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ASX Code: SLR

Issued Capital:
503.7m Shares
2.0m Options
7.6m Performance Rights

All financial figures quoted in this report are in Australian dollars and are unaudited

DECEMBER 2016 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

- **Quarterly gold sales of 30,011 ounces at an average sale price of A$1,612/oz**
- **Mine production increased by 12% to 36,013 ounces**
- **Ramp up of ore production from the new Majestic Open Pit with 7,267 ounces mined in December and all site infrastructure now complete**
- **Maxwells underground ore production commenced in October with multiple ore production blocks now established**
- **Cash and bullion of A$44.1m at the end of quarter following $11.6m of capital expenditure on new mines at Maxwells and Imperial/Majestic**
- **AISC of A$1,386/oz reflecting significant investment in new mines and the planned increase of higher grade stockpiles during the quarter**
- **Promising results from Exploration and Resource definition drilling:**
  - **A new high-grade lode (Lode 56) discovered at the Daisy Complex during the quarter was promptly brought into production**
  - **Results from Phase 1 exploration drilling at Santa support the potential for a new, lower cost underground mine**
- **Gold sales guidance of 135,000 to 145,000 ounces for FY17 unchanged**

Commenting on the quarter, Silver Lake Managing Director Luke Tonkin said:

"Mount Monger continued to perform as planned with the development of the new Maxwells underground mine and Imperial/Majestic open pit mines ramping up gold production.

The FY17 Mount Monger exploration strategy of delivering lower cost discoveries proximal to existing mines and mine infrastructure had more success during the quarter with the discovery of a new high-grade lode at the Daisy Complex, Lode 56. Lode 56 has been efficiently accessed from existing mine development and gold production has commenced from development strike driving.

I would like to acknowledge the Silver Lake team for their efforts in establishing a solid foundation for a strong second half of the year."

Mining (Tables 1,2,5)

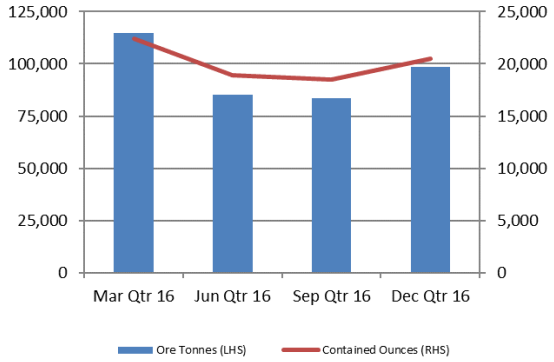


Table 1: Underground Production

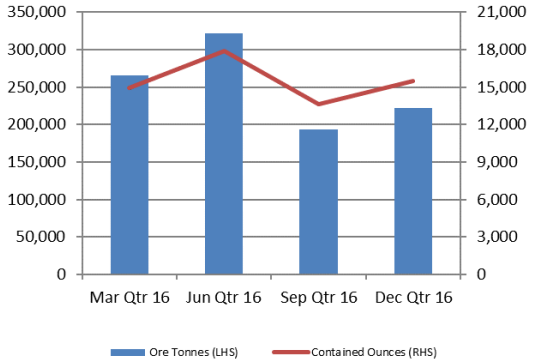


Table 2: Open Pit Production

Underground

Ore mined from Mount Monger's underground mines totalled 98,458 tonnes at a grade of 6.5 g/t Au for 20,499 contained ounces. The 11% increase in gold production on the previous quarter was due to the additional contribution from ongoing development of the Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob mines.

The Daisy Complex underground mine continued its consistent operating performance, contributing 71,727 tonnes at a grade of 7.5 g/t Au for 17,232 contained ounces. The Daisy Complex is expected to maintain its production performance in the second half of FY17.

A new high-grade gold lode, Lode 56, was discovered at Daisy Complex during the quarter and is accessible from existing mine development utilising existing mine infrastructure. Production from Lode 56 has commenced from strike drive development and will compliment production from existing Daisy Complex ore sources in the second half of FY17.

Consistent with the Company's operating strategy of enhancing operating margins by delivering lower cost discoveries, Lode 56 will replace some higher cost ore sources in H2 FY17 to increase cash flow generation.

Ore production at Maxwells underground (Figure 1) commenced in October, contributing 12,024 tonnes at a grade of 3.3 g/t Au for 1,271 contained ounces. Production for the quarter was sourced from ore development headings with long hole stoping activities scheduled to commence in Q3 FY17. Year-to-date development of 1,800 metres has exceeded plan and has provided multiple ore development horizons and stoping blocks for H2 FY17 and beyond.

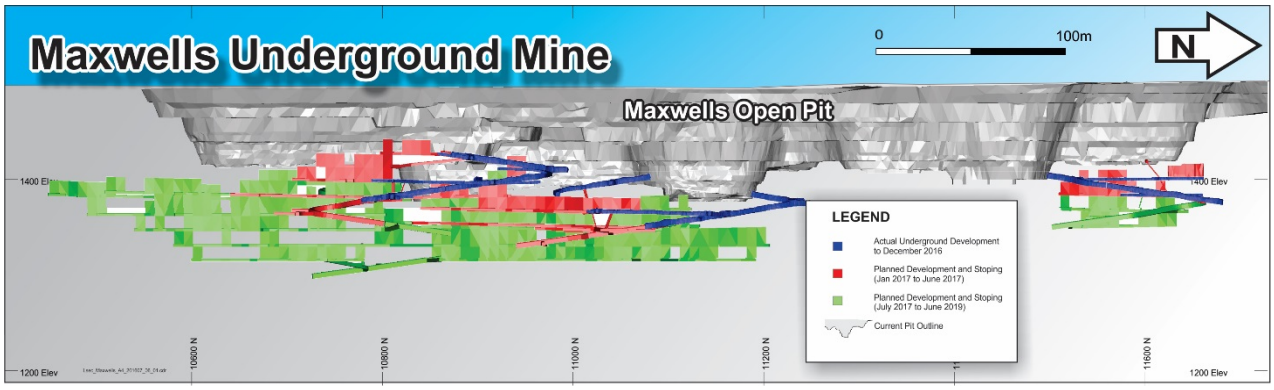


Figure 1: Maxwells Underground Mine showing development to date and planned areas of development and stoping

At Cock-eyed Bob decline development from the 345 level to the 330 level was completed during the quarter, resulting in production of 14,707 tonnes at a grade of 4.2 g/t Au for 1,996 contained ounces. Economic evaluation of the recent phase two diamond drilling results has been completed, justifying a third phase of exploration drilling which will be completed in H2 FY17. The drilling programs aim to define mining blocks 155 metres below the 330 metre level to generate a long-term mining plan.

Underground production in the second half of FY17 will focus on Daisy Complex and Maxwells while the third phase of drilling is completed and evaluated at Cock-eyed Bob.

Open Pit

Mine production from the open pits for the quarter totalled 222,250 tonnes at 2.2 g/t Au for 15,514 contained ounces, a 14% increase on the previous quarter. The increase in ore tonnes mined was due to the ramp up of production from the Majestic open pit where a total of 712,000 BCM of material was mined from the pit during the quarter.

Mining at Majestic is forecast to reach maximum production rates in Q3 with costs decreasing as the strip ratio falls.

Mining from the Imperial open pit (adjacent to the Majestic open pit) is forecast to commence in Q3 FY17.

Processing (Tables 3,4,6)

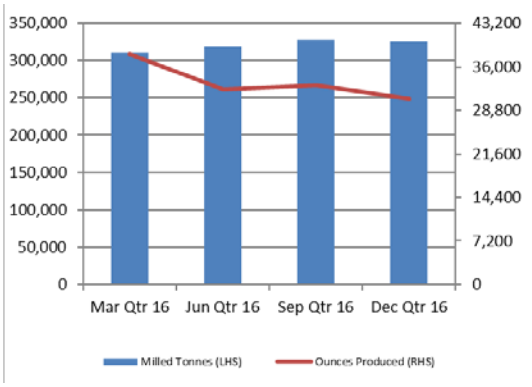


Table 3: Production Processing

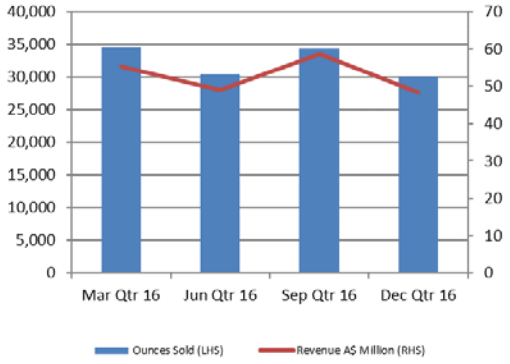


Table 4: Gold Sales and Revenue

Mill feed during the quarter was sourced from the Daisy Complex, Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines, the Majestic open pit and Santa stockpiles. Ore milled for the quarter totalled 324,592 tonnes at a blended grade of 3.2 g/t Au for 30,662 recovered ounces. Recovery fell marginally as expected with the introduction of Majestic ore to the mill feed blend.

Gold sales for the quarter totalled 30,011 ounces compared with 34,405 ounces sold in the previous quarter. December quarter sales were lower than the previous quarter due to high-grade Majestic ore deliveries only landing on the Randalls mill feed stockpile late in the quarter and not being fed to the processing plant by quarter end. As a result, 31 December stockpiles increased to approximately 362,000 tonnes (containing 17,300 ounces), a 22% increase on the 30 September 2016 inventory balance.

Milling rates at the Randalls Gold Processing Facility are expected to be marginally lower in H2 FY17 however mill feed head grade is expected to increase with 35% of mill feed tonnes and 53% of mill feed ounces sourced from underground operations. The remaining feed will be comprised of open pit ore and available ore stockpiles.

The Company's gold sales guidance for FY17 remains unchanged at 135,000 to 145,000 ounces.

Mount Monger Operation – Mining	Units	Mar Qtr 2016	Jun Qtr 2016	Sep Qtr 2016	Dec Qtr 2016	YTD FY17	FY16
Underground - Daisy Complex							
Ore mined	Tonnes	82,590	70,369	74,747	71,727	146,474	**318,717**
Mined grade	g/t Au	6.5	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.3	**7.0**
Contained gold in ore	Oz	17,351	17,185	17,366	17,232	34,598	**72,208**
Underground – Cock-eyed Bob							
Ore mined	Tonnes	32,141	14,833	8,970	14,707	23,677	**100,748**
Mined grade	g/t Au	4.9	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.1	**4.2**
Contained gold in ore	Oz	5,079	1,769	1,118	1,996	3,114	**13,533**
Underground – Maxwells							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	-	12,024	12,024	**-**
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	-	3.3	3.3	**-**
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	-	1,271	1,271	-
Open Pit – Lucky Bay							
Ore mined	Tonnes	27,606	-	-	-	-	**100,022**
Mined grade	g/t Au	3.5	-	-	-	-	**4.2**
Contained gold in ore	Oz	3,138	-	-	-	-	**13,512**
Open Pit – Santa Area							
Ore mined	Tonnes	237,960	311,822	125,476	-	125,476	**757,126**
Mined grade	g/t Au	1.5	1.7	2.4	-	2.4	**1.7**
Contained gold in ore	Oz	11,794	17,391	9,504	-	9,504	**41,395**
Open Pit – Majestic							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	68,055	222,250	**290,305**	
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	1.9	2.2	2.1	
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	4,098	15,514	19,612	
Open Pit – Maxwells							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	9,583	-	-	-	**9,583**
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	1.7	-	-	-	**1.7**
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	517	-	-	-	**517**
Total ore mined	**Tonnes**	**380,297**	**406,607**	**277,248**	**320,708**	**597,956**	**1,286,196**
Mined Grade	**g/t Au**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.6**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.4**
Total contained gold in ore	**Oz**	**37,362**	**36,862**	**32,086**	**36,013**	**68,099**	**141,165**

Table 5: Mount Monger Operation - mine production statistics

Mount Monger Operations – Processing	Units	Mar Qtr 2016	Jun Qtr 2016	Sep Qtr 2016	Dec Qtr 2016	YTD FY17	FY16
Ore milled	Tonnes	318,836	308,902	327,560	324,592	652,152	1,236,600
Head grade	g/t Au	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5
Contained gold in ore	Oz	33,938	32,867	34,602	33,135	67,737	137,605
Recovery	%	95	96	95	93	94	95
Gold produced	**Oz**	**32,214**	**31,457**	**32,941**	**30,662**	**63,603**	**131,109**
Gold sold	**Oz**	**34,495**	**30,365**	**34,405**	**30,011**	**64,416**	**132,400**

Table 6: Mount Monger Operation - processing statistics

Costs (Table 7)

The Unaudited All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) for the quarter was A$1,386/oz (A$1,391/oz in September quarter 2016). The YTD AISC of A$1,389/oz is consistent with the Company's forecast and reflects the investment in development of the Maxwells, Cock-eyed Bob and Majestic mines over the past six months. The AISC is forecast to fall during H2 FY17 as higher grade feed from Majestic and Maxwells is increased in the mill blend and the Daisy Complex continues to maintain similar head grades to H1 FY17.

The All-in Sustaining Cash Costs for the quarter of $46.6 million reflected the ramp up in expenditure at Majestic, additional haulage expenditure for Majestic ore and higher processing costs associated with scheduled plant shutdown maintenance during the quarter. The expenditure excludes A$2.0 million incurred on regional exploration and A$6.0 million of expenditure on new mine site establishment and infrastructure.

Mount Monger Operation	*Notes*	Unit	Mar-16 Quarter	Jun-16 Quarter	Sep-16 Quarter	Dec-16 Quarter	**FY17 YTD**	**FY16**
Mining costs	*1*	A$M	21.8	22.8	18.3	25.9	44.2	86.5
General and administration costs	*2*	A$M	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	5.7	10.5
Royalties		A$M	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.6	3.4	6.7
By-product credits		A$M	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Processing costs	*3*	A$M	10.6	10.4	9.7	11.2	20.9	42.1
Corporate overheads	*4*	A$M	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.4	3.4	5.0
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*5*	A$M	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	4.7
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*6*	A$M	4.0	3.8	6.4	2.9	9.2	17.4
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$M	43.2	43.6	42.2	46.6	88.8	172.9
Inventory movements	*7*	A$M	(0.0)	(3.9)	5.7	(5.0)	0.7	(3.6)
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	*7*	A$M	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	0.3
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$M	43.3	39.8	47.9	41.6	89.5	169.5
Gold sales		**oz**	34,495	30,365	34,405	30,011	64,416	132,400
Mining costs	*1*	A$/oz	632	750	532	862	686	653
General and administration costs	*2*	A$/oz	76	87	82	95	88	79
Royalties		A$/oz	56	57	53	52	52	51
By-product credits		A$/oz	(0)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(4)	(1)
Processing costs	*3*	A$/oz	309	344	281	373	324	318
Corporate overheads	*4*	A$/oz	34	39	58	48	53	38
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*5*	A$/oz	31	35	38	33	35	35
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*6*	A$/oz	116	125	186	95	143	132
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$/oz	1,252	1,435	1,226	1,553	1,379	1,306
Inventory movements	*7*	A$/oz	(0)	(128)	165	(167)	10	(27)
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	*7*	A$/oz	2	2	-	-	-	2
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$/oz	1,254	1,309	1,391	1,386	1,389	1,281

Table 7: Unaudited all-in sustaining costs for Mount Monger Operation

1 Costs for underground & open pit operating activities (including infill and grade control drilling).

2 Costs for site administration including corporate recharges.

3 Processing costs include costs of haulage from mine to mill.

4 Corporate overheads are post recharges to sites.

5 Costs relating to regional exploration are excluded from the calculation (amounting to $2.0m for Q2 FY17).

6 Costs include underground decline development and sustaining capital works, but exclude site infrastructure/set up costs for new projects.

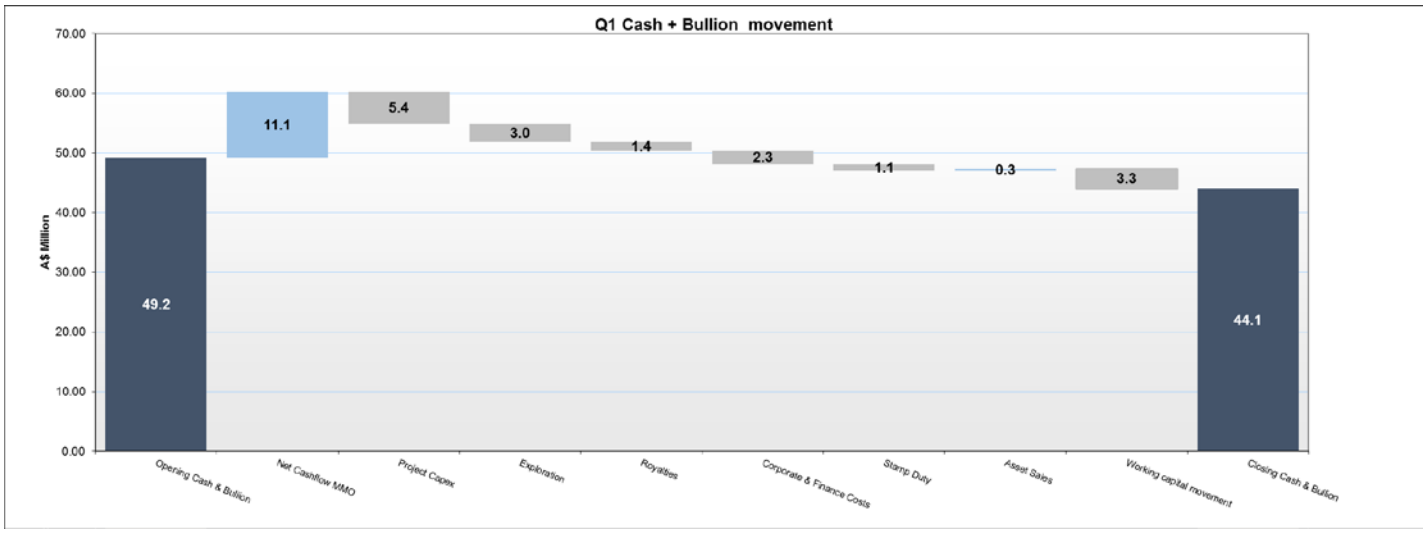
7 These costs are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining cost based on World Gold Council guidelines.

Group Finance

Cash and bullion decreased A$5.1 million during the quarter to A$44.1 million at 31 December 2016, reflecting the final stage of the cash draw down to fund the establishment of the Imperial/Majestic open pits, the Maxwells underground mine and sustain the Company's exploration program. A total of $22.5 million has been incurred YTD on the development of the two new mines and $6.7 million incurred on exploration.

With the expected reduction in AISC in the second half, cash flows are expected to increase as higher grade material is processed from these new mines. Exploration expenditure for the full year is maintained at $13.2 million.

Cash flow for the December quarter is summarised in the following waterfall chart:



Hedging

During the quarter the Company hedged a further 27,000 ounces of gold at an average price of A$1,700/oz, significantly above the current spot price.

As at 31 December 2016, the Company's forward gold hedging program totals 48,332 ounces, to be delivered over the next 15 months at an average forward price of A$1,686/oz.

Exploration

- Work programs continued at six high priority exploration targets during the quarter
- High grade results from drilling at Daisy Complex demonstrate the potential for extensions and repetitions of the existing underground lodes – as highlighted by the discovery of new Lode 56
- Exploration drilling continued at Santa Development Project – encouraging results highlight the potential for a new underground mine
- Phase 2 aircore drilling commenced, targeting Daisy Complex repeats at Mount Monger

During the December 2016 quarter, Silver Lake continued the work programs that form part of the A$13.2 million FY17 exploration program. This exploration strategy is focused on the Mount Monger mining centre, and targets near-term resource definition and project development opportunities to compliment the Daisy Complex, Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines, the Imperial/Majestic open pit mines, and regional exploration across the two key mining centres in the Mount Monger Operation area (Daisy and Mount Belches gold camps), proximal to existing mine and processing infrastructure.

A total of 5,940 metres of underground resource definition drilling, 5,168 metres of surface RC and diamond exploration drilling, and 12,504 metres aircore drilling was completed during the quarter. Exploration work programs were focussed at the Daisy and Mount Belches mining centres in the Mount Monger Operation area, comprising:

- Underground resource definition diamond drilling at the **Daisy Complex**, targeting the Haoma West, Haoma West north of the North Fault, and Lower Prospect lodes
- Surface and underground exploration drilling at **Mount Belches**, targeting Santa and Flora Dora
- Exploration aircore drilling targeting multiple gold trends in the Mount Monger region

Exploration expenditure for the quarter was A$3.0 million.

Daisy Complex Underground Mine – Exploration Drilling

Resource development drilling within the Daisy Complex underground mine is designed to upgrade Inferred Resources to an Indicated category, and to identify direct extensions to the known zones of Inferred Resources.

A total of 5,940 metres of underground diamond drilling was completed, comprising infill and extensional resource definition drilling at Haoma West, Haoma West lode north of the North Fault, and targeting the new Lode 56. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Haoma West – Lode 25

Haoma West is one of the key production areas within the Daisy Complex underground mine. During the quarter a total of 3,645 metres in 12 diamond drill holes targeted resource extensions to the southern, down plunge zones within Lode 25 and Lode 33, and drilled the crossover zone between the two lodes.

As reported in the previous quarter, strong results continue to be returned from drilling the Haoma West lodes. In the December quarter, 8 of the 12 drill holes successfully intersected the Haoma West lode target characterised by the strong alteration and hydrothermal veining related to mineralisation.

The strongest examples of high grade mineralisation included drill hole HW79118, which intersected multiple mineralised structures, including a ~0.50m hydrothermal quartz vein containing galena and visible gold. Assay highlights from Haoma West included (Figure 5):

- 3.9 m @ 38.43 g/t Au, in HW79118; and
- 3.1 m @ 11.98 g/t Au, in HW79125; including 1.0 m @ 27.0 g/t Au

The excellent gold assays returned from HW79125 represent the deepest down plunge intersection from Haoma West Lode 25 to date, and are located **430 metres** down plunge from the current Lode 25 mining front.

The multi-phase Haoma West drilling programs completed during the December quarter have supported the successful strategy to grow and upgrade high grade Daisy Complex lodes, proximal to the active underground mining fronts.

Haoma West North of the North Fault (HWNNF) – Lode 40

HWNNF is one of the most recent zones to commence mining development within the Daisy Complex. The current phase of underground diamond drilling work programs was completed in the December quarter. A total of 1,086 metres in 4 resource definition diamond drill holes were designed to upgrade Mineral Resources from Inferred category to Indicated within the target zone.

All drill holes completed in the December quarter confirmed the mineralisation in the Lode 40 structure, characterised by strong alteration, hydrothermal veining and galena.

Strong assay results from HWNNF are highlighted by **3.62 m @ 12.17 g/t Au in HW81324** (Figure 5).

HWNNF Lode 40, along with the recently discovered parallel lodes reported last quarter including Lode 55, remain open along strike and down plunge, and represent significant upside potential for resource additions and extensions at the Daisy Complex underground mine, in the emerging target areas north of the North Fault.

Lower Prospect – New Lode 56

The discovery of new Lode 56, in close proximity to the active mining development in the Lower Prospect area, was first reported in the September 2016 Quarterly report. Drilling intersected a strongly mineralised lode structure with visible gold, located approximately 30 metres to the west of the Lower Prospect Lode 32 structure. The strongest mineralisation in this new lode included hydrothermal veins with visible gold and galena in LP81310. Assays have now been received for the spectacular visible gold intersections in the initial drilling program (Figure 6), and are highlighted by:

- 0.33 m @ 75.10 g/t Au in LP81310, and
- 0.30 m @ 55.00 g/t Au in LP81306

A high priority, follow-up diamond drilling program commenced in the December quarter. To date, five diamond holes have targeted the down-plunge extension of the new Lode 56. These drill holes are the first phase of exploration drilling to test the current new lode interpretation and better define the lateral and down plunge continuity of this structure. Several spectacular assay results have been received, highlighted by:

- 1.18 m @ 89.32 g/t Au in SD833001, including 0.42 m @ 242 g/t Au, and
- 0.3 m @ 290 g/t Au in SD833002

As a priority, New Lode 56 will be targeted by additional phases of exploration drilling during FY17, aiming to confirm significant extensions up and down plunge to this new lode discovery at the Daisy Complex.

Mount Belches Mining Centre - Exploration

Exploration and Resource development drilling continued at the Mount Belches mining centre during the December quarter. The Company's drilling focus on developing the current gold operations and discovering new gold resources was highlighted by the drilling programs completed at the Santa development project and the nearby Flora Dora exploration target.

In addition to the Santa area drilling activities, very encouraging final assays were received for the Cock-eyed Bob Phase 2 drilling program completed during the September quarter. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Santa Development Project

The Santa development project is a high priority near-term underground development opportunity for the Company and is located 6 kilometres north east of the Cock-eyed Bob underground mine within the Mount Monger Operation (Figure 4). Geological models of the BIF hosted Santa gold deposits have identified the potential for significant, high grade ore shoots beneath the current open cut mine, analogous to the gold lodes defined by recent drilling at Maxwells.

Exploration diamond drilling continued during the December quarter as part of the budgeted 9,000 metre, multi-phase program in the Santa area. Twenty-four RC holes and 21 diamond tails for 5,168 metres drilling were completed at Santa development project and at Flora Dora (Figure 7). A total of 46 drill holes for an aggregate of 6,861 metres have been drilled to date during FY17 to complete the Phase 1 programs.

Initial results are encouraging with both diamond and RC drill holes intersecting strongly mineralised Banded Iron Formation (BIF) close to the modelled target horizons (Figure 8). Visible gold was recorded in 9 drill holes and coarse arsenopyrite indicative of higher grade mineralisation observed in 10 drill holes drilled during the quarter. Highlights from the drilling assays include **0.40 m @ 800.00 g/t Au** associated with the spectacular zone of visible gold reported from hole 16SARD012 in the September quarterly report. Other high grade assays returned from this drill hole included:

- 3.69 m @ 5.23 g/t Au, and
- 2.41 m @ 12.92 g/t Au.

The Flora Dora exploration area is located immediately to the south west of the Santa development project (Figure 7), targeting BIF-hosted Santa-style mineralisation within a highly prospective zone of tightly folded stratigraphy. Strong mineralisation with high grade assays were intersected around the hinge zone of the Flora Dora target during the Phase 1 program, with best results highlighted by:

- 3.89 m @ 15.79 g/t Au in 16FDRD003, and
- 0.42 m @ 24.60 g/t Au in 16FDRD002.

Compilation and analysis of the recently received Phase 1 results is underway. Phase 2 diamond and RC drilling is expected to be completed during the second half of FY17.

Cock-eyed Bob - Resource Development Drilling

Final results from the Phase 2 diamond drilling program at Cock-eyed Bob (CEB) were received during the December quarter. Phases 1 and 2 of the CEB resource definition drilling aimed to upgrade existing

Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources and target resource extensions below the current underground mine development. Highly mineralised footwall and hanging wall intersections from the Phase 2 drilling were characterised by abundant arsenopyrite, with multiple occurrences of visible gold in the footwall lode. The best assays returned in the December quarter included:

- 2.94 m @ 10.86 g/t Au in CEBD066, and
- 2.25 m @ 8.61 g/t Au in CEBD067.

The strong intersections received in the December quarter have continued to upgrade the gold lodes recorded in the target area. Data compilation, interpretation and analysis was completed for the Phase 1 and 2 drilling programs, the results of which have justified the Phase 3 drilling program, which will be completed in the second half of FY17. The drill programs target the high-grade shoots within the CEB lodes up to 155 metres below the current underground development, aiming to confirm the longer-term resource growth potential of the CEB gold deposit.

Mount Monger Regional Exploration

Aircore Drilling Program

A core component of the FY17 exploration strategy has been surface exploration drilling in the Daisy Complex area, focussing on discovery of new gold deposits and growth of the known resource zones. This exploration is drill testing highly prospective, near-term gold targets at Mount Monger, proximal to existing mine and processing infrastructure. Exploration targets are within known gold deposit trends that were identified by geological studies, and have been validated by the aircore and follow-up RC and diamond drilling exploration programs previously reported in the June 2016 quarterly report.

Target zones are hosted by extensions to existing mineralised structures within preferential stratigraphic units, supported by broad spaced historical drilling results, surface geochemical anomalies and magnetic trends. The current surface exploration work program extends and infills the strong gold trends highlighted by the FY16 drilling and includes aircore drilling, testing to fresh bedrock with close-spaced drill holes along drill lines designed to intersect the quartz vein structures, bedrock alteration and geochemical traces of Daisy-style high grade lodes.

The FY17 aircore drilling program commenced in the December quarter. A total of 287 aircore drill holes for an aggregate of 12,504 metres were drilled during the reporting period. Aircore drill holes that intersected gold trends have logged zones of broad haematite alteration in the oxide horizon, and vein quartz with sericite–albite alteration in the fresh rock. Encouraging assay results have been returned, highlighted by 3.0 m at 3,275 ppb Au in 16MMAC1170. All significant intersections are detailed in Appendix 1.

The December quarter aircore drilling results continue to demonstrate the success of the regional surface exploration targeting strategy implemented by the Company in FY17. A further 380 aircore drill holes remain to be drilled in the current program, scheduled for the March 2017 quarter.

For more information about Silver Lake and its projects please visit our web site at www.silverlakeresources.com.au.

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Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Antony Shepherd, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Shepherd is a full-time employee of Silver Lake Resources Ltd and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Shepherd consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

List of Figures

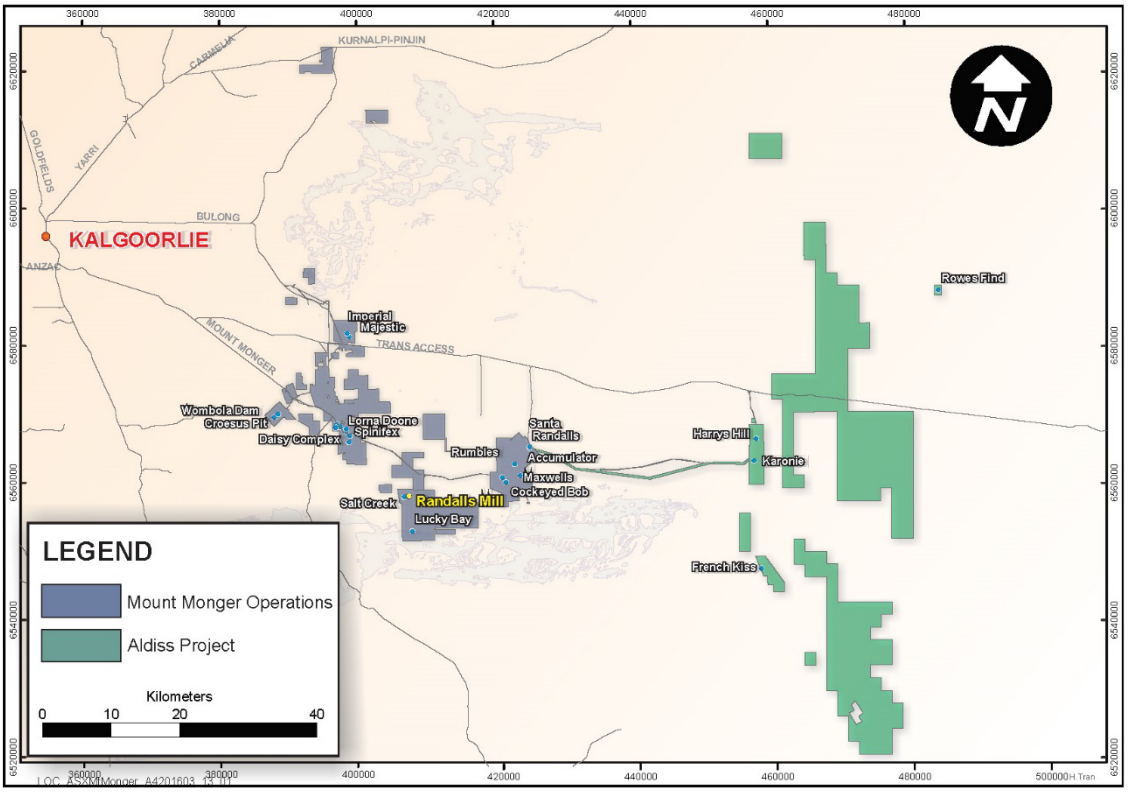

Figure 2: Mount Monger Operations regional location plan.

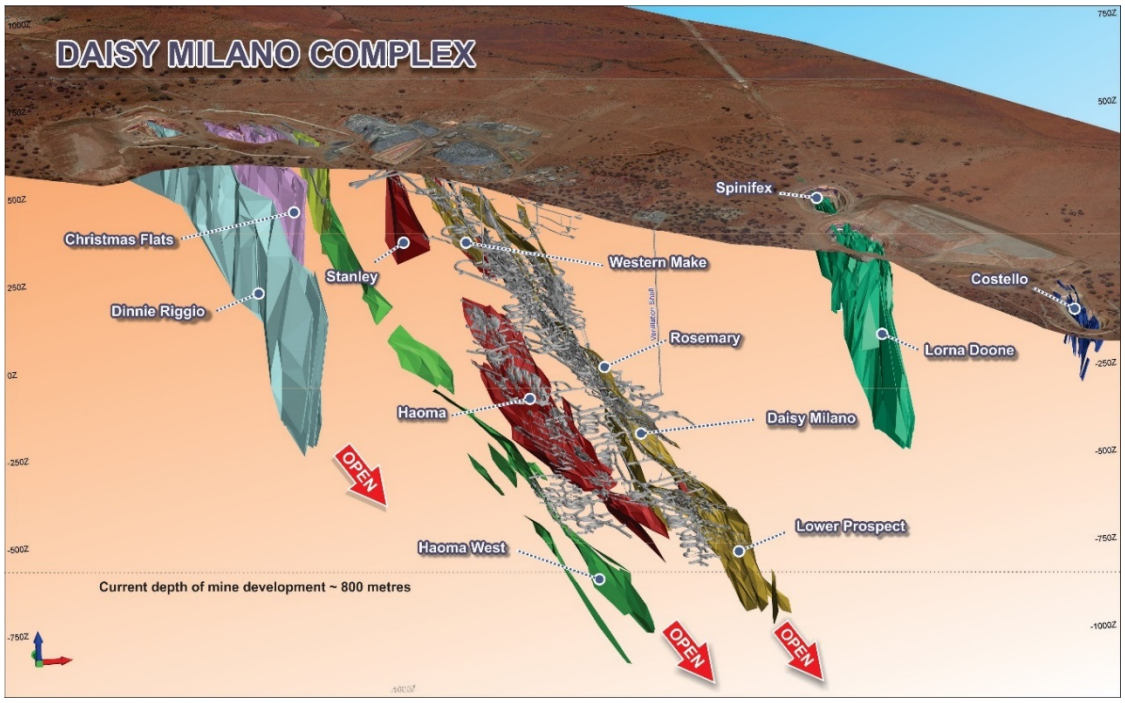

Figure 3: Schematic view showing the mines that make up the Daisy Complex.

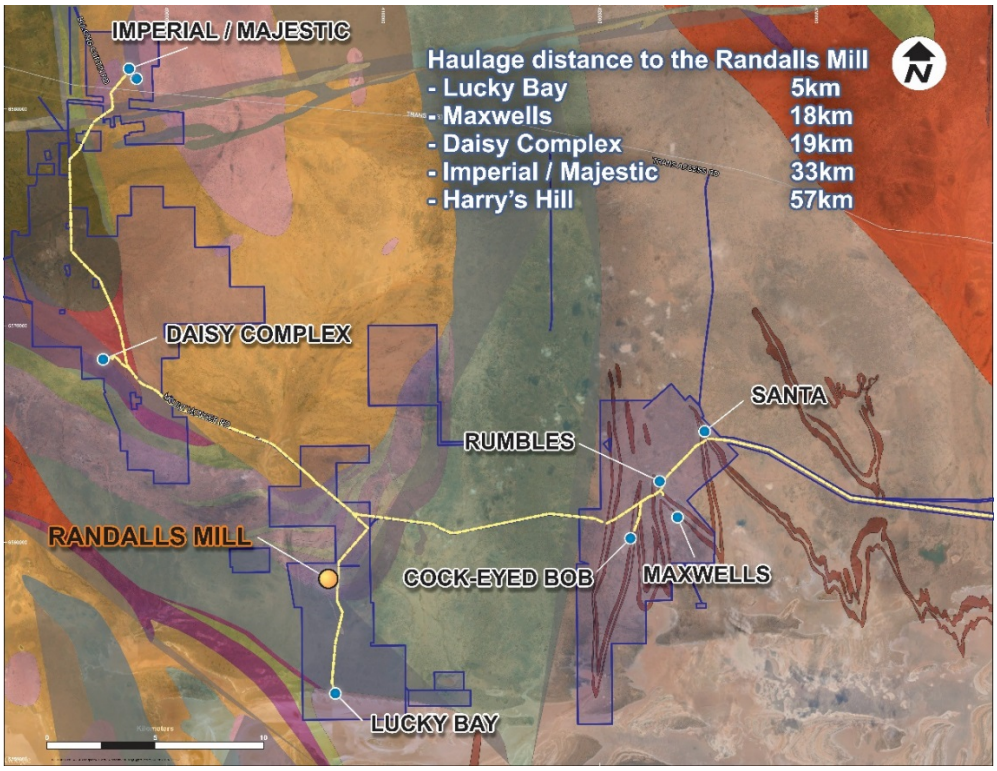

Figure 4: Location of Mount Monger Operation's projects and the centralised Randalls Mill, showing the host BIF unit (in red) in Mount Belches area.

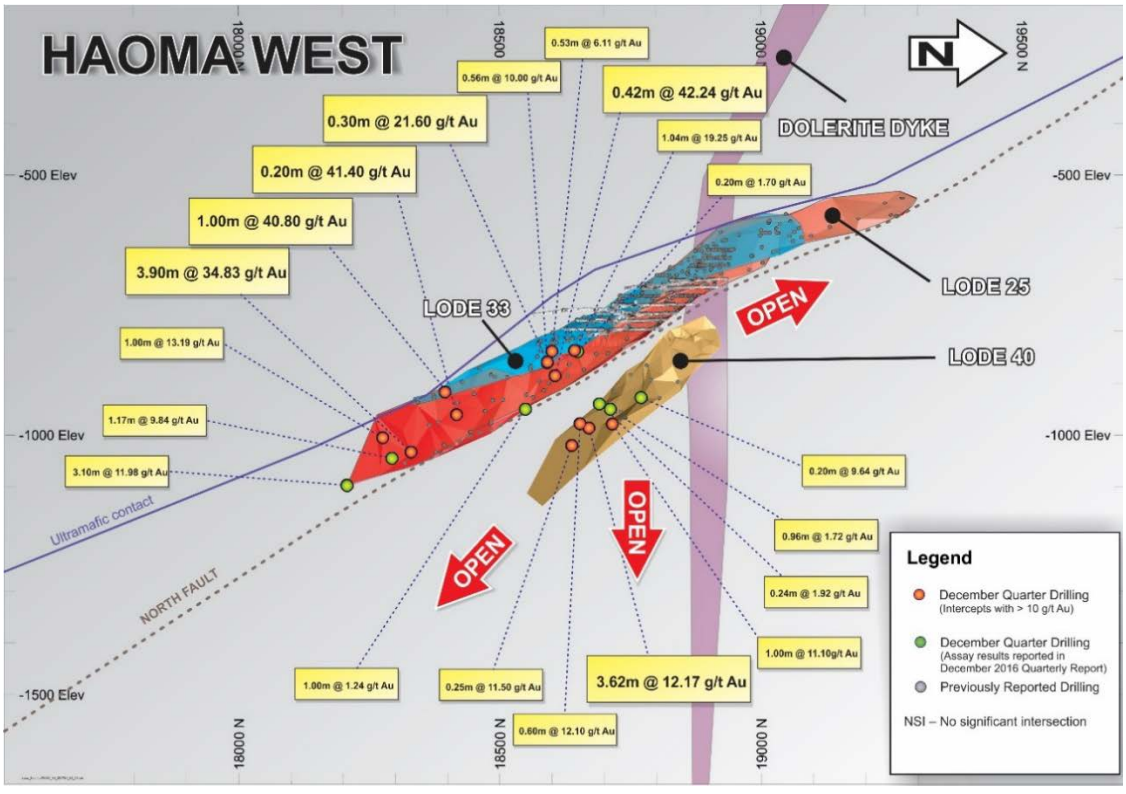

Figure 5: Long section showing the Haoma West Lode 25, Lode 33 and Lode 40 resource outlines with drilling results.

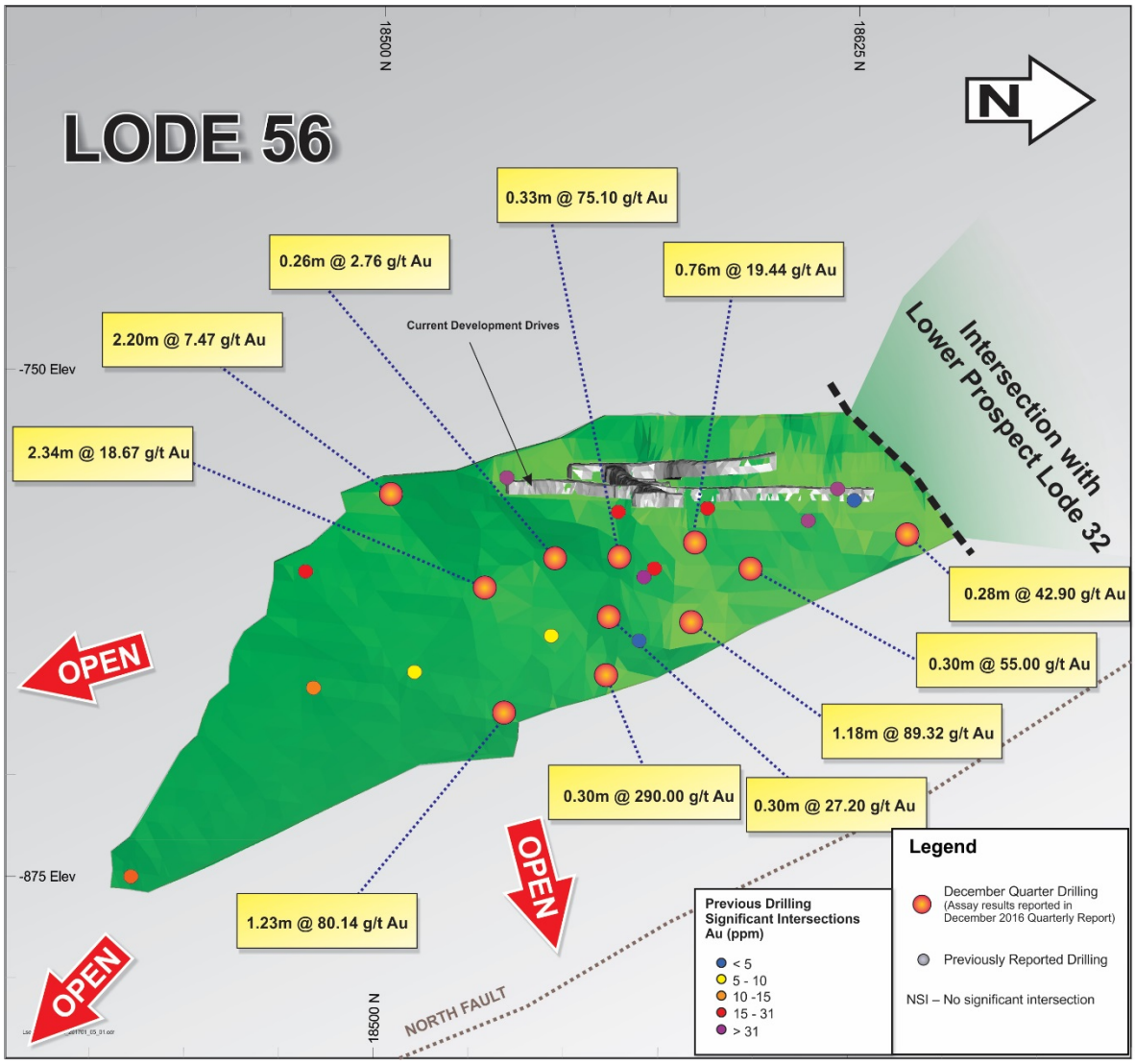

Figure 6: Long section showing the Lower Prospect Lode 56 outlines with drilling results.

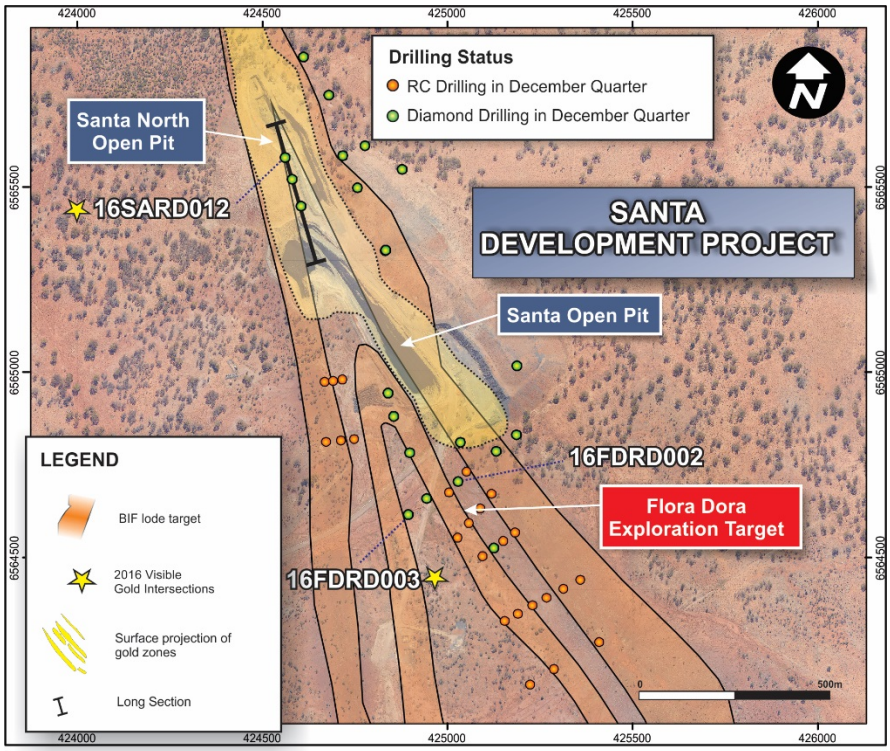

Figure 7: Plan view showing the Santa host BIF unit and the locations of drill holes highlighted in the text. The location of the Figure 8 long section is shown by the solid black line.

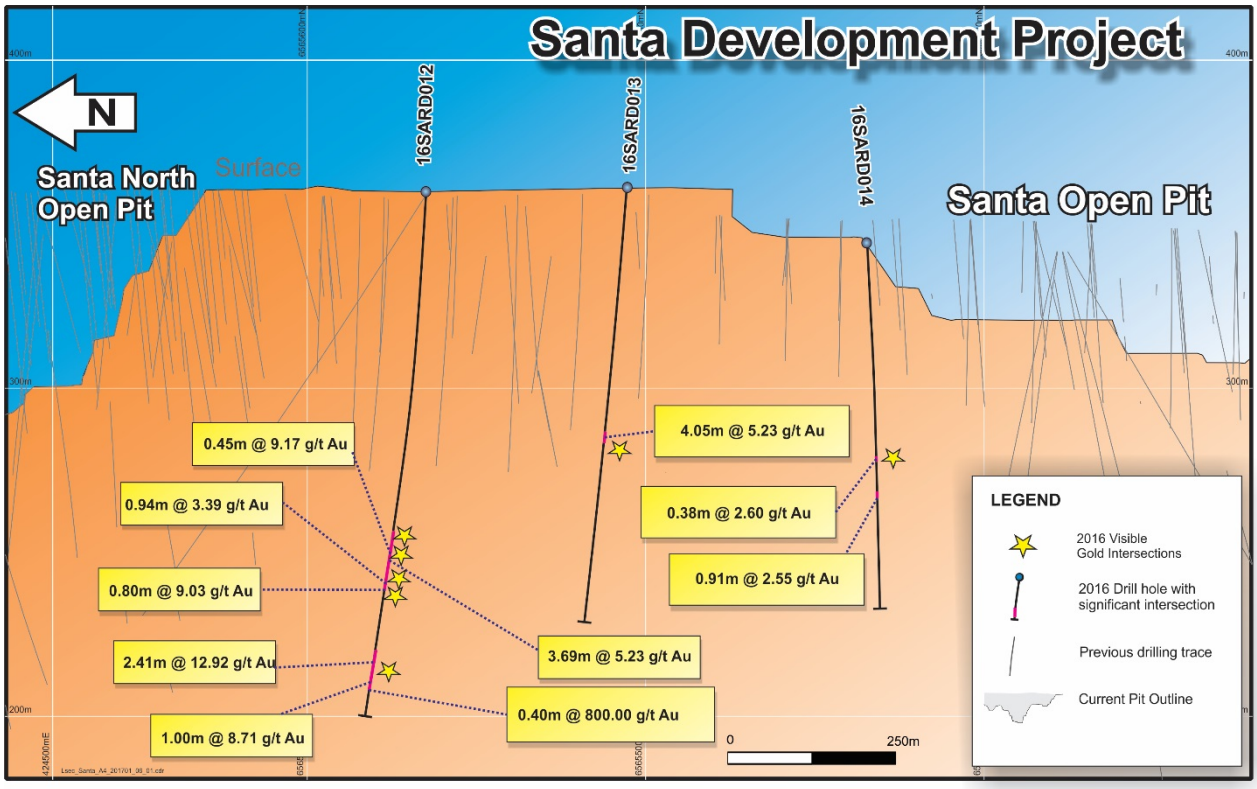

Figure 8: Long section showing the Santa development project drilling highlights. Location of the section is shown in Figure 7.

Appendix 1 Drillhole Information Summary

Underground Diamond Drilling – Haoma West

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS
NSI = No significant assay intersections

Hole_ID	Collar E (Local)	Collar N (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HW79116	10238	18344	-796	-49	272	162	163	1.00m @ 40.80 g/t Au
						241.15	241.35	0.20m @ 41.40 g/t Au
HW79117	10238	18338	-796	-58	229	273	276.15	3.15m @ 1.62 g/t Au
						281	282	1.00m @ 1.90 g/t Au
HW79118	10238	18338	-796	-62	237	269.1	273	3.90m @ 38.43 g/t Au
HW79119	10238	18339	-796	-52	249	76.46	76.71	NSI
HW79120	10238	18337	-796	-50	213	245.78	246	NSI
HW79121	10238	18339	-796	-50	235	68.53	68.64	NSI
HW79122	10238	18339	-796	-61	221	293	294.07	1.07m @ 3.72 g/t Au
						283.45	284.62	1.17m @ 9.84 g/t Au
HW79123	10238	18339	-796	-56	213	287.36	289	1.64m @ 1.34 g/t Au
						295.87	297.5	1.63m @ 2.63 g/t Au
						299	300	1.00m @ 13.19 g/t Au
						303.56	304.88	1.32m @ 4.27 g/t Au
HW79124	10238	18339	-796	-49	196	52.35	52.47	NSI
HW79125	10238	18339	-796	-57	197	351.09	352.09	1.00m @ 1.05 g/t Au
						359	362.1	3.10m @ 11.98 g/t Au
						365.68	366.68	1.00m @ 1.44 g/t Au
HW79126	10238	18339	-796	-61	274	388.08	388.76	0.68m @ 1.41 g/t Au
HW79127	10238	18339	-796	-66	237	290.1	290.4	0.30m @ 22.10 g/t Au
						312.45	332.37	19.92m @ 3.24 g/t Au
						358.8	359.3	.5m @ 5.56 g/t Au
HW81310	10236	18607	-814	-11	259	125.97	126.17	0.20m @ 1.70 g/t Au
						131.2	132.24	1.04m @ 19.05 g/t Au
HW81312	10230	18609	-815	-31	239	139.65	140.07	0.42m @ 44.24 g/t Au
						154.77	155.3	0.53m @ 6.11 g/t Au
HW81313	10230	18609	-815	-22	231	120.6	120.8	0.20m @ 4.84 g/t Au
						122.07	122.37	0.30m @ 21.60 g/t Au
						123.94	124.5	0.56m @ 10.00 g/t Au
HW81314	10230	18609	-815	-39	229	150.82	152.36	1.54m @ 5.69 g/t Au

						154.38	155.63	1.25m @ 8.73 g/t Au
HW81316	10230	18609	-815	-28	213	155.88	157.83	1.95m @ 8.75 g/t Au
HW81317	10230	18609	-815	-46	211	199	200	1.00m @ 1.24 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling - Haoma West North of North Fault

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS
NSI = No significant assay intersections

Hole_ID	Collar E (Local)	Collar N (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HW81306	10243	18735	-808	-47	262	58.6	58.9	0.30m @ 32.50 g/t Au
						62.2	62.4	0.20m @ 3.40 g/t Au
						65.87	67.07	1.20m @ 1.30 g/t Au
						151.97	152.17	0.20m @ 1.48 g/t Au
						165.53	165.73	0.20m @ 9.64 g/t Au
						198.2	198.53	0.33m @ 1.66 g/t Au
						264.65	265.04	0.39m @ 1.76 g/t Au
						272.34	273.34	1.00m @ 2.92 g/t Au
						276.01	276.21	0.20m @ 15.90 g/t Au
						326.9	327.12	0.22m @ 1.02 g/t Au
						330.05	330.25	0.20m @ 4.94 g/t Au
						334	334.74	0.74m @ 1.09 g/t Au
HW81318	10240	18675	-809	-54	230	205.48	206.08	0.60m @ 12.10 g/t Au
HW81321	10240	18675	-809	-38	272	183.58	184.58	1.00m @ 7.33 g/t Au
HW81322	10240	18675	-809	-47	286	72.71	72.95	0.24m @ 21.40 g/t Au
						197.62	198.58	0.96m @ 1.72 g/t Au
						207.25	208.25	1.00m @ 1.07 g/t Au
HW81323	10240	18675	-809	-58	266	256	257	1.00m @ 11.10 g/t Au
HW81324	10240	18675	-809	-64	243	321	324.62	3.62m @ 12.17 g/t Au
						317.7	319	1.30m @ 2.22 g/t Au
						298.63	299.55	0.92m @ 3.78 g/t Au
						108.06	108.27	0.21m @ 3.02 g/t Au
						308	309	1.00m @ 1.25 g/t Au
HW81325	10240	18675	-809	-60	225	10.67	11.67	1.00m @ 1.03 g/t Au
						303.13	304	0.87m @ 1.03 g/t Au
						288.89	290	1.11m @ 7.01 g/t Au
						120.94	121.19	0.25m @ 11.50 g/t Au
						6	7.44	1.44m @ 4.03 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling – Lower Prospect & New Lode 56

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS
NSI = No significant assay intersections.

Hole_ID	Collar E (Local)	Collar N (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
LP81302	10239	18602	-814	15	31	31.75	32.65	0.90m @ 2.37 g/t Au
						79.85	80.13	0.28m @ 42.90 g/t Au
LP81306	10240	18598	-814	8	97	51.1	51.4	0.30m @ 55.00 Au g/t
						64	64.48	0.48m @ 12.80 Au g/t
LP81307	10240	18598	-814	16	83	16.54	16.92	0.38m @ 5.42 g/t Au
						55.24	56	0.76m @ 19.44 g/t Au
LP81310	10240	18598	-814	10	131	60.2	60.53	0.33m @ 75.10 Au g/t
						91.46	95.27	3.81m @ 6.41 Au g/t
LP81312	10237	18609	-814	-4	137	74.2	74.5	0.30m @ 27.20 Au g/t
						207.55	208.55	1.00m @ 11.70 Au g/t
						248.55	250.63	2.08m @ 36.23 Au g/t
SD833001	10253	18565	-834	15	46	44.58	45.76	1.18m @ 89.32 g/t Au
SD833002	10253	18565	-834	-3	78	42	42.3	0.30m @ 290.00 g/t Au
SD833003	10253	18565	-834	41	106	47.3	47.56	0.26m @ 2.76 g/t Au
SD833004	10252	18565	-835	-15	109	51.2	52.48	1.28m @ 80.14 g/t Au
SD833005	10252	18565	-835	22	121	51.82	54.16	2.34m @ 18.67 g/t Au
SD833006	10252	18565	-835	34	140	77.8	80	2.20m @ 7.47 g/t Au

Surface Drilling – Santa Development Project & Flora Dora Exploration

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with a 1g/t Au lower cut, including maximum 1m of internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m. Assays are analysed by a 50g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS. NSI = no significant assay intersections.

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
16FDRC001	425005	6564677	341	-60	220			NSI
16FDRC002	425052	6564733	342	-60	220	96	97	1.00m @ 1.35 g/t Au
16FDRC003	425028	6564555	343	-60	217			NSI
16FDRC004	425059	6564595	343	-59	217	7	9	2.00m @ 5.94 g/t Au
16FDRC005	425089	6564634	343	-59	217	118	119	1.00m @ 2.35 g/t Au
16FDRC006	425119	6564673	344	-59	217			NSI
16FDRC007	425096	6564505	345	-60	233			NSI
16FDRC009	425151	6564547	348	-61	233			NSI
16FDRC010	425155	6564331	349	-60	240			NSI
16FDRC011	425190	6564350	350	-60	240	28	29	1.00m @ 1.04 g/t Au
16FDRC012	425314	6564417	356	-60	240			NSI
16FDRC013	425359	6564441	352	-60	240			NSI
16FDRC014	425230	6564372	352	-60	240			NSI
16FDRC015	425268	6564392	353	-60	240			NSI
16FDRC016	425223	6564159	343	-55	237			NSI
16FDRC017	425289	6564201	346	-60	237	18	19	1.00m @ 4.90 g/t Au
16FDRC018	425410	6564273	352	-60	237	14	18	4.00m @ 4.09 g/t Au
						21	22	1.00m @ 8.75 g/t Au
16FDRC019	425182	6564568	351	-61	233			NSI
16FDRD001	424898	6564784	342	-60	159.1			NSI
16FDRD002	425028	6564706	341	-61	220	67.57	68.11	0.54m @ 3.23 g/t Au
						120.2	120.62	0.42m @ 24.60 g/t Au
16FDRD003	424894	6564618	339	-60	135	104.68	108.57	3.89m @ 15.79 g/t Au
						110	110.68	0.68m @ 3.35 g/t Au
16FDRD004	424944	6564660	341	-61	158	157.61	159.35	1.74m @ 3.53 g/t Au
16FDRD008	425125	6564527	347	-59	233			NSI
16SARC003	424749	6564820	343	-60	264			NSI
16SARC004	424668	6564975	348	-60	264			NSI
16SARC005	424692	6564978	349	-60	264			NSI
16SARC006	424717	6564981	349	-60	264			NSI
16SARD001	425035	6564811	341	-61	230	123.7	124.52	0.82m @ 2.48 g/t Au
						163.63	164.85	1.22m @ 4.52 g/t Au
						168.12	168.56	0.44m @ 1.45 g/t Au
						191.09	191.6	0.51m @ 4.89 g/t Au

						327.92	328.65	0.73m @ 11.88 g/t Au
16SARD002	425132	6564787	343	-62	230			NSI
16SARD003	425186	6564832	343	-61	230	139	140.27	1.27m @ 3.81 g/t Au
16SARD004	424840	6564944	350	-61	160	164.37	165.68	1.31m @ 8.72 g/t Au
						170.4	171.07	0.67m @ 4.30 g/t Au
						172.11	173.07	0.96m @ 1.93 g/t Au
						132.48	132.81	0.33m @ 4.86 g/t Au
16SARD005	424855	6564881	347	-65	160	138.24	141	2.76m @ 3.59 g/t Au
								NSI
16SARD006	424878	6565548	354	-51	248	296.8	298	1.20m @ 1.03 g/t Au
						302.69	303.5	0.81m @ 3.46 g/t Au
						149.37	151	1.63m @ 6.19 g/t Au
16SARD007	424718	6565585	357	-60	248	152.07	153.98	1.91m @ 1.72 g/t Au
						267.61	268.48	0.87m @ 7.16 g/t Au
16SARD008	424777	6565612	355	-59	248	271.48	272.05	0.57m @ 10.14 g/t Au
						276.95	277.84	0.89m @ 1.09 g/t Au
						161.05	162.49	1.44m @ 2.78 g/t Au
16SARD009	424680	6565748	356	-60	248	174.5	175.56	1.06m @ 1.89 g/t Au
						176.6	177.13	0.53m @ 4.66 g/t Au
						237.57	238.5	0.93m @ 4.74 g/t Au
						285.4	285.9	0.5m @ 2.12 g/t Au
						286.94	287.4	0.46m @ 1.26 g/t Au
						297.07	297.57	0.5m @ 1.14 g/t Au
						304.6	305.88	1.28m @ 4.28 g/t Au
						312	312.44	0.44m @ 2.45 g/t Au
						316.63	317.53	0.90m @ 2.05 g/t Au
						331.48	331.96	0.48m @ 2.33 g/t Au
						334.03	335	0.97m @ 1.53 g/t Au
						340.5	341.15	0.65m @ 2.98 g/t Au
						120.65	122.96	2.31m @ 1.33 g/t Au
16SARD010	424611	6565851	356	-59	262	146	146.35	0.35m @ 2.82 g/t Au
						163.05	163.35	0.30m @ 23.34 g/t Au
						164.96	166	1.04m @ 2.05 g/t Au
						172.9	173.53	0.63m @ 1.69 g/t Au
						267.75	269.7	1.95m @ 4.80 g/t Au
						271.38	271.73	0.35m @ 2.82 g/t Au
						286.7	287.3	0.60m @ 4.32 g/t Au
						154.67	155.7	1.03m @ 1.01 g/t Au

16SARD011	424758	6565499	354	-63	248	166.9	168.54	1.64m @ 5.59 g/t Au
						171.9	172.66	0.76m @ 5.19 g/t Au
						106.15	107.15	1.00m @ 2.04 g/t Au
16SARD012	424561	6565579	357	-71	262	113.43	113.88	0.45m @ 9.17 g/t Au
						115.61	119.3	3.69m @ 5.23 g/t Au
						122.06	123	0.94m @ 3.39 g/t Au
						124.2	125	0.80m @ 9.03 g/t Au
						144.1	145.21	1.11m @ 1.26 g/t Au
						146.93	149.34	2.41m @ 12.92 g/t Au
						153.4	154.4	1.00m @ 8.71 g/t Au
						156.4	156.8	0.40m @ 800.00 g/t Au
						80.55	84.6	4.05m @ 5.23 g/t Au
16SARD013	424581	6565521	354	-59	262	85.31	85.69	0.38m @ 2.60 g/t Au
16SARD014	424605	6565449	353	-58	247	97.83	98.74	0.91m @ 2.55 g/t Au
						106.35	107	0.65m @ 1.62 g/t Au
16SARD015	424832	6565328	363	-54	248	133	134.98	1.98m @ 2.51 g/t Au
16SARD016	424833	6565329	363	-66	248			NSI

Underground Diamond Drilling – Cock-eyed Bob

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS
NSI = No significant assay intersections

Hole_ID	Collar E (Local)	Collar N (Local)	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (True width)
CEBD066	21299	60171	1323	-36	46	108.35	109.08	0.73m @ 2.17 g/t Au
						112.8	115.05	2.25m @ 8.61 g/t Au
CEBD067	21299	60171	1323	-30	37	118.55	121.49	2.94m @ 10.86 g/t Au

Regional Aircore Drilling – Mount Monger Surface Exploration

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with a 200 ppb Au lower cut, including maximum 1m of internal dilution and minimum sample width of 1.0m. Assays are analysed by a 50g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS. Significant intersections only shown.

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
16MMAC1074	398304	6568700	340	-60	90	24	31	7m @ 110 ppb from 24m
16MMAC1098	398344	6568298	340	-60	90	20	21	1m @ 218 ppb from 20m
16MMAC1100	398305	6568297	341	-60	90	21	24	3m @ 140 ppb from 21m
16MMAC1101	398285	6568297	342	-60	90	15	21	6m @ 207 ppb from 15m
16MMAC1102	398266	6568297	342	-60	90	45	51	6m @ 195 ppb from 45m
16MMAC1103	398246	6568298	340	-60	90	24	27	3m @ 247 ppb from 24m
16MMAC1106	397015	6570351	358	-60	60	42	45	3m @ 140 ppb from 42m
16MMAC1107	396999	6570338	358	-60	60	51	54	3m @ 128 ppb from 51m
16MMAC1118	396632	6570823	368	-60	60	45	48	3m @ 103 ppb from 45m
16MMAC1119	396617	6570818	369	-60	60	42	48	6m @ 407 ppb from 42m
16MMAC1125	396511	6570754	365	-60	60	54	57	3m @ 1,212 ppb from 54m
16MMAC1129	396701	6570618	364	-60	60	45	48	3m @ 259 ppb from 45m
16MMAC1130	396685	6570610	364	-60	60	0	3	3m @ 152 ppb from 0m
						48	51	3m @ 115 ppb from 48m
16MMAC1131	396667	6570598	364	-60	60	42	45	3m @ 427 ppb from 42m
16MMAC1132	396650	6570590	363	-60	60	30	33	3m @ 516 ppb from 30m

						39	42	3m @ 142 ppb from 39m
16MMAC1144	396165	6570331	359	-60	60	27	33	6m @ 133 ppb from 27m
16MMAC1146	396131	6570311	359	-60	60	15	21	6m @ 959 ppb from 15m
						27	30	3m @ 138 ppb from 27m
16MMAC1147	396113	6570300	359	-60	60	18	30	12m @ 286 ppb from 18m
16MMAC1148	396098	6570291	358	-60	60	21	27	6m @ 242 ppb from 21m
16MMAC1148						30	38	8m @ 325 ppb from 30m
16MMAC1150	396064	6570269	358	-60	60	18	24	6m @ 202 ppb from 18m
						31	32	1m @ 179 ppb from 31m
16MMAC1152	396349	6570811	366	-60	60	42	45	3m @ 430 ppb from 42m
16MMAC1167	396276	6570875	367	-60	60	42	45	3m @ 218 ppb from 42m
						51	57	6m @ 251 ppb from 51m
16MMAC1168	396260	6570868	367	-60	60	45	48	3m @ 667 ppb from 45m
						54	63	9m @ 185 ppb from 54m
						66	68	2m @ 137 ppb from 66m
16MMAC1170	396221	6570847	366	-60	60	18	21	3m @ 116 ppb from 18m
						45	48	3m @ 3,275 ppb from 45m
						72	76	4m @ 475 ppb from 72m
16MMAC1171	396204	6570835	366	-60	60	66	72	6m @ 1,371 ppb from 66m
16MMAC1175	395627	6571223	371	-60	60	33	36	3m @ 404 ppb from 33m
						39	42	3m @ 101 ppb from 39m
16MMAC1176	395614	6571215	371	-60	60	36	39	3m @ 177 ppb from 36m

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Daisy Complex Underground Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Two diamond core sizes were drilled LTK48 and NQ2. NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling and LTK48 was drilled for grade control drilling. NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20cm as a minimum sample width. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20cm as a minimum sample width. • Samples were taken to a commercial laboratory for assay. Sample preparation included all or part of: oven dry between 85°C and 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) and splitting to 3.5kg as required, pulverise sample to >85% passing 75um, complete a 40g fire assay charge. • Uncertified blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was suspected. A barren flush was completed during the sample prep after suspected coarse gold samples. • Uncertified blank material is sourced from a Proterozoic mafic dyke that is void of gold mineralisation. The blank is used as an internal quality control check to ensure there is no cross-contamination between samples during the sample prep. process. Barren flushes are used to clean the mill during sample prep. In some cases, the barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process.
Drilling techniques	• Core types are: (1) LTK48 sampled as whole core; and (2) NQ2 sampled as half core. Diamond core samples were collected into core trays and transferred to core processing facilities for logging and sampling. • The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.
Drill sample recovery	• DC contractors use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the DC, adjusting drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss (e.g. changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). • Sample recovery issues from DC drilling are logged and recorded in the drill hole database. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist UG, do not have sample recovery issues.
Logging	• All exploration DC is logged for core loss (and recorded as such), marked into 1m intervals, orientated, structurally logged and geologically logged for the following parameters: rock type, alteration, and mineralisation. 100% of all core is photographed. • Grade control drilling is processed and logged as described above except for core orientation and structural logging due to the context of the information. • Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • NQ2 core is half core sampled. The remaining DC resides in the core tray and archived. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • The sample preparation has been conducted by commercial laboratories and involves all or part of: oven dried (between 85°C and 105°C), jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, riffle split to 3.5kg as required, pulverised in a one stage process to >85% passing 75um. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • Rock chip and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Routine CRM (standards) are inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 for standards and 1:33 for uncertified blanks or in specific zones at the Geologist's discretion. The commercial laboratories complete their own QC check. Barren quartz flushes are used between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverising. • Selective field duplicate campaigns are completed throughout the fiscal year on DC and face data. Results show that there is significant grade variability between original and duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise • The sample and size (2.5kg to 4kg) relative to the grain size (>85% passing 75um) of the material

Criteria	Commentary
	sampled is a commonly utilised practice for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia for effective sample representivity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the testing of gold at this project, given its mineralisation style. The technique involved uses a 40g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCI and HN03) before measurement of the gold content by an AAS machine. • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilised for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence and also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC result (a result outside of expected statistically derived tolerance limits) and validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for all stages of the sampling and analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Independent verification of significant intersections not considered material. • There is no use of twinned holes based on the high degree of gold grade variability from duplicate sampling of half core. Hole-twining would deliver a similar result. • Primary data is sent digitally and merged into the commercially available SQL DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the commercial laboratory. The responsible Geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct, has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• All drill holes used have been surveyed for easting, northing and reduced level. Recent data is collected in Solomon local grid. The Solomon local grid is referenced back to MGA 94 and AHD using known control points. • Drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department (utilising conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m. The survey instrument used is a Leica Total Station tool. • Down hole surveys consist of regular spaced Eastman single or multi-shot borehole camera, and digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally <30m apart down hole). Ground magnetics can affect the result of the measured azimuth reading for these survey instruments Daisy Milano. • Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of the area over the last 20 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• The nominal drill spacing is 40m x 40m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. • Grade control drill (LTK48) spacing is nominally 10m x 20m or 20m x 20m • Level development is 15m between levels and face sampling is 2.5m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. • Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drill hole intercept within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • Most of the surface DC was drilled from the hanging wall to the footwall to achieve the best possible angle of intersection. Some of the surface holes intersect an orebody at acute angles. UG DC can be drilled from footwall to hanging wall. All FS sampling was performed across the mineralised veins. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognised at this time.
Sample security	• Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access. • Recent samples were all under the security of SLR until delivered to analytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie where they were in a secured fenced compound security with restricted entry. Since 2012 all samples from Daisy Milano are submitted for analysis to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Internally, Bureau Veritas operates an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.
Audits or	• Internal reviews are completed on sampling techniques and data as part of the Silver Lake Resource

Criteria	Commentary
reviews	continuous improvement practice • Periodic audit of the commercial lab facilities and practices is undertaken by SLR geologists • No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The mining operations for Daisy Milano occurs on three granted Mining Leases – M26/129, M26/251 and M26/38, and are held by Silver Lake Resources Limited. There are five registered heritage sites on M26/251. All Mining Leases were granted pre-Native Title. Third party royalties are applicable to these tenements and are based on production ($/ore tonne) or proportion of net profit. All production is subject to a WA state government NSR royalty of 2.5%
Exploration done by other parties	• A significant proportion of exploration, resource development and mining was completed by companies which held tenure over the Daisy Milano deposit since the mid 1990's. Companies included: Nickel Seekers, BGRM nominees and Ridgeview Nominees (1994-2002), Aberdeen Mining (2002-2003) and Perilya PL (2004-2007). Results of exploration and mining activities by the afore mentioned company's aids in SLR's exploration, resource development and mining. Reporting of results in this announcement only concerns results obtained by SLR.
Geology	• The deposit type is classified as an orogenic gold deposit within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone sequence. The accepted interpretation for gold mineralisation is related to (regional D2-D3) deformation of the stratigraphic sequence during an Archaean orogeny event. • Locally, the mineralisation is characterised as a deformed vein, hosted within intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic units and closely associated with felsic intrusive rock types of the Gindalbie Terrane. The metamorphic grade is defined as lower green-schist facies.
Drill hole Information	• All drill results are reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Data aggregation methods	• All reported assay results have been length-weighted; no top cuts have been applied. Assay results are reported above a 1g/t Au lower cut. • A maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included for reporting intercepts. Minimum reported interval is 0.2 for DC intercepts. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill hole intersections vary due to infrastructure issues and drill rig access, but are at a high angle to each mineralised zone. Reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width.
Diagrams	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section and reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Balanced reporting	• All results have been reported (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept (NSI) was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Further work at Daisy Milano Complex will include additional resource development drilling to updating geological models.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Cock-eyed Bob Underground Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Two diamond core sizes were drilled LTK48 and NQ2. NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling and LTK48 was drilled for stope definition drilling. NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20cm in ore structure. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20cm in ore structure. • Samples were taken to a commercial laboratory for assay. Sample preparation included all or part of: oven dry between 85°C and 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) and splitting to 3.5kg as required, pulverise sample to >85% passing 75um, complete a 40g fire assay charge. • Uncertified blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was suspected. A barren flush was completed during the sample prep after suspected coarse gold samples. • Uncertified blank material is sourced from a Proterozoic mafic dyke that is void of gold mineralisation. The blank is used not as an internal quality control check to ensure there is no cross-contamination between samples during the sample prep. process. Barren flushes are used to clean the mill during sample prep. In some cases, the barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process.
Drilling techniques	• Core types are: (1) LTK48 sampled as whole core; and (2) NQ2 sampled as half core. Diamond core samples were collected into core trays and transferred to core processing facilities for logging and sampling. • The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.
Drill sample recovery	• DC contractors use a core barrel and wire line unit to recover the DC, adjusting drilling methods and rates to minimise core loss (e.g. changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). • Sample recovery issues from DC drilling are logged and recorded in the drill hole database. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist UG, do not have sample recovery issues.
Logging	• 100% of core is logged using an onsite logging system that captures lithology, mineralisation, and structure. • 100% of all core is photographed. • The NQ2 core is only sampled in areas of economic interest. All NQ2 core halved or full core is stored on site. • The LTK48 is sampled whole and the remainder is discarded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • NQ2 core is sawn in half. The remaining half core not sampled is stored on site. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • Barren flush is requested when high grade results are expected. • Lab duplicates are compared to original results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The sample preparation has been conducted by commercial laboratories and involves all or part of: oven dried (between 85°C and 105°C), jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, riffle split to 3.5kg as required, pulverized in a one stage process to >85% passing 75um. The bulk pulverised sample is then bagged and approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • Rock chip and DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted and reconciled against the submission documents. Routine CRM (standards) are inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 for standards and 1:33 for uncertified blanks or in specific zones at the Geologist's discretion. The commercial laboratories complete their own QC check. Barren quartz flushes are used between expected mineralised sample interval(s) when pulverizing. • Selective field duplicate campaigns are completed throughout the fiscal year on DC and face data. Results show that there is significant grade variability between original and duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise.
Verification of	• Independent verification of significant intersections not considered material.

Criteria	Commentary
sampling and assaying	• There is no use of twinned holes based on the high degree of gold grade variability from duplicate sampling of half core. Hole-twining would deliver a similar result. • Primary data is sent digitally and merged into the commercially available SQL DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the commercial laboratory. The responsible Geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct, has merged properly and that all data has been received and entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	• All drill holes have been surveyed for easting, northing and reduced level. Recent data is collected in Solomon local grid. The Solomon local grid is referenced back to MGA 94 and AHD using known control points. • Drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department (utilising conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m. The survey instrument used is a Leica Total Station tool. • Down hole surveys consist of regular spaced Eastman single or multi-shot borehole camera, and digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally <30m apart down hole). Ground magnetics can affect the result of the measured azimuth reading for these survey instruments at Daisy Milano. • Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of the area over the last 20 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• The nominal drill spacing is 40m x 40m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. • Grade control drill (LTK48) spacing is nominally 10m x 20m or 20m x 20m • Level development is 15m between levels and face sampling is 2.5m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. • Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drill hole intercept within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as possible.
Sample security	• Samples are either driven to the lab directly by the geologist or field assistant.
Audits or reviews	• Internal reviews are completed on sampling techniques and data as part of the Silver Lake Resource continuous improvement practice • Periodic audit of the commercial lab facilities and practices is undertaken by SLR geologists • No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is held by the Company or its wholly owned subsidiaries and is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• The Cock-eyed Bob deposit was discovered by Newcrest in 1992 following the drilling of 6 RC drill holes over a +50 ppb gold soil anomaly. • Cock-eyed Bob was owned and managed by Mount Monger Gold Projects from between 1993 and ~2000. Small scale mining was undertaken in 1997 in 2 small pits. Recorded production was 251,000 tonnes for ore at 3.1 g/t for 785.3 Kg of gold • The Cock-eyed Bob tenements were taken over by Integra Mining in June 2005 from Solomon (Australia) Pty Ltd and re-assessed as an underground operation. Several surface RC and diamond drill programs were undertaken and a final updated resource was calculated in October 2011.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Integra was purchased by Silver Lake Resources in 2012 and further assessments were completed using the Oct 2011 resource model. An underground trial mining program was initiated in 2013 to gain more understanding of the geological interpretation.
Geology	• The Cock-eyed Bob is hosted within the upper 'Santa Clause' member of the Banded Iron Formation (BIF) of the Mount Belches group. The Mount Belches group is located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulphides, and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. • Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 m of internal waste can be included in the reported intercept. • No metal equivalent values are stated. • All reported intervals are reported as downhole lengths
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill hole intersections vary due to infrastructure issues and drill rig access, but are at a high angle to each mineralised zone. Reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width.
Diagrams	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section and reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Balanced reporting	• All results have been reported (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept (NSI) was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and geological modelling activities are planned.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration RC & Diamond Drilling at Santa & Flora Dora, Aircore Drilling at Mount Monger.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, delivering approximately 3kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1m samples collected during drilling at Maxwell's were sent for analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2m to 1.2 m and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core. **Aircore Drilling** • Drill spoils from Aircore drilling are collected in 1m intervals and dumped in rows of 10 near the drill collar. • 3m composite spear samples are collected and sent for analysis. Anomalous results are spear sampled at 1m intervals and sent for further analysis.
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ diamond drilling techniques have been used at Santa and Flora Dora. • Standard aircore drilling techniques were utilised during regional exploration within the Mount Monger area.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation. • Aircore sample recovery is recorded at 1m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, • sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Aircore spoils are geologically logged utilising digital data capture software and Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Data Shed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC and Aircore chips, regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical or SGS using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All aircore samples are analysed using 10g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10mm. • Samples >3kg are sub-split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2mm) product. • All samples are pulverised utilising 300g, 1000g, 2000g and 3000g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Min-Analytical utilise low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) or SGS (ISO9001: 2008 & NATA ISO 17025 accredited). • Data produced by Min-Analytical & SGS is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical & SGS, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) • At Min-Analytical, 10g aircore samples are analysed using 10g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) • Min-Analytical & SGS insert blanks and standards at a ratio of 1 in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for by the use of blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using certified standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for the majority of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface Aircore RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10m intervals. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10m intervals. • Aircore drill holes are not down hole surveyed. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All RC, Diamond and Aircore drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid • All resource estimations are undertaken in local Mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Santa and Flora Dora is exploration phase and has been carried out at approximately 80m x 40m and 100m x 60m spacing at an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface. • Drill spacing is currently insufficient for Inferred Resources at Santa • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Inferred Resources at Flora Dora • Aircore drilling is exploration phase and has been carried out at various line spacing's (typically 100m and 200m) with 20m drill centres on the lines drilled. • The average depth of aircore drilling is approximately 40m
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of RC and Diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC and Diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias. • Aircore drilling is preliminary in nature and mineralisation orientations are yet to be accurately defined.
Sample security	• Aircore, RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • Min-Analytical check the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Silver Lake Resources (SLR) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and	• There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to

Criteria	Commentary
land tenure status	operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Silver Lake tenements which include Santa, Flora Dora and Mount Monger have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's • Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by Silver Lake Resources. • Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for Silver Lake Resources exploration and development activities
Geology	• The 'Flora Dora' deposit is hosted within the lower 'Maxwells' member of the Mount Belches group and the 'Santa' deposit is hosted within the upper 'Santa'' member both members are located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulphides, and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. • Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons. • The Mount Monger area is comprised of reworked intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The entire sequence is intruded by felsic quartz-feldspar porphyries'. Mineralisation typically occurs in steep north – south to north northwest trending quartz veins commonly on or proximal to the porphyry contacts.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.2m. • A total up to 1.0m of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated. • Aircore drill results have been calculated using a 100 ppb Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intersection width of 1m. • A total up to 1m of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • All RC and Diamond drill holes are drilled 'normal' to the interpreted mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Santa and Flora Dora