

SILVER STANDARD

IN BRIEF

NASDAQ GLOBAL MARKET: SSRI | TSX: SSO

SILVER STANDARD RESOURCES INC.

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MAY 2010

Common Shares issued: 78.7 million
Fully diluted: 84.0 million
Stock Exchange Listings: NASDAQ Global: SSRI; TSX: SSO
Average Daily Volume: 1.2 million
52-week High/Low: US\$24.67/US\$16.54
Cash and Cash Equivalents: US\$102.9 million at March 31, 2010

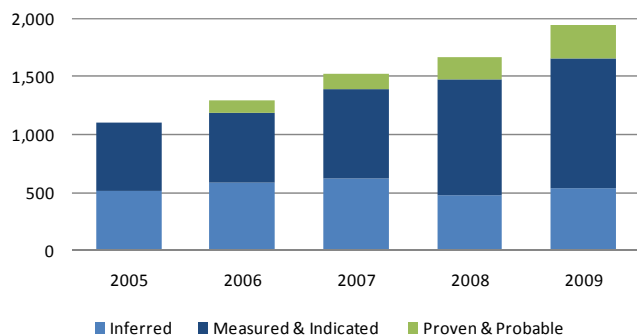


Reserves & Resources (million oz)

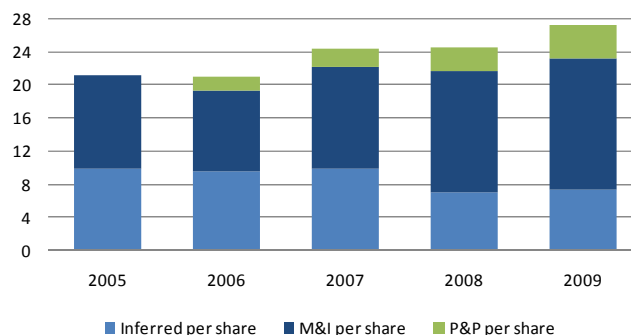
	Proven & Probable	Measured & Indicated	Inferred
Silver	286.8	1,114.6	519.0
Gold		26.31	16.25

Silver Standard Resources Inc. is now a silver producer with the Piriquitas Mine in Argentina in commercial production as of December 1, 2009. The company also controls the largest silver resource of any publicly-traded silver company and has growing exposure to gold resources. Strong technical management focused on creating and maximizing shareholder value through exploration and project development, low share capitalization and no hedging program enhance the company's fundamentals. Silver Standard is a member of 32 stock indices including the XAU (0.9%) and the S&P/TSX Precious Metals Index (23.7%). Options are also traded on several US and Canadian exchanges.

Growth in Silver Reserves and Resources ('000 oz)



Silver Reserves & Resources Per Share (oz)



2010 PROJECT ACTIVITIES:

PROJECT	INTEREST	ACTIVITIES
Mina Piriquitas, Jujuy, Argentina	100%	Production ramping up, now processing sulphide ore
San Luis, Ancash, Peru	70%	Feasibility study completed in May
Pitarrilla, Durango, Mexico	100%	Feasibility for u/g silver, lead and zinc mine planned for Q4/10
Diablillos, Argentina	100%	Preliminary Economic Assessment H2
Snowfield and Brucejack, B.C., Canada	100%	Major drilling programs (18,000 and 24,000 meters, respectively) in summer
Other exploration projects	100%	Drilling planned for San Agustin, Mexico; Berenguela, Peru; Challacollo, Chile

Mina Piriquitas, Jujuy Province, Argentina – A 6,000 tonne/day open pit mining operation is ramping up, with commercial production achieved on December 1, 2009. Piriquitas is forecast to produce 7 million ounces of silver and 800,000 pounds of tin in 2010 and 8–10 million ounces of silver in 2011 at full production. Average operating costs for 2010 are expected to be approximately US\$10.00 per ounce of silver net of tin credits. Costs per ounce of silver are expected to decline as silver production increases.



San Luis, Ancash, Peru – This high-grade gold-silver joint venture project is located 19 km northwest of Barrick Gold’s Pierina gold mine. A feasibility study on placing the project into production was completed in May. The feasibility study estimates an internal rate of return of 26.5% and a net present value discounted at 5% of \$39.2 million at base case metals prices of \$800/ounce gold and \$12.50/ounce silver. Capital expenditures are estimated to be \$90.4 million (+/- 15%) for a 400 tonne/day underground mine with average annual production of 78,000 ounces of gold and 1.86 million ounces of silver over a 3.5 year mine life. With the completion of the feasibility study Silver Standard has vested a 70% interest in the project and can increase its interest to 80% by placing the property in production.

Pitarrilla, Durango, Mexico – This is a grass roots discovery made by Silver Standard in 2002 which ranks as one of the largest silver discoveries in the world in the last decade. Silver Standard reported a pre-feasibility study of the Breccia Ridge underground (estimated probable reserves of 91.7 million ounces of silver based on US\$11/oz silver, US\$0.70/lb zinc and US\$0.50/lb lead) in August ’09. A full feasibility study is expected in Q4 2010. Concurrent with the advancement of the Breccia Ridge underground and refinement of the mine plan, a scoping study is underway to be followed, if warranted, by a pre-feasibility study on the Breccia Ridge open-pit opportunity. In addition to reserves, measured and indicated silver resources at Pitarrilla currently total 552 million ounces, plus 82 million inferred silver ounces.

Diablillos, Salta Province, Argentina – This silver-gold project is located 275 km south of Mina Pirquitas. Engineering trade-off studies are being carried out to determine the optimal mining method for the deposit, open pit or underground. On completion of the trade-off studies we will complete a Preliminary Economic Assessment to evaluate placing the project in production.

Snowfield, British Columbia, Canada – This gold-copper project is located near Stewart, B.C. adjacent to Seabridge Gold’s KSM project and close to Barrick’s Eskay Creek gold mine. This season’s exploration program will include an 18,000-meter drill program primarily focused on expanding the project’s known gold resource which was substantially increased in December 2009. The Snowfield Project currently hosts measured and indicated gold resources of 19.77 million ounces and inferred gold resources of 10.05 million ounces, along with resources in copper, silver, and molybdenum. A 43-101 compliant Preliminary Assessment is expected to be completed in Q2.

Brucejack, British Columbia, Canada – A 24,000-meter drill program is planned for Brucejack, which is adjacent to the Snowfield Project. One goal of the drilling is the expansion of the newly-discovered Bridge Zone, which geologic interpretation suggests may have the potential to be a gold-copper-molybdenum porphyry similar to the Snowfield Project. Other drill targets include the continued testing for expansion of the high-grade Galena Hill and West Zones, and new areas which have been defined by surface sampling and mapping.

This In Brief includes certain “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 Canadian securities laws (collectively, “forward-looking statements”). All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization and resources, exploration results, production, cost estimates and future plans and objectives of the Company, are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Our forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs, expectations and opinions of management on the date these statements are made, and we do not intend and do not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statements, other than as required by applicable law. For the reasons set forth above, you should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. See “Risks and Uncertainties” and “Risk Factors” in our most recently filed Management Discussion & Analysis and our Annual Report on Form 20-F, as amended, for the year ended December 31, 2009. We have not independently verified the accuracy of the information regarding the mining industry and other market data set forth herein. This information is not intended to provide and should not be relied upon for accounting, legal or tax advice or investment recommendations. You should consult your own advisors as to the accounting, legal, tax, regulatory, business, financial and related aspects of making an investment in the Company. Cautionary Note to US Investors: National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) is a rule developed by the Canadian Securities Administrators that establishes standards for all public disclosure an issuer makes of scientific and technical information concerning mineral projects. Unless otherwise indicated, all reserve and resource estimates contained or incorporated by reference in this presentation have been prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and the Canadian Institute of Mining Metallurgy and Petroleum Classification System. These standards differ significantly from the requirements of the SEC, and reserve and resource information contained herein and incorporated by reference into this presentation may not be comparable to similar information disclosed by U.S. companies. In this In Brief, we use the terms “measured”, “indicated” and “inferred” resources. U.S. investors are cautioned that, while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian securities laws, the SEC does not recognize them. 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. U.S. investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated resources will ever be converted into reserves. U.S. investors should also understand that “inferred resources” have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of the “inferred resources” will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Therefore, U.S. investors are also cautioned not to assume that all or any part of the inferred resources exist, or that they can be mined legally or economically. Disclosure of “contained ounces” is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC only permits issuers to report “resources” as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures. Accordingly, information concerning descriptions of mineralization and resources contained in this presentation, including the documents incorporated by reference therein, may not be comparable to information made public by U.S. companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

NI 43-101 also permits an historical estimate made prior to the adoption of NI 43-101 that does not comply with NI 43-101 to be disclosed using the historical terminology if the disclosure: (a) identifies the source and date of the historical estimate; (b) comments on the relevance and reliability of the historical estimate; (c) states whether the historical estimate uses categories other than those prescribed by NI 43-101, and if so, includes an explanation of the differences; and (d) includes any more recent estimates or data available. For a breakdown of Reserves and Resources by category and for a more detailed description of the key assumptions, parameters and methods used in calculating Silver Standard’s Reserves and Resources, see Silver Standard’s Annual Information Form/ Form 20-F on file with Canadian provincial securities regulatory authorities and the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Mineral Reserves and Resources Summary dated February 26, 2010, available on the company’s web site where additional information on Qualified Persons is tabled. Total ounces per share represent the sum of proven and probable reserves, plus measured and indicated mineral resources plus inferred mineral resources divided by the number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2009. Proven and probable mineral reserves, measured and indicated mineral resources and inferred mineral resources are separate categories under NI 43-101.