

BOARD MANDATE
AMERICAS SILVER CORPORATION

1. Role and Objectives

The directors are elected by the shareholders and are responsible for the stewardship of the business and affairs of Americas Silver Corporation (the “**Company**”). The Board of Directors (the “**Board**”) seeks to discharge this responsibility by reviewing, discussing and approving the Company’s strategic planning and organizational structure and supervising management to oversee that the strategic planning and organizational structure enhance and preserve the business and the underlying value of the Company.

2. Director Responsibilities

- (a) **Oversee Management of the Company** – The principal responsibility of the Board is to oversee the management of the Company to ensure that it is acting in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. This responsibility requires that the Board attend to the following:
- (i) Review and approve on a regular basis, and as the need arises, fundamental operating, financial, and other strategic corporate plans which take into account, among other things, the opportunities and risks of the business;
 - (ii) Evaluate the performance of the Company, including the appropriate use of corporate resources;
 - (iii) Evaluate the performance and integrity of, and oversee the progress and development of, senior management and take appropriate action, such as promotion, change in responsibility and termination;
 - (iv) Implement senior management succession plans;
 - (v) Establish the Company’s compensation programs and approve compensation matters relating to senior executive officers (i.e. the Chief Executive Officer (the “**CEO**”) and direct reports to the CEO);
 - (vi) Establish a corporate environment that promotes timely and effective disclosure (including appropriate controls), fiscal accountability, high ethical standards and compliance with applicable laws and industry and community standards;
 - (vii) Oversee the Company’s communication and disclosure policy;
 - (viii) Oversee the Company’s auditing and financial reporting functions;
 - (ix) Oversee the Company’s internal control and management information systems;
 - (x) The identification of the principal risks of the Company’s business, and ensuring the implementation of appropriate systems to manage these risks;
 - (xi) Review and decide upon material transactions and commitments;

- (xii) Develop a corporate governance structure that allows and encourages the Board to fulfill its responsibilities including developing a set of corporate governance principles and guidelines that are specifically applicable to the Company;
 - (xiii) Provide assistance to the Company's senior management, including guidance on those matters that require Board involvement; and
 - (xiv) Evaluate the overall effectiveness of the Board and its committees.
- (b) **Chair of the Board** – Responsibilities of the Chair of the Board include but are not limited to:
- (i) Providing leadership to the Board with respect to its functions as described in this Mandate;
 - (ii) Chairing meetings of the Board, including in camera sessions, unless not present;
 - (iii) Ensuring that the Board meets on a regular basis and at least quarterly;
 - (iv) Establishing a calendar for holding meetings of the Board;
 - (v) In conjunction with the CEO, establishing the agenda for each meeting of the Board, with input from other Board members and any other parties as applicable;
 - (vi) Ensuring that Board materials are available to any director on request;
 - (vii) Fostering ethical and responsible decision making by the Board and its individual members;
 - (viii) Ensuring that resources and expertise are available to the Board so that it may conduct its work effectively and efficiently;
 - (ix) Facilitating effective communication between members of the Board and management; and
 - (x) Attending each meeting of shareholders to respond to any questions from shareholders as may be put to the Chair.
- (c) **Exercise Business Judgment** – In discharging their duties directors are expected to exercise their business judgment to act in what they reasonably and honestly believe to be the best interests of the Company and its shareholders free from personal interests. In discharging their duties, the directors normally are entitled to rely on the Company's senior executives, other employees believed to be responsible, and its outside advisors, auditors and legal counsel, but also should consider second opinions where circumstances warrant. Nothing contained in this Mandate is intended to expand applicable standards of conduct under statutory or regulatory requirements for the directors of the Company.
- (d) **Understand the Company and its Business** – With the assistance of the management, directors are expected to become and remain informed about the Company and its business, properties, risks and prospects.

- (e) **Establish Effective Systems** - Directors are responsible for determining that effective systems are in place for the periodic and timely reporting to the Board on important matters concerning the Company and receiving feedback from Company stakeholders.
- (f) **Protect Confidentiality and Proprietary Information** – Directors are responsible for establishing policies that are intended to protect the Company's confidential and proprietary information from unauthorized or inappropriate disclosure. Likewise, all discussions and proceedings of the Board must be treated as strictly confidential and privileged to preserve open discussions between directors and to protect the confidentiality of Board discussions.
- (g) **Board, Committee and Shareholder Meetings** – Directors are responsible for adequately preparing for and attending Board meetings and meetings of committees on which they serve. They must devote the time needed, and meet as frequently as necessary, to properly discharge their responsibilities.
- (h) **Indemnification** – Directors are entitled to Company-provided indemnification through corporate articles and by-laws, corporate statutes, indemnity agreements and, when available on reasonable terms, directors' and officers' liability insurance.

3. Director Qualification Standards

- (a) **Independence** – The Board will ensure that it has at all times at least the minimum number of directors who meet applicable standards of director independence. The Board will determine independence on the basis of (i) applicable legal and stock exchange requirements and (ii) being satisfied that the director does not have, directly or indirectly, a financial, legal or other relationship with the Company that, in the Board's judgment, would reasonably interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of the director.
- (b) **Size, Skills and Diversity of Board** – The Board believes that a Board comprised of 3 to 10 members is an appropriate size given the Company's present circumstances. The Board will consider the competencies and skills that the Board, as a whole, should possess and the competencies and skills of each director. The Board will also consider the level of representation of women on the Board, and in addition to gender diversity may also favorably consider diversity of race, nationality or other attributes in the assessment of Board composition.
- (c) **Other Directorships** – The Board does not believe that its members should be prohibited or discouraged from serving on boards of other organizations, and the Board does not propose any specific policies limiting such activities, provided they do not reduce a director's effectiveness, or result in a continuing conflict of interest.

- (d) **Tenure** – The Board does not believe it should establish director term limits, although the length of service of each director will be considered. Term limits could result in the loss of directors who have been able to develop, over a period of time, significant insight into the Company and its operations and an institutional memory that benefits the Board as well as management. As an alternative to term limits, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will review each director’s continuation on the Board annually. This will allow each director the opportunity to confirm his or her desire to continue as a member of the Board and allow the Company to replace directors where, upon recommendation of the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee, the Board makes a determination in that regard.
- (e) **Separation of the Offices of Chair and CEO** – The Board will select a Chair of the Board in a manner and upon the criteria that the Board deems appropriate at the time of selection. The Board believes the offices of Chair of the Board and the CEO should not be held by the same persons.
- (f) **Selection of New Director Candidates** – Except where the Company is legally required by contract, law or otherwise to provide third parties with the right to nominate directors, the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee will be responsible for (i) identifying individuals qualified to become Board members, consistent with criteria approved by the Board, (ii) recommending to the Board the persons to be nominated for election as directors at any meeting of shareholders, and (iii) recommending to the Board persons to be elected by the Board to fill any vacancies on the Board. The Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee’s recommendations will be considered by the Board but the recommendations are not binding upon it.
- (g) **Extending the Invitation to a New Director Candidate to Join the Board** – An invitation to join the Board will be extended by the Chair of the Board when authorized by the Board.
- (h) **Majority Voting in Director Elections Policy** – If the number of proxy votes withheld for a particular director nominee is greater than the votes in favour of such nominee at any meeting of the Company’s shareholders to elect directors, other than a contested meeting, such director nominee shall submit his or her resignation promptly after the meeting, effective upon acceptance by the Board pursuant to the Company’s Majority Voting in Director Elections Policy.

4. Director Orientation and Continuing Education

- (a) **Director Orientation** – The Board and the Company’s senior management will conduct orientation programs for new directors as soon as possible after their appointment as directors. The orientation programs will include presentations by management to familiarize new directors with the Company’s projects and strategic plans, its significant financial, accounting and risk management issues, its compliance programs, its code of business conduct, its principal officers, its independent auditors and its outside legal advisors. In addition, the orientation programs will include a review of the Company’s expectations of its directors in terms of time and effort, a review of the directors’ duties and visits to Company headquarters and, to the extent practical, the Company’s significant locations of operation.

- (b) **Continuing Education** – To enable each director to better perform his or her duties and to recognize and deal appropriately with issues that arise, the Company will provide the directors with suggestions to undertake continuing director education.

5. **Director’s Access to Management and Independent Advisors**

- (a) **Access to Officers and Employees** – All directors have, at all reasonable times and on reasonable notice, full and free access to officers and employees of the Company as may be required in connection with their duties. Any meetings or contacts that a director wishes to initiate should normally be arranged through the CEO, the Chief Financial Officer or the General Counsel. The directors will use their judgment to ensure that any such contact is not disruptive to the business operations of the Company. The directors are normally expected to provide a copy or otherwise inform senior management as applicable of communication with employees of the Company.
- (b) **Access to Independent Advisors** – The Board or its board committees may engage outside advisors at the expense of the Company as deemed necessary in the circumstances to carry out their duties. The engagement of the outside advisor should, in most circumstances, be coordinated through the Chair and the CEO, and be subject to Board approval.

6. **Board Meetings**

- (a) **Powers Exercised by Resolution** – The powers of the Board may be exercised at a meeting for which notice has been given and at which a quorum is present or, in appropriate circumstances, by resolution in writing signed by all the directors.
- (b) **Selection of Agenda Items** – In conjunction with the CEO, the Chair of the Board shall propose an agenda for each Board meeting. Each Board member is free to request the inclusion of other agenda items and is generally free to request at any Board meeting the consideration of subjects that are not on the agenda for that meeting.
- (c) **Frequency and Length of Meetings** – The Chair of the Board, in consultation with the members of the Board, will normally determine the frequency and length of Board meetings; however, the ultimate power in this regard rests with the Board. Special meetings may be called from time to time as required to address the needs of the Company’s business.
- (d) **Advance Distribution of Materials** – Information and data that are important to the Board’s understanding of the business to be conducted at a Board or committee meeting will normally be distributed in writing to the directors reasonably before the meeting and directors should review these materials in advance of the meeting. The Board acknowledges that certain items to be discussed at a Board or committee meeting may be of a very time-sensitive nature and that the distribution of materials on these matters before the meeting may not be practicable.
- (e) **Executive Session of Independent Directors** – At least one executive session of independent directors will be held on an annual basis.

- (f) **Lead Director** – A Lead Director may be elected annually at the first meeting of the Board following the shareholders meeting. This role is normally filled by the Chair. At any time when the Chair is an employee of the Company, the non-management directors shall select an independent director to carry out the functions of a Lead Director. This person would chair regular meetings of the non-management directors and assume other responsibilities which the non-management directors as a whole have designated.
- (g) **Minutes** – A secretary should be named for each Board and committee meeting and minutes should be circulated in due course after such meeting for approval.

7. Board Committees

- (a) To assist it in exercising its responsibilities, the Board has established three (3) standing committees of the Board: an audit committee, a compensation and corporate governance committee and a sustainability and technical committee. The Board may establish other standing committees, from time to time.
- (b) Each committee shall be governed by a written charter that addresses those matters required by applicable laws and stock exchange rules. At a minimum, each charter shall clearly establish the committee's purpose, responsibilities, member qualifications, member appointment and removal, structure and operations (including any authority to delegate to individual members and sub-committees), and manner of reporting to the Board. Each charter shall be reviewed by the Board (or the Compensation and Corporate Governance Committee) annually.
- (c) The Board is responsible for appointing directors to each of its committees, in accordance with the written charter for each committee.

8. The Board's Expectations of Management – The Board expects that management will, among other things:

- (a) Review continuously the Company's strategies and their implementation in light of evolving conditions;
- (b) Present an annual operating plan and budget and regularly report on the Company's performance and results relative to that plan and budget;
- (c) Report regularly on the Company's business and affairs, with a focus on matters of material consequence for the Company;
- (d) Implement systems to identify and manage the principal risks of the Company's business and provide (at least annually) a report relating thereto; and
- (e) Implement and maintain appropriate (i) systems of internal control and (ii) disclosure controls and procedures.

In addition, the CEO and other executive officers of the Company will use their best efforts to achieve value for all shareholders and conduct themselves with integrity. The Board expects that the CEO and other executive officers will create a culture of integrity throughout the Company.

9. Annual Review

The Board shall review and assess the adequacy of this Mandate on an annual basis, taking into account all legislative and regulatory requirements applicable to the Board, as well as any best practice guidelines recommended by securities regulatory authorities or the Toronto Stock Exchange or any stock exchanges on which the Company's shares are listed.

Ratified by the Board of Directors on December 15, 2016

Annex A

Matters Requiring Board Approval

This Policy identifies certain items which must be approved by the Board or a committee of the Board and may not be delegated to management without Board approval. A general overriding consideration is that the directors are required under law to manage, or supervise the management of, the business and affairs of the Company. Accordingly, even if an action might fall outside these guidelines, management should consider whether the matter, nevertheless, should be referred to the Board for consideration.

Under these guidelines, except as otherwise complies with internal delegation of authority control protocols as may be in place from time-to-time, an “Out of Budget Transaction” is a transaction that exceeds the budgeted amount by \$500,000 or greater and that is not already part of an approved budget. The following is a list of items which officers must refer to the Board, or an appropriate committee thereof, for consideration.

1. The approval of annual budgets.
2. The approval of all financial information and other disclosure documents that are required by law to be approved by the Board before they are released to the public.
3. Allotment of any securities. This includes shares, options, warrants or other convertible or debt securities, and the payment of a commission to any person as consideration for purchasing securities of the Company or providing purchasers for any such securities. Securities may be issued by executive officers where previously allotted by the Board (e.g. exercise of previously allotted options and warrants upon exercise).
4. Entering into transactions of a fundamental nature such as amalgamations, mergers and material acquisitions or dispositions.
5. Agreeing to redeem, purchase or otherwise acquire any of the Company’s shares.
6. Entering into any agreement or commitment to acquire or dispose of assets that are material to the Company including, but not limited to, those that are an Out of Budget Transaction.
7. Entering into, or making a material modification of, any agreement or commitment to become liable for any indebtedness, including the granting of a guarantee or similar standby obligation, if (a) the amount of such indebtedness is an Out of Budget Transaction or (b) any assets of the Company are made subject to a security interest in an Out of Budget Transaction.
8. Committing to making any material capital expenditure which is an Out of Budget Transaction.
9. Entering into any contract, agreement or commitment out of the ordinary course of business if such agreement involves a material commitment of financial resources.
10. Adoption of hedging policies.

11. Entering into any agreement with an officer, director or 10% shareholder of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company outside of the ordinary course of business.
12. Terminating, suspending or significantly modifying any material business activity or business strategy of the Company.
13. Undertaking a new business activity that requires an allocation of material resources.
14. Making any material change to a business or strategic plan that has been approved by the Board.
15. Initiating or settling any legal proceeding involving a material payment.
16. Employing or terminating the Company's independent auditor.
17. Hiring or terminating the employment, or determining the compensation, of any person who is an executive officer of the Company.
18. Compensation matters for senior executive officers at the Company (i.e. the CEO and direct reports to the CEO).
19. Offering any material employment or consulting terms to any individual or entity which are not customary for the Company. This determination is to be made by reference to terms of employment or consultancy that have generally been offered to other employees or consultants in similar positions or with similar status.
20. The approval of a request by any executive officer of the Company to serve on the board of another entity, other than not-for-profit entities or family businesses that in no material way compete with the Company or do any material business with the Company.
21. Approval of technical reports and annual mineral resource and mineral resource estimates as required
22. Any other matter specified by the Board as requiring its prior approval.