capabilities. The declaration and amount of any future dividends will be at the discretion of the Company's directors.

ITEM 7: DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

7.1 General Description of Capital Structure

The Company has an authorized capital of an unlimited number of common shares without par value (the " **Common Shares**"), of which 163,230,417 Common Shares were issued and outstanding as of June 15, 2010. A further 4,605,703 Common Shares have been reserved for issuance upon the due and proper exercise of certain incentive options and share purchase warrants outstanding as of June 15, 2010.

At the Company's annual general and special meeting on September 28, 2007, shareholders approved a stock split of the Company's common shares on the basis of three (3) shares for every one (1) existing share. Shareholders of record of the Company's common shares as of the close of business on October 31, 2007, received two additional shares for each common share held.

The following is a summary of the principal attributes of the Common Shares:

Voting Rights. The holders of the Common Shares are entitled to receive notice of, attend and vote at any meeting of the shareholders of the Company. The Common Shares carry one vote per share. There are no cumulative voting rights, and directors do not stand for re-election at staggered intervals.

Dividends. The holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive on a pro rata basis such dividends as may be declared by the board of directors, out of available funds. There are no indentures or agreements limiting the payment of dividends.

Profits. Each Common Share is entitled to share pro rata in any profits of the Company to the extent they are distributed either through the declaration of dividends or otherwise distributed to shareholders, or on a winding up or liquidation.

Rights on Dissolution. In the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, the holders of the Common Shares will be entitled to receive on a pro rata basis all of the assets of the Company remaining after payment of all the Company's liabilities.

Pre-Emptive, Conversion and Other Rights. No pre-emptive, redemption, sinking fund or conversion rights are attached to the Common Shares, and the Common Shares, when fully paid, will not be liable to further call or assessment. No other class of shares may be created without the approval of the holders of Common Shares. There are no provisions discriminating against any existing or prospective holder of Common Shares as a result of such shareholder owning a substantial number of Common Shares.

The rights of holders of Common Shares may only be changed by a special resolution of holders of 66 2/3% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares, in accordance with the requirements of the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia).

Under its Stock Option Plan, the Company may grant options to purchase up to 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares outstanding from time to time, to directors, officers, employees and consultants. As of June 15, 2010, the Company has stock options outstanding to purchase 3,091,975 Common Shares at exercise prices from C$2.65 to C$9.05 per share and terms ranging from three to five years, with the last options expiring on April 20, 2015.

Shareholders Rights Plan

At the Company's annual general meeting held on September 26, 2008, its shareholders adopted a shareholders rights plan (the " **Rights Plan**") dated August 11, 2008. To remain in full force and effect, the Rights Plan has a term of three years and must be reconfirmed by a resolution passed by a majority of the votes cast by all holders of voting shares who vote in respect of such reconfirmation at the annual meeting of the Company held in 2011, and at every third annual meeting of the Company thereafter, unless the rights are earlier redeemed or exchanged.

The Rights Plan is designed to encourage the fair treatment of shareholders in the event of any take-over offer for the Company. The Rights Plan provides the board of directors and the shareholders with more time than the 35 days provided by applicable securities laws, to fully consider any unsolicited take-over bid for the Company without undue pressure, to allow the board of directors to pursue, if appropriate, other alternatives to maximize shareholder value and to allow additional time for competing bids to emerge.

The Rights Plan was not proposed in response to, or in anticipation of, any acquisition or take-over offer and is not intended to prevent a take-over of the Company, to secure continuance of current management or the directors in office or to deter fair offers for the common shares of the Company. The initial issuance of the rights is not dilutive and will not affect reported earnings per share or cash flow per share until the rights separate from the underlying common shares and become exercisable.

ITEM 8: MARKET FOR SECURITIES

The Common Shares were initially listed for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the " **TSX-V**") under the symbol "SVM". The Company's shares commenced trading on the TSX under the same symbol and delisted from the TSX-V on October 24, 2005. The Common Shares began trading on the NYSE Amex under the symbol "SVM" on February 17, 2009, and trading moved to the NYSE under the symbol of "SVM" on November 5, 2009.

Standard & Poors Canadian Index operations also added the Company's Common Shares to the S&P/TSX Composite Index effective December 18, 2006 and to the S&P/TSX Global Gold Index and the S&P/TSX Global Mining Index effective June 12, 2007.

The following table sets forth the high, low and month-end closing prices and average trading volume for the Common Shares on the TSX for the periods indicated (stated in Canadian dollars):

Date	High	Low	Close	Volume
March 2010	7.16	6.33	6.94	813,500
February 2010	7.12	5.10	6.87	934,700
January 2010	7.74	5.52	5.65	697,100
December 2009	8.22	6.57	6.97	715,200
November 2009	8.43	5.36	7.83	1,275,900
October 2009	6.10	4.52	5.59	820,500
September 2009	5.47	3.80	5.10	898,900
August 2009	4.05	3.40	4.03	439,200
July 2009	4.08	3.11	3.95	482,600
June 2009	4.44	3.43	4.06	1,209,300
May 2009	3.64	2.76	3.54	821,700
April 2009	3.01	2.52	2.77	420,500

The following table sets forth the high, low and month or period-end closing prices and average trading volume for the Common Shares on the NYSE Amex from April 1, 2009 to November 4, 2009, and on the NYSE from November 5, 2009 to March 31, 2010:

Date	High	Low	Close	Volume
March 2010	7.10	6.20	6.88	1,220,200
February 2010	6.83	4.76	6.53	1,799,200
January 2010	7.59	5.16	5.28	1,568,300
December 2009	7.95	6.18	6.60	1,208,600
November 5 - 30, 2009	8.00	5.55	7.50	1,554,847
November 1 - 4, 2009	5.83	4.95	5.75	1,459,233
October 2009	5.90	4.15	5.18	1,155,200
September 2009	5.13	3.45	4.79	1,058,100
August 2009	4.02	3.06	3.64	516,600
July 2009	3.72	2.66	3.67	517,900
June 2009	4.06	3.00	3.51	1,072,900
May 2009	3.34	2.30	3.28	366,100
April 2009	2.53	2.05	2.34	147,400

ITEM 9: ESCROWED SECURITIES

The Company has no securities currently held in escrow.

ITEM 10: DIRECTORS & OFFICERS

10.1 Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The following table sets out the names of the directors and officers of the Company, the current position and office held, each person's principal occupation, business or employment during the last five years, the period of time during which each has been a director of the Company and the number of Common Shares beneficially owned by each, directly and indirectly, or over which each exercised control or direction as at the date of this AIF.

Name and Municipality of Residence[(1)]	Current Positions and Offices Held	Principal Occupations During the Last Five Years[(1)]	Date of Appointment as a Director or Officer	Common Shares Beneficially Owned[(3)]
Rui Feng West Vancouver, BC, Canada	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director	Chairman and CEO of the Company from September 2003 to present; **Appointed President of New Pacific Metals Corp. since May 2010** and Director of New Pacific Metals Corp. since May 2004.	September 4, 2003	4,009,800
Myles Jianguo Gao, P.Eng., Burnaby, BC Canada	President, COO and Director	President and COO of the Company since March 2003; Director of New Pacific Metals Corp. September 2004 to July 2006.	November 14, 2002	1,260,649
S. Paul Simpson(4) Vancouver, BC Canada	Director	Solicitor at Armstrong Simpson, Barristers & Solicitors.	June 24, 2003	856,405
Greg Hall(2) Vancouver, BC Canada	Director	Director of Prophecy Resource Corp. and Agrimarine Holdings Inc.; Chairman of Ivory Energy Inc. from June 2006 to March 2009; Financial Consultant, February 2005 to Present.	March 23, 2005	107,990
Earl Drake(2)(4) Vancouver, BC Canada	Director	Vice Chairman Emeritus of the Canada China Business Council; Adviser to the China Council on Environment & Development and Adjunct Professor at Simon Fraser University. Prior to settling in Vancouver, Mr. Drake spent many years abroad as Canadian Ambassador to China and Indonesia, Executive Director at the World Bank in Washington and diplomat at the OECD in Paris and embassies in Malaysia and Pakistan. In Ottawa, he served as Assistant Deputy Minister at the Department of External Affairs and Vice President at Canadian International Development Agency.	July 24, 2006	23,000

Name and Municipality of Residence[1]	Current Positions and Offices Held	Principal Occupations During the Last Five Years[1]	Date of Appointment as a Director or Officer	Common Shares Beneficially Owned[3]
Yikang Liu[2] (4) Beijing, China	Director	Deputy Secretary General of China Mining Association since May 2001; Director of New Pacific Metals Corp. from September 2004 to July 2006.	July 24, 2006	117,600
Robert Gayton[2] West Vancouver, BC, Canada	Director	Director of each of Nevsun Resources Ltd., Amerigo Resources Ltd., Palo Duro Energy Inc., B2Gold Corp., Quaterra Resources Inc., Western Copper Corp., Eastern Platinum Ltd. and Trans National Minerals Inc.; Director of each of Western Silver Corporation from 2004 to 2005, Bema Gold Corporation from 2003 to 2007, Northern Orion Resources Inc. from 2004 to 2007 and Doublestar Resources from 2000 to 2007.	September 30, 2008	2,000
Meng (Maria) Tang Burnaby, BC Canada	Interim Chief Financial Officer	Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Tang had five years audit experience, most recently with Ernst & Young LLP, where she focused on public company audits with China operations and was in charge of Sarbanes-Oxley audits for US public companies.	October 1, 2008	Nil
Lorne Waldman Vancouver, BC Canada	Corporate Secretary	In-house Legal Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Nam Tai Electronics, Inc. from November 1996 to September 2007.	September 10, 2007	Nil
Shaoyang Shen Toronto, ON Canada	General Manager, China Operations	Senior Analyst / Accountant at Grant Thornton LLP from October 2005 to December 2007; Accountant at Bennett Gold LLP from November 2004 to October 2005.	January 1, 2008	16,666

Notes:

(1) The information as to municipality of residence and principal occupation of each nominee has been individually furnished by the respective nominee.

(2) Member of Audit Committee.

(3) The approximate number of shares of the Company carrying the right to vote in all circumstances beneficially owned directly or indirectly, or over which control or direction is exercised is based upon information furnished to the Company by each proposed nominee as at the date hereof.

(4) Member of Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee.

The term of office of each of the directors expires at the next general meeting of shareholders.

As of the date hereof, all of the directors and officers of the Company, as a group, beneficially own, directly or indirectly, or exercise control over 6,394,110 Common Shares representing 3.88% of Common Shares issued and outstanding as of the date hereof.

10.2 Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Except as disclosed below, as at the date of this AIF and within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, no director, executive officer or a shareholder holding sufficient number of securities of the Company to materially affect control of the Company,

(a) is or has been a director or executive officer of any company (including the Company), that:

(i) while that person was acting in that capacity, was the subject of a cease trade order or similar order or an order that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days;

(ii) that after that person ceased to be a director or executive officer, was subject to an order which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director or executive officer that denied the relevant company access to any exemption under securities legislation, for a period of more than 30 consecutive days;

(iii) while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets; or

(b) has within 10 years before the date of the AIF became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, officers or shareholders.

No director, officer or promoter of the Company or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of the Company to affect materially the control of the Company, has, within the 10 years prior to the date of this AIF, been subject to:

(a) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or securities regulatory authority relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or

(b) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision.

Mr. Paul Simpson is the Corporate Secretary of Salmon River Resources Ltd., a company listed on the TSX-V, which was the subject of a cease trade order of the Alberta Securities Commission issued on December 2, 2003 for failure to file its Annual Financial Statements for the period ended June 30, 2003. The annual financial statements were filed in February 2004, and the cease trade order subsequently lifted.

Mr. Simpson was also the Corporate Secretary of Tournigan Ventures Corporation (now named Tournigan Gold Corporation) (" **TVC**") on January 21, 2002, when the British Columbia Securities Commission issued a cease trade order against TVC for failure to file its audited financial statements and supporting documentation within the time provided. Upon raising necessary funds to pay the auditors, financial statements were completed and filed and the cease trade order was lifted by the British Columbia Securities Commission on April 23, 2002, and by the Alberta Securities Commission on May 10, 2002.

Mr. Robert Gayton was a director and officer of Newcoast Silver Mines Ltd. at the date of a cease trade order issued by the British Columbia Securities Commission on September 30, 2003, and by the Alberta Securities Commission on October 31, 2003, for failure to file financial statements. The orders were revoked on October 23, 2003 and March 25, 2004, respectively.

10.3 Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors and officers of the Company are also directors, officers or shareholders of other companies that are similarly engaged in the business of acquiring and exploiting natural resources properties. These associations to other companies in the resource sector may give rise to conflicts of interest from time to time.

Under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, the directors and senior officers of the Company are required by law to act honestly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of the Company. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the Company's directors, a director who has such a conflict will disclose such interest in a contract or transaction and will abstain from voting on any resolution in respect of such contract or transaction. See also "Item 4.3 Risk Factors" and "Item 14 Interest of Management and Others in Material Transactions".

ITEM 11: AUDIT COMMITTEE

Audit Committee Charter

A copy of the Charter of the Audit Committee is attached hereto as Schedule "1".

Composition of the Audit Committee

The current members of the Audit Committee are Robert Gayton, Greg Hall, Earl Drake and Yikang Liu, all of whom are considered independent pursuant to National Instrument 52-110 –Audit Committees. All members of the Audit Committee are considered to be financially literate. The Audit Committee will be re-constituted after the 2010 Annual General Meeting.

Relevant Education and Experience

Robert Gayton, Director

Dr. Gayton graduated from the University of British Columbia ("UBC") in 1962 with a Bachelor of Commerce and in 1964 earned the Chartered Accountant (C.A.) designation while at Peat Marwick Mitchell. Dr. Gayton joined the Faculty of Business Administration at UBC in 1965 beginning 10 years in the academic world, including time at the University of California, Berkeley, earning a Ph.D. in Business. Dr. Gayton rejoined Peat Marwick Mitchell in 1974 and became a partner in 1976, providing audit and consulting services to private and public company clients for 11 years. He has directed the accounting and financial matters of public companies in the resource and non-resource fields since 1987. He was CFO of Western Silver Corporation from 1996 to 2004 and was a director of Western Silver Corporation (2004-2005), Bema Gold Corporation (2003-2007), Northern Orion Resources Inc. (2004-2007), and Doublestar Resources (2000-2007), each of which were "taken over". Mr. Gayton is currently a director of Nevsun Resources Ltd., Amerigo Resources Limited, Palo Duro Energy Inc., B2Gold Corp., Quaterra Resources Inc., Western Copper Corp., Eastern Platinum Limited and Trans National Minerals Inc.

Greg Hall, Director

Mr. Hall is an experienced financial market professional with over 30 years experience. He is a Director of Agrimarine Holdings Inc. and Prophecy Resource Corp., these companies have operations in China and Mongolia respectively. His previous positions include: Director, Haywood Securities Inc.; Vice-President, Canaccord Capital Corporation; and Senior Vice-President, Leede Financial Markets Inc. He is a graduate of the Rotman School of Management, University of Toronto, SME Enterprise Board Program, and a Member of the Institute of Corporate Directors.

Earl Drake, Director

Mr. Earl Drake is currently Vice Chairman Emeritus of the Canada China Business Council, Adviser to the China Council on Environment & Development and Adjunct Professor at Simon Fraser University. Prior to settling in Vancouver, he spent many years abroad as Canadian Ambassador to China and Indonesia, Executive Director at the World Bank in Washington and diplomat at the OECD in Paris and embassies in Malaysia and Pakistan. In Ottawa, he served as Assistant Deputy Minister at the Department of External Affairs and Vice President at CIDA.

Yikang Liu, Director

Mr. Yikang Liu is the Deputy General Secretary of the China Mining Association and the 35th & 36th Vice-Chairman of the Geological Society of China. Before he retired in 2001, Mr. Liu was the Chief Geologist for the former Ministry of Metallurgical Industry of China. While there he made significant contributions to the amendment of the last China Mineral Resources Law. Mr. Liu, representing Chinese interests, is the person responsible for the establishment of the first Sino-foreign joint venture for mineral exploration in China. Mr. Liu has over 40 years of geological experience in managing, evaluating and exploring mineral projects for the Chinese government in China and in 17 countries around the world. Mr. Liu is an Adjunct Professor of Geology at the Changchun College of Technology, Northeast University and the China University of Geoscience. Mr. Liu's expertise is in mining development and exploration in China.

Reliance on Certain Exemptions

At no time since the commencement of the Company's most recently completed financial year has the Company relied on the exemption in sections 2.4, 3.2, 3.3(2), 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 or 3.8 of NI 52-110, or an exemption from NI 52-110, in whole or in part, granted under Part 8 of NI 52-110.

Audit Committee Oversight

During the last year, recommendations of the Audit Committee to nominate or compensate an external auditor were adopted by the Board.

Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The Audit Committee has adopted a specific policy and procedure for the engagement of non-audit services as described in Section IV(4) of the Audit Committee Charter.

External Auditor Services Fees

The Audit Committee has reviewed the nature and amount of the services provided by Ernst & Young LLP to ensure auditor independence. Fees billed by external auditors for audit services in the last two fiscal years are outlined below:

Nature of Services	**Year Ended March 31, 2010**	**Year Ended March 31, 2009**
Audit Fees(1)	$579,840	$321,000
Audit-Related Fees (2)	Nil	Nil
Tax- Fees (3)	$10,989	$12,820
All Other Fees (4)	$4,765	$5,500
Total	$595,594	$339,320

Notes:

(1) "Audit Fees" include the aggregate fees billed for each of the last two fiscal years for professional services of the principal accountant for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and the audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting for fiscal 2010, or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for those fiscal years.

(2) "Audit-Related Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for assurance and related services by the principal accountant that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company's financial statements and are not reported under above item (1).

(3) "Tax Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, tax fees were for corporate tax returns and general tax inquiries.

(4) "All Other Fees" include the aggregate fees billed in each of the last two fiscal years for products and services provided by the principal accountant, other than the services reported in the above items. For fiscal years 2010 and 2009, all other fees were for the subscription of the Ernst & Young LLP online website.

ITEM 12: PROMOTERS

No person or company has been a promoter of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company within the two most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year.

ITEM 13: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not aware of any actual or pending material legal proceedings to which the Company is or is likely to be party or of which any of its business or property is or is likely to be subject.

ITEM 14: INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

Except as disclosed below, no director or executive officer, insider, or any associate or affiliate of such insider or director or executive officer, have had any material interest, direct or indirect, in any material transaction of Silvercorp within the Company's three most recently completed financial years or during the current financial year, which has materially affected or will materially affect Silvercorp.

On June 2008, the Company acquired from Yangtze Gold all of the issued shares of Yangtze Mining. Yangtze Mining owns a 95% interest in a Sino-foreign joint venture company, Anhui Yangtze, which owned 100% of the GC Project. Dr. Rui Feng, Chairman and CEO of the Company, is a Director of each of Yangtze Gold, Yangtze Mining and Anhui Yangtze, and Mr. J. Feng, a relative of Dr. Feng, controls Yangtze Gold. The transaction was approved by the independent directors of the Company in accordance with the applicable laws.

ITEM 15: TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS

The Company's transfer agent and registrar is Computershare Investor Services Inc. of 510 Burrard Street, 2nd Floor, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3B9.

ITEM 16: MATERIAL CONTRACTS

There are no other contracts, other than those disclosed in this AIF and other than those entered into in the ordinary course of the Company's business, that are material to the Company and which were entered into in the most recently completed financial year ended March 31, 2010, or before the most recently completed financial year but are still in effect as of the date of this AIF.

ITEM 17: INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

17.1 Names of Experts

Ying Report

The Ying Report was prepared by Chris Broili, C.P.Geo. & L.P.Geo., Mel Klohn, L.P.Geo. and Wenchang Ni, P.Eng. Both Mr. Broili and Mr. Klohn are independent consulting geologists and "qualified persons". Mr. Broili is the author responsible for Chapters 2, 3, 7 through 14 and sections 17.1 through 17.3 of Chapter 17 in the Ying Report. Mr. Klohn is the author responsible for Chapters 1, 4, 5, 6, 15, 19 and 20 of the Ying Report. Mr. Ni is the author responsible for Chapters 16, 17.4, 18 and 21 of the 2010 Ying District Report.

GC Report

The GC Report was prepared by Brian F.J. O'Connor, P.Geo., an independent consulting geologist and a "qualified person". The factual information in the Geology section of this report was prepared by Anson Xu in April 2008 . Mr. Xu is a qualified person within the meaning of NI 43-101.

Silvertip Report

The Silvertip Report was prepared by Randal D. Cullen, P.Geo., an independent consulting geologist and a "qualified person".

17.2 Interests of Experts

Other than disclosed in this AIF, none of the independent consulting geologists and "qualified persons" named in the "Item 17.1 Names of Experts", when or after they prepared the statement, report or valuation, has received any registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company or of one of the Company's associates or affiliates or is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company except as disclosed below. This information has been provided to the Company by the individual experts.

After completing the Silvertip Report in February 19, 2010, Mr. Randy Cullen, was retained by the Company under a six month consulting contract. He was also granted 20,000 stock options in April 2010.

The qualified persons who were responsible for the preparation of the technical reports for the Ying Project beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of the Common Shares.

ITEM 18: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information on the Company can be found on the Company's website at www.silvercorp.ca or on SEDAR located at www.sedar.com.

Additional information, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of the Company's securities and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, if applicable, is contained in the Company's information circular for its most recent annual meeting of shareholders that involved the election of directors.

Additional information is provided in the Company's most recent financial statements and the management's discussion and analysis for its most recently completed financial year.

ITEM 19: SCHEDULE "1"

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

I. Purpose

The main objective of the Audit Committee is to act as a liaison between the Board and the Company's independent auditors (the "Auditors") and to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities with respect to (a) the financial statements and other financial information provided by the Company to its shareholders, the public and others, (b) the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements, (c) the qualification, independence and performance of the Auditors and (d) the Company's risk management and internal financial and accounting controls, and management information systems.

Although the Committee has the powers and responsibilities set forth in this Charter, the role of the Committee is oversight. The members of the Committee are not full-time employees of the Company and may or may not be accountants or auditors by profession or experts in the fields of accounting or auditing and, in any event, do not serve in such capacity. Consequently, it is not the duty of the Committee to conduct audits or to determine that the Company's financial statements and disclosures are complete and accurate and are in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and applicable rules and regulations.

II. Organization

The Committee shall consist of three or more directors and shall satisfy the laws governing the Company and the independence, financial literacy, expertise and experience requirements under applicable securities law, stock exchange and any other regulatory requirements applicable to the Company.

The members of the Committee and the Chair of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board. A majority of the members of the Committee shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the members of the Committee shall be empowered to act on behalf of the Committee. Matters decided by the Committee shall be decided by majority votes.

Any member of the Committee may be removed or replaced at any time by the Board and shall cease to be a member of the Committee as soon as such member ceases to be a director.

The Committee may form and delegate authority to subcommittees when appropriate.

III. Meetings

The Committee shall meet as frequently as circumstances require, but not less frequently than four times per year. The Committee shall meet at least quarterly.

The Committee may invite, from time to time, such persons as it may see fit to attend its meetings and to take part in discussion and consideration of the affairs of the Committee.

The Company's accounting and financial officer(s) and the Auditors shall attend any meeting when requested to do so by the Chair of the Committee.

IV. Responsibilities

(1) The Committee shall recommend to the Board of directors:

(a) the external auditor to be nominated for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company; and

(b) the compensation of the external auditor.

(2) The Committee shall be directly responsible for overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged for the purpose of preparing or issuing an auditor's report or performing other audit, review or attest services for the Company, including the resolution of disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting.

(3) The Committee must pre-approve all non-audit services to be provided to the Company or its subsidiary entities by the Company's external auditor.

(4) The Committee must review the Company's financial statements, MD&A and annual and interim earnings press releases before the Company publicly discloses this information.

(5) The Committee must be satisfied that adequate procedures are in place for the review of the Company's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from the Company's financial statements, other than the public disclosure referred to in subsection (4), and must periodically assess the adequacy of those procedures.

(6) The Committee must establish procedures for:

(a) the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and

(b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

(7) An audit committee must review and approve the Company's hiring policies regarding partners, employees and former partners and employees of the present and former external auditor of the issuer.

V. Authority

The Committee shall have the following authority:

(a) to engage independent counsel and other advisors as it determines necessary to carry out its duties,

(b) to set and pay the compensation for any advisors employed by the Committee, and

(c) to communicate directly with the internal and external auditors

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations
For the Year Ended March 31, 2010
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated)

Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is intended to help the reader understand the significant factors that have affected Silvercorp Metals Inc. and its subsidiaries' ("Silvercorp" or the "Company") performance and such factors that may affect its future performance. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2010 and the related notes contained therein. The Company reports its financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). Silvercorp's significant accounting policies are set out in Note 2 of the audited consolidated financial statements. Differences between Canadian and United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP") that would have affected the Company's reported financial results a re set out in Note 23 of the audited consolidated financial statements. This MD&A refers to various non-GAAP measures, such as cash flows from operating activities per share, cash and total production cost per ounce of silver, which are used by the Company to manage and evaluate operating performance and ability to generate cash and are widely reported in the silver mining industry as benchmarks for performance. Non-GAAP measures do not have standardized meaning. Accordingly, non-GAAP measures should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP. To facilitate a better understanding of these measures as calculated by the Company, we have provided detailed descriptions and reconciliations where applicable.

This MD&A is prepared as of June 11, 2010.

1. Fiscal Year 2010 Highlights and Significant Events

- Net earnings of $38.5 million, or $0.24 per share, compared to a loss of $16.0 million, or $0.11 loss per share last year;
- Cash flow from operations of $66.0 million, or $0.40 per share, an increase of $19.0 million, or 40%, from $47.0 million, or $0.31 per share last year;
- Produced a record 4.6 million ounces of silver plus 62.4 million pounds of lead and 14.7 million pounds of zinc, representing 10%, 18% and 13% increases, respectively, compared to the prior fiscal year;
- Total production cost of negative $5.38 per ounce of silver and cash cost of negative $6.22 per ounce of silver;
- Measured and Indicated silver resources increased by 250% at Silvercorp's GC Silver-Zinc-Lead Project;
- Proven and Probable reserves established for the first time at the Ying mine district of 63.4 million ounces of silver, 384,837 tonnes of lead, and 117,559 tonnes of zinc – giving the Ying mine over 10-year mine life after four years of production;
- Acquisition of an advance exploration stage silver-lead-zinc property – Silvertip in the northern British Columbia, Canada;
- Paid dividends of $12 million, or CAD$0.08 per share;
- The Company's shares commenced trading on the New York Stock Exchange; and
- Increased total cash, cash equivalents and short term investments to $95.0 million from $65.0 million a year ago.

2. Operating Results

(a) Overall View

In fiscal 2010, Silvercorp mined 406,754 tonnes of ore, which was 33,045 tonnes less than last year's total of 439,799 tonnes, as operations at the TLP, HPG, and LM mines were still ramping up after being suspended in December 2008.

In fiscal 2010, the Company produced and sold 4.6 million ounces of silver, 62.4 million pounds of lead and 14.7 million pounds of zinc, an increase of 10%, 18% and 13%, respectively, compared to the same period last year.

The increase was mainly because (1) the head grade of run of mine ores continued to improve significantly since the Company implemented a quality control program in September 2008. In fiscal 2010, average silver and lead head grades improved to 395g/t and 7.5% from 312g/t and 5.6%, respectively in the prior year; (2) the Company mined 76.7% of its fiscal 2010 total production from the Ying Mine, compared to 66% in fiscal 2009. With higher grades from the Ying Mine, the Company produced more metals even though fewer tonnes of ore were mined compared to last year.

The following table summarizes the total metal production in each period under review.

	Years Ended March 31		
	2010	2009	2008
Silver ('000s ounces)	**4,624**	4,189	3,961
Gold ('000s ounces)	**1.6**	2.0	2.0
Lead ('000s pounds)	**62,374**	53,066	49,624
Zinc ('000s pounds)	**14,740**	12,957	15,912

(b) Mining Cost

In fiscal 2010, the consolidated total unit mining cost and the cash unit mining cost was $56.14 and $47.43 per tonne, representing 19% and 7% decreases respectively compared to the total unit mining costs of $69.09 and cash mining cost of $51.26 in fiscal 2009.

The decrease of cash unit mining costs was mainly because of the operational improvement as a result of the quality control program. The decrease of total unit mining cost was mainly attributable to lower depletion charges related to the HPG, TLP and LM mines, as their carrying value were written off last year due to severely depressed commodity prices.

The major components of cash mining cost in fiscal 2010 were: 42% for mining contractor costs; 22% for raw material costs; 14% for labour costs; 10% for utility costs and 12% for other miscellaneous costs.

(c) Milling Cost

The consolidated total unit milling cost in fiscal 2010 was $11.37 per tonne and cash unit milling cost was $10.12 per tonne, representing a decrease of 8% and 11% from the total unit milling cost of $12.37 per tonne and cash unit milling cost $11.39 per tonne in fiscal 2009.

The major components of cash milling costs in fiscal 2010 were: 32% for raw materials; 29% for utilities; 18% for mineral resources tax; 17% for labour costs and 4% for other miscellaneous costs.

(d) Cash and Total Costs per Ounce of Silver

Silvercorp continues to achieve industry-leading low total production costs per ounce of silver. In fiscal

2010, the consolidated total production costs per ounce of silver was negative $5.38 and the cash cost per ounce of silver was negative $6.22, compared to the total production costs and cash production costs per ounce of silver of negative $1.25 and negative $2.77 respectively in fiscal 2009.

To facilitate a better understanding of cash and total production cost per ounce of silver (non-GAAP measures), the following tables provide a reconciliation of those measures to the financial statements for year ended March 31 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

	Year ended March 31, 2010				
	YING	**HPG**	**TLP**	**LM**	**Total**
Cost of sales	**$ 18,337**	**$ 2,057**	**$ 1,944**	**$ 1,658**	**$ 23,996**
By-product lead, zinc, and gold sales	**(46,067)**	**(4,051)**	**(1,896)**	**(745)**	**(52,759)**
Total adjusted cash costs	**(27,730)**	**(1,994)**	**48**	**913**	**(28,763)**
Ounces of silver sold	**4,163**	**148**	**140**	**173**	**4,624**
Total cash costs per ounce of silver	**$ (6.66)**	**$ (13.47)**	**$ 0.34**	**$ 5.28**	**$ (6.22)**
Total adjusted cash costs	**$ (27,730)**	**$ (1,994)**	**$ 48**	**$ 913**	**$ (28,763)**
Amortization and depletion	**3,629**	**107**	**130**	**38**	**3,904**
Total adjusted cost of goods sold	**(24,101)**	**(1,887)**	**178**	**951**	**(24,859)**
Ounces of silver sold	**4,163**	**148**	**140**	**173**	**4,624**
Total production cost per ounce of silver	**$ (5.79)**	**$ (12.75)**	**$ 1.27**	**$ 5.50**	**$ (5.38)**

	Year ended March 31, 2009				
	YING	HPG	TLP	LM	Total
Cost of sales	$ 19,891	$ 3,670	$ 3,303	$ 2,458	$ 29,322
By-product lead, zinc, and gold sales	(33,087)	(5,035)	(1,908)	(909)	(40,939)
Total adjusted cash costs	(13,196)	(1,365)	1,395	1,549	(11,617)
Ounces of silver sold	3,408	209	271	301	4,189
Total cash costs per ounce of silver	$ (3.87)	$ (6.53)	$ 5.15	$ 5.15	$ (2.77)
Total adjusted cash costs	$ (13,196)	$ (1,365)	$ 1,395	$ 1,549	$ (11,617)
Amortization and depletion	3,434	1,601	977	353	6,365
Total adjusted cost of goods sold	(9,762)	236	2,372	1,902	(5,252)
Ounces of silver sold	3,408	209	271	301	4,189
Total production cost per ounce of silver	$ (2.86)	$ 1.13	$ 8.75	$ 6.33	$ (1.25)

	Year ended March 31, 2008		
	YING	HPG	Total
Cost of sales	$ 17,389	$ 2,725	$ 20,114
By-product lead, zinc, and gold sales	(54,719)	(8,966)	(63,685)
Total adjusted cash costs	(37,330)	(6,241)	(43,571)
Ounces of silver sold	3,684	277	3,961
Total cash costs per ounce of silver	$ (10.11)	$ (22.56)	$ (10.99)
Total adjusted cash costs	$ (37,330)	$ (6,241)	$ (43,571)
Amortization and depletion	1,703	1,505	3,208
Total adjusted cost of goods sold	(35,627)	(4,736)	(40,363)
Ounces of silver sold	3,684	277	3,961
Total production cost per ounce of silver	$ (9.65)	$ (17.12)	$ (10.15)

(e) Operation Review

(i) The following table summarizes historical operating information for each mine and totals for the year ended March 31, 2010:

Fiscal 2010	Year ended March 31, 2010				
	YING	HPG	TLP	LM	Total
Production Data					
Mine Data					
Ore Mined *(tonne)*					
Direct Smelting Ores *(tonne)*	13,098	280	11	-	13,390
Stockpiled Ores *(tonne)*	299,073	30,150	38,538	25,603	393,364
	312,171	30,430	38,550	25,603	406,754
Run of Mine Ore *(tonne)*					
Direct Smelting Ores *(tonne)*	13,098	281	11	-	13,390
Ores Milled *(tonne)*	298,977	32,833	36,797	25,897	394,505
	312,075	33,113	36,808	25,897	407,895
Mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	55.32	55.81	64.15	54.60	56.14
Cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	44.93	51.28	60.89	53.15	47.43
Non cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	10.39	4.53	3.26	1.45	8.71
Unit shipping costs($)	3.57	3.67	2.86	2.53	3.44
Milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	11.33	12.21	12.34	9.34	11.37
Cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	10.23	11.01	10.12	7.62	10.12
Non cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	1.09	1.21	2.22	1.72	1.25
Average Production Cost					
Silver *($ per ounce)*	2.71	4.52	7.16	7.40	3.06
Gold *($ per ounce)*	134.33	269.05	-	-	183.14
Lead *($ per pound)*	0.16	0.25	0.43	0.41	0.18
Zinc *($ per pound)*	0.13	0.19	-	-	0.15
Total production cost per ounce of Silver ($)	(5.79)	(12.75)	1.27	5.50	(5.38)
Total cash cost per ounce of Silver ($)	(6.66)	(13.47)	0.34	5.28	(6.22)
Total Recovery of the Run of Mine Ores					
Silver *(%)*	92.7	85.9	87.3	84.9	92.0
Lead *(%)*	96.6	94.3	85.8	87.5	95.9
Zinc *(%)*	69.0	70.1	-	-	69.1
Head Grades of Run of Mine Ores					
Silver *(gram/tonne)*	465.3	160.3	94.9	271.8	394.8
Lead *(%)*	8.5	6.9	3.5	1.9	7.5
Zinc *(%)*	3.1	1.3	-	-	2.5
Sales Data					
Metal Sales					
Silver *(in thousands of ounce)*	4,163	148	140	173	4,624
Gold *(in thousands of ounce)*	0.7	0.9	-	0.0	1.6
Lead *(in thousands of pound)*	54,525	4,464	2,420	965	62,374
Zinc *(in thousands of pound)*	14,071	669	-	-	14,740
Metal Sales	-				
Silver *($)*	48,524	1,811	1,776	2,294	54,405
Gold *($)*	376	656	58	32	1,122
Lead ($)	37,597	3,057	1,838	713	43,205

Zinc *($)*	**8,094**	**338**	-	-	**8,432**
	94,591	**5,862**	**3,672**	**3,039**	**107,164**
Average Selling Price, Net of Value Added Tax and Smelter Charges					
Silver *($ per ounce)*	**11.66**	**12.24**	**12.69**	**13.26**	**11.77**
Gold *($ per ounce)*	**578.46**	**728.89**	-	**711.11**	**703.45**
Lead *($ per pound)*	**0.69**	**0.68**	**0.76**	**0.74**	**0.69**
Zinc *($ per pound)*	**0.58**	**0.51**	-	-	**0.57**

(ii) The following table summarizes historical operating information for each mine and totals for the year ended March 31, 2009:

Fiscal 2009	Year ended March 31, 2009				
	Ying	HPG	TLP	LM	Total
Production Data					
Mine Data					
Ore Mined *(tonne)*					
Direct Smelting Ores *(tonne)*	11,182	504	95	71	11,852
Stockpiled Ores *(tonne)*	279,152	54,361	59,118	35,316	427,947
	290,334	54,865	59,213	35,387	439,799
Run of Mine Ore *(tonne)*					
Direct Smelting Ores *(tonne)*	11,298	504	95	71	11,968
Ores Milled *(tonne)*	275,204	59,887	69,375	34,653	439,119
	286,502	60,391	69,470	34,724	451,087
Mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	66.11	73.43	56.27	108.19	69.09
Cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	51.24	44.33	47.82	67.94	51.26
Non cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	14.87	29.11	8.45	40.25	17.83
Unit shipping costs	3.60	4.04	2.11	4.76	3.54
Milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	11.62	13.80	12.54	15.55	12.37
Cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	10.63	12.50	11.44	15.55	11.39
Non cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	0.99	1.30	1.10	-	0.98
Average Production Cost					
Silver *($ per ounce)*	3.49	7.72	9.48	7.22	4.34
Gold *($ per ounce)*	152.39	462.92	361.47	379.68	262.24
Lead *($ per pound)*	0.22	0.46	0.57	0.45	0.28
Zinc *($ per pound)*	0.14	0.28	-	-	0.18
Total production cost per ounce of Silver ($)	(2.86)	1.13	8.75	6.33	(1.25)
Total cash cost per ounce of Silver ($)	(3.87)	(6.53)	5.15	5.15	(2.77)
Total Recovery of the Run of Mine Ores					
Silver *(%)*	92.0	81.6	84.1	88.1	89.9
Lead *(%)*	96.5	93.2	78.8	86.8	94.3
Zinc *(%)*	69.3	71.4	-	-	76.1
Head Grades of Run of Mine Ores					
Silver *(gram/tonne)*	407.0	154.4	160.4	266.7	311.6
Lead *(%)*	7.3	5.8	2.3	1.8	5.6
Zinc *(%)*	2.9	0.9	-	-	1.9
Sales Data					
Metal Sales					
Silver *(ounce)*	3,408	209	271	301	4,189
Gold *(ounce)*	-	2	-	-	2
Lead *(pound)*	42,914	5,899	2,932	1,321	53,066
Zinc *(pound)*	12,339	618	-	-	12,957
Metal Sales					
Silver *($)*	34,416	2,214	2,872	3,082	42,584
Gold *($)*	32	1,033	33	56	1,154
Lead ($)	27,934	3,762	1,875	853	34,424

Zinc *($)*	**5,121**	**240**	-	-	**5,361**
	67,503	**7,249**	**4,780**	**3,991**	**83,523**
Average Selling Price, Net of Value Added Tax and Smelter Charges					
Silver *($ per ounce)*	**10.10**	**10.59**	**10.60**	**10.24**	**10.17**
Gold *($ per ounce)*	**441.01**	**636.67**	**403.70**	**538.98**	**613.77**
Lead *($ per pound)*	**0.65**	**0.64**	**0.64**	**0.65**	**0.65**
Zinc *($ per pound)*	**0.42**	**0.39**	-	-	**0.41**

(iii) The following table summarizes historical operating information for each mine and totals for the year ended March 31, 2008:

Fiscal 2008	Year ended March 31, 2008		
	Ying	HPG	Total
Production Data			
Mine Data			
Ore Mined *(tonne)*			
Direct Smelting Ores *(tonne)*	11,010	1,919	12,929
Stockpiled Ores *(tonne)*	242,829	50,385	293,214
	253,839	52,304	306,143
Run of Mine Ore *(tonne)*			
Direct Smelting Ores *(tonne)*	11,010	1,919	12,929
Ores Milled *(tonne)*	245,487	46,612	292,099
	256,497	48,531	305,028
Mining Cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	51.59	44.84	50.44
Cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	39.27	29.89	38.40
Non cash mining cost per tonne of ore mined ($)	12.32	14.95	12.04
Unit shipping costs	3.62	3.77	3.65
Milling Cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	11.00	17.36	11.93
Cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	10.01	15.95	10.85
Non cash milling cost per tonne of ore milled ($)	0.99	1.41	1.08
Average Production Cost			
Silver *($ per ounce)*	2.25	3.90	2.44
Gold *($ per ounce)*	71.32	205.84	119.74
Lead *($ per pound)*	0.19	0.35	0.21
Zinc *($ per pound)*	0.18	0.28	0.19
Total production cost per ounce of Silver ($)	(9.65)	(17.12)	(10.15)
Total cash cost per ounce of Silver ($)	(10.11)	(22.56)	(10.99)
Total Recovery of the Run of Mine Ores			
Silver *(%)*	91.3	89.0	91.1
Lead *(%)*	95.8	93.8	95.5
Zinc *(%)*	72.0	65.6	71.6
Head Grades of Run of Mine Ores			
Silver *(gram/tonne)*	464.2	207.4	420.3
Lead *(%)*	7.4	7.4	7.4
Zinc *(%)*	3.1	1.1	2.7
Sales Data			
Metal Sales			
Silver *(ounce)*	3,684	277	3,961
Gold *(ounce)*	-	2	2
Lead *(pound)*	42,282	7,342	49,624
Zinc *(pound)*	15,136	776	15,912
Metal Sales			
Silver *($)*	41,611	3,067	44,678
Gold *($)*	111	1,079	1,190
Lead ($)	41,164	7,270	48,434
Zinc *($)*	13,444	617	14,061

	96,330	12,033	108,363
Average Selling Price, Net of Value Added Tax and Smelter Charges			
Silver *($ per ounce)*	11.30	11.09	11.28
Gold *($ per ounce)*	358.04	585.53	595.00
Lead *($ per pound)*	0.97	0.99	0.98
Zinc *($ per pound)*	0.89	0.80	0.88

(iv) Ying Mine (77.5%)

Production from the Ying mine commenced on April 1, 2006. Since then, the Ying property has become the Company's primary focus and most profitable project.

In fiscal 2010, the Ying mine incurred $6.7 million (2009 - $6.9 million) of development and exploration expenditures to expand the mineral resources and to develop underground tunnels, sink shafts and build declines. A total of 34,816 meters (2009 – 15,688 meters) of tunnel, 28,746 meters (2009 – 57,812 meters) of diamond drilling, 1,068 meters (2009 – 13,166_meters) of shaft and 319 meters (2009 – 1,051 meters) of decline were completed.

The Ying mine continued to perform well in fiscal 2010. Approximately 90% of the Company's silver production was from the Ying mine, which achieved an annual production record of 4.16 million ounces of silver.

(v) HPG Property (80%*)*

Production at HPG originally commenced in April 2007. In December 2008, mining operations at the HPG Mine were suspended in light of the economic downturn and the decline of metal prices. In May 2009, in response to the improving commodity prices, the HPG mine operation was partially resumed. The total ores mined in fiscal 2010 was 30,430 tonnes, which was about 55% of the 54,865 tonnes mined in fiscal 2009.

In fiscal 2010, a total of 8,251 meters (2009 – 11,137 meters) of tunnel, 8,697 meters (2009 – 19,108 meters) of diamond drilling and 240 meters (2009 – 485 meters) of decline were completed.

Subsequent to year end, the Company's beneficial ownership interest increased from 70% to 80% as the Company purchased an additional 10% interest in the holding company that controls the HPG Property from a non-controlling interest holder for consideration of RMB 8 million ($1.09 million) which was paid by issuing 163,916 Silvercorp common shares.

(vi) TLP Mine (77.5%)

Production from the TLP mine originally commenced in April 2008. In December 2008, mining operations at the TLP Mine were suspended in light of the economic downturn and the associated decline of metal prices.

In May 2009, in response to the improving commodity prices, the TLP mine operation was partially resumed. The total ore mined in fiscal 2010 was 38,550 tonnes, which was about 35% lower than the 59,213 tonnes mined in fiscal 2009.

In fiscal 2010, a total of 11,590 meters (2009 – 10,237 meters) of tunnel, 28,807 meters (2009 – 17,374 meters) of diamond drilling and 401 meters (2009 – 25 meters) of decline were completed.

(vii) LM Mine (80%*)*

Production from the LM mine originally commenced in April 2008. In December 2008, mining operations at the LM Mine were shut down in light of the economic downturn and the decline of metal prices.

In May 2009, in response to the improving commodity prices, the LM Mine operation was partially resumed. The total ore mined in fiscal 2010 was 25,603 tonnes, which was about 72% of the 35,387 tonnes mined in fiscal 2009.

In fiscal 2010, a total of 6,466 meters (2009 – 7,346 meters) of tunnel and 20,460 meters (2009 – 16,107 meters) of diamond drilling, 99 meters (2009 – nil) of shaft, and 163 meters (2009 – nil) of decline were completed.

Subsequent to year end, the Company's beneficial ownership interest increased from 70% to 80% as the Company purchased an additional 10% interest in the holding company that controls the LM mine from a non-controlling interest holder for consideration of RMB 8 million ($1.09 million) which was paid by issuing 163,916 Silvercorp common shares.

(viii) Nabao Project (82%*)*

The Nabao Project was put on hold in December 2008 as a result of unfavorable exploration results, and diminishing prospects for the property due to its location at high elevation and declining metal prices.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to dispose of the Nabao Project for $732 (RMB¥5.0 million) to a third party, and a deposit of $146 (RMB¥1.0 million) had been received as of March 31, 2010. Subsequent to March 31, 2010, two of three exploration permits were transferred pursuant to the agreement. The third exploration permit is in the process of being transfered.

(ix) GC Project (95%)

The GC Project is a pre-development stage Ag-Pb-Zn project in Guangdong Province, China. Since its acquisition in June 2008, the Company has incurred $2.3 million in its drilling program and permitting process.

In June 2009, the Company completed a NI 43-101 technical report update for the GC Ag-Pb-Zn project. Using a 150 g/t silver equivalent cutoff grade, the GC deposit contains 28.5 million ounces of silver, 96,000 tonnes of lead, and 214,000 tonnes of zinc in the Measured and Indicated category and 30.8 million ounces of silver, 115,000 tonnes of lead and 213,000 tonnes of zinc in the Inferred category.

The Company is engaged in environmental permitting and is continuing the process of compiling a feasibility study for the CG Project, which includes detailed mine and mill designs.

(x) Silvertip Project (100%)

In February, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Silvertip silver-lead-zinc project covering 216 km^2 in northern British Columbia, Canada. The total consideration paid consisted of $7.4 million (CAD$ 7.5 million) cash and 1.2 million commons shares of the Company. Shares issued as consideration were valued using the closing market price of $6.51 (CAD$6.87) per share, totaling $7.8 million (CAD$ 8.2 million). The total acquisition cost was $15.2 (CAD$16.0 million).

Subsequent to the acquisition the Company has increased the area of its mineral claims to approximately 800 km^2.

In connection with this acquisition, the Company paid a $78 (CAD$79) reclamation deposit to the British Columbia Ministry of Finance. The balance is recorded as restricted cash on the consolidated financial statements; the fair value has been determined to approximate its book value as at March 31, 2010.

3. Annual Financial Results

The following table sets out highlights of Silvercorp's financial results together with selected balance sheet information for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

	2010	2009	2008
Sales	**$ 107,164**	$ 83,523	$ 108,363
Gross profit	**79,264**	47,836	85,041
Expenses	**17,246**	11,743	12,613
Impairment charges	**698**	50,707	-
Other items	**(875)**	(789)	7,257
Net income (loss)	**38,547**	(15,997)	59,937
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**0.24**	(0.11)	0.41
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**0.24**	(0.11)	0.40
Total assets	**279,454**	205,202	190,267
Total shareholders equity	**214,990**	152,446	148,992
Cash dividend declared	**12,136**	8,030	6,891
Cash dividend declared per share (C$/share)	**0.08**	0.06	0.05

(a) Financial results – fiscal 2010 compared to fiscal 2009

Net Income in fiscal 2010 was $38.5 million or $0.24 per share compared to a net loss of $16.0 million, or $0.11 loss per share in the prior year which included a mineral property impairment charge of $45.7 million. The significant increase in net income, after adjusting for the impact of the prior year impairment charge, was primarily the result of higher quantities of metals sold combined with higher metal prices.

Sales in fiscal 2010 increased by $23.7 million or 28% to $107.2 million compared to sales of $83.5 million in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2010, the Company sold 4.6 million ounces of silver, 62.4 million pounds of lead and 14.7 million pounds of zinc, which were 10%, 18% and 13% more than the 4.2 million ounces of silver, 53.1 million pounds of lead and 13.0 million pounds of zinc sold in fiscal 2009. Both increased metal prices and higher quantities of metal sold contributed to the sales increase in fiscal 2010.

Cost of goods sold (including amortization and depletion) respectively in fiscal 2010 was $27.9 million, a $7.8 million or 22% reduction from the $35.7 million cost of goods sold in fiscal 2009, despite a greater quantity of metals sold. The cost of goods sold amount consisted of a $24.0 million cash portion and $3.9 million of amortization and depletion, which decreased by 18% and 39%, respectively, compared to $29.3 million and $6.4 million in fiscal 2009.

The decrease of the cash portion of costs of goods sold was mainly attributable to the higher grades of ores mined. The higher grade of ores mined was due to: (1) higher silver head grade at the Ying Mine, which increased to an average of 465 g/t in fiscal 2010 from a 407 g/t average in fiscal 2009; (2) reduced dilution from the HPG, TLP, and LM mines as mine operations at those sites was only partially resumed following the suspension of production in December 2008. About 77% of production in fiscal 2010 was from the lower cost and higher grade ores at Ying Mine compared to 66% in the prior year period.

The amortization and depletion decreased as only nominal depletion was charged to the TLP, LM and HPG mines in fiscal 2010 due to the write down of carrying value of these mines incurred in December 2008.

Gross profit margin in fiscal 2010 improved to 74% from 57% in the prior year as a result of increased metal prices, improved head grades and better dilution control, resulting in a 22% reduced cost of sales despite the increase in the quantity of metal sales.

Accretion of asset retirement obligation in fiscal 2010 was $0.1 million, comparable with that of fiscal 2009. The Company's asset retirement obligations are related to the reclamation costs of the Ying, HPG, TLP and LM mines.

Amortization was $0.9 million in fiscal 2010, which was slightly higher than $0.8 million charged in 2009 as more equipment was purchased and amortized in fiscal 2010.

Foreign exchange gain in 2010 was $0.4 million compared to a foreign exchange gain of $2.9 million recorded in fiscal 2009.

Foreign exchange gain was mainly a result of the unrealized loss (gain) arising from the translation of Chinese Yuan denominated monetary items in the Company's integrated operations defined by Canadian GAAP, as well as holding U.S. dollar currency while the U.S. dollar was depreciating relative to the Canadian dollar during the year.

General exploration and property investigation expenses in fiscal 2010 were $4.9 million, $2.6 million higher than the $2.3 million expense in 2009. The direct exploration and development expenditures of $1.3 million incurred at TLP, HPG and LM mines were expensed in Q1 2010, while exploration expenditures at those mines were capitalized in other periods.

Investor relations expenses were $0.4 million, down from $0.6 million in fiscal 2009 as the Company participated in fewer investor relations events.

General and administrative expenses, including stock-based compensation of $1.9 million, were $9.5 million, comparable to the expense of $9.3 million recorded in fiscal 2009.

Professional fees were $1.8 million in fiscal 2010, $0.3 million higher than the $1.5 million in fiscal 2009. The increase was mainly due to the professional fees related to the unsolicited take over bid of Klondex Mines Limited announced in June 2009. The Company terminated the bid in July 2009.

Impairment charges and bad debt was $0.7 million in fiscal 2010 while $50.7 million was recorded in fiscal 2009. The impairment charges and bad debt expenses recoded in fiscal 2010 consisted of a write down of an accounts receivable of $0.5 million related to a disposal of an exploration permit in fiscal year 2008, and a $0.2 million unrealized loss on the investment in Dajin Resources Corp., which was an accounting reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive loss. The $50.7 million impairment charges in fiscal 2009 was mainly due to the suspension of the HPG, TLP, and LM mines and the Nabao project in December 2008.

Equity loss in investment in NUX was $0.4 million in fiscal 2010 compared to $1.5 million in fiscal 2009. Equity loss in investment represented the equity pick up from New Pacific Metal Corp. ("NUX"). NUX reported an impairment loss of $7.3 million, resulting in a higher equity loss pick up in fiscal 2009.

Loss on disposal of plant and equipment was $1.6 million in fiscal 2010 compared to $0.3 million loss in fiscal 2009. The increased loss on dispositions over that of the prior year was mainly due to the Company's shut down and abandonment of a small milling facility near the TLP Mine in fiscal 2010. The ores from the TLP Mine are now processed in a bigger mill to minimize the environmental impact.

Other income in fiscal 2010 was $0.3 million, compared to $0.5 million in fiscal 2009. Other income included miscellaneous income such as government grants of $0.1 million received in Q1 2010.

Interest income in fiscal 2010 was $0.9 million, $0.4 million less than the $1.3 million recorded in fiscal 2009, mainly due to lower interest rates in fiscal 2010.

Income tax expense was $8.6 million (fiscal 2009 - recovery of $0.9 million) comprised of current income tax expenses of $7.8 million (fiscal 2009 - $7.0 million) and a future income tax expense of $0.8 million (fiscal 2009 - recovery of $7.9 million). The higher current income tax in this period resulted from higher taxable income in the year. The recovery of future income tax last year reflects to the write-off of the book value of the TLP, LM and HPG Mines.

(b) Financial results – fiscal 2009 compared to fiscal 2008

Net loss in fiscal 2009 was $16.0 million, while net income of $59.9 million was recorded in fiscal 2008. The loss in fiscal 2009 was mainly due to the $50.7 million impairment charges taken, as a result of the decrease in metal prices and determination of the unrecoverability of the value of these mines. Excluding exceptional items adjusted earnings was $27.3 million or $0.18 per share in fiscal 2009.

Sales in fiscal 2009 decreased by 23% to $83.5 million compared to the sales of $108.4 million in fiscal 2008. Sales were negatively affected by the decline in metal prices in fiscal 2009. For the 2009 fiscal year, the average realized net smelter return or "NSR" for silver, lead and zinc were $10.17/oz, $0.65/lb and $0.41/lb, significantly lower than $11.28/oz, $0.98/lb and $0.88/lb, respectively, in fiscal 2008.

Cost of goods sold in fiscal 2009 increased $12.4 million to $35.7 million or 53% compared with $23.3 million recorded in fiscal 2008. For the year, gross profit was $47.8 million, about 57% of sales, compared to $85.0 million, representing 78% of sales in fiscal 2008. The declining gross profit was mainly attributed to (i) declining metal prices since July 2008; (ii) dilution caused by the lower grade nature of ores from the TLP, LM and HPG mines which increased the unit cost of production; and (iii) the higher quantity of metals sold in fiscal 2009. The cost of goods sold were comprised of $29.3 million (2008 - $20.1 million) cash costs and $6.4 million (2008 - $3.2 million) amortization and depreciation charges.

Accretion of asset retirement obligation in fiscal 2009 was $0.1 million, a slight increase from accretion expenses of $0.06 million recorded in fiscal 2008, as the Company recognized additional $0.7 million in asset retirement obligation in fiscal 2009. The Company's asset retirement obligations are related to the reclamation costs of the Ying, HPG, TLP and LM mines.

Foreign exchange gain in fiscal 2009 was $2.9 million compared to a foreign exchange loss of $0.6 million recorded in fiscal 2008. Foreign exchange gain in 2009 was mainly a result of the unrealized gain arising from the translation of Chinese Yuan denominated monetary items in the Company's integrated operations defined by Canadian GAAP.

General exploration and property investigation expenses of $2.3 million were 28% or $0.5 million higher in fiscal 2009 compared to $1.8 million in fiscal 2008. The increase was mainly due to the increase of governmental levies.

Investor relations expenses of $0.6 million were $0.3 million higher in fiscal 2009 than the $0.3 million investor relations expense recorded in fiscal 2008. The increase is mainly attributable to the increase usage of newswire services compared to the prior year period.

General and administrative, including stock-based compensation of $2.1 million, in fiscal 2009 were $9.3 million, an increase of 30% compared to the expense of $7.3 million recorded in fiscal 2008. The increase was mainly attributable to further enhancements of corporate and operating infrastructure and adjustments to operations.

Professional fees were $1.5 million, a decrease of 30% from $2.1 million in fiscal 2008, reflecting less regulatory activities in fiscal 2009.

Impairment charges in fiscal 2009 were $50.7 million, which were primarily due to the suspension of the mining operations at the HPG, TLP and LM and the exploration program at Nabao project in December 2008 due to the economic downtown. No impairment charges were recorded in fiscal 2008.

Equity loss on investment in NUX of $1.5 million in fiscal 2009 represented an increase of $1.2 million compared to the equity loss of $0.3 million in fiscal 2008. The increase was mainly due to an equity pickup of an impairment loss of $7.3 million recorded by New Pacific Metals Corp.

Other income in fiscal 2009 was $0.5 million, a decrease of $4.0 million compared to other income of $4.5 million recorded in fiscal 2008 as no option income was recognized in fiscal 2009 while option income of $4.5 million was recognized in fiscal 2008 from shares issued by NUX pursuant to the Kang Dian Project Option Agreement along with the increase in NUX's market value upon the release of the escrow shares.

Interest income in fiscal 2009 was $1.3 million, a decrease of $1.3 million compared the interest income of $2.6 million in fiscal 2008 as a result of lower interest rates.

Income tax recovery of $0.9 million in fiscal 2009 was comprised of current income tax expenses of $7.0 million (2008 - $0.4 million) and future income tax recovery of $7.9 million (2008 - expense $0.1 million). The increase in current income tax expense was mainly because the operating results of Henan Found is subject to 12.5% income tax starting from January 1, 2008 and $1.6 million accrued dividend withholding tax of 10% relating to dividends declared in February 2009 by the Company's 77.5% owned Chinese subsidiary Henan Found Mining Co. Ltd. The future income tax recovery recorded in fiscal 2009 was mainly due to the impairment charges on the HPG, TLP and LM mines. Prior to January 1, 2008, Henan Found benefited from a tax holiday with a zero percent income tax rate.

4. Summary of Quarterly Financial Results

The tables below set out highlights of Silvercorp's quarterly results for the past twelve quarters.

	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	September 30, 2009	June 30, 2009
Sales	**$ 28,224**	$ 31,283	$ 25,085	$ 22,571
Gross profit	**19,277**	24,230	19,088	16,670
Expenses and foreign exchange	**3,936**	5,156	3,785	4,369
Impairment charges and bad debt (recovery)	**-**	-	(79)	777
Other items	**18**	(87)	(840)	34
Net income	**9,760**	12,409	8,893	7,487
Basic earnings per share	**0.06**	0.08	0.06	0.05
Diluted earnings per share	**0.06**	0.08	0.05	0.05
Cash dividend declared	**3,238**	3,108	3,020	2,770
Cash dividend declared per share (CAD)	**0.02**	0.02	0.02	0.02

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008	September 30, 2008	June 30, 2008
Sales	$ 17,392	$ 15,168	$ 20,103	$ 30,859
Gross profit	11,010	5,240	10,234	21,352
Expenses and foreign exchange	2,148	4,087	1,631	4,244
Impairment charges	2,907	47,433	-	-
Other items	(224)	(246)	(910)	591
Net income (loss)	1,238	(33,695)	4,857	11,601
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.01	(0.22)	0.03	0.08
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.01	(0.22)	0.03	0.08
Cash dividend declared	2,564	2,476	2,990	-
Cash dividend declared per share (CAD)	0.02	0.02	0.02	**-**

	March 31, 2008	December 31, 2007	September 30, 2007	June 30, 2007
Sales	$ 26,845	$ 30,091	$ 29,174	$ 22,253
Gross profit	20,229	24,209	23,213	17,389
Expenses and foreign exchange	4,659	3,013	2,729	2,279
Other items	1,178	2,142	1,788	2,216
Net income (loss)	10,859	17,781	16,770	14,527
Basic earnings (loss) per share	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.10
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	0.07	0.12	0.11	0.10
Cash dividend declared	-	**-**	6,891	**-**
Cash dividend declared per share (CAD)	-	**-**	0.05	**-**

5. Fourth quarter ended March 31, 2010

Net income in the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2010 ("Q4 2010") was $9.8 million, or $0.06 per share, 688% higher than the $1.2 million or $0.01 per share in the same quarter last year. Net earnings improved primarily due to the higher metal production and higher realized selling prices in the quarter.

Sales in Q4 2010 were $28.2 million, an increase of 62% from $17.4 million in the same quarter last year. The increase was driven by higher quantities of metals sold and higher realized selling prices. In Q4 2010, the Company sold 1.1 million ounces of silver and 14.9 million pounds of lead, representing an increase of 4% and 13%, respectively, compared to 1.0 million pounds of silver and 13.2 million of lead in Q4, 2009. A total of 2.7 million pounds of zinc sold in Q4 2010, which was 21% less than the 3.5 million pounds of zinc sold in Q4 2009 as more ores from the non-zinc producing TLP and LM mines were processed in Q4 2010 offset the gains. The average realized selling prices for silver, lead, and zinc increased to $13.25/Oz, $0.78/lb., and $0.67/lb., respectively, increasing 53%, 50%, and 81%, respectively, compared with metal prices realized in Q4 2009.

Cost of goods sold in Q4 2010 were $8.9 million, compared to the $6.4 million in Q4 2009. The cost of goods sold includes $7.8 million (same period last year - $6.3 million) for cash costs and $1.1 million (same period last year - $0.1 million) for amortization, depletion and depreciation charges. The increased cash cost was mainly due to more ores being processed in the quarter. The increase to the non cash cost was mainly due to absence of any depletion being recorded for the TLP, HPG, and LM Mine in Q4 2009 as they were suspended and written off last year, resulting in a zero dollar cost basis in the current year.

Accretion on asset retirement obligation in Q4 2010 was $32, which was in line with the accretion expense of $35 recorded in the same period last year.

Foreign exchange loss in Q4 2010 was $0.2 million compared to the foreign exchange gain of $0.7 million recorded in Q4 2009 as a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar.

General exploration and property investigation expenses in Q4 2010 were $0.7 million compared to the expense of $0.5 million incurred in the same period last year. The increase was in line with exploration activities conducted during the periods.

Investor relations expenses of $126 in Q4 2010, representing an increase of 16% over the $109 of investor relation expenses recorded in the same period last year as the Company participated in comparatively more inventors relation events during the quarter.

General and administrative, including stock based compensation expense of $0.6 million, was $2.4 million in Q4 2010, representing an increase of 17% compared to the expenses of $2.0 million incurred in the same period last year. The increase was mainly attributable to the increased the increasing management support for growth.

Professional fees in Q4 2010 were $0.3 million compared to professional fees of $0.1 million in the same period last year mainly due to higher professional fees for audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Sarbanes – Oxley Section 404.

Impairment charges and bad debt in Q4 2010 was $nil compared to impairment charges of $2.9 million recorded in the same period last year. The impairment charges recorded in Q4 2009 was mainly due to a $2.7 million other than temporary impairment charges to the investment in NUX, reducing the market value of NUX's common share as at March 31, 2009.

Equity loss on investment in NUX in Q4 2010 was $99 while an equity gain of $12 was recorded in the same period last year. The gain or loss was due to the equity pickup of the income or loss arising from the operation results of NUX.

Interest income in Q4 2010 was $233, representing an increase of $158 compared to interest income of $75 recorded in the prior year period. The increase was mainly because more cash was invested in term deposits in China to earn higher interest income during the current period.

Income tax expenses in Q4 2010 were $2.1 million, a decrease of 14% over the income tax expense of $2.5 million recorded in the same period last year. The decrease was mainly because no withholding tax was recorded in Q4 2010 as no dividend was declared by the Company's subsidiaries in China while a total of $1.6 million in withholding tax accrued on the dividend declared by the board of Henan Found in Q4 2009. The income tax expenses recorded in Q4 2010 included current income tax expenses of $1.7 million (same period last year - $2.8 million) arising from the operating earnings and a future income tax expense of $413 (same period last year – recovery of $325).

6. Liquidity and Capital Resources

(a) Working Capital

As at March 31, 2001, working capital increased by 67% or $32.1 million to $79.7 million (March 31, 2009 - $47.6 million) comprised mainly of cash and cash equivalents of $50.6 million (March 31, 2009 -$41.5 million), short term investments of $44.0 million (March 31, 2009 - $24.0 million), accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits of $2.5 million (March 31, 2009 - $3.2 million), inventories of $3.2 million (March 31, 2009 - $1.5 million), and other current assets of $0.3 million (March 31, 2009 - $0.9 million) offset by current liabilities of $20.9 million (March 31, 2009 - $23.4 million). The increase in working capital is mainly due to the $66.0 million of cash generated by the operating activities in fiscal 2010.

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents, and Short Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents plus short-term investments increased by $29.2 million or 45% to $94.7 million (March 31, 2009 - $65.4 million). The increase is mainly due to the $66.0 million cash generated by the operating activities in fiscal 2010, offset by $26.2 million of capital expenditures, $12.0 million of cash dividends payments and $7.2 million cash distribution to the non-controlling interest holder of the Company's Chinese subsidiary, Henan Found.

(c) Cash Flows: fiscal 2010 and 2009

Operating activities generated $66.0 million in fiscal 2010, an increase of $19.0 million, compared to $47.0 million in fiscal 2009. Before changes in non-cash working capital items, which generated $4.9 million cash in fiscal 2010 (fiscal 2009 - cash generated $2.3 million), cash flow from operating activities in fiscal 2010 was $61.1 million (fiscal 2009 - $44.7 million). The higher operating cash flow in fiscal 2010 was mainly because of higher sales achieved due to the substantial improvement of metal prices and increased quantity of metals sold compared to fiscal 2009.

Investing activities used $42.3 million in fiscal 2010 (fiscal 2009 - $36.7 million) mainly as a result of acquisition, exploration and development expenditures of $21.2 million (fiscal 2009 - $37.1million), acquisition of equipment of $5.0 million (fiscal 2009 - $12.7 million); increase of term deposits of $14.3 million (fiscal 2009 – redemption of $13.0 million), purchase of marketable securities of $1.4 million (fiscal 2009 – $nil), and prepayments to acquire plant and equipment of $0.5 million (fiscal 2009 - $0.4 million).

Financing activities used $17.2 million in fiscal 2010 (fiscal 2009 - $4.6 million), which mainly consisted of: cash distribution to the non-controlling interest holder of $7.2 million (fiscal 2009 - $13.2 million), cash dividends to Silvercorp shareholder of $12.0 million (fiscal 2009 - $5.5 million); offset by net proceeds on bank loan and notes payable of $0.8 million (fiscal 2009 - $0.7 million), proceeds from issuance of common shares of $1.3 million (fiscal 2009 - $22.7 million); and share repurchase of $nil (fiscal 2009 – $9.5 million).

(d) Cash Flows: fiscal 2008

Operating activities in fiscal 2008 generated $79.8 million mainly as a result of the net income before non controlling interest of $79.1 million realized in fiscal 2008. Cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2008 was $81.8 million, which mainly included the acquisition costs of the TLP and LM mines as well as deferred exploration and development expenditures of $36.6 million, purchase of equipment of $7.5 million, purchase of long term investment of $5.6 million and short term investment of $29.5 million. Cash used in financing activities of $9.4 million in fiscal 2008 included proceeds from the exercise of options of $2.3 million offset by the repayment of $1.4 million to a related party, distribution to non-controlling interest of $3.4 million, and cash dividend to Silvercorp's shareholders of $6.9 million.

(e) Contractual Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments, not disclosed elsewhere in this Management's Discussion and Analysis, are as follows:

The Company entered into office rental agreements (the "Rental Agreements"), with total rental expense of $1,355 over the next four years as follows:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Rental expense	$ 349	$ 380	$ 361	$ 265	$ 1,355

In connection with one of these Rental Agreements, the Company signed a sublease agreement commencing April 15, 2009 and expiring September 29, 2013, with annual rental income of $62.

(f) Available Sources of Funding

The Company does not have unlimited resources and its future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including, among others, cash flow from operations. To the extent that its existing resources and the funds generated by future income are insufficient to fund the Company's operations, the Company may need to raise additional funds through public or private debt or equity financing. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, the percentage ownership of current shareholders will be reduced and such equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of the Company's common stock. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available or that, if available, can be obtained on terms favourable to the Company and its shareholders. If adequate funds are not available, the Company may be required to delay, limit or eliminate some or all of its proposed operations. The Company bel ieves it has sufficient capital to meet its cash needs for the next 12 months, including the costs of compliance with continuing reporting requirements.

7. Financial Instruments and Related Risks

The Company manages its exposure to financial risks, including liquidity risk, foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and equity price risk in accordance with its risk management framework. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis.

(a) Fair value

Fair value is the amount of the consideration that would be agreed upon an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair value hierarchy established by amended CICA Handbook Section 3862 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value and is harmonized with disclosure requirements included in ASC Subtopic 820-10 on financial instruments under US GAAP. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liabilities.

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy. As at March 31, 2010, those financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	$ 50,618	$ 50,618	$ -	$ -
Short-term investments: warrants (iii)	$ 268	$ -	$ 268	$ -
Short-term investments: other than warrants (i)	$ 43,773	$ 43,773	$ -	$ -
Receivable and deposits (i)	$ 1,575	$ -	$ 1,575	$ -
Amounts due from related parties (i)	$ 138	$ 138	$ -	$ -
Available-for-sales marketable securities (ii)	$ 1,849	$ 1,849	$ -	$ -
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (i)	$ 7,504	$ 7,504	$ -	$ -
Deposits received (i)	$ 6,737	$ 6,737	$ -	$ -
Dividends payable (i)	$ 3,238	$ -	$ 3,238	$ -
Bank loan and notes payable (i)	$ 1,465	$ -	$ 1,465	$ -

(i) Fair value approximates the carrying value due to the short-term nature.
(ii) Recorded at fair value using quoted market prices.
(iii) Recorded at fair value using valuation technique (please also see Note 5 of the Company's consolidated financial statements).

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulties in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents and short term investment, as well as using its line of credit as required.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities.

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	Within a year	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 7,504**	$ 8,533
Deposits received	**6,737**	1,290
Dividends payable	**3,238**	2,564
Amounts due to related parties	**-**	7,353
Bank loan and notes payable	**1,465**	658
	$ 18,944	$ 20,398

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company undertakes transactions in various foreign currencies, and reports its results of its operations in US Dollars while the Canadian dollar is considered as its functional currency, and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency and the translation of functional currency to reporting currency.

The Company conducts its mining operations in China and thereby the majority of the Company's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in RMB¥, which was tied to the US Dollar until July 2005, and is now tied to a basket of currencies of China's largest trading partners. The RMB¥ is not a freely convertible currency.

The Company currently does not engage in foreign currency hedging, and the exposure of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities to foreign exchange risk is summarized as follows:

The amounts are expressed in US$ equivalents	**March 31, 2010**	March 31, 2009
Canadian dollars	**$ 27,125**	$ 43,111
United States dollars	**29,808**	9,498
Chinese renminbi	**48,173**	15,600
Hong Kong dollars	**1**	2
Total financial assets	**$ 105,107**	$ 68,211
Canadian dollars	**$ 3,799**	$ 3,092
United States dollars	**5**	14
Chinese renminbi	**15,140**	17,292
Total financial liabilities	**$ 18,944**	$ 20,398

As at March 31, 2010, with other variables unchanged, a 1% strengthening (weakening) of the Chinese RMB¥ against the Canadian dollar would have increased (decreased) net loss by approximately $0.1 million and increased (decreased) other comprehensive income (loss) by $0.3 million.

As at March 31, 2010, with other variables unchanged, a 1% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would have decreased (increased) net income by approximately $0.3 million and would have increased (decreased) other comprehensive income by approximately $0.9 million.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash equivalents and short term investments primarily includes highly liquid investments that earn interests at market rates that are fixed to maturity or at variable interest rates. The Company also drew on the line of credit bearing an annual interest rate of 5.84%. Because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have significant impact on the fair values of the financial instruments as of March 31, 2010.

(e) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge its obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily associated to accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The carrying amount of assets included on the balance sheet represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company undertakes credit evaluations on counterparties as necessary and has monitoring processes intended to mitigate credit risks. The Company has accounts receivables from customers primarily in China engaged in the mining and milling of base and poly-metallic metals industry. The historical level of customer defaults is zero and aging of accounts receivable are less than 30 days, and, as a result, the credit risk associated with accounts receivable from customers at March 31, 2010 is considered to be immaterial.

Occasionally, the Company disposes of exploration permits of abandoned projects. The Company undertakes credit evaluations at each time of disposition. As at March 31, 2010, $nil (March 31, 2009 -$790) represented such receivables.

(f) Equity price risk

The Company holds certain marketable securities that will fluctuate in value as a result of trading on Canadian financial markets. Furthermore, as the Company's marketable securities are also in mining companies, market values will fluctuate as commodity prices change. Based upon the Company's portfolio at March 31, 2010, a 10% increase (decrease) in the market price of the securities held, ignoring any foreign currency risk, would have resulted in an increase (decrease) to net income of approximately $0.2 million.

8. Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

9. Transactions with Related Parties

Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the Management's Discussion and Analysis are as follows *:*

Amount due from related parties	**March 31, 2010**	March 31, 2009
New Pacific Metals Corp. (a)	**$ 138**	$ 30

Amount due to related parties	**March 31, 2010**	March 31, 2009
Henan Non-ferrous Geology Bureau (b)	**$ -**	$ 7,187
Quanfa Exploration Consulting Services Ltd. (d)	**-**	117
R. Feng Consulting Ltd. (g)	**-**	49
	$ -	$ 7,353

Transactions with related parties	**Years ended March 31, 2010**	2009	2008
New Pacific Metals Corp. (a)	**$ 221**	$ 2,080	$ 302
Henan Non-ferrous Geology Bureau (b)	**7,187**	19,263	12,118
Qinghai Non-ferrous Geology Bureau (c)	-	17	17
Quanfa Exploration Consulting Services Ltd. (d)	**161**	66	66
Gao Consulting Ltd.(e)	-	114	202
McBrighton Consulting Ltd.(f)	**198**	108	**-**
R. Feng Consulting Ltd. (g)	**320**	334	271
Directors (h)	**133**	99	94
	$ 8,220	$ 22,300	$ 13,070

(a) New Pacific Metals Corp. is a publicly traded company with director and officers in common with the Company. Further to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement between the Company and NUX, the Company will recover costs for services rendered to NUX and expenses incurred on behalf of NUX. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company recovered $221 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $209 and $302, respectively) from NUX for services rendered and expenses incurred on behalf of NUX. The costs recovered from NUX were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

(b) Henan Non-ferrous Geology Bureau ("Henan Geology Bureau") is a 22.5% equity interest holder of Henan Found. During the year ended March 31, 2010, Henan Found paid $7.2 million (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $19.3 and $12.1 million, respectively.) dividends to Henan Geology Bureau.

(c) Qinghai Non-ferrous Geology Bureau is an 18% equity interest holder of Qinghai Found. During the year ended March 31, 2009, Qinghai Non-ferrous Geology Bureau repaid $17 previously owed to the Company. No transactions occurred between the two parties during the year ended March 31, 2010.

(d) Quanfa Exploration Consulting Services Ltd. ("Quanfa") is a private company with majority shareholders and management from the senior management in Chinese subsidiaries. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $161 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $66 and $66, respectively) to Quanfa for its consulting services provided.

(e) During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $nil (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $114 and $202, respectively) to Gao Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director of the Company for consulting services.

(f) During year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $198 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $108 and $nil, respectively) to McBrighton Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director of the Company for consulting services.

(g) During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $320 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $334 and $271, respectively) to R. Feng Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director of the Company for consulting services.

(h) During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company incurred director fees of $133 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $99 and $94, respectively) payable to the four independent directors of the Company.

The transactions with related parties during the year are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the parties. The balances with related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.

10. Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of sales and expenditures during the reporting period. Management has identified (i) Mineral rights and properties, (ii) Assets retirement obligations, (iii) Future income tax provision, and (iv) Stock based compensation as the following discussion. Please refer to Note 2 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for a description of all of the significant accounting policies.

(a) Mineral rights and properties

Acquisition costs, direct exploration and development expenditures, including costs incurred during production to increase future output by providing access to additional sources of mineral resource, are capitalized where these costs relate to specific properties for which resources exist, and it is expected that the expenditure can be recovered by future exploitation or sales.

Upon commencement of commercial production, mineral properties and capitalized expenditures are amortized over the mine's estimated life using the units of production method calculated based on proven and probable reserves, when determined. If commercial production commences prior to the proven and probable reserves being determined, the amortization is calculated based on measured and indicated resources.

The Company reviews the carrying value of each property that is in the exploration/development stage by reference to the project economics including the timing of the exploration and/or development work, the work programs and the exploration results experienced by the Company and others. The review of the carrying value of each producing property will be made by reference to the estimated future operating results and net cash flows. When the carrying value of a property exceeds its estimated net realizable amount, a provision will be made for the decline in value.

Based on an impairment analyses undertaken at December 31, 2008, it was determined that the TLP, HPG, LM and Nabao properties were impaired, and the Company reduced the carrying value of the TLP, HPG, LM, and Nabao properties to zero and a total of $45.7 million in impairment charges were recorded. In response to the improving overall economic condition, especially commodity prices in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, the Company partially resumed operations at the HPG, LM and TLP mines in May 2009.

(b) Asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations ("ARO") represent the estimated discounted net present value of statutory, contractual or other legal obligations relating to site reclamation and restoration costs that the Company will incur on the retirement of assets and abandonment of mine and exploration sites. ARO are added to the carrying value of mineral rights and properties as such obligations are incurred and amortized against income over the useful life of the related asset. ARO are determined in compliance with recognized standards for site closure and mine reclamation established by governmental regulation.

Over the life of the asset, imputed interest on the ARO liability is charged to operations as accretion of asset retirement obligations on the consolidated statements of operations using the discount rate used to establish the ARO. The offset of accretion expense is added to the balance of the ARO balance.

Where information becomes available that indicates a recorded ARO is not sufficient to meet, or exceeds, anticipated obligations, the obligation is adjusted accordingly and added to, or deducted from, the ARO. Upward revision in the amount of undiscounted cash flows will be discounted using the current credit-adjusted risk-free rate. Downward revisions will be discounted using the credit-adjusted risk-free rate that existed when the original liability was recorded.

The Company's asset retirement obligations are related to the reclamation cost of the Ying, HPG, TLP and LM properties. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company revisited the reclamation costs for the existing mines and the timing to settle the reclamation liabilities as a result of new environmental regulations in China and the extension of the respective mine lives due to the revised mining plan and updated reserves and resources at the existing mines. The remaining mine lives range from 9 to 11 years (March 31, 2009 - 6 to 10 years). Cash outflow were previously anticipated to be at the end of the mine lives, and are now expected to occur each year on a concurrent basis until the reclamation work is completed.

Although the ultimate reclamation costs to be incurred for the existing mines are uncertain, the Company has revised the estimated undiscounted future value of these costs to be $3.92 million as at March 31, 2010 (March 31, 2009 - $3.11 million).

As at March 31, 2010, the aggregate accrued obligation, representing the fair value of the future reclamation costs was $2,649 (March 31, 2009 - $2,029), estimated using a credit-adjusted risk-free discount rate of 5.94% (March 31, 2009 - 6%), of which a total of $292 asset retirement obligation was reclassified as current liabilities (March 31, 2009 - $nil).

The Company did not incur reclamation related expenditures during the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

(c) Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method to account for income taxes. Future income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases on the balance sheet date. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in substantively enacted rates is included in operations. A future income tax asset is recorded when the probability of the realization is more likely than not. The Company records a valuation allowance against a portion of those future income tax assets that management believes will, more likely than not, fail to be realized. Please refer to Note 18 of the Company's consolidated financial statements for a description of our future i ncome tax provision.

(d) Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock options using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense for stock options granted to employees, officers, and directors is measured at fair value at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model and is expensed in the consolidated statements of operations over the vesting period of the options granted. The fair value of stock options granted to consultants is measured at the performance commitment date or the date that the service is delivered using the Black-Scholes pricing method. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

The following is the summary of assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each option granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

	Years ended March 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Risk free interest rate	**1.18% to 2.75%**	0.95% to 2.95%	2.58% to 4.31%
Expected life of option in years	**0.4 to 5 years**	2 to 5 years	2 to 5 years
Expected volatility	**69% to 90%**	55% to 90%	52% to 117%
Expected dividend yield	**1% to 3%**	1% to 3%	1%

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2010 was CAD$1.94 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - CAD$3.05 and CAD$3.53, respectively). For the year ended March 31, 2010, a total of $1,914 (year ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $2,103 and $2,473, respectively) in stock-based compensation expenses was recorded and included in the general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

11. Adoption of New Accounting Standards

(a) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") issued Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", which replaces Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs". This new standard provides guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. Concurrent with the adoption of this standard, CICA Emerging Issues Committee Abstract 27 "Revenues and Expenditures in the Pre-operating Period" ("EIC-27") was withdrawn.

The standard is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning April 1, 2009. Adoption of this standard did not have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(b) Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement

On June 17, 2009, the Accounting Standards Board of Canada ("AcSB") released Embedded Derivatives on Reclassification of Financial Assets, amending Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement. The amendment indicates that contracts with embedded derivatives cannot be reclassified out of the held-for-trading category if the embedded derivative cannot be fair valued. The standard is effective for reclassifications made on or after July 1, 2009. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Financial Instruments – Disclosure

In June 2009, the AcSB amended Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, to converge with Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 7). The amendments expand the disclosures required in respect of recognized fair value measurements and clarify existing principles for disclosures about the liquidity risk associated with financial instruments, including the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorized in their entirety. Disclosure must be made for any significant transfers between the Level of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers. The Company adopted this amended standard on March 31, 2010 and the required disclosures are included in Section 7 – Financial Instruments and Related Risks above.

12. Future Accounting Changes

(a) Business Combinations and Related Sections

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582 "Business Combinations" to replace Section 1581. The Company adopted this standard effective April 1, 2010. This new standard effectively harmonizes the business combinations standard under Canadian GAAP with IFRS. The new standard revises guidance on the determination of the carrying amount of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, goodwill and accounting for non-controlling interests at the time of a business combination.

The CICA concurrently issued Section 1601 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602 "Non-controlling Interests", which replace Section 1600 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Section 1601 provides revised guidance on the preparation of consolidated financial statements and Section 1602 addresses accounting for non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination.

The adoption of this standard will affect the accounting for business combinations taking place on and after April 1, 2010.

(b) Multiple deliverable revenue arrangements

In December 2009, the EIC issued EIC Abstract 175, "Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements". This EIC addresses how to determine whether an arrangement involving multiple deliverables contains more than one unit of accounting and how such a multiple deliverable revenue arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated to the separate units of accounting. This EIC should be applied prospectively and should be applied to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables entered into or materially modified in the first annual fiscal period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The Company did not early adopt this EIC and upon adoption does not expect it to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(c) Convergence with IFRS

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed that publicly accountable enterprises will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, with early adoptions permitted. Accordingly, the Company plans to adopt IFRS for fiscal years beginning April 1, 2011. The Company's first IFRS financial statements will be its interim financial statements for the first quarter of fiscal 2012 with an opening balance sheet date of April 1, 2011, which will require restatement of comparative information presented.

The conversion to IFRS will impact the Company's accounting policies, information technology and data systems, internal control over financial reporting, and disclosure controls and procedures. The transition may also impact business activities, such as foreign currency, certain contractual arrangements, debt covenants, capital requirements and compensation arrangements.

The Company has designated the appropriate resources to the conversion project to develop an effective plan and continues to assess resource and training requirements as the project progresses. The Company's conversion plan consists of the following four phases: scoping and planning, diagnostic assessment, operations implementation and post implementation. The Company has completed the scoping and planning phase. The scoping and planning phase involved establishing a project management team, mobilizing organizational support for the conversion plan, obtaining stakeholder support for the project, identifying major areas affected by the conversion and developing a project charter, implementation plan and communication strategy.

The diagnostic assessment phase ("phase 2") which is in progress will result in the selection of IFRS accounting policies and transitional exemptions decisions, estimates of quantification of financial statement impacts, preparation of shell financial statements and identification of business processes and resources impacted. The Company has completed the selection of IFRS accounting policies and transitional exemptions decisions. Estimates of the quantified impacts of a significant portion of anticipated changes to the Company's current accounting policies on the Company's IFRS opening balance sheet have been made and business processes and resources impacted have been identified. The Company expects to complete estimates of the quantified impacts of the remaining anticipated changes to the Company's current accounting policies on the Company's IFRS opening balance sheet during the first quarter of fiscal 2011.

The operations implementation phase ("phase 3") includes the design of business, reporting and system processes to support the compilation of IFRS compliant financial data for the IFRS opening balance sheet at April 1, 2011, fiscal 2012 and thereafter. Phase 3 also includes ongoing training, testing of the internal control environment and updated processes for disclosure controls and procedures. Changes to the reporting and system processes to support preparation of the IFRS opening balance sheet at April 1, 2011 are expected to be implemented by the middle of fiscal 2011.

Post implementation ("phase 4") will include sustainable IFRS compliant financial data and processes for fiscal 2012 and beyond. The International Accounting Standards Board continues to amend and add to current IFRS standards with several projects currently underway. The Company's conversion process includes monitoring actual and anticipated changes to IFRS standards and related rules and regulations and assessing the impacts of these changes on the Company and its reporting, including expected dates of when such impacts are effective.

13. Other MD&A Requirements

Additional information relating to the Company:

(a) may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com;
(b) may be found at the Company's web-site www.silvercorpmetals.com;
(c) may be found in the Company's Annual Information Form; and,
(d) is also provided in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

14. Outstanding Share Data

As at the date of this report, the following securities were outstanding:

(a) Share Capital

Authorized - unlimited number of common shares without par value
Issued and outstanding – **164,893,207** common shares with a recorded value of **$148.7 million**

Shares subject to escrow or pooling agreements - $nil.

(b) Options

As at the date of this report, the outstanding options are comprised of the following :

Number of Options	Exercise Price (CAD$)	Expiry Date
10,000	5.99	July 1, 2010
118,899	4.32	July 23, 2011
614,400	6.74	April 10, 2012
90,000	6.95	October 1, 2012
101,700	9.05	January 16, 2013
50,000	7.54	May 13, 2013
387,994	5.99	July 1, 2013
128,000	3.05	October 1, 2013
915,982	2.65	April 19, 2014
413,000	7.00	January 5, 2015
262,000	7.40	April 20, 2015
3,091,975		

15. Other Risks and Uncertainties

(a) Political and Country Risk

The Company conducts its operations mainly in China and is potentially subject to a number of political and economic risks. The Company is not able to determine the impact of these risks on its future financial position or results of operations. The Company's exploration, development and production activities may be substantially affected by factors outside of the Company's control. These potential factors include, but are not limited to: levies and tax increases or claims by governmental bodies, expropriation or nationalization, foreign exchange controls, cancellation or renegotiation of contracts, and environmental and permitting regulations. The Company currently has no political risk insurance coverage against these risks.

(b) Environmental Risks

The Company's activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing environmental protection and employee health and safety. Environmental laws and regulations are complex and have tended to become more stringent over time. Although the Company makes provisions for reclamation costs, it cannot be assured that these provisions will be adequate to discharge its future obligations for these costs. Failure to comply with applicable environmental health and safety laws may result in injunctions, damages, suspension or revocation of permits and imposition of penalties. There can be no assurance that the Company has been or will be at all times in complete compliance with current and future environmental and health and safety laws and permits and such failure may materially adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition.

(c) Risk Factors

The Company is subject to other risks that are outlined in the Annual Information Form 51-102F2, Short Form Prospectus, and the NI 43-101 technical reports, which are available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

16. Controls and Procedures

Silvercorp's management considers the meaning of internal control to be the processes established by management to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of the Company's objectives regarding operations, reporting and compliance. Internal control is designed to address identified risks that threaten any of these objectives.

As of March 31, 2010, the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2010, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") were effective to give reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports that it files or submits is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to management, including its principal executive and prin cipal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(a) Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company has performed financial statements risk assessments, reviewed and documented business process, linked financial statement items to key business processes, identified significant locations and key controls, remediated control deficiencies and performed test of controls. The Company also documented and incorporated its control environment and information system controls into entire ICFR and DC&P, remediated identified control deficiencies, and tested of controls. Especially, the Company has remediated certain material weakness and significant deficiencies by enhancing the Board function to reduce the risk of lack of segregation of duties due to the concentration of leadership and by establishing and maintaining appropriate information system controls and procedures in areas such as system changes, logic access, security and controls over Excel spreadsheets.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of Silvercorp is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control, including internal controls over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accounting principles. It includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions related to the acquisition and disposition of Silvercorp's assets,
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and Silvercorp's directors, and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Silvercorp's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projection of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Silvercorp's internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of March 31, 2010, Silvercorp's internal control over financial reporting is effective. Also management did not identify any material weaknesses in conducting their evaluation of Silvercorp's internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010.

Management reviewed the results of management's assessment with the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. Ernst & Young LLP, our independent auditors, were engaged, approved by a vote of the Company's shareholders, to audit and provide independent opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010. Ernst & Young LLP has provided such opinions.

17. Directors and Officers

As at the date of this report, the Company's Directors and Officers are as follows:

Directors	Officers
Dr. Rui Feng, Director, Chairman & CEO	Dr. Rui Feng, Director, Chairman & CEO
Myles J. Gao, Director, President & COO	Myles J. Gao, Director, President & COO
Yikang Liu, Director	Maria Tang, Interim Chief Financial Officer
Earl Drake, Director	Lorne Waldman, Corporate Secretary
Paul Simpson, Director	Shaoyang Shen, Vice President, China Operations
Greg Hall, Director	Jack Austin, Special Advisor to the Chairman and CEO
Robert Gayton, Director	Frank Hrdy, Vice President, Canadian Operations

18. Outlook for Fiscal 2011

Ying Mining District, Henan Province, China

For fiscal year 2011, Silvercorp expects a 13% increase in silver production to 5.3 million ounces with production from the TLP, HPG and LM mines continuing to grow as mine development progresses. The Company's production plan is to produce approximately 500,000 tonnes of ore at grades of 360 g/t silver, 8% lead and 1.2% zinc, yielding 5.3 million ounces of silver, 83.7 million pounds of lead and 10.3 million pounds of zinc.

Using the average metal prices during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2010 and the above projected production figures, the Company's mining operations in fiscal 2011 are expected to generate revenues of $140 million. Capital expenditures for fiscal 2011 are budged at $13 million at the Ying Mining District -- including $7 million for the Ying mine, $4 million for the TLP mine and $2 million for the HPG and LM mines.

GC Project, Guangdong Province, China

At the GC development project in Guangdong Province, China, the Company is engaged in environmental permitting and is continuing the process of compiling a feasibility study, which includes detailed mine and mill designs. Capital expenditure projections at the project for the current fiscal year will depend on the timing of receipt of the environmental permit.

Silvertip Project, British Columbia, Canada

Within the next 12 months, the Company intends to complete the necessary studies required for the submission of a B.C. Small Mine Permit application for an operation with an annual capacity of up to 75,000 tonnes. The Small Mine Permit will allow Silvercorp to commence early production, focusing on higher grade (>1,000 g/t silver equivalent) ore zones that can be accessed from existing tunnels. Expected cash flows from the small mining operation will then help finance further exploration to expand both the resource and future mine operations.

The Company's first step will be to obtain the necessary permits to de-water the existing underground workings, which is expected to take approximately six months. Once the permit is obtained, and the dewatering occurs, an underground exploration program, including a bulk sample, exploration drilling and a geotechnical assessment, will be carried out.

In addition, a surface drill program will be carried out this summer where previous drill holes have intercepted extensive mineralized zones that were not included in the 2010 resource estimation as the drill holes were too widely spaced. Furthermore, several geophysical and geochemical anomalies located within 5 kilometres of the existing resource areas along the same shale-limestone contact zone previously identified to host high-grade mineralization will also be drill tested. The total capital expenditure budget for calendar year 2010 at the Silvertip project will be approximately $4-5 million.

Future Acquisitions

Silvercorp continues to pursue future growth opportunities by carrying out aggressive exploration programs within existing exploration and mining permit areas at its projects in addition to continually seeking out acquisitions projects in China and other jurisdictions.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Except for statements of historical fact relating to the Company, certain information contained herein constitutes forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "plan" "expect", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate", and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" or "can" occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management on the date the statements are made, and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. These factors include the inherent risks involved in the exploration, development, and mining of mineral properties, the uncertainties involved in interpreting drilling results and other geo logical data, fluctuating metal prices, currency fluctuations, the possibility of project cost overruns or unanticipated costs and expenses, uncertainties relating to the availability and costs of financing needed in the future and other factors described in this report under the heading "Outlook". There can be no assurance that such forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on such statements. Except in accordance with applicable securities laws, the Company expressly disclaims any obligation to update any forward-looking statements or forward-looking statements that are incorporated by reference herein.



SILVERCORP METALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2010
(Expressed in thousands of US dollars, unless otherwise stated)



Silvercorp Metals Inc.
希尔威金属矿业有限公司
Suite 1378 - 200 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1S4
tel. 604.669.9397
fax. 604.669.9387

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and are in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. A system of internal control is maintained by management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and financial information is accurate and reliable.

The Board of Directors approves the financial statements and ensures that management discharges its financial responsibilities. The Board's review is accomplished principally through the audit committee, which is composed of non-executive directors. The audit committee meets periodically with management and the auditors to review financial reporting and control matters.

(Signed) Rui Feng	*(Signed) Maria Tang*
Rui Feng	Maria Tang
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Interim Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

To the Shareholders of **Silvercorp Metals Inc.**

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of **Silvercorp Metals Inc.** (the "Company") as at March 31, 2010 and 2009 and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and shareholders' equity for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

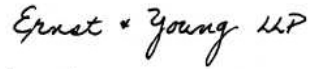
We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company, as at March 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2010 in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Vancouver, Canada

June 11, 2010



Chartered Accountants



Silvercorp Metals Inc.
希尔威金属矿业有限公司
Suite 1378 - 200 Granville Street
Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 1S4
tel. 604 669 9397
fax. 604 669 9387

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of Silvercorp is responsible for establishing and maintaining an adequate system of internal control, including internal controls over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian generally accounting principles. It includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions related to the acquisition and disposition of Silvercorp's assets,
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorization of management and Silvercorp's directors, and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Silvercorp's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

The Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, believe that due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. Also, projection of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies and procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of Silvercorp's internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010, based on the criteria set forth in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of March 31, 2010, Silvercorp's internal control over financial reporting is effective. Also management did not identify any material weaknesses in conducting their evaluation of Silvercorp's internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010.

Management reviewed the results of management's assessment with the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. Ernst & Young LLP, our independent auditors, were engaged, approved by a vote of the Company's shareholders, to audit and provide independent opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010. Ernst & Young LLP has provided such opinions.

(Signed) Rui Feng

Rui Feng

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

(Signed) Maria Tang

Maria Tang

Interim Chief Financial Officer

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROLS UNDER STANDARDS OF THE PUBLIC COMPANY ACCOUNTING OVERSIGHT BOARD (UNITED STATES)

To the Shareholders of **Silvercorp Metals Inc.**

We have audited **Silvercorp Metals Inc.'s** (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as at March 31, 2010 based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "COSO criteria"). The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisitio n, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of March 31, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We have also audited, in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as at March 31, 2010 and 2009 and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows and shareholders' equity for each of the years in the three-year period ended March 31, 2010, and our report dated June 11, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Vancouver, Canada

June 11, 2010

Ernst & Young LLP

Chartered Accountants

SILVERCORP METALS INC.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Notes	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**$ 50,618**	$ 41,470
Short term investments	5	**44,041**	23,962
Restricted cash	4	**-**	732
Amounts receivable, prepaids and deposits	6	**2,474**	3,152
Inventories	3	**3,175**	1,529
Current portion of future income tax assets	18	**112**	143
Amounts due from related parties	16	**138**	30
		100,558	71,018
Long term prepaids and deposits	7	**505**	1,058
Long term investments	8	**14,838**	12,186
Restricted cash	4&10	**78**	293
Plant and equipment	9	**29,024**	29,072
Mineral rights and properties	10	**133,248**	89,413
Future income tax assets	18	**1,203**	2,162
		$ 279,454	$ 205,202
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$ 7,504**	$ 8,533
Deposits received		**6,737**	1,290
Bank loan and notes payable	11	**1,465**	658
Current portion of asset retirement obligations	12	**292**	-
Dividends payable	15(e)	**3,238**	2,564
Income tax payable	18	**1,658**	3,041
Amounts due to related parties s	16	**-**	7,353
		20,894	23,439
Future income tax liabilities	18	**19,475**	19,678
Asset retirement obligations	12	**2,357**	2,029
		42,726	45,146
Non-controlling interests	13	**21,738**	7,610
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	15	**145,722**	135,604
Contributed surplus		**4,702**	3,764
Reserves	14	**31,893**	31,893
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)		**14,910**	(10,167)
Retained earnings (Deficit)		**17,763**	(8,648)
		214,990	152,446
		$ 279,454	$ 205,202
Commitments	21	**-**	**-**
Subsequent events	24		

Approved on behalf of the Board:

(Signed) Robert Gayton
Director

(Signed) Rui Feng
Director

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except for per share figures)

	Notes	Years ended March 31, 2010	2009	2008
Sales		**$ 107,164**	$ 83,523	$ 108,363
Cost of sales		**23,996**	29,322	20,114
Amortization and depletion		**3,904**	6,365	3,208
		27,900	35,687	23,322
Gross profit		**79,264**	47,836	85,041
Expenses				
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	12	**125**	123	62
Amortization		**932**	817	517
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		**(432)**	(2,872)	612
General exploration and property investigation expenses		**4,909**	2,325	1,817
Impairment charges and bad debt	3,6,8&10	**698**	50,707	**-**
Investor relations		**438**	550	284
General and administrative		**9,491**	9,312	7,187
Professional fees		**1,783**	1,488	2,134
		17,944	62,450	12,613
		61,320	(14,614)	72,428
Other income and expenses				
Equity loss on investment in NUX	8	**(424)**	(1,455)	(250)
Gain (loss) on disposal of mineral rights and properties	10	**-**	(819)	563
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	9	**(1,569)**	(328)	(48)
Interest expenses		**(122)**	(7)	(67)
Gain on held-for-trading securities		**35**	-	**-**
Interest income		**868**	1,342	2,585
Other income		**337**	478	4,474
		(875)	(789)	7,257
Income (loss) before income taxes and non-controlling interests		**60,445**	(15,403)	79,685
Income tax expense (recovery)				
Current	18	**7,796**	6,988	441
Future	18	**764**	(7,925)	110
		8,560	(937)	551
Income (loss) before non-controlling interests		**51,885**	(14,466)	79,134
Non-controlling interests	13	**(13,338)**	(1,531)	(19,197)
Net income (loss)		**$ 38,547**	$ (15,997)	$ 59,937
Basic earnings (loss) per share		**$ 0.24**	$ (0.11)	$ 0.41
Diluted earnings (loss) per share		**$ 0.24**	$ (0.11)	$ 0.40
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding - Basic		**162,287,528**	152,350,041	147,660,730
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding - Diluted		**163,571,019**	152,350,041	150,954,072

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Years ended March 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net income (loss) for the year	**$ 38,547**	$ (15,997)	$ 59,937
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Transition adjustment to opening balance upon adoption of new standards, net of taxes	**-**	-	9
Unrealized gain (loss) on available for sale securities, net of taxes	**328**	(155)	(48)
Reclassification adjustment for loss included in income, net of taxes	**195**	-	-
Unrealized exchange gain (loss) on translation of self-sustaining foreign operations	**(12,718)**	11,270	3,972
Unrealized exchange gain (loss) on translation of functional currency to reporting currency	**37,272**	(35,404)	9,709
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**25,077**	(24,289)	13,642
Comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 63,624**	$ (40,286)	$ 73,579

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SILVERCORP METALS INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

	Notes	Years ended March 31, 2010	2009	2008
Cash provided by (used in)				
Operating activities				
Net income (loss) for the year		**$ 38,547**	$ (15,997)	$ 59,937
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash :				
Accretion of asset retirement obligations		**125**	122	62
Amortization and depletion		**4,836**	7,182	3,725
Equity investment loss		**424**	1,455	250
Future income tax expenses (recovery)		**764**	(7,925)	110
Impairment charges and bad debt		**698**	50,707	**-**
Gain on held-for-trading securities		**(35)**	-	**-**
Loss (gain) on disposal of mineral properties		**-**	819	(563)
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment		**1,569**	328	48
Non-cash other income		**-**	-	(4,388)
Non-controlling interests		**13,338**	1,531	19,197
Stock-based compensation		**1,914**	2,103	2,473
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)		**(1,118)**	4,378	-
Changes in non-cash operating working capital	22	**4,921**	2,283	(1,065)
Cash provided by operating activities		**65,983**	46,986	79,786
Investing activities				
Mineral rights and properties	10			
Acquisition and capital expennditures		**(21,218)**	(37,115)	(36,583)
Proceeds on disposals		**-**	814	563
Plant and equipment				
Acquisition		**(5,027)**	(12,697)	(7,452)
Proceeds on disposals		**140**	2	157
Equity investments				
Marketable securities		**(1,355)**	-	-
Luoyang Yongning Gold and Lead Smelting Co. Ltd.		**-**	(291)	(5,552)
Sales of (purchase of) short term investments		**(14,310)**	12,982	(29,489)
Prepayments to acquire plant and equipment		**(485)**	(354)	(3,397)
Reclamation deposit paid		**(75)**	-	-
Cash used in investing activities		**(42,330)**	(36,659)	(81,753)
Financing activities				
Advance to related parties, net of repayments received		**(101)**	(37)	(1,429)
Bank loan and notes payable				
Proceeds		**2,927**	656	-
Repayments		**(2,123)**	-	-
Non-controlling interest				
Contribution		**-**	215	-
Distribution		**(7,191)**	(13,173)	(3,371)
Cash dividends distributed	15(e)	**(12,001)**	(5,466)	(6,891)
Capital stock				
Proceeds from issuance of common share		**1,310**	22,655	2,294
Share cancellation		**-**	(9,473)	-
Cash used in financing activities		**(17,179)**	(4,623)	(9,397)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		**2,674**	(11,327)	5,128
Increased (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		**9,148**	(5,623)	(6,237)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**41,470**	47,093	53,330
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		**$ 50,618**	$ 41,470	$ 47,093
Supplementary cash flow information	22			

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

SILVERCORP METALS INC.

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars, except numbers for share figures)

	Share capital						
	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings (deficit)	Total shareholders' equity
				(Note 14)			
Balance, March 31, 2007	145,957,938	$ 74,336	$ 954	$ -	$ 480	$ 1,768	$ 77,538
Transition adjustment to opening balance	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Options exercised	3,448,896	2,225	-	-	-	-	2,225
Warrants exercised	9,750	68	-	-	-	-	68
Cancellation of fraction shares	(108)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Value of options transferred upon exercised	-	1,705	(1,705)	-	-	-	-
Stock based compensation	-	-	2,473	-	-	-	2,473
Unrealized loss on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	(48)	-	(48)
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	2,078	-	(2,078)	-
Cash dividends declared and distributed	-	-	-	-	-	(6,891)	(6,891)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	59,937	59,937
Unrealized gain on translation of self-sustaining operations	-	-	-	-	3,972	-	3,972
Unrealized gain on translation functional currency to reporting currency	-	-	-	-	9,709	-	9,709
Balance, March 31, 2008	149,416,476	$ 78,334	$ 1,722	$ 2,078	$ 14,122	$ 52,736	$ 148,992
Options exercised	4,482	35	(13)	-	-	-	22
Shares issued for property	4,532,543	36,485	-	-	-	-	36,485
Financing	10,000,000	24,205	-	-	-	-	24,205
Net of share issuance costs	-	(1,570)	-	-	-	-	(1,570)
Cancellation of shares under normal course issuer bid	(2,366,500)	(1,885)	(47)	-	-	(7,542)	(9,474)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	2,102	-	-	-	2,102
Unrealized loss on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	(155)	-	(155)
Appropriation to reserves	-	-	-	29,815	-	(29,815)	-
Cash dividends declared and distributed	-	-	-	-	-	(8,030)	(8,030)
Loss of the year	-	-	-	-	-	(15,997)	(15,997)
Unrealized gain on translation of self-sustaining operations	-	-	-	-	11,270	-	11,270
Unrealized loss on translation functional currency to reporting currency	-	-	-	-	(35,404)	-	(35,404)
Balance, March 31, 2009	161,587,001	135,604	3,764	31,893	(10,167)	(8,648)	152,446
Options exercised	1,643,416	2,286	(976)	-	-	-	1,310
Shares issued for property (also see Note 10)	1,200,000	7,832	-	-	-	-	7,832
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,914	-	-	-	1,914
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities	-	-	-	-	328	-	328
Reclassification adjustment for losses included in income	-	-	-	-	195	-	195
Cash dividends declared and distributed	-	-	-	-	-	(12,136)	(12,136)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	38,547	38,547
Unrealized loss on translation of self-sustaining operations	-	-	-	-	(12,718)	-	(12,718)
Unrealized gain on translation functional currency to reporting currency	-	-	-	-	37,272	-	37,272
Balance, March 31, 2010	**164,430,417**	**$ 145,722**	**$ 4,702**	**$ 31,893**	**$ 14,910**	**$ 17,763**	**$ 214,990**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Silvercorp Metals Inc., along with its subsidiary companies (collectively the "Company"), is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development, and mining of precious and base metal mineral properties.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"), and are presented in thousands of US dollars. Note 23 reconciles the consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP to financial statements prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP").

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Silvercorp Metals Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries: Silvercorp Metals China Inc., Fortune Mining Limited, Fortune Copper Limited, Fortress Mining Inc., Fortune Gold Mining Limited, Victor Resources Ltd., Victor Mining Ltd., Yangtze Mining Ltd., Yangtze Mining (H.K.) Ltd., 0875786 B.C. Ltd., 82% owned subsidiary, Qinghai Found Mining Company Ltd. ("Qinghai Found"), 70% owned subsidiary, Henan Huawei Mining Co. Ltd. ("Henan Huawei"), 77.5% owned subsidiary, Henan Found Mining Co. Ltd. ("Henan Found"), and 95% owned subsidiaries, Anhui Yangtze Mining Co. Ltd. and Guangdong Found Mining Co. Ltd.

All significant inter-company transactions and accounts have been eliminated upon consolidation.

In the notes to these consolidated financial statements, "joint venture" is in the context of "the Law of the People's Republic of China on Sino-Foreign Equity Joint Ventures", which governs business conducted by foreigners in China. None of the Company's investments are subjected to joint control as defined by CICA Section 3055, "Interests in Joint Venture".

(b) Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Use of estimates and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include assumptions and estimates relating to but not limited to, the recoverability of amounts receivable and investments, the determination of defined ore bodies, mineral resources and reserves, fair values for purposes of impairment analysis, reclamation obligations, stock-based compensation, warrants, valuation allowances for future income tax assets, and assessing and evaluating of contingencies. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

(ii) Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Effective April 1, 2007, the Company changed its reporting currency from Canadian dollars to US dollars. The financial statements for all years presented have been translated into US dollar using the current rate method. Under this method, the statements of operations and cash flows have been translated into the reporting currency using the average exchange rate prevailing during each reporting period. All assets and liabilities have been translated using the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet dates. Shareholders' equity transactions since April 1, 2006 have been translated using the exchange rates in effect as of the dates of the various capital transactions, while shareholders' equity balances on April 1, 2006 have been translated at the exchange rate on that date. All resulting exchange differences arising from the translation are recorded as exchange gain (loss) in a separat e component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") as "Unrealized exchange gain (loss) on translation of functional currency to reporting currency". All comparative financial information has been restated to reflect the Company's results as if they had been reported in the US dollars.

All foreign subsidiaries, except its 77.5% owned subsidiary Henan Found and 70% owned subsidiary Henan Huawei, are considered to be integrated foreign operations and their financial statements are translated to Canadian dollars under the temporal method. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate in effect during the period. Realized and unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses are included in earnings.

Henan Found has been considered a self-sustaining operation since its incorporation. During the year ended March 31, 2008, reflecting significant changes in the economic facts and circumstances, Henan Huawei was determined to be a self-sustaining operation and no longer an integrated foreign operation. The method used to translate Henan Huawei's financial information was changed accordingly. Assets and liabilities of Henan Found and Henan Huawei, which are dominated in Chinese Yuan ("RMB¥"), are translated into Canadian dollars using the current rate method at period-end exchange rates and resulting translation adjustments are reflected in OCI as "Unrealized exchange gain (loss) on translation of self-sustaining foreign operations". Revenues and expenses of Henan Found and Henan Huawei are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

(iii) Financial instruments

The Company applies Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement ("CICA 3855") issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants. CICA 3855 establishes standards for recognizing and measuring financial assets, financial liabilities, and non-financial derivatives. Under CICA 3855, all financial assets must be classified as either held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity investments or loans and receivables. All financial liabilities must be classified as held-for-trading or other financial liabilities.

Financial instruments, including derivatives, are included on the consolidated balance sheets and are initially measured at fair value, except for those originated as a result of related party transactions and measured at exchange amount, in accordance with CICA Section 3840, Related Party Transactions.

Subsequent measurements and recognition of changes in fair value depend on the instrument's initial classification. Held-for-trading financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value, and all gains and losses are included in net income (loss) in the period in which they arise. Held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using effective interest method.

After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are reported at fair value, except investments in equity instruments that do not have quoted market prices in active markets. Such equity instruments are accounted for at cost.

Decrease in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets below their cost bases that are considered to be other-than-temporary are recognized in the statements of operations. Unrealized gains or losses are reported as other comprehensive income or loss until realized or other than temporary decline in fair value has been determined to have occurred. Factors that contribute to an other than temporary decline or impairment include a significant or prolonged decline in fair value below its cost, and the existence of factors such as significant adverse changes in the market and economic environments in which the Company operates, which indicate the prospects for recovery in the fair value of the investment are compromised in the near term.

Transaction costs related to all financial assets and liabilities are recorded in the acquisition or issue cost, unless the financial instrument is classified as held-for-trading, in which case the transaction costs are recognized immediately in net income (loss).

The Company classifies its financial instruments as follows:

- Held-for-trading: cash and cash equivalents, short term investments (including investments in warrants) and restricted cash
- Loans and receivable: Amounts receivable and amounts due from related parties
- Available-for-sale: equity investment in Luoyang Yongning Gold and Lead Smelting Co. Ltd. and marketable securities
- Other financial liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, deposits received, dividends payable, bank loan and notes payable and amount due to related parties.

(iv) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments having maturity dates of three months or less from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible to cash.

(v) Short term investments

Short term investments can consist of certificates of deposits and money market instruments, including cashable guaranteed investment certificates, bearer deposit notes and commercial paper with a remaining maturity of three months or more at date of purchase.

(vi) Inventories

Inventories include metals contained in concentrates, direct smelting ores, stockpile ores and operating materials and supplies. The classification of metals inventory is determined by the stage at which the ore is in the production process. Inventories of ore are sampled for metal content and are valued based on the lower of actual production costs incurred or estimated net realizable value based upon the period ending prices of contained metals. Mined material that does not contain a minimum quantity of metal to cover estimated processing expense to recover the contained metal is not classified as inventory and is assigned no value.

Material and supplies are valued at the lower of cost, determined on a weighted average cost basis, and net realizable value. Direct smelting ores and stockpiled ores are valued at the lower of mining cost and net realizable value. Mining cost includes the cost of raw material, mining contractor cost, direct labour costs, and applicable production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Concentrate inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. The cost of concentrate inventories includes the mining cost for stockpiled ores milled, freight charges to ship stockpile ores from mine sites to mill sites and milling cost. Milling cost includes cost of materials and supplies, direct labour costs, and applicable production overheads cost, based on normal operation capacity.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sales.

(vii) Plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis at rate sufficient to depreciate such costs, net of residual values, over the estimated productive lives of such assets or the useful life of the individual assets ranging from five to twenty years.

(viii) Mineral rights and properties

Acquisition costs, direct exploration and development expenditures, including costs incurred during production to increase future output by providing access to additional sources of mineral resource, are capitalized where these costs relate to specific properties for which resources exist, and it is expected that the expenditure can be recovered by future exploitation or sale.

Upon commencement of commercial production, mineral properties and capitalized expenditures are amortized over the mine's estimated life using the units of production method calculated based on proven and probable reserves, if determined. If commercial production commences prior to the determination of proven and probable reserves, amortization is calculated based on measured and indicated resources.

(ix) Impairment of long-lived assets

When events and changes in circumstances suggest impairment of long-lived assets, estimated undiscounted future net cash flows are calculated using estimated future metal prices, proven and probable reserves, value beyond proven and probable reserves, and estimated net proceeds from the disposition of assets on retirement less operating, capital expenditures and reclamation costs.

If projected undiscounted future cash flows are less than the carrying value, the estimated fair value is calculated using discounted future net cash flows and the asset is written down to fair value with an impairment charge to operations. Management assesses the asset for impairment by comparing its fair value, determined using best estimates based on the information available.

(x) Asset retirement obligations

Asset retirement obligations ("ARO") represent the estimated discounted net present value of statutory, contractual or other legal obligations relating to site reclamation and restoration costs that the Company will incur on the retirement of assets and abandonment of mine and exploration sites. ARO are added to the carrying value of mineral rights and properties as such obligations are incurred and amortized against income over the useful life of the related asset. ARO are determined in compliance with recognized standards for site closure and mine reclamation established by governmental regulation.

Over the life of the asset, imputed interest on the ARO liability is charged to operations as accretion of asset retirement obligations on the consolidated statements of operations using the discount rate used to establish the ARO. The offset of accretion expense is added to the balance of the ARO balance.

Where information becomes available that indicates a recorded ARO is not sufficient to meet, or exceeds, anticipated obligations, the obligation is adjusted accordingly and added to, or deducted from, the ARO. An upward revision in the amount of undiscounted cash flows will be discounted using the current credit-adjusted risk-free rate. Downward revisions will be discounted using the credit-adjusted risk-free rate that existed when the original liability was recorded.

(xi) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized upon delivery when title and risk of ownership of metals or metal bearing concentrate passes to the buyer and when collection is reasonably assured. The passing of title to the customer is based on the terms of the sales contract, which is persuasive evidence that an arrangement exists. Product pricing is determined at the point revenue is recognized by reference to active and freely traded commodity markets. Under the Company's concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters, final commodity prices are set on a specified quotational period, typically ranging from ten to fifteen days prior to shipment.

(xii) Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for stock options using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense for stock options granted to employees, officers, and directors is measured at fair value at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model and is expensed in the consolidated statements of operations over the vesting period of the options granted. The fair value of stock options granted to consultants is measured at the performance commitment date or the date that the service is delivered using the Black-Scholes pricing method. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

Upon the exercise of the stock option, consideration received and the related amount transferred from contributed surplus are recorded as share capital.

(xiii) Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method to account for income taxes. Future income taxes are recognized for the future income tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax bases on the balance sheet date. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted income tax rates expected to apply in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in substantively enacted rates is included in operations. A future income tax asset is recorded when the probability of the realization is more likely than not. The Company records a valuation allowance against a portion of those future income tax assets that management believes will, more likely than not, fail to be realized.

(xiv) Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests exist in the less than wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company and represent the outside interest's share of the carrying values of the subsidiaries. When the subsidiary company issues its own shares to outside interests, a dilution gain or loss arises as a result of the difference between the Company's share of the proceeds and the carrying value of the underlying equity.

(xv) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares for the year.

The diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, plus the effects of dilutive common share equivalents. This method requires that the dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants issued should be calculated using the treasury stock method. This method assumes that all common share equivalents have been exercised at the beginning of the period (or at the time of issuance, if later), and that the funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common shares of the Company at the average trading price of common shares during the period, but only if dilutive.

(xvi) Investments in entities subject to significant influence

Investments in which the Company has a significant influence are accounted for by the equity method, whereby the Company records its proportionate share of the investee's income or loss. At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses its investments in entities subject to significant influence for any impairment that is considered to be other than temporary, and records such impairment in the consolidated statements of operations for the year.

(xvii) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(xviii) Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted for the current year.

(c) Adoption of New Accounting Standards

(i) Goodwill and intangible assets

In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") issued Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", which replaces Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs". This new standard provides guidance on the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. Concurrent with the adoption of this standard, CICA Emerging Issues Committee Abstract 27 "Revenues and Expenditures in the Pre-operating Period" ("EIC-27") was withdrawn.

The standard is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning April 1, 2009. Adoption of this standard did not have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Financial instrument – recognition and measurement

On June 17, 2009, the Accounting Standards Board of Canada ("AcSB") released Embedded Derivatives on Reclassification of Financial Assets, amending Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement. The amendment indicates that contracts with embedded derivatives cannot be reclassified out of the held-for-trading category if the embedded derivative cannot be fair valued. The standard is effective for reclassifications made on or after July 1, 2009. The adoption of this standard did not have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Financial instruments - disclosure

In June 2009, the AcSB amended Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, to converge with Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 7). The amendments expand the disclosures required in respect of recognized fair value measurements and clarify existing principles for disclosures about the liquidity risk associated with financial instruments, including the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements are categorized in their entirety. Disclosure must be made for any significant transfers between the Level of the fair value hierarchy and the reasons for those transfers. The Company adopted this amended standard on March 31, 2010 and the required disclosures are included in Note 19.

(d) New Canadian Accounting Pronouncements

(i) Convergence with IFRS

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board confirmed that publicly accountable enterprises will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, with early adoptions permitted. Accordingly, the Company plans to adopt IFRS for fiscal years beginning April 1, 2011. The Company's first IFRS financial statements will be its interim financial statements for the first quarter of 2012 with an opening balance sheet date of April 1, 2011, which will require restatement of comparative information presented.

The conversion to IFRS will impact the Company's accounting policies, information technology and data systems, internal control over financial reporting, and disclosure controls and procedures. The transition may also impact business activities, such as foreign currency, certain contractual arrangements, debt covenants, capital requirements and compensation arrangements.

(ii) Business combinations and related sections

In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582 "Business Combinations" to replace Section 1581. The new standard applies to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with early adoption permitted from the beginning of a fiscal year. The Company expects to adopt the new standard effectively April 1, 2010 and does not anticipate any material impact to its financial statements unless a business combination is entered into after the adoption date. The new standard effectively harmonizes the business combinations standard under Canadian GAAP with IFRS. The new standard revises guidance on the determination of the carrying amount of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, goodwill and accounting for non-controlling interests at the time of a business combination.

The CICA concurrently issued Section 1601 "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602 "Non-controlling Interests", which replace Section 1600 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Section 1601 provides revised guidance on the preparation of consolidated financial statements and Section 1602 addresses accounting for non-controlling interests in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination.

(iii) Multiple deliverable revenue arrangements

In December 2009, the EIC issued EIC Abstract 175, "Multiple Deliverable Revenue Arrangements". This EIC addresses how to determine whether an arrangement involving multiple deliverables contains more than one unit of accounting and how such a multiple deliverable revenue arrangement consideration should be measured and allocated to the separate units of accounting. This EIC should be applied prospectively and should be applied to revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables entered into or materially modified in the first annual fiscal period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Early adoption is permitted. The Company did not early adopt this EIC and upon adoption does not expect it to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

3. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
Direct smelting ore and stockpile ore	**$ 585**	$ 396
Concentrate inventory	**855**	154
Total stockpile	**1,440**	550
Materials and supplies	**1,735**	979
	$ 3,175	$ 1,529

No impairment charge to the inventory was incurred for the year ended March 31, 2010 while a total of $493 impairment charge to the zinc concentrates was recorded during the year ended March 31, 2009 (2008 - $nil).

The amounts of inventory recognized as expenses during the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 are equivalent to the sum of cost of sales and amortization and depletion in the respective years.

4. RESTRICTED CASH

As at March 31, 2010, the Company had $78 restricted cash related to reclamation deposit (please also see note 10).

There was a restricted cash balance of $1,025 as at March 31, 2009, of which, $732 was pledged as collateral for a bankers acceptance issued by the Company to a mining contractor which matured on June 4, 2009 and $293 was term deposits restricted for future utility charges. The utility company changed its customer policies during the current year and no longer requires deposits for future utility charges.

5. SHORT TERM INVESTMENTS

As at March 31, 2010, short term investments consisted of the following:

	Fair value	Rates	Maturity
Bank commercial paper	**$ 5,017**	0.49%	April 14, 2010
Bankers acceptance	**5,814**	2.63% - 2.65%	July 13 – July 22, 2010
GIC	**19,756**	0.55% - 1.17%	March 22 – 31, 2011
Term deposits	**13,186**	1.98%	June 22 – September 18, 2010
Warrants	**268**	N/A	N/A
	$ 44,041		

As at March 31, 2009, short term investments consisted of the following:

	Fair value	Rates	Maturity
GIC	$ 23,962	1.80% - 3.12%	June 3, 2009 – March 26, 2010

The warrants are part of a private placement of a publicly traded company the Company participated in July 2009. At the time of transaction, the fair value of the warrants, totaling $261, was calculated using the Black-Scholes Pricing model with assumptions of the investee's historical share prices, 111.8% volatility, 1.41% risk free interest rate, and zero dividend yields.

As at March 31, 2010, the fair value of warrants was revalued using the same model with updated assumptions. The total fair value of warrants was $268, and a gain of $7 was recognized for the year ended March 31, 2010 on the consolidated statements of operations.

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE, PREPAIDS AND DEPOSITS

Accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
Amounts receivable	**$ 443**	$ 1,019
Interest receivable	**67**	145
Deposits to suppliers	**1,065**	1,268
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**899**	720
	$ 2,474	$ 3,152

As at March 31, 2010, amounts receivable consisted of trade receivable of $121 (as at March 31, 2009 - $42) and other receivable of $322 (as at March 31, 2009 - $977).

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company wrote off accounts receivable of $503 (year ended March 31, 2009 - $nil) and recorded as bad debt on the consolidated statements of operations. The receivable written off was related to the disposal of a mineral property in a prior year.

7. LONG TERM PREPAIDS AND DEPOSITS

As of March 31, 2010, long term prepaids of $505 (March 31, 2009 - $1,058) represented prepayments for equipment and mine development.

8. LONG TERM INVESTMENTS

		March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
Equity investments with significant influence			
New Pacific Metals Inc.	(a)	**$ 6,103**	$ 5,285
Luoyang Yongning Gold and Lead Smelting Co. Ltd.	(b)	**-**	6,877
Equity investments: Available-for-sale			
Luoyang Yongning Gold and Lead Smelting Co. Ltd.	(b)	**6,886**	**-**
Marketable securities	(c)	**1,849**	24
		$ 14,838	$ 12,186

(a) New Pacific Metals Inc. ("NUX")

New Pacific Metals Inc. is a Canadian public company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange with a trading symbol "NUX". As at March 31, 2010, the Company owned 7,400,000 common shares (March 31, 2009 - 7,400,000 common shares) of NUX, representing an ownership interest of 23.4% (March 31, 2009 - 23.4%). NUX is a related party of the Company by way of common director and officers.

The Company accounts for its investment in NUX using the equity method, as the Company is able to exercise its significant influence over NUX. The summary of the investment in NUX and its market value as at respective balance sheet dates are as follows:

	Number of shares	Amount	Value of NUX's common shares per quoted market price
Balance, March 31, 2007	4,987,501	$ 6,280	$ 14,925
Shares released from escrow	2,412,499	$ 4,388	$ 4,388
Equity in loss of investee company		(250)	
Impact of foreign currency translation		834	
Balance, March 31, 2008	7,400,000	$ 11,252	$ 14,758
Equity in loss of investee company		(1,455)	
Impairment charge		(2,707)	
Impact of foreign currency translation		(1,805)	
Balance, March 31, 2009	7,400,000	5,285	5,285
Equity in loss of investee company		(424)	
Impact of foreign currency translation		1,242	
Balance, March 31, 2010	**7,400,000**	**$ 6,103**	**$ 5,028**

(b) Luoyang Yongning Gold and Lead Smelting Co. Ltd. ("Yongning")

Yongning is a Chinese private company.

Henan Found entered into an agreement in April 2007, subsequently amended in September 2007, with two third party partners to custom build a 150,000 tonne per year lead-silver-gold smelter in Luoning County, Luoyang City, Henan Province, China. During fiscal year 2008, Yongning was incorporated, with a registered capital requirement of $21.4 million (RMB¥150 million) for this project. Henan Found earned its 30% equity interest in Yongning through contributing $6.6 million (RMB¥45 million). As at March 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company equity accounted for its investment in Yonning.

During the fiscal year 2010, at a meeting of the shareholders of Yongning, it was resolved to increase the registered capital to $58.6 million (RMB¥400 million). Except for an additional $0.3 million (RMB¥2 million) paid to Yongning in fiscal 2009, Henan Found did not participate in any proportionate capital contribution, as such, Henan Found's equity interest in Yongning was diluted to 11.75%. The shareholders of Yongning further resolved to change the composition of its Board of Directors, such that the representatives appointed by Henan Found were reduced from two directors to one. Management has determined that as a result of these changes, effective June 6, 2009, Henan Found no longer exercises significant influence over Yongning. Therefore, the investment was reclassified as an available-for-sale financial asset and accounted at cost.

(c) Available-for-sale marketable securities

Available-for-sale marketable securities represented the Company's equity investments in publicly traded companies, with no significant influence. The summary schedule of those market securities are as follows:

As at and for the period ended March 31, 2010:

	Fair value	Cost	Accumulated changes in market value
Marketable securities	$ 1,849	$ 1,603	$ 246

As at and for the period ended March 31, 2009:

	Fair value	Cost	Accumulated changes in market value
Marketable securities	$ 24	$ 217	$ (193)

As at and for the period ended March 31, 2008:

	Fair value	Cost	Accumulated changes in market value
Marketable securities	$ 204	$ 217	$ (13)

9. PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Plant and equipment consist of:

	March 31, 2010			March 31, 2009		
	Cost	**Accumulated Depreciation, Disposition and Impairment Charges**	**Net Book Value**	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation, Disposition and Impairment Charges	Net Book Value
Building	**$ 19,776**	**$ (1,510)**	**$ 18,266**	$ 13,912	$ (835)	$ 13,077
Office equipment and furniture	**1,421**	**(652)**	**769**	1,203	(414)	789
Machinery	**8,759**	**(1,525)**	**7,234**	7,804	(760)	7,044
Motor vehicle	**1,979**	**(843)**	**1,136**	1,272	(444)	828
Land use right	**949**	**(22)**	**927**	822	(10)	812
Leasehold improvement	**335**	**(112)**	**223**	236	(39)	197
Construction in process	**469**	**-**	**469**	6,325	**-**	6,325
	$ 33,688	**$ (4,664)**	**$ 29,024**	$ 31,574	$ (2,502)	$ 29,072

During the year ended March 31, 2010, costs associated with a new mill were reclassified from construction in process to building and machinery as the project was completed and ready for productive use.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, building and machinery were disposed for proceeds of $140 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $2 and $157, respectively). A loss of $1,569 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $328 and $48, respectively) was incurred on these dispositions.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, impairment charge to the plant and equipment included in operating expenses was $nil (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $186 and $nil, respectively).

10. MINERAL RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES

Mineral rights and properties are comprised of the following:

	Ying	HPG	NZ	Nabao	TLP	LM	GC & SMT	Silvertip	Total
Balance, March 31, 2007	$ 9,164	$ 5,633	$ 1,529	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 16,326
Acquisition	-	1,603	-	-	19,109	7,176	-	-	27,888
Capitalized expenditures	9,664	3,356	353	1,058	906	2,573	-	-	17,910
Depletion	(1,527)	(1,515)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,042)
Impact of foreign currency translation	1,002	656	165	-	-	-	-	-	1,823
Balance, March 31, 2008	$ 18,303	$ 9,733	$ 2,047	$ 1,058	$ 20,015	$ 9,749	$ -	$ -	$ 60,905
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,044	-	80,044
Capitalized expenditures	6,914	1,835	-	1,141	2,533	1,808	1,251	-	15,482
Disposal	-	-	(1,819)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,819)
Depletion	(2,336)	(1,352)	-	-	(311)	(1,247)	-	-	(5,246)
Impairment charge	-	(10,337)	-	(2,005)	(22,796)	(10,556)	-	-	(45,694)
Impact of foreign currency translation	576	121	(228)	(194)	559	246	(15,339)	-	(14,259)
Balance, March 31, 2009	23,457	-	-	-	-	-	65,956	-	89,413
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,217	15,217
Capitalized expenditures	6,687	1,195	-	-	4,466	1,200	1,093	-	14,641
Depletion	(2,508)	(45)	-	-	(33)	(23)	-	-	(2,609)
Impact of foreign currency translation	32	-	-	-	-	-	16,000	554	16,586
Balance, March 31, 2010	**$ 27,668**	**$ 1,150**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 4,433**	**$ 1,177**	**$ 83,049**	**$ 15,771**	**$ 133,248**

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mineral properties in which it, through its subsidiaries, has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the stage of exploration of such properties, those procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

(a) Ying Property

Ying property is held through the Company's 77.5% interest subsidiary, Henan Found. Production at the Ying Mine commenced on April 1, 2006.

The land use right for Henan Found's mine and mill has been purchased from the local owners, rezoning of these lands from agricultural to industrial use has been approved by Henan Provincial government. The application for transfer of the land title is currently in process.

(b) HPG Property

HPG Property is held through the Company's 70% interest subsidiary, Henan Huawei.

As a result of a review of all mining and exploration assets in light of the global economic downturn and the associated declines in the outlook for metal prices, a total of $10,337 impairment charges were recorded during the year ended March 31, 2009.

In May 2009, in response to the improving commodity price, operations at the HPG mine were partially resumed and have since been gradually ramping up. During the year ended March 31, 2010, a total of $1,195 development and exploration expenditures incurred at HPG were capitalized as mineral rights and properties.

(c) NZ Property

During the fiscal year 2007, the Company, through its 77.5% owned subsidiary, Henan Found, acquired the NZ Gold-Silver property (the “NZ project”), for cash consideration of $1,099 (RMB¥8.5 million).

In March 2009, the Company disposed of the NZ project to a third party for a total consideration of $1.0 million and a loss of $0.8 million was recorded in fiscal 2009.

(d) Nabao Project

In June 2007, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Fortress Mining Inc., entered into a collaborative development agreement with a Chinese party to form Qinghai Found Mining Company Ltd. ("Qinghai Found"), a joint venture, to explore and develop the Nabao silver-polymetallic Project (“Nabao Project”) in Qinghai Province, China. Under the development agreement, the Company received an 82% interest in Qinghai Found by investing approximately $4.0 million to fund exploration and development. The Chinese party retains an 18% interest in Qinghai Found in exchange for transferring the three Nabao permits to Qinghai Found.

During the year ended March 31, 2009, as a result of unfavorable exploration results, and diminishing prospect for the property due to its location at high elevation and declining metal prices, the Company wrote off the Nabao Project with a total of $2,005 impairment charge being recorded in the consolidated statements of operations. In May 2009, the Nabao Project was put into care and maintenances.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement to dispose of the Nabao Project, consisting of the exploration permits, for $732 (RMB¥5.0 million) to a third party, and a deposit of $146 (RMB¥1.0 million) was received as of March 31, 2010. Subsequent to March 31, 2010, two of three exploration permits were transferred pursuant to the agreement. The transfer of the exploration permit is in process.

(e) LM Mine

LM Mine is held through the Company’s 70% interest subsidiary, Henan Huawei. During the fiscal year 2009, a total of $10,556 impairment charges were made to LM Mine as a result of a review of its mining and exploration results in light of the economic events and the associated declines in the outlook for metal prices.

In May 2009, in response to the improving commodity price, operations at the LM mine were partially resumed and have since been gradually ramping up. A total of $1,200 development and exploration expenditures incurred at LM Mine were capitalized as mineral rights and properties for the year ended March 31, 2010.

(f) TLP Mine

TLP Mine is held through the Company's 77.5% interest subsidiary, Henan Found.

During the fiscal year 2009, a total of $22,796 impairment charges were made to TLP Mine as a result of a review of its mining and exploration results in light of the economic events and the associated declines in the outlook for metal prices.

In May 2009, in response to the improving commodity price, operations at the TLP Mine were partially resumed and have since been gradually ramping up. A total of $4,466 development and exploration expenditures incurred at TLP Mine were capitalized as mineral rights and properties for the year ended March 31, 2010.

(g) GC & SMT Projects

Pursuant to a share purchase agreement dated April 24, 2008, on June 6, 2008, the Company acquired a 95% interest in the Gaocheng and Shimentou silver, lead and zinc exploration permits (the "GC & SMT projects") as well as certain assets associated with these two projects, for $60.8 million (CAD$61.95 million) through the acquisition of an 100% interest of Yangtze Mining Ltd. ("Yangtze Mining") from Yangtze Gold Ltd. ("Yangtze Gold"). Both Yangtze Mining and Yangtze Gold are private companies and are related parties of the Company through common directorship. The consideration included a cash payment of $24.3 million and the issuance of 4,532,543 common shares of the Company at a price of CAD$8.20 per share, which represented 60% of the purchase price, or $36.5 million, as agreed by both parties.

Prior to the acquisition, Yangtze Mining held 95% of the equity interest in Anhui Yangtze Mining Co. Ltd. ("Anhui Yangtze"), which owns 100% of the GC & SMT projects located in Guangdong Province, China. Other than the GC & SMT projects and associated assets, certain other net assets ("Remaining Assets") still remained in Anhui Yangtze, including Tong Shan Pai Copper Mine ("TSP Mine"). An Indemnification Agreement dated June 6, 2008 was executed between the Company and Yangtze Gold to the effect that Yangtze Gold would use its best efforts to transfer the TSP Mine. Also, effective June 6, 2008, Yangtze Gold and Anhui Yangtze entered into a declaration of trust wherein Anhui Yangtze (the "Trustee") holds in trust all of the Remaining Assets for the benefit of Yangtze Gold. Based on the Indemnification Agreement and the Declaration of Trust, the Company is indemnified against any obligations that would arise subsequent to June 6, 2008, relating t o the Remaining Assets.

In December 2008, a joint venture, Guangdong Found Mining Co. Ltd. ("Guangdong Found"), designated as the operating company of the GC & SMT projects, was established in Guangdong Province. Guangdong Found owns 100% of the mineral properties and associated assets of the GC & SMT projects. Total required registered capital of Guangdong Found is $22 million (RMB¥150 million).

Upon the acquisition of the GC & SMT projects, a total of $19.2 million in future income tax liabilities were recognized and included in mineral rights and properties by applying a 25% tax rate to the excess of book value over tax basis of the mineral interest acquired.

(h) Silvertip Property

On February 26, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Silvertip silver-lead-zinc mineral property, located in northern British Columbia, Canada. The total consideration paid consisted of $7.4 million (CAD$ 7.5 million) cash and 1.2 million common shares of the Company. Shares paid as partial consideration were valued using the closing market price of $6.51 (CAD$6.87) per share, totaling $7.8 million (CAD$ 8.2 million). Total acquisition costs $15.2 (CAD$16.0 million) were capitalized as mineral rights and properties.

In connection of this acquisition, the Company paid $78 (CAD$79) reclamation deposits to British Columbia Ministry of Finance, which approximated its fair market value and included in restricted cash as at March 31, 2010.

11. BANK LOAN AND NOTES PAYABLE

As at March 31, 2010, bank loan and notes payable balances consisted of the following:

	Amount	**Maturity**
Bank Loan	**$ 1,465**	**June 16, 2010**

As at March 31, 2009, bank loan and notes payable balances consisted of the following:

	Amount	Maturity
Notes payable	$ 658	June 30, 2009

On June 16, 2009, the Company, through its 70% owned subsidiary Henan Huawei, obtained an unsecured line of credit of $2.9 million (RMB¥20 million). The Company's subsidiary, Henan Found and Henan Huawei's non-controlling interest holder have guaranteed the debt.

As at March 31, 2010, $1.5 million (RMB¥10 million) was outstanding, with an annual interest rate of 5.84%, payable monthly.

12. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The following table presented the reconciliation of the beginning and ending obligations associated with the retirement of the properties:

	Current portion	Long term portion	Total
Balance, March 31, 2007	$ 292	$ 670	$ 962
Obligation incurred	253	441	694
Obligation discharged	(516)	-	(516)
ARO revision	-	(94)	(94)
Accretion on ARO	11	51	62
ARO reclassification	(76)	76	-
Foreign exchange impact	36	82	118
Balance, March 31, 2008	-	1,226	1,226
Obligation incurred	-	729	729
ARO revision	-	(139)	(139)
Accretion on ARO	-	123	123
Foreign exchange impact	-	90	90
Balance, March 31, 2009	-	2,029	2,029
ARO revision	292	200	492
Accretion on ARO	-	125	125
Foreign exchange impact	-	3	3
Balance, March 31, 2010	**$ 292**	**$ 2,357**	**$ 2,649**

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company revisited the reclamation costs for the existing mines and the timing to settle the reclamation liabilities as a result of new environmental regulations in China and the extension of mine lives due to the revised mining plan and the updated reserves and resources at the existing mines. The remaining mine lives are ranging from 9 to 11 years (March 31, 2009 - 6 to 10 years), and the cash outflow is expected to occur each year until the reclamation work is completed instead of at the end of mine lives as estimated in previous years.

Although the ultimate reclamation costs to be incurred for the existing mines are uncertain, the Company has increased the estimated, undiscounted future value of these costs to be $3.92 million as at March 31, 2010 (March 31, 2009 - $3.11 million).

As at March 31, 2010, the aggregate accrued obligation, representing the fair value of the future reclamation costs was $2,649 (March 31, 2009 - $2,029), estimated using a credit-adjusted risk-free discount rate of 5.94% (March 31, 2009 - 6%), of which a total of $292 asset retirement obligation was reclassified as current liabilities (March 31, 2009 - $nil).

The Company did not incur reclamation related expenditures during the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008.

13. NON CONTROLLING INTERESTS

The continuity of non controlling interests is summarized as follows:

	Henan Found	Henan Huawei	Guangdong Found	Total
Balance, March 31, 2007	$ 6,898	$ 50	$ -	$ 6,948
Ownership transferred	-	(186)	-	(186)
Operation sharing for the year	16,810	2,387	-	19,197
Dividend declared	(15,489)	-	-	(15,489)
Foreign exchange impact	779	16	-	795
Balance, March 31, 2008	8,998	2,267	-	11,265
Addition upon acquisition	-	-	172	172
Operation sharing for the year	3,975	(2,432)	(12)	1,531
Dividend declared	(7,145)	-	-	(7,145)
Non-controlling interest shareholder's contribution	-	-	219	219
Foreign exchange impact	1,397	165	6	1,568
Balance, March 31, 2009	7,225	-	385	7,610
Operation sharing for the year	13,189	-	149	13,338
Foreign exchange impact	128	-	662	790
Balance, March 31, 2010	**$ 20,542**	**$ -**	**$ 1,196**	**$ 21,738**

As at March 31, 2010, non-controlling interests in Henan Found, Henan Huawei and Guangdong Found were 22.5%, 30% and 5%, respectively.

In June 2007, Henan Found declared dividends of $14,983 (RMB¥111 million) to its shareholders. The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, Victor Mining Ltd., received its share (77.5%) of the dividend payment of $11,612 (RMB¥86 million), and a total of $3,371 (RMB¥25 million) was paid to the non-controlling interests.

In February 2008, Henan Found's Board of Directors declared a dividend of $50,617 (RMB¥400 million) to its shareholders. Dividend payments were made during the year ended March 31, 2009. Victor Mining Ltd. received $38,499 (RMB¥310 million), and an amount of $12,118 (RMB¥90 million) was paid to the non-controlling subsidiary shareholder.

In February 2009, Henan Found's Board of Directors declared a dividend of $31,594 (RMB¥218 million) to its shareholders. Dividend payments were made during the year ended March 31, 2010. Victor Mining Ltd. received $24,449 (RMB¥169 million), and an amount of $7,145 (RMB¥49 million) was paid to the non-controlling subsidiary shareholder.

14. RESERVES

Pursuant to Chinese company law applicable to foreign investment enterprises, the Company's Chinese subsidiaries are required to maintain dedicated reserves and an Employee Welfare Fund. The amounts are appropriated at a percentage, at the discretion of the Board of Directors of each Chinese subsidiary, of their respective after tax net income each year.

Dedicated reserves include an Enterprise Reserve Fund and an Enterprise Expansion Fund, which are recorded as a component of shareholders' equity, and they are not available for distribution to shareholders other than upon liquidation.

Employee Welfare Fund shall be utilized for collective employee benefits. The amount was charged against income and the related provision was reflected as accrued liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Up to March 31, 2010, only Henan Found has appropriated the dedicated reserves and Employee Welfare Fund. The dedicated reserves and Employee Welfare Fund appropriated by Henan Found for the years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 are summarized in the table below. No dedicated reserves or Employee Welfare Fund was appropriated for the year ended March 31, 2010 since the balance has reached the maximum required amount.

	Enterprise Reserve	Enterprise Expansion	Total dedicated reserves	Employee Welfare Fund
March 31, 2007	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Addition	415	1,663	2,078	17
March 31, 2008	415	1,663	2,078	17
Addition	1,796	28,019	29,815	100
March 31, 2009 and 2010	**$ 2,211**	**$ 29,682**	**$ 31,893**	**$ 117**

15. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(b) Normal Course Issuer Bid

On June 13, 2006, the Board of Directors approved a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB") to acquire up to 3,000,000 of its common shares, over a one year period. Purchases were made at the discretion of the Directors at prevailing market prices, through the facilities of the TSX Exchange. As of March 31, 2007, a total of 1,261,500 of its common shares were acquired and cancelled under this NCIB at a cost of $4,890 (CAD$5,499). This NCIB expired on June 12, 2007.

On March 20, 2008, the Company announced a NCIB to acquire up to 2,988,029 of its common shares. On October 20, 2008, the Company increased the maximum number of shares that may be acquired under this NCIB from 2,988,029 to 10,601,212 shares. A total of 2,366,500 of its common shares were acquired and cancelled under this NCIB at a cost of $9,474(CAD$9,947). This NCIB expired on March 27, 2009.

(c) Equity Financing

On March 11, 2009, the Company completed a short form prospectus financing which raised net proceeds of $22,655 (CAD$29,235) through the sale of 10 million common shares, at a price of CAD$3.10 per share.

(d) Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan which allows for the maximum number of common shares to be reserved for issuance on the exercise of options granted under the stock option plan to be a rolling 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares from time to time. The maximum exercise period may not exceed 10 years from the date of the grant of the options to employees, officers, and consultants. The following is a summary of option transactions:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price per share CAD$
Balance, March 31, 2007	6,169,908	$ 1.19
Options granted	1,081,200	7.11
Option exercised	(3,448,896)	0.73
Options forfeited	(567,527)	2.60
Balance, March 31, 2008	3,234,685	3.42
Options granted	745,000	5.46
Options exercised	(4,482)	4.81
Options expired	(31,875)	0.75
Options forfeited	(418,625)	5.31
Balance, March 31, 2009	3,524,703	3.65
Options granted	1,546,500	3.95
Options exercised	(1,643,416)	0.83
Options forfeited	(223,104)	5.97
Balance, March 31, 2010	**3,204,683**	**$ 5.08**

During the year ended March 31, 2010, a total of 1,546,500 options with a life of five years were granted to directors, officers, and employees at exercise prices of CAD$2.65 -CAD$7.00 per share subject to a vesting schedule over three-year term with 8.333% options vesting every three months.

The following is the summary of assumptions used to estimate the fair value of each option granted using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

	Year ended March 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Risk free interest rate	**1.18% to 2.75%**	0.95% to 2.95%	2.58% to 4.31%
Expected life of option in years	**0.4 to 5 years**	2 to 5 years	2 to 5 years
Expected volatility	**69% to 90%**	55% to 90%	52% to 117%
Expected dividend yield	**1% to 3%**	1% to 3%	1%

The expected volatility assumptions are based on the historical and implied volatility of the Company's common shares price on the TSX. The risk-free interest rate assumptions are based on yield cures on Canadian government benchmark bonds with a term equal to the stock options' expected life. Forfeitures are accounted for as they occur. The fair value of the stock option is expensed proportionately over the periods in which the stock options vest. Options with graded vesting schedules are accounted for as separate grants with different vesting periods and fair value.

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2010 was CAD$1.94 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - CAD$3.05 and CAD$3.53, respectively). For the year ended March 31, 2010, a total of $1,914 (year ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $2,103 and $2,473, respectively) in stock-based compensation expenses was recorded and included in the general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at March 31, 2010:

Exercise price in CAD$	Number of options outstanding at March 31, 2010	Weighted average remaining contractual life (YRS)	Weighted average exercise price in CAD$	Number of options exercisable at March 31, 2010	Weighted average exercise price in CAD$
$ 5.99	10,000	0.25	$ 5.99	10,000	$ 5.99
4.32	305,999	1.31	4.32	305,999	4.32
6.74	615,900	2.03	6.74	513,250	6.74
6.95	90,000	2.51	6.95	75,000	6.95
9.05	101,700	2.80	9.05	67,801	9.05
7.54	50,000	3.12	7.54	29,167	7.54
5.99	421,000	3.25	5.99	206,000	5.99
3.05	135,000	3.50	3.05	53,333	3.05
2.65	1,009,584	4.05	2.65	225,084	2.65
7.00	465,500	4.77	7.00	-	-
2.65-9.05	**3,204,683**	**3.27**	**5.08**	**1,485,634**	**5.51**

Subsequent to March 31, 2010, a total of 262,000 options with an exercise price of CAD$7.40 were granted to directors, officers and employees.

(e) Cash Dividends Declared and Distributed

During the year ended March 31, 2010, quarterly cash dividends of CAD$0.02 (year ended March 31, 2009, $0.02) per share, totaling $12,136 (year ended March 31, 2009, $8,030) were declared, of which, $9,062 was paid during the year and $3,074 was paid in April 2010.

Subsequent to March 31, 2010, a quarterly cash dividend of CAD$0.02 per share, totaling $3.3 million (CAD$3.3 million) was declared and is expected to be paid in July 2010.

(f) Stock split

On September 28, 2007, shareholders approved a three-for-one stock split for the Company's common shares. The record date for the stock split was set at the close of business on October 31, 2007.

All share and per share information included in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes are presented on a post-split basis for all periods presented.

(g) Earnings per share (basic and diluted)

	For the years ended March 31,								
	2010			2009			2008		
	Income (Numerator)	**Shares (Denominator) In '000**	**Per-Share Amount**	Loss (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator) In '000	Per-Share Amount	Income (Numerator)	Shares (Denominator) In '000	Per-Share Amount
Net Income (loss)	**$ 38,547**			$ (15,997)			$ 59,937		
Basic EPS	**38,547**	**162,288**	**$ 0.24**	$ (15,997)	152,350	$ (0.11)	59,937	147,660	$ 0.41
Effect of Dilutive Securities:									
Stock Options	**-**	**1,283**		-	-		-	3,294	
Warrants	**-**	**-**		-	-		-	-	
Diluted EPS	**$ 38,547**	**163,571**	**$ 0.24**	$ (15,997)	152,350	$ 0.11	$ 59,937	150,954	$ 0.40

Potentially dilutive securities excluded in the diluted EPS calculation for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 were anti-dilutive options and warrants of 151,700, 3,524,703 and 3,895,369 for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements are as follows:

Amount due from related parties	**March 31, 2010**	March 31, 2009
New Pacific Metals Corp. (a)	**$ 138**	$ 30

Amount due to related parties	**March 31, 2010**	March 31, 2009
Henan Non-ferrous Geology Bureau (b)	**$ -**	$ 7,187
Quanfa Exploration Consulting Services Ltd. (d)	**-**	117
R. Feng Consulting Ltd. (g)	**-**	49
	$ -	$ 7,353

	Years ended March 31,		
Transactions with related parties	**2010**	2009	2008
New Pacific Metals Corp. (a)	**$ 221**	$ 2,080	$ 302
Henan Non-ferrous Geology Bureau (b)	**7,187**	19,263	12,118
Qinghai Non-ferrous Geology Bureau (c)	-	17	17
Quanfa Exploration Consulting Services Ltd. (d)	**161**	66	66
Gao Consulting Ltd.(e)	-	114	202
McBrighton Consulting Ltd.(f)	**198**	108	**-**
R. Feng Consulting Ltd. (g)	**320**	334	271
Directors (h)	**133**	99	94
	$ 8,220	$ 22,300	$ 13,070

(a) New Pacific Metals Corp. is a publicly traded company with director and officers in common with the Company. Further to a services and administrative costs reallocation agreement between the Company and NUX, the Company will recover costs for services rendered to NUX and expenses incurred on behalf of NUX. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company recovered $221 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $209 and $302, respectively) from NUX for services rendered and expenses incurred on behalf of NUX. The costs recovered from NUX were recorded as a direct reduction of general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of operations.

(b) Henan Non-ferrous Geology Bureau (“Henan Geology Bureau”) is a 22.5% equity interest holder of Henan Found. During the year ended March 31, 2010, Henan Found paid $7.2 million (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $19.3 and $12.1million, respectively) dividends to Henan Geology Bureau.

(c) Qinghai Non-ferrous Geology Bureau is an 18% equity interest holder of Qinghai Found. During the year ended March 31, 2009, Qinghai Non-ferrous Geology Bureau repaid $17 previously owed to the Company. No transactions occurred between the two parties during the year ended March 31, 2010.

(d) Quanfa Exploration Consulting Services Ltd. (“Quanfa”) is a private company with majority shareholders and management from the senior management of Henan Found and Henan Huawei. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $161 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $66 and $66, respectively) to Quanfa for its consulting services provided.

(e) During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $nil (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $114 and $202, respectively) to Gao Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director of the Company for consulting services.

(f) During year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $198 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $108 and $nil, respectively) to McBrighton Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director of the Company for consulting services.

(g) During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company paid $320 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $334 and $271, respectively) to R. Feng Consulting Ltd., a private company controlled by a director of the Company for consulting services.

(h) During the year ended March 31, 2010, the Company incurred director fees of $133 (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008 - $99 and $94, respectively) payable to four independent directors of the Company.

The transactions with related parties during the year are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed by the parties. The balances with related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and due on demand.

17. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to safeguard the entity's ability to support the Company's normal operating requirement on an ongoing basis, continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties, and support any expansionary plans.

The capital of the Company consists of the items included in shareholders' equity. Risk and capital management are primarily the responsibility of the Company's corporate finance function and is monitored by the Board of Directors. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments depending on economic conditions. Funds have been primarily secured through profitable operations and issuances of equity capital. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate needs in short-term, liquid and highly rated financial instruments, such as cash and other short-term deposits, all held with major financial institutions. Significant risks are monitored and actions are taken, when necessary, according to the Company's approved policies.

18. INCOME TAXES

(a) Income tax expense

The Company's Chinese subsidiaries are subject to income taxes on their taxable income as reported in their statutory accounts at a tax rate in accordance with the relevant tax laws applicable to foreign Investment enterprises ("FIEs"). On January 1, 2008, "The Law of the People's Republic of China on Enterprise Income Tax" (the "New Law") became effective. Under the New Law, both domestic companies and FIEs are subject to a unified tax rate of 25%. The New Law eliminated the previous preferential tax treatment that is available to FIEs, but provided grandfathering of preferential tax treatments already in place as at January 1, 2008.

A summary of tax rate applicable to the Company's Chinese subsidiaries' calendar years are as follows:

	Exempted from income tax	Tax rate: 12.5%	Tax rate: 25%
Henan Found	2006 – 2007	2008 – 2010	After 2010
Henan Huawei	2007 – 2008	2009 – 2011	After 2011
Guangdong Found	None	None	All
Qinghai Found	None	None	All

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount computed by applying the cumulative Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to the loss before income tax provision due to the following:

Express in Cdn. $	**2010**	2009	2008
Income (loss) before non-controlling interest	**$ 60,445**	$ (15,403)	$ 79,685
Canadian combined federal and provincial income tax rate	**29.63%**	30.75%	33.47%
Expected income tax recovery (expense)	**(17,907)**	4,737	(26,667)
Difference in foreign tax rates	**11,955**	1,015	25,675
Taxes recovery from prior year tax provision	-	-	1,426
Withholding taxes	-	(1,585)	-
Non-deductible or taxable items	**(1,301)**	(3,159)	(927)
Change in valuation allowance	**(2,211)**	(4,481)	554
Impact of tax rate change	**(41)**	3,037	(554)
Impact of foreign exchange translation	**935**	1,339	-
Others	**10**	34	(58)
	$ (8,560)	$ 937	$ (551)

(b) Future income tax

The tax effect of each type of item that gives rise to the Company's future income tax assets and liabilities have been determined and are set out in the table below. The Company has recorded a valuation allowance against the value of certain potential tax assets for which the likelihood of realization is not more likely than not.

		2010		2009		2008
Non-capital loss carry forward	**$**	**5,032**	$	2,841	$	1,287
Capital loss carry forward		**813**		699		7
Excess tax value of assets over book value		**4,738**		3,664		1,132
Share issued costs		**459**		604		663
Asset retirement obligation and others		**630**		424		211
	$	**11,672**	$	8,232	$	3,300
Valuation allowance		**(10,357)**		(5,927)		(3,300)
Future income tax assets - current		**112**		143		-
Future income tax assets - non current		**1,203**		2,162		-
Total future income tax assets	**$**	**1,315**	$	2,305	$	-
Excess of accounting base over tax base relating to mineral rights and properties		**19,475**		19,678		(6,346)
Future income taxes liabilities	**$**	**19,475**	$	19,678	$	(6,346)

As at March 31, 2010, the Company has non-capital losses available for tax purpose:

	Amount	Expiry
China	$ 1.2 million	2012 to 2014
Canada	$ 18.7 million	2012 to 2030

19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company manages its exposure to financial risks, including liquidity risk, foreign exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk and equity price risk in accordance with its risk management framework. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework and reviews the Company's policies on an ongoing basis.

(a) Fair value

Fair value is the amount of the consideration that would be agreed upon an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties who are under no compulsion to act.

The fair value hierarchy established by amended CICA Handbook Section 3862 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures establishes three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liabilities.

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy. As at March 31, 2010, those financial assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (ii)	$ 50,618	$ 50,618	$ -	$ -
Short-term investments: warrants (iii)	$ 268	$ -	$ 268	$ -
Short-term investments: other than warrants (i)	$ 43,773	$ 43,773	$ -	$ -
Receivable and deposits (i)	$ 1,575	$ -	$ 1,575	$ -
Amounts due from related parties (i)	$ 138	$ 138	$ -	$ -
Available-for-sales marketable securities (ii)	$ 1,849	$ 1,849	$ -	$ -
Financial liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (i)	$ 7,504	$ 7,504	$ -	$ -
Deposits received (i)	$ 6,737	$ 6,737	$ -	$ -
Dividends payable (i)	$ 3,238	$ -	$ 3,238	$ -
Bank loan and notes payable (i)	$ 1,465	$ -	$ 1,465	$ -

(i) Fair value approximates the carrying value due to the short-term nature.
(ii) Recorded at fair value using quoted market prices.
(iii) Recorded at fair value using valuation technique (please also see Note 5)

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments. The Company manages liquidity by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents and short term investment, as well as using its line of credit as required.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that give rise to commitments for future minimum payments. The following summarizes the remaining contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities.

	March 31, 2010	March 31, 2009
	Within a year	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 7,504**	$ 8,533
Deposits received	**6,737**	1,290
Dividends payable	**3,238**	2,564
Amounts due to related parties	**-**	7,353
Bank loan and notes payable	**1,465**	658
	$ 18,944	$ 20,398

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company undertakes transactions in various foreign currencies, and reports its results of its operations in US Dollars while the Canadian dollar is considered as its functional currency, and is therefore exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency and the translation of functional currency to reporting currency.

The Company conducts its mining operations in China and thereby the majority of the Company's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in RMB¥, which was tied to the US Dollar until July 2005, and is now tied to a basket of currencies of China's largest trading partners. The RMB¥ is not a freely convertible currency.

The Company currently does not engage in foreign currency hedging, and the exposure of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities to foreign exchange risk is summarized as follows:

The amounts are expressed in US$ equivalents	**March 31, 2010**	March 31, 2009
Canadian dollars	**$ 27,125**	$ 43,111
United States dollars	**29,808**	9,498
Chinese renminbi	**48,173**	15,600
Hong Kong dollars	**1**	2
Total financial assets	**$ 105,107**	$ 68,211
Canadian dollars	**$ 3,799**	$ 3,092
United States dollars	**5**	14
Chinese renminbi	**15,140**	17,292
Total financial liabilities	**$ 18,944**	$ 20,398

As at March 31, 2010, with other variables unchanged, a 1% strengthening (weakening) of the Chinese RMB¥ against the Canadian dollar would have increased (decreased) net loss by approximately $0.1 million and increased (decreased) other comprehensive income (loss) by $0.3 million.

As at March 31, 2010, with other variables unchanged, a 1% strengthening (weakening) of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would have decreased (increased) net income by approximately $0.3 million and would have increased (decreased) other comprehensive income by approximately $0.9 million.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company's cash equivalents and short term investments primarily includes highly liquid investments that earn interests at market rates that are fixed to maturity or at variable interest rates. The Company also drew on the line of credit bearing an annual interest rate of 5.84%. Because of the short-term nature of these financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have significant impact on the fair values of the financial instruments as of March 31, 2010.

(e) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk primarily associated to accounts receivable, cash and cash equivalents and short- term investments. The carrying amount of assets included on the balance sheet represents the maximum credit exposure.

The Company undertakes credit evaluations on counterparties as necessary and has monitoring processes intended to mitigate credit risks. The Company has accounts receivables from customers primarily in China engaged in the mining and milling of base and polymetallic metals industry. The historical level of customer defaults is zero and aging of accounts receivable are less than 30 days, and, as a result, the credit risk associated with accounts receivable from customers at March 31, 2010 is considered to be immaterial.

Occasionally, the Company disposes of exploration permits of abandoned projects. The Company undertakes credit evaluations at each time of disposition. As at March 31, 2010, $nil (March 31, 2009 - $790) represented such receivables.

(f) Equity price risk

The Company holds certain marketable securities that will fluctuate in value as a result of trading on Canadian financial markets. Furthermore, as the Company's marketable securities are also in mining companies, market values will fluctuate as commodity prices change. Based upon the Company's portfolio at March 31, 2010, a 10% increase (decrease) in the market price of the securities held, ignoring any foreign currency risk, would have resulted in an increase (decrease) to net income of approximately $0.2 million.

20. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration, development, and operation of mineral properties. Based on the internal reporting structure and the nature of the Company's activities, significant individual project is identified for segment reporting purpose. Corporate Head Office provides support to the mining and exploration activities with respect to financial and technical supports and its information are included in the Canada category. Assets, incidental income and expenses in holding companies are presented in other regions. This structure reflects how the Company manages its business and how it classifies its operations for planning and measuring performances.

(a) Geographic information for certain long-term assets are as follows:

March 31, 2010

	Canada		**China**							
Balance sheet items:	**Silvertip**	**Other**	**Ying**	**HPG**	**TLP**	**LM**	**GC & SMT**	**Other**	**Other regions**	**Total**
Mineral rights and properties	**$ 15,771**	**$ -**	**$ 27,668**	**$ 1,150**	**$ 4,433**	**$ 1,177**	**$ 83,049**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 133,248**
Plant and equipment	**-**	**485**	**23,871**	**1,090**	**1,210**	**370**	**105**	**1,893**	**-**	**29,024**
Long term investments	**-**	**6,339**	**6,886**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,613**	**14,838**

March 31, 2009

	Canada		China							
Balance sheet items:	Silvertip	Other	Ying	HPG	TLP	LM	GC & SMT	Other	Other regions	Total
Mineral rights and properties	$ -	$ -	$ 23,457	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 65,956	$ -	$ -	$ 89,413
Plant and equipment	-	414	21,404	1,132	3,863	273	320	1,666	-	29,072
Long term investments	-	5,308	6,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,186

(b) Geographic information for operating results is as follows:

Year ended March 31, 2010

	Canada		China						Other	
	Silvertip	**Other**	**Ying**	**HPG**	**TLP**	**LM**	**GC & SMT**	**Other**	**regions**	**Total**
Sales	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 94,591**	**$ 5,862**	**$ 3,672**	**$ 3,039**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 107,164**
Cost of sales	**-**	**-**	**(18,337)**	**(2,057)**	**(1,944)**	**(1,658)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(23,996)**
Amortization and depletion	**-**	**-**	**(3,629)**	**(107)**	**(130)**	**(38)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(3,904)**
Gross Profit	**-**	**-**	**72,625**	**3,698**	**1,598**	**1,343**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**79,264**
Expenses (including foreign exchange)	**-**	**(10,792)**	**(5,431)**	**(1,101)**	**(1,169)**	**(560)**	**3,194**	**(793)**	**(716)**	**(17,368)**
Interest & other income	**-**	**618**	**518**	**96**	**-**	**(68)**	**32**	**1**	**8**	**1,205**
Impairment charges	**-**	**(180)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(518)**	**(698)**
Loss and other expenses	**-**	**(424)**	**(1,326)**	**(22)**	**-**	**15**	**(235)**	**(2)**	**36**	**(1,958)**
Non controlling interest	**-**	**-**	**(13,105)**	**-**	**(85)**	**-**	**(148)**	**-**	**-**	**(13,338)**
Income tax expenses	**-**	**-**	**(8,507)**	**-**	**(53)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(8,560)**
Net income (loss)	**$ -**	**$ (10,778)**	**$ 44,774**	**$ 2,671**	**$ 291**	**$ 730**	**$ 2,843**	**$ (794)**	**$ (1,190)**	**$ 38,547**

Year ended March 31, 2009

	Canada		China						Other	
	Silvertip	Other	Ying	HPG	TLP	LM	GC & SMT	Other	regions	Total
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ 67,504	$ 7,249	$ 4,780	$ 3,990	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 83,523
Cost of sales	-	-	(19,891)	(3,670)	(3,303)	(2,458)	-	-	-	(29,322)
Amortization and depletion	-	-	(3,434)	(1,601)	(977)	(353)	-	-	-	(6,365)
Gross Profit	-	-	44,179	1,978	500	1,179	-	-	-	47,836
Expenses (including foreign exchange)	-	(7,748)	(3,692)	(912)	(481)	(976)	(4,928)	(507)	7,494	(11,750)
Interest & other income	-	516	615	572	107	2	14	(172)	166	1,820
Impairment charges	-	(2,707)	-	(10,544)	(23,053)	(10,583)	-	(3,820)	-	(50,707)
Loss and other expenses	-	(1,455)	(1,129)	-	-	-	-	(18)	-	(2,602)
Non controlling interest	-	-	(8,436)	2,432	4,460	-	13	-	-	(1,531)
Income tax expenses	-	-	(3,823)	813	3,104	2,428	-	-	(1,585)	937
Net income (loss)	$ -	$ (11,394)	$ 27,714	$ (5,661)	$ (15,363)	$ (7,950)	$ (4,901)	$ (4,517)	$ 6,075	$ (15,997)

Year ended March 31, 2008

	Canada		China						Other	
	Silvertip	Other	Ying	HPG	TLP	LM	GC & SMT	Other	regions	Total
Sales	$ -	$ -	$ 96,329	$ 12,034	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 108,363
Cost of sales	-	-	(17,389)	(2,725)	-	-	-	-	-	(20,114)
Amortization and depletion	-	-	(1,703)	(1,505)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,208)
Gross Profit	-	-	77,237	7,804	-	-	-	-	-	85,041
Expenses (including foreign exchange)	-	(10,892)	(452)	(645)	-	-	-	(285)	(406)	(12,680)
Interest & other income	-	6,166	900	11	-	-	-	534	11	7,622
Loss and other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		(298)	(298)
Non controlling interest	-	-	(16,810)	(2,387)	-	-	-			(19,197)
Income tax expenses	-	-	(508)	(43)	-	-	-			(551)
Net income (loss)	$ -	$ (4,726)	$ 60,367	$ 4,740	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 249	$ (693)	$ 59,937

(c) Sales by metal

The sales generated for the years ended March 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 comprised of:

	Years ended March 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Silver (Ag)	**$ 54,405**	$ 42,583	$ 44,678
Gold (Au)	**1,122**	1,154	1,190
Lead (Pb)	**43,205**	34,424	48,433
Zinc (Zn)	**8,432**	5,362	14,062
	$ 107,164	$ 83,523	s$ 108,363

(d) Major customers

During the year ended March 31, 2010, four major customers (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, three and four, respectively) accounted for 9% to 30% each (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, 11% - 50% and 8% - 32%, respectively) and collectively 70% (years ended March 31, 2009 and 2008, 82% and 76%, respectively) of the total sales of the Company.

21. COMMITMENTS

Commitments, not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, are as follows:

The Company entered into office rental agreements (the “Rental Agreements”), with total rental expense of $1,355 over the next four years as follows:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Rental expense	$ 349	$ 380	$ 361	$ 265	$ 1,355

In connection with one of these Rental Agreements, the Company signed a sublease agreement commencing April 15, 2009 and expiring September 29, 2013, with annual rental income of $62.

22. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Net change in non-cash working capital	**2010**	2009	2008
Accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits	**$ 288**	$ 2,513	$ (3,627)
Inventory	**(1,610)**	496	(342)
Restricted cash	**732**	(1,020)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**1,446**	(734)	3,413
Asset retirement obligations discharged upon payments	**-**	-	(514)
Income tax payable	**(1,379)**	2,300	(950)
Deposits received	**5,444**	(1,272)	955
	$ 4,921	$ 2,283	$ (1,065)
Supplemental information:			
Income tax paid	**$ 9,127**	$ 4,796	$ 1,274
Interest paid	**$ 119**	$ 30	$ 87
Non-cash investing activities:			
Common shares issued for mineral rights and properties	**$ 7,832**	$ 36,484	$ -
Common shares of New Pacific Metals Corp. received as partial consideration for the Option Agreement related to Kang Dian Project	**$ -**	$ -	$ 4,388
Construction in process transferred to mineral rights and properties	**$ -**	$ -	$ 1,314

23. DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada (“Canadian GAAP”) which differ in certain material respects from accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“US GAAP”). Material differences between Canadian and US GAAP and their effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements are summarized in the following tables.

	March 31, 2010		March 31, 2009	
	Canadian GAAP	**US GAAP**	Canadian GAAP	US GAAP
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 50,618**	**$ 50,618**	$ 41,470	$ 41,470
Short term investments (d)	**44,041**	**44,041**	23,962	23,962
Restricted cash	**-**	**-**	732	732
Accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits	**2,474**	**2,474**	3,152	3,152
Inventories	**3,175**	**3,175**	1,529	1,529
Current portion of future income tax assets	**112**	**112**	143	143
Amounts due from related parties	**138**	**138**	30	30
	100,558	**100,558**	71,018	71,018
Long term prepaids and deposits	**505**	**505**	1,058	1,058
Reclamation deposits	**78**	**78**	-	-
Long term investments (d)(e)	**14,838**	**14,589**	12,186	12,063
Restricted cash	**-**	**-**	293	293
Plant and equipment	**29,024**	**29,024**	29,072	29,072
Mineral rights and properties (b)(c)(e)(f)	**133,248**	**120,441**	89,413	81,587
Future income tax assets (h)	**1,203**	**3,503**	2,162	3,597
	$ 279,454	**$ 268,698**	$ 205,202	$ 198,688
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (m)	**$ 7,504**	**$ 7,504**	$ 8,533	$ 8,533
Deposits received	**6,737**	**6,737**	1,290	1,290
Bank loan and notes payable	**1,465**	**1,465**	658	658
Current portion of asset retirement obligations	**292**	**292**	-	-
Dividends payable	**3,238**	**3,238**	2,564	2,564
Income tax payable	**1,658**	**1,658**	3,041	3,041
Amounts due to related parties	**-**	**-**	7,353	7,353
	20,894	**20,894**	23,439	23,439
Future income tax liabilities (h)	**19,475**	**18,868**	19,678	19,344
Asset retirement obligations	**2,357**	**2,357**	2,029	2,029
	42,726	**42,119**	45,146	44,812
Non-controlling interests ((a)iii) (i)	**21,738**	-	7,610	-
Equity	**214,990**	**226,579**	152,446	153,876
	$ 279,454	**$ 268,698**	$ 205,202	$ 198,688

(Expressed in thousands of U.S. dollars)

Consolidated summarized statements of operations		**2010**		2009		2008
Net Income (loss) under Canadian GAAP	**$**	**38,547**	$	(15,997)	$	59,937
Expense exploration and development expenditures (b)		**(5,793)**		(9,451)		(7,400)
Adjustments to depletion of mineral rights and properties (c)		**698**		964		439
Adjustment to future income tax (h)		**1,137**		686		1,108
Increase equity investment loss (d)		**(126)**		(491)		(513)
Adjustment to impairment charges (e)		**-**		8,233		**-**
Adjustment to loss on disposal of mineral rights and properties (f)		**-**		353		**-**
Adjustment to foreign exchange (g)		**39**		(270)		**-**
Mark to market adjustment to short term investment (d)		**-**		(101)		(404)
Adjustment to stock based compensation (k)		**130**		(6)		197
Adjustment to non controlling interest ((a)iii) (i)		**13,338**		1,531		19,197
Net income (loss) under US GAAP	**$**	**47,970**	$	(14,549)	$	72,561
Net income (loss) attributable to						
Parent	**$**	**35,402**	$	(15,322)	$	54,560
Non-controlling interest ((a)iii) (i)		**12,568**		773		18,001
	$	**47,970**	$	(14,549)	$	72,561
Other comprehensive income(loss) under Canadian GAAP	**$**	**25,077**	$	(24,289)	$	13,642
Unrealized foreign exchange gain on translation		**81**		344		28
Other comprehensive income(loss) under US GAAP	**$**	**73,128**	$	(38,494)	$	86,231
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to						
Parent	**$**	**60,520**	$	(39,267)	$	68,230
Non-controlling interest ((a)iii) (i)		**12,608**		773		18,001
	$	**73,128**	$	(38,494)	$	86,231
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$**	**0.22**	$	(0.10)	$	0.37
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$**	**0.22**	$	(0.10)	$	0.36

Consolidated Statements of Operations (Under US GAAP)	**2010**	2009	2008
Sales	**$ 107,164**	$ 83,523	$ 108,363
Cost of sales	**23,996**	29,322	20,114
Amortization and depletion	**3,206**	5,401	2,769
	27,202	34,723	22,883
Gross profit	**79,962**	48,800	85,480
Expenses			
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	**125**	123	62
Amortization	**932**	817	517
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	**(471)**	(2,602)	612
General exploration and property investigation expenses	**10,702**	11,776	9,217
Impairment charges and bad debt	**698**	42,474	**-**
Investor relations	**438**	550	284
General and administrative	**9,361**	9,318	6,990
Professional fees	**1,783**	1,488	2,134
	23,568	63,944	19,816
	56,394	(15,144)	65,664
Other income and expenses			
Equity loss on investment in NUX	**(550)**	(1,946)	(763)
Gain (loss) on disposal of mineral rights and properties	**-**	(466)	563
Loss on disposal of plant and equipment	**(1,569)**	(328)	(48)
Interest expenses	**(122)**	(7)	(67)
Gain (loss) on held-for-trading securities	**35**	(101)	(404)
Interest income	**868**	1,342	2,585
Other income	**337**	478	4,474
	(1,001)	(1,028)	6,340
Income (loss) before income taxes	**55,393**	(16,172)	72,004
Income tax expense (recovery)			
Current	**7,796**	6,988	441
Future	**(373)**	(8,611)	(998)
	7,423	(1,623)	(557)
Net income (loss)	**$ 47,970**	$ (14,549)	$ 72,561
Net income (loss) attributable to			
Parent	**$ 35,402**	$ (15,322)	$ 54,560
Non-controlling interest	**12,568**	773	18,001
	$ 47,970	$ (14,549)	$ 72,561
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.22**	$ (0.10)	$ 0.37
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.22**	$ (0.10)	$ 0.36
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding - Basic	**162,287,528**	152,350,041	147,660,730
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding - Diluted	**163,571,019**	152,350,041	150,954,072

	March 31, 2010							
Consolidated Statement of Equity	Share capital	Additional paid in capital	Contributed surplus	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings (deficit)	Non controlling interest	Total shareholders' equity
Reported under Canadian GAAP	$ 145,722	$ -	$ 4,702	$ 31,893	$ 14,910	$ 17,763	$ -	$ 214,990
Expense exploration and development expenditures (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(23,093)	-	(23,093)
Adjustments to depletion of mineral rights and properties (c)	-	-	-	-	-	2,700	-	2,700
Adjustment to future income tax (h)	-	-	-	-	-	2,907	-	2,907
Increase equity investment loss (d)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,160)	-	(1,160)
Adjustment to impairment charges (e)	-	-	-	-	-	8,233	-	8,233
Adjustment to loss on disposal of mineral rights and properties (f)	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	353
Adjustment to foreign exchange (g)	-	-	-	-	-	(231)	-	(231)
Share purchase warrants (j)	(5,114)	7,485	-	-	-	(2,371)	-	-

Mark to market adjustment to short term investment (d)	-	-	-	-	-	(314)	-	(314)
Adjustment to stock based compensation (k)	-	-	(393)	-	-	393	-	-
Adjustment to non-controlling interest ((a)(iii))(i)	-	-	-	-	40	2,689	18,972	21,701
Adjustment to accumulative other comprehensive income ((a)(iii))(g)	-	-	-	-	493	-	-	493
Reported under US GAAP	**$ 140,608**	**$ 7,485**	**$ 4,309**	**$ 31,893**	**$ 15,443**	$ **7,869**	**$ 18,972**	**$ 226,579**

	March 31, 2009							
Consolidated Statement of Equity	Share capital	Additional paid in capital	Contributed surplus	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings (deficit)	Non controlling interest	Total shareholders' equity
Reported under Canadian GAAP	$ 135,604	$ -	$ 3,764	$ 31,893	$ (10,167)	$ (8,648)	$ -	$ 152,446
Expense exploration and development expenditures (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(17,300)	-	(17,300)
Adjustments to depletion of mineral rights and properties (c)	-	-	-	-	-	2,003	-	2,003
Adjustment to future income tax (h)	-	-	-	-	-	1,771	-	1,771
Increase equity investment loss (d)	-	-	-	-	-	(1,035)	-	(1,035)
Adjustment to impairment charges (e)	-	-	-	-	-	8,233	-	8,233
Adjustment to loss on disposal of mineral rights and properties (f)	-	-	-	-	-	353	-	353
Adjustment to foreign exchange (g)	-	-	-	-	-	(270)	-	(270)
Share purchase warrants (j)	(5,114)	7,485	-	-	-	(2,371)	-	-
Mark to market adjustment to short term investment (d)	-	-	-	-	-	(314)	-	(314)
Adjustment to stock based compensation (k)	-	-	262	-	-	262	-	-
Adjustment to non-controlling interest ((a)(iii))(i)	-	-	-	-	-	1,919	5,698	7,617
Adjustment to accumulative other comprehensive income ((a)(iii))(g)	-	-	-	-	372	-	-	372
Reported under US GAAP	$ 130,490	$ 7,485	$ 3,502	$ 31,893	$ (9,795)	$ (15,397)	$ 5,698	$ 153,876

	March 31, 2008							
Consolidated Statement of Equity	Share capital	Additional paid in capital	Contributed surplus	Reserves	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Retained earnings (deficit)	Non controlling interest	Total shareholders' equity
Reported under Canadian GAAP	$ 78,335	$ -	$ 1,722	$ 2,078	$ 14,121	$ 52,736	$ -	$ 148,992
Expense exploration and development expenditures (b)	-	-	-	-	-	(7,849)	-	(7,849)
Adjustments to depletion of mineral rights and properties (c)	-	-	-	-	-	1,039	-	1,039
Adjustment to future income tax (h)	-	-	-	-	-	1,085	-	1,085
Increase equity investment loss (d)	-	-	-	-	-	(544)	-	(544)
Adjustment to impairment charges (e)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment to loss on disposal of mineral rights and properties (f)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustment to foreign exchange (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share purchase warrants (j)	(5,114)	7,485	-	-	-	(2,371)	-	-
Mark to market adjustment to short term investment (d)	-	-	-	-	-	(214)	-	(214)
Adjustment to stock based compensation (k)	-	-	(269)	-	-	269	-	-
Adjustment to non-controlling interest ((a)(iii))(i)	-	-	-	-	-	1,162	10,109	11,271
Adjustment to accumulative other comprehensive income ((a)(iii))(g)	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	28
Reported under US GAAP	$ 73,221	$ 7,485	$ 1,453	$ 2,078	$ 14,149	$ 45,313	$ 10,109	$ 153,808

Consolidated summarized statement of cash flows		**2010**		2009		2008
Operating activities						
Operating activities under Canadian GAAP	**$**	**65,983**	$	46,986	$	79,786
Expense exploration and development expenditures (b)		**(5,793)**		(9,451)		(7,824)
Operating activities under US GAAP	**$**	**60,190**	$	37,535	$	71,962
Investing activities						
Investing activities under Canadian GAAP	**$**	**(42,330)**	$	(36,444)	$	(81,753)
Expense exploration and development expenditures (b)		**5,793**		9,451		7,824
Investing activities under US GAAP	**$**	**(36,537)**	$	(26,993)	$	(73,929)
Financing activities						
Financing activities under Canadian GAAP	**$**	**(17,179)**	$	(4,838)	$	(9,397)
Financing activities under US GAAP	**$**	**(17,179)**	$	(4,838)	$	(9,397)

(a) Recently adopted Accounting Pronouncements

(i) Codification and Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In July 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2009-01, "Topic 105 – Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (formerly SFAS 168, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles") to establish the FASB Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") as the single source of authoritative GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. The ASC is not intended to change US GAAP, but rather reorganize existing guidance by accounting topic to allow easier identification of applicable standards. Relevant authoritative literature issued by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and select SEC staff interpretations and administrative literature was also included in the ASC. All other accounting guidance not included in the ASC is nonauthoritative. The adoption of these cha nges has only impacted the manner in which new accounting guidance under US GAAP is referred and did not impact our consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Business Combinations

In December 2007, FASB issued ASC Topic 805, "Business Combinations", which replaces SFAS 141, "Business Combinations" and is applicable to business combination consummated in the fiscal year commencing after the effective date of December 15, 2008.

The standard provides revised guidance for recognizing and measuring identifiable assets and goodwill acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non controlling interest in acquiree. The updated guidance also provided disclosure requirements to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination.

In April 2009, the guidance was updated to address application issues on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. This update is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after January 1, 2009.

The adoption of this standard did not impact our financial results as at March 31, 2010.

(iii) Non-Controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted ASC Topic 810 "Consolidation", which replaces SFAS No. 160, "Non-Controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements")." Under ASC 810, non-controlling interests, formerly referred to as minority interests, are measured at 100% of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Under previous standards, the non-controlling interests were measured at book value. For presentation and disclosure purposes, non-controlling interests are classified as a separate component of shareholders' equity. In addition, consolidated net earnings and comprehensive income are adjusted to include the earnings and comprehensive income attributed to non-controlling interests.

ASC 810 revises how changes in ownership percentage are accounted for, including when a parent company deconsolidates a subsidiary but retains a non-controlling interest. As well, attribution of losses to the non-controlling interest is no longer limited to the original carrying amount. The requirements of ASC 810 are to be applied prospectively with the exception of the guidance on presentation and disclosure, which is to be applied retrospectively for all years presented in the financial statements.

As a result of the adoption of ASC 810, an additional gain of $47 and accumulated other comprehensive loss of $86 were attributed to the non-controlling interest of Henan Huawei and Qinghai Found. The Company also reclassified non-controlling interest to shareholders' equity and have presented net earnings and comprehensive income under US GAAP attributable to the parent and to non-controlling interest as at March 31, 2010 and for all years presented in the financial statements.

In January 2010, FASB issued ASU No. 2010-02, "Consolidation (Topic 810), Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary – A Scope Clarification." This ASU is meant to address implementation issues related to changes in ownership provisions in ASC 810 and to clarify the scope of application of the decrease in ownership provisions. This ASU did not impact our financial results or disclosures as at March 31, 2010.

(iv) Subsequent Events

In June 2009, FASB issued ASC Topic 855, as amended in February 2010, "Subsequent Events (formerly SFAS 165, "Subsequent Events"), which establishes standards of accounting for, and disclosure of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. ASC 855 requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events have been evaluated and whether that date is the date the financial statements were issued or the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The Company determined that the subsequent events were evaluated through June 11, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

(v) Fair Value Accounting for Liabilities

In August 2009, FSAB issued ASU 2009 – 05, "Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value", an amendment of ASC Topic 820. This ASU clarify existing guidance that in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available, and entity is required to measure fair value using either a valuation technique that uses a quoted price of either a similar liability or a quoted price of an identical or similar liability when traded as an asset, or another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of fair value measurements, such as an income approach. This ASU also states that both a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability and a quoted price for the identical liability when traded as an asset in an active market when no adjustments to the quoted price of the asset are required are Level 1 fair value measurements. This ASU became effective for the Company's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2010. The adoption of this ASU does not have impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(vi) Derivative Instruments

In March 2008, FSAB issued ASC Topic 815-1-50, "Derivative and Hedging Disclosures (formerly SFAS 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities – an amendment of SASB Statement No. 133"), a updated guidance requires entities to provide enhanced disclosures about how and why an entity use derivative instruments and the related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The Company adopted this updated guidance on April 1, 2009 and the adoption had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(b) Exploration and Development Expenditures

Canadian GAAP allows exploration and development costs and costs of acquiring mineral rights to be capitalized during the search for a commercially mineable body of ore. For US GAAP purposes, exploration and development expenditures, including incidental cost recoveries can only be deferred subsequent to the establishment of proven and probable reserves. For US GAAP purposes, the Company has therefore expensed its exploration and development expenditures incurred prior to the establishment of proven and probable reserves.

A difference in classification on the cash flow also rises as expenditures associated with capitalized exploration costs under Canadian GAAP are treated as an investing activity whereas under US GAAP, such exploration costs are expensed and shown in operating section of the statement of cash flow.

(c) Depletion of Mineral Rights and Properties

The impact of depletion of mineral rights and properties is mainly due to the GAAP differences discussed in adjustment (b) above related to the accounting for mineral rights and properties. In addition, the future income tax asset would increase by $740 (March 31, 2009 - $404), with a corresponding increase to the income tax recovery.

(d) Equity Method Investments

The impact on the equity method investments mainly include exploration costs incurred by NUX that have been capitalized during the search for a commercially mineable body of ore and the start-up costs incurred by Yongning that had been capitalized during the pre- operating period until June 2009 when the Company concluded that it no longer held significant influence over Yongning. For US GAAP purposes, the Company has therefore expensed the exploration and development expenditures and the start-up costs of its equity investment.

Under US GAAP, the Company's investment in NUX contained a free standing derivative (NUX's warrants) and required to be measured at fair value. Consequently, a total of $314, the fair value of the 450,000 NUX warrants the Company subscribed during NUX's private placement in Mach 2007, was adjusted from the equity method investments to short term investments and a loss of $nil (2009 – $101 and 2008 – $404) was recorded as mark to market on the consolidated statements of operations. The NUX's warrants expired in March 2009 and no further adjustment is required in fiscal 2010 or will be thereafter.

(e) Impairment Charges

The impact on the impairment charges was due to the carrying value differences of each asset immediately before the impairment arising from the GAAP differences discussed in adjustments (b), (c) and (d) above.

(f) Loss on Disposal of Mineral Rights and Properties

The impact on the loss on disposal of mineral rights and properties was due to the carrying value difference of NZ project immediately before the disposal arising from the GAAP differences discussed in adjustment (b) above.

(g) Foreign Exchange

Under Canadian GAAP, when a self-sustaining foreign operation subsidiary pays a dividend to the parent company and there has been a reduction in the net investment, a gain or loss equivalent to the proportionate amount of the exchange gain or loss accumulated in other comprehensive income (loss) is recognized in the statements of operations. Under US GAAP, the foreign exchange gain or loss accumulated in the accumulated other comprehensive income is only recognized in income when the foreign subsidiary is sold, or the parent completely or substantially liquidates its investment.

(h) Income Tax

Under Canadian GAAP, future income taxes are calculated based on enacted or substantively enacted tax rates applicable to future years. Under US GAAP, only enacted rates are used in the calculation of future income taxes. This GAAP difference resulted in no difference in the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company for the years presented. The impact on future income tax is arising from the GAAP differences discussed in adjustments (b), (c), and (e) above.

In June 2006, FASB issued an interpretation of ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes", which addresses the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. This guidance clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold that a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosures, and transition.

The Company adopted the provisions of ASC 740 with respect to the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes on April 1, 2007. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements. The Company has not recorded any tax amounts as a result of this standard for all years presented.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties, if any, related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. No interest and penalty have been recognized or accrued for all the years presented.

The Company is subject to income taxes in Canada, China, and Hong Kong. The tax years of major tax jurisdiction which remain subject to examination as of March 31, 2010 are as follows:

Canada	2003 to present
China	2004 to present
Hong Kong	2008 to present

(i) Non-Controlling Interests

The impact on the non-controlling interest expenses and balances of the GAAP differences related to the Company's 77.5% owned subsidiary in Henan Found; 70% owned subsidiary in Henan Huawei; 82% interest in Qinghai Found; and 95% interest in Guangdong Found.

As a result of the adoption of ASC 810 "Consolidation", the Company has reclassified non- controlling interest as a reconciling item in the equity section as at and for each of the three- year period ended March 31, 2010. Also see discussion in (a)(iii) above.

(j) Share Purchase Warrants

Under Canadian GAAP, the residual approach was adopted to value the share purchase warrants attached to private placements issued. Under US GAAP, the share purchase warrants should be valued at fair value and the value should be recorded as an additional paid in capital under the shareholders' equity section. Changes in fair value due to a modification to the warrant is charged to retained earning with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid in capital. Upon exercise, the value of the warrants exercised would be transferred to share capital from additional paid in capital. There is no impact on the shareholders' equity section as a whole but individual accounts under the shareholders equity section are affected.

(k) Stock Based Compensation

Stock options are required to be accounted for using the fair value method under both Canadian GAAP and US GAAP. Canadian GAAP allows forfeitures to be estimated in advance or to be accounted for as they occur. Under US GAAP, the compensation expense recognized for stock-based compensation awards must reflect an estimate of award forfeitures at the time of grant, which is subject to revision in subsequent periods, if necessary.

The aggregate intrinsic value of the Company's stock options is calculated as the difference between the exercise price of the options and the quoted closing price of the common shares that were in-the-money. The aggregate intrinsic value of the Company's stock options exercised in 2010 was $8,780 (2009 – $12 and 2008 – $23,095). The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding as at March 31, 2010 was $5,935 (March 31, 2009 – $2,879 and March 31, 2008 – $15,168).

As at March 31, 2010, there was $1,719 of unrecognized compensation cost related to non- vested stock options. The cost is expected to be recognized over a period of 34 months. The estimated fair value of stock options vested during the year ended March 31, 2010 was $2,098 (2009– $1,935 and 2008 – $1,069).

(l) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

The impact on the accumulated other comprehensive income is mainly due to the different exchange rates used to convert the adjustments on the consolidated balance sheet and the adjustments on consolidated statements of operations from functional currency to reporting currency using current rate method and adoption of ASC 810 "Consolidation" as discussed in (a)(iii) above.

(m) Current Liabilities

For Canadian GAAP purposes, the Company combines accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the consolidated balance sheet. The form and content of financial statements as presented in Regulation S-X, Rule 5-02 requires segregation of payables and other current liabilities based on their nature and materiality. The information with respect to the current liabilities as required by US GAAP at March 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

		2010		2009
Accured liabilities and other payable	**$**	**4,757**	$	6,449
Payroll liabilities		**925**		598
Interest payable		**3**		-
Taxes other than income tax payable		**1,819**		1,486
	$	**7,504**	$	8,533

Cash flows from accounts payables and accrued liabilities are included in aggregate in the consolidated statement of cash flows as a component of changes in operation working capital. The detailed cash flows are as follows:

		2010		2009		2008
Increase (decrease) in accured liabilities and other payable	**$**	**783**	$	(1,084)	$	2,222
Increase in payroll liabilities		**327**		257		181
Increase in interest payable		**3**		-		-
Increase in taxes other than income tax payable		**333**		93		1,010
	$	**1,446**	$	(734)	$	3,413

(n) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets

In December 2009, FASB issued ASU 2009-16, “Transfers and Serving (Topic 860), an Amendment of the Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, (formerly SFAS 166, “accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets”). This updated guidance requires entities to provide more information regarding sales of securitized financial assets and similar transactions, particularly if the entity has continuing exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. This guidance also eliminates the concept of a “qualifying special-purpose entity,” changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets and requires additional disclosures. The updated guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company currently is evaluating the potential impact of the adopting this statement on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

(ii) Consolidation of Viable Interest Entities

In December 2009, FASB issued ASU 2009-17, “Consolidation (Topic 810), Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest entities (formerly SFAS 167, “Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)”)”, which amends the consolidation guidance for variable interest entities (“VIE”). The changes include the elimination of the exemption for qualifying special purposes entities and a new approach for determining who should consolidate a VIE. In addition, changes to when it is necessary to reassess who should consolidate a VIE have also been made.

This guidance requires an entity to perform a qualitative analysis to determine whether the enterprise's variable interest gives it a controlling financial interest in a VIE. This analysis identifies a primary beneficiary of a VIE as the entity that has both of the power to direct the activities of a VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

This new guidance is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning April 1, 2010. The Company currently is evaluating the potential impact of the adopting this statement on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(iii) Improving Disclosure about Fair Value Measurements

In January 2010, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update 2010-06, "Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements" ("ASU 2010-06"), which provides additional guidance to improve disclosures regarding fair value measurements by adding two new disclosure requirements: (1) transfers in and out Level 1 and 2 measurements and the reasons for the transfers, and (2) a gross presentation of activity within the Level 3 roll-forward. It also provides clarification on the level of disaggregation of fair value measurements and disclosures on inputs and valuation techniques. The new requirements and guidance are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the Level 3 roll-forward which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010. The Company does not believe that adoption of this guidance will have a material impact to its financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

24. Subsequent events

On April 22, 2010, the Company entered a Purchase Agreement to acquire an additional 10% of Henan Huawei from a non-controlling interest holder of Huawei, bringing the Company's interest to 80%. The transaction closed on May 21, 2010 with consideration exchanged of 163,916 common shares of the Company, valued at $1,091.

Exhibit 99.4

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OR RULE 15d-14(a), PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Rui Feng, certify that:

1.I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Silvercorp Metals Inc.;

2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4.The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a)designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b)designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c)evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d)disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5.The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a)all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b)any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 23, 2010

/s/ Rui Feng
Name: Rui Feng
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 99.5

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OR RULE 15d-14(a), PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Maria Tang, certify that:

1.I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Silvercorp Metals Inc.;

2.Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3.Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4.The issuer's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:

(a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(c) evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and

5.The issuer's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 23, 2010

/s/ Maria Tang
Name: Maria Tang
Title: Interim Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 99.6

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ENACTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

Silvercorp Metals Inc. (the "Company") is filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, its annual report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 (the "Report").

I, Rui Feng, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as enacted pursuant to section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(i)the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(ii)the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Rui Feng
Name: Rui Feng
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.7

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ENACTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE U.S. SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

Silvercorp Metals Inc. (the "Company") is filing with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof, its annual report on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 (the "Report").

I, Maria Tang, Interim Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. section 1350, as enacted pursuant to section 906 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(i)the Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(ii)the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Maria Tang
Name: Maria Tang
Title: Interim Chief Financial Officer

Date: June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.8

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the use of our reports dated June 11, 2010 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Silvercorp Metals Inc. (the "Company"), and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of the Company incorporated by reference in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended March 31, 2010, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-162546) pertaining to the Stock Option Plan (2002), as amended, of the Company of our reports dated June 11, 2010 with respect to the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of the Company incorporated by reference in its Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended March 31, 2010.

"Ernst & Young LLP"
Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.9

CONSENT OF EXPERT

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and the documents incorporated by reference therein, of Silvercorp Metals Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and any amendments thereto (the "40-F"), to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") and Management's Discussion and Analysis (the "MD&A") for the year then ended, which are filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference in the 40-F, and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-162546) of Silvercorp Metals Inc. filed with the SEC (the "Form S-8").

I hereby consent to the use of my name and references to, excerpts from, and summaries of, the following report(s) in the 40-F, the AIF, the MD&A and Form S-8:

> Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Resources And Reserves Update, Ying District Silver-Lead-Zinc Project, Henan Province, People's Republic of China" prepared for Silvercorp Metal Inc. and dated February 26, 2010

/s/ Chris Broili
Chris Broili, L.P. Geo., C.P. Geo.
And on behalf of BK Exploration Associates
June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.10

CONSENT OF EXPERT

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and the documents incorporated by reference therein, of Silvercorp Metals Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and any amendments thereto (the “40-F”), to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and the Annual Information Form (the “AIF”) and Management’s Discussion and Analysis (the “MD&A”) for the year then ended, which are filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference in the 40-F, and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-162546) of Silvercorp Metals Inc. filed with the SEC (the “Form S-8”).

I hereby consent to the use of my name and references to, excerpts from, and summaries of, the following report(s) in the 40-F, the AIF, the MD&A and Form S-8:

> Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Resources And Reserves Update, Ying District Silver-Lead-Zinc Project, Henan Province, People’s Republic of China" prepared for Silvercorp Metal Inc. and dated February 26, 2010

/s/ Mel Klohn
Mel Klohn, L.P. Geo.
And on behalf of BK Exploration Associates
June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.11

CONSENT OF EXPERT

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and the documents incorporated by reference therein, of Silvercorp Metals Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and any amendments thereto (the "40-F"), to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") and Management's Discussion and Analysis (the "MD&A") for the year then ended, which are filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference in the 40-F, and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-162546) of Silvercorp Metals Inc. filed with the SEC (the "Form S-8").

I hereby consent to the use of my name and references to, excerpts from, and summaries of, the following report(s) in the 40-F, the AIF, the MD&A and Form S-8:

(1) Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Resources And Reserves Update, Ying District Silver-Lead-Zinc Project, Henan Province, People's Republic of China" prepared for Silvercorp Metal Inc. and dated February 26, 2010

(2) Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Resource Update on the Silvertip Property, Northern British Columbia, Canada" prepared for Silvercorp Metal Inc. and effective February 19, 2010

/s/ Wenchang Ni
Wenchang Ni, P. Eng.
June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.12

CONSENT OF EXPERT

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and the documents incorporated by reference therein, of Silvercorp Metals Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and any amendments thereto (the “40-F”), to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and the Annual Information Form (the “AIF”) and Management’s Discussion and Analysis (the “MD&A”) for the year then ended, which are filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference in the 40-F, and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-162546) of Silvercorp Metals Inc. filed with the SEC (the “Form S-8”).

I hereby consent to the use of my name and references to, excerpts from, and summaries of, the following report(s) in the 40-F, the AIF, the MD&A and Form S-8:

> Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Update on the GC Ag-Zn-Pb Project in Guangdong Province, People’s Republic of China" prepared for Silvercorp Metal Inc. and effective June 18, 2009

/s/ Brian O’Connor
Brian O’Connor, P. Geo.
And on behalf of AMC Consultants
June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.13

CONSENT OF EXPERT

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and the documents incorporated by reference therein, of Silvercorp Metals Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and any amendments thereto (the "40-F"), to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), and the Annual Information Form (the "AIF") and Management's Discussion and Analysis (the "MD&A") for the year then ended, which are filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference in the 40-F, and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-162546) of Silvercorp Metals Inc. filed with the SEC (the "Form S-8").

I hereby consent to the use of my name and references to, excerpts from, and summaries of, the following report(s) in the 40-F, the AIF, the MD&A and Form S-8:

> Technical Report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report Resource Update on the Silvertip Property, Northern British Columbia, Canada" prepared for Silvercorp Metal Inc. and effective February 19, 2010

/s/ Randal D. Cullen
Randal D. Cullen, P. Geo.
June 23, 2010

Exhibit 99.14

CONSENT OF EXPERT

Reference is made to the Annual Report on Form 40-F, and the documents incorporated by reference therein, of Silvercorp Metals Inc. for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010, and any amendments thereto (the “40-F”), to be filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), and the Annual Information Form (the “AIF”) and Management’s Discussion and Analysis (the “MD&A”) for the year then ended, which are filed as exhibits to and incorporated by reference in the 40-F, and the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Registration No. 333-162546) of Silvercorp Metals Inc. filed with the SEC (the “Form S-8”).

I hereby consent to the use of my name and references to, excerpts from, and summaries of, the following report(s) in the 40-F, the AIF, the MD&A and Form S-8:

> Technical Report titled "Technical Report on Gaocheng Ag-Zn-Pb Project, and Shimentou Au-Ag-Zn-Pb Project, Guangdong Province, People’s Republic of China" prepared for Silvercorp Metal Inc. in April 2008

/s/ Anson Xu
Anson Xu, MAusIMM
And on behalf of SRK Consulting
June 23, 2010