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ASX Code: SLR

Issued Capital:
503.9m Shares
8.5m Performance Rights

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

DECEMBER 2017 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Mount Monger Operations

- Continued to deliver consistent quarterly gold production with 34,206 ounces produced during the quarter (Q1 FY18: 34,692 ounces)
- Strong mine production of 389,327 tonnes at 3.4 g/t for 43,038 ounces. H1 FY18 mine production of 85,835 ounces exceeded plan by 16%
  - 23% increase in ounces at Maxwells. Scheduled capital development for FY18 is largely complete with multiple stoping horizons accessible in H2 FY18
  - Accelerated stripping at Imperial during the quarter now provides access to higher grade ore blocks at a reduced strip ratio in Q3 FY18
- Quarterly AISC of A$1,430/oz (Q1 FY18: A$1,344/oz) consistent with H1 FY18 cost guidance, reflecting increased underground mine development and accelerated stripping activity at Imperial. Full year cost guidance maintained at ≈A$1,350/oz
- Cock-eyed Bob mine development continued to progress as planned during the quarter, with long hole stoping to commence in Q3 FY18

Exploration and Resource definition drilling highlights

- Daisy Complex
  - Strong extensional drilling results including 2.13m @ 153 g/t Au from Haoma West down plunge extension
  - Diamond drilling confirms new lode structure (Easter Hollows) ≈300 metres west of Daisy underground development. Assay result of 3.30m @ 5.25 g/t Au, incl. 0.50m @ 16.3 g/t Au intersected the lode 400 metres up plunge of previously reported 1.20m @ 15.4 g/t Au
- Aldiss
  - Broad, high grade gold intersections from Karonie South Resource infill drilling including 2.34m @ 52.1 g/t Au and 4.89m @ 17.7 g/t Au

Corporate and Finance

- Quarterly gold sales of 34,382 ounces at an average price of A$1,661/oz (Q1 FY18: 34,322 at A$1,663/oz)
- Well positioned to meet the upper end of FY18 gold sales guidance of 135,000 to 145,000 ounces
- Cash and bullion of A$66.7m, listed investments of A$11.7m and nil bank debt at 31 December; Strong cash flow generation expected in H2 FY18
- Hedge book of 124,000 ounces at an average A$1,710/oz
- Last instalment of stamp duty obligation paid in December 2017
- Appointed Len Eldridge as Corporate Development Officer to assume strategic role in the execution of growth and capital allocation strategy

Underground Mining

Underground production from the Daisy and Mount Belches (Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob) mining centres increased 8% in the December quarter (Chart 1) with increased production reflecting capital investment over the past six months. The establishment of the Mount Belches underground mining centre broadens the high-grade ore profile at Mount Monger, providing access to shallow, high grade underground ore sources in addition to the established high-grade baseload from the Daisy Complex.

The Daisy Complex produced 82,708 tonnes at 6.1 g/t Au for 16,283 contained ounces and again demonstrated the consistent cornerstone contribution to the Mount Monger production base.

Production from Maxwells underground totalled 48,842 tonnes at 4.6 g/t Au for 7,267 contained ounces, a 23% quarter on quarter increase as the mine begins to reach consistent targeted output levels. H1 FY18 development of 2,861 metres exceeded plan with the majority of capital development for FY18 completed.

Construction of all surface facilities to service the Mount Belches mining centre has been completed with power distribution, primary ventilation installations, office compound and workshop facilities all operational.

Mining – Increasing contribution from Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines

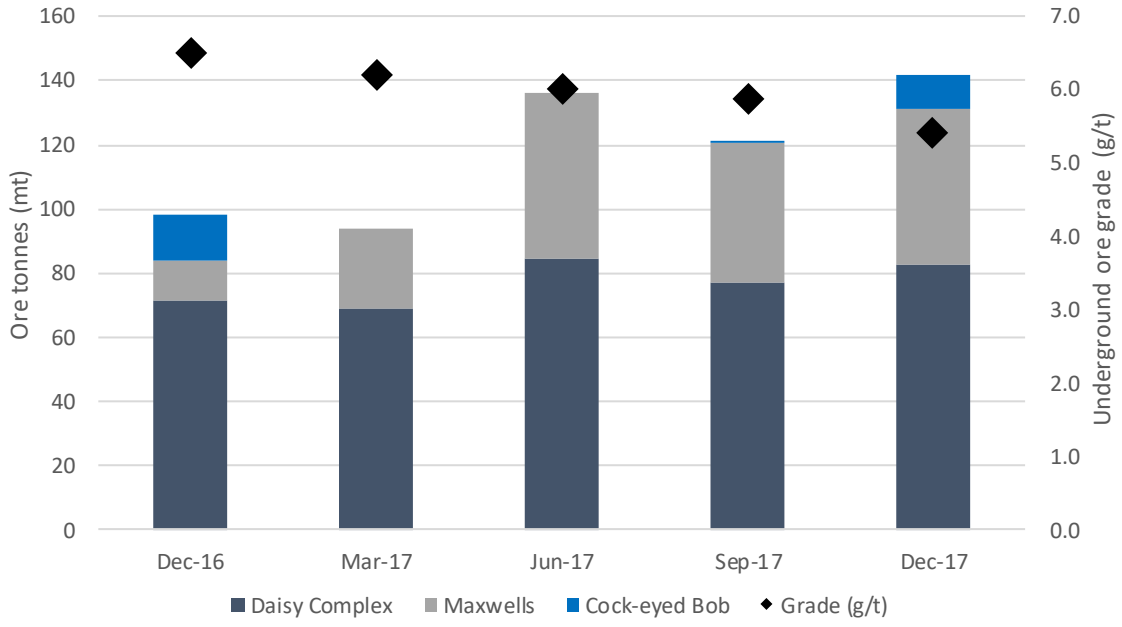

Chart 1: Underground Production

Open Pit Mining

December quarter open pit production totalled 247,483 tonnes at 2.3 g/t Au for 18,296 contained ounces. Mining operations were focused on the high-grade Imperial pit which produced 122,103 tonnes at 3.0 g/t Au for 11,810 contained ounces. Mining activities were accelerated during the quarter to bring forward the completion of open pit mining at the Imperial/Majestic mining centre, reducing fixed costs and building ore stockpiles which will be consumed during the development of the Aldiss mining centre. Mining operations at the Majestic West pit (125,380 tonnes at 1.61 g/t Au for 6,486 contained ounces) are due for completion in early Q3 FY18.

Mine Development

At Cock-eyed Bob (CEB) key capital infrastructure projects to service the mine's medium-term mine plan have progressed as planned and were materially completed by quarter end. The mine's decline has advanced 600 metres since July and production levels have commenced as scheduled. A 140-metre exhaust ventilation raise bore to the 1298 level was completed during the quarter and new mine access advanced as planned for the four-year Reserve backed mine plan. Long hole stope production will commence in Q3 FY18 with the mine expected to reach target production rates in late in FY18.

Development of the Aldiss mining centre is expected to commence in Q1 FY19. Exploration drilling performed at Aldiss in Q2 FY18 has confirmed the extension of mineralisation south of the historical Karonie open pit which, if contiguous, may provide a material benefit to the Aldiss mining centre *(see exploration section for further details)*. Accordingly, the development of the Aldiss mining centre will be deferred 3 months and commence in Q1 FY19, allowing further drilling of a potential southern cutback of the Karonie open pit and the optimisation of the operating plan for Aldiss. The development schedule is expected to deliver first ore to the mill in Q2 FY19 with ore processing scheduled to commence in Q3 FY19, which dovetails with the drawdown of stockpiles post completion of the Imperial/Majestic open pits.

Processing

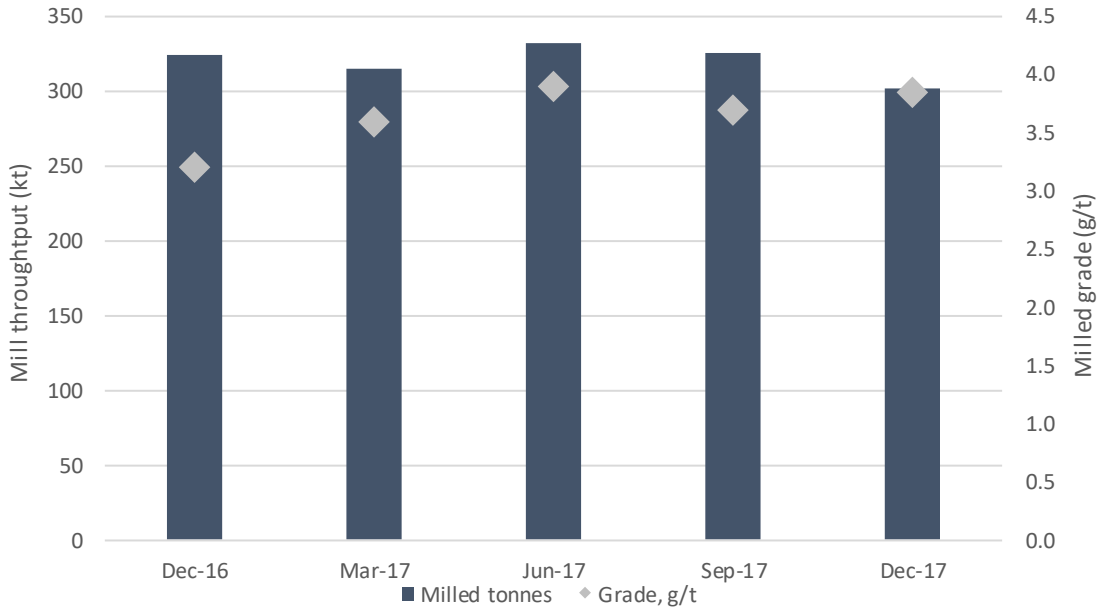

Chart 2: Processing

Ore milled for the quarter totalled 302,242 tonnes at 3.8 g/t Au for 34,206 recovered ounces *(Chart 2)*. The lower quarter on quarter mill throughput reflects a 100-hour unplanned shutdown in November to replace a trunnion bearing on the mill. The impact of the unexpected mill shutdown was largely offset by an increase in feed grade and recoveries resulting in production of 34,206 ounces (Q1 FY18: 34,692).

Ore stockpiles increased 20% during the quarter to approximately 563,000 tonnes containing 25,000 ounces (30 September 2017: 486,000 for 21,000 ounces). Ore stocks are expected to increase during Q3 FY18 as mining of the Imperial open pit advances to completion in Q4 FY18 and higher-grade ore from CEB is preferentially treated. The stockpile is expected to be drawn down throughout Q4 FY18 and H1 FY19 prior to the introduction of Aldiss feed in H2 FY19.

Gold sales for the quarter totalled 34,382 ounces. H1 FY18 sales totalled 68,704 ounces and has Silver Lake well positioned to meet the upper end of FY18 sales guidance of 135,000 – 145,000 ounces.

Mount Monger Camp – Mining	Units	Mar Qtr 2017	Jun Qtr 2017	Sep Qtr 2017	Dec Qtr 2017	YTD FY18	FY17
Underground - Daisy Complex							
Ore mined	Tonnes	69,269	84,458	77,347	82,708	160,055	300,201
Mined grade	g/t Au	6.8	6.4	6.8	6.1	6.4	7.0
Contained gold in ore	Oz	15,082	17,426	16,890	16,283	33,173	67,106
Underground - Cock-eyed Bob							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	785	10,294	11,079	23,677
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	2.7	3.6	3.5	4.1
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	69	1,192	1,261	3,114
Underground - Maxwells							
Ore mined	Tonnes	24,840	51,994	43,189	48,842	92,031	88,858
Mined grade	g/t Au	4.6	5.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.9
Contained gold in ore	Oz	3,698	8,945	5,914	7,267	13,181	13,914
Open Pit - Imperial/Majestic							
Ore mined	Tonnes	203,983	274,008	268,927	247,483	516,410	768,296
Mined grade	g/t Au	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2
Contained gold in ore	Oz	14,972	20,022	19,924	18,296	38,220	54,606
Open Pit - Santa Area							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	125,476
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	-	-	-	9,504
Total ore mined	**Tonnes**	**298,092**	**410,460**	**390,248**	**389,327**	**779,575**	**1,306,508**
Mined grade	**g/t Au**	**3.5**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.5**
Total contained gold in ore	**Oz**	**33,752**	**46,393**	**42,797**	**43,038**	**85,835**	**148,244**

Table 1: Mount Monger Camp - mine production statistics

Mount Monger Camp – Processing	Units	Mar Qtr 2017	Jun Qtr 2017	Sep Qtr 2017	Dec Qtr 2017	YTD FY18	FY17
Ore milled	Tonnes	315,711	332,289	326,286	302,242	628,528	1,300,152
Head grade	g/t Au	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5
Contained gold in ore	Oz	36,606	41,319	38,595	37,366	75,961	145,661
Recovery	%	93	93	90	92	91	93
Gold produced	**Oz**	**33,868**	**38,366**	**34,692**	**34,206**	**68,898**	**135,837**
Gold sold	**Oz**	**35,069**	**37,515**	**34,322**	**34,382**	**68,704**	**137,000**

Table 2: Mount Monger Camp - processing statistics

Costs

The Unaudited All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) for the quarter (Table 3) was A$1,430/oz (A$1,344/oz in Q1 FY18). The higher AISC for the quarter is consistent with H1 F18 cost guidance and reflects:

- Increased underground development at Maxwells to allow access to multiple stoping horizons in H2 FY18
- Accelerated waste stripping at the Imperial open pit
- Production impact of lower mill throughput resulting from an unplanned maintenance outage (*see Processing section*)

AISC for the quarter in absolute dollar terms of $50.2 million was consistent quarter on quarter and excludes $2.6 million incurred on regional exploration.

FY18 AISC guidance is maintained and is expected to be in line with FY17 (≈A$1,350/oz) with an increase in high grade ore production from the shallow Mount Belches underground mines in H2 FY18 as they reach target production rates.

Mount Monger Camp	*Notes*	Unit	Mar-17 Quarter	Jun-17 Quarter	Sep-17 Quarter	Dec-17 Quarter	**FY18 YTD**	**FY17**
Mining costs	*1*	A$M	23.8	27.5	26.8	27.3	54.2	95.5
General and administration costs	*2*	A$M	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	5.7	11.1
Royalties		A$M	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.8	7.3
By-product credits		A$M	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.8)
Processing costs	*3*	A$M	11.4	11.5	10.2	10.6	20.8	43.7
Corporate overheads	*4*	A$M	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	3.1	6.3
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*5*	A$M	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.8	4.4
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*6*	A$M	3.0	4.4	6.6	4.9	11.4	16.7
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$M	44.6	50.8	50.2	50.2	100.4	184.2
Inventory movements	*7*	A$M	3.4	(2.1)	(4.1)	(2.1)	(6.2)	1.9
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	*7*	A$M	-	-	-	-	-	-
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$M	48.1	48.6	46.1	48.1	94.2	186.2
Gold sales	*8*	**oz**	35,069	37,515	34,322	33,637	67,959	137,000
Mining costs	*1*	A$/oz	679	733	782	812	797	697
General and administration costs	*2*	A$/oz	74	76	82	88	85	81
Royalties		A$/oz	56	54	54	58	56	54
By-product credits		A$/oz	(9)	(7)	(8)	(5)	(7)	(6)
Processing costs	*3*	A$/oz	324	305	297	316	306	319
Corporate overheads	*4*	A$/oz	38	42	42	49	45	46
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*5*	A$/oz	26	32	24	29	26	32
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*6*	A$/oz	86	118	191	145	168	122
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$/oz	1,273	1,353	1,463	1,492	1,477	1,345
Inventory movements	*7*	A$/oz	97	(57)	(119)	(62)	(91)	14
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	*7*	A$/oz	-	-	-	-	-	-
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$/oz	1,370	1,297	1,344	1,430	1,387	1,359

Table 3: Unaudited all-in sustaining costs for Mount Monger Camp

1 Costs for underground & open pit operating activities (including infill and grade control drilling). Costs allocated upon mines achieving commercial production.

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 $2.6m for Q2 FY18).

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.

8 Gold sales for Dec-17 Quarter exclude 745 ounces sourced from CEB as the mine has not reached commercial production.

Group Finance

Cash and bullion increased $1.1 million during the quarter to $66.7 million at 31 December 2017 and included $9.9 million in bullion awaiting settlement. Key cash flow movements included:

- Net cash flow from the Mount Monger Camp of $11.9 million
- Exploration spend of $3.6 million
- Project expenditure of $5.0 million including $3.5 million in capital at Cock-eyed Bob
- Stamp duty repayments of $1.1 million
- Working capital movements of $2.8 million

In December the Company paid the last instalment of its stamp duty obligation to the Office of State Revenue. The settlement of this obligation allows the equivalent of $4.4 million per annum of cash resources to be diverted for other uses.

FY18 cash flow guidance provided in Q4 FY17 forecast a slight drawdown of cash in the first half of FY18 with a corresponding build of cash and bullion from operating activities in the second half, with less capital development and increased ounce production from the underground mines. FY18 cash flow guidance remains unchanged.

Cash flow for the December quarter is summarised in Chart 3 below:

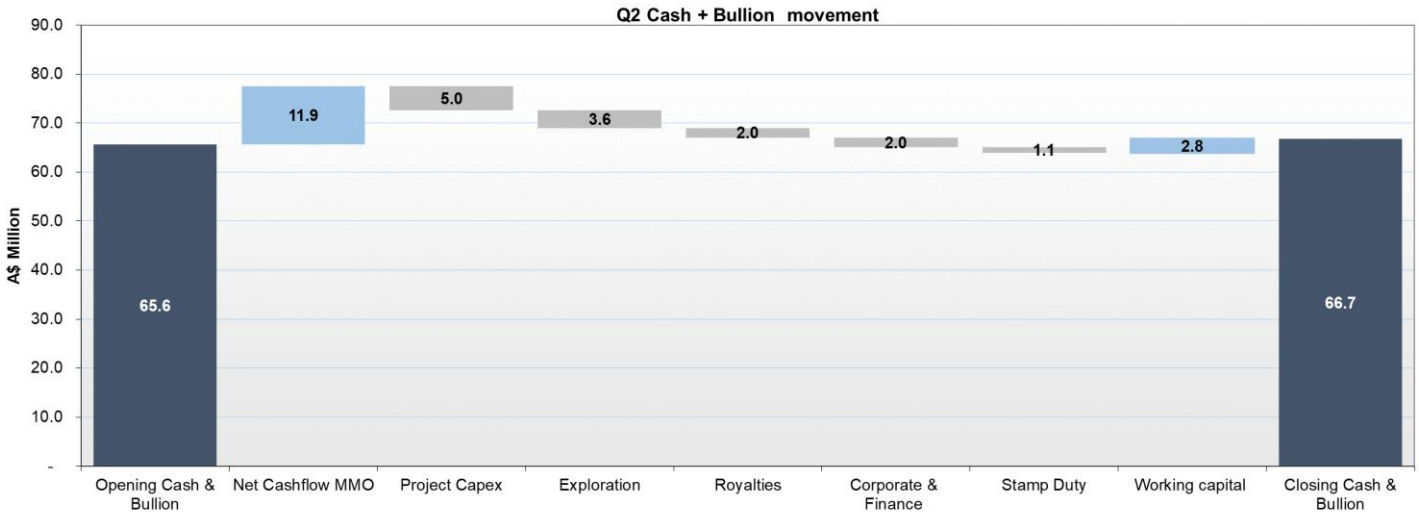

Chart 3: Q2 Cash & Bullion movement.

Hedging

As at 31 December 2017, the Company's forward gold hedging program totals 124,000 ounces, to be delivered over the next 30 months at an average forward price of A$1,710/oz.

	Mar-18 Quarter	Jun-18 Quarter	Sep-18 Quarter	Dec-18 Quarter	Mar-19 Quarter	Jun-19 Quarter	Sep-19 Quarter	Dec-19 Quarter	Mar-20 Quarter	Jun-20 Quarter
Ounces (koz)	16.6	17.5	10.5	10.5	11.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	10.5	6.5
Hedged gold price (A$/oz)	1,677	1,680	1,720	1,720	1,721	1,722	1,723	1,723	1,720	1,720

Table 4: Hedge book profile

Exploration

- Continued progress from five high priority exploration work programs
- Strong infill and extensional drilling results at Daisy Complex
  - 2.13m @ 153 g/t Au from Haoma West
- Broad, high grade gold intersections from Karonie South resource infill drilling deposit as part of the Aldiss development project
  - 2.34m @ 52.1 g/t Au and 4.89m @ 17.7 g/t Au in open pit target
- Strongly mineralised intersections from Resource depth extension drilling at Majestic
  - 1.37m @ 41.3 g/t Au and 2.32m @ 19.5 g/t Au below the pit floor

During Q2 FY18, Silver Lake invested A$3.6 million as it continued the highest priority work programs that form part of the A$12 million FY18 exploration program.

Work programs comprised 15,073 metres of drilling. Key areas of focus included:

- Underground resource definition diamond drilling at the Daisy Complex
- Underground exploration drilling targeting the new Easter Hollows lode
- Surface exploration drilling at Mount Belches, Aldiss, Majestic/Imperial, and Daisy mining centres
- Resource definition drilling at Karonie South

Daisy Complex: Underground Exploration & Resource Definition Drilling

Background

The Daisy Complex is an extensive gold deposit comprising more than fifty south plunging, high grade vein and shear hosted lodes centred around the Daisy underground operation (Figure 1).

A total of 7,406 metres of underground diamond drilling was completed at Daisy during the quarter, including infill and extensional resource definition drilling targeting Upper Haoma (Lode 26 and 29), Haoma West (Lode 25,33 and 48) and the recently discovered **Easter Hollows (Lode 46)**. Assays were returned from the previous quarter drilling into Haoma north of the North Fault ("NNF") (Lode 57), and Haoma West NNF (Lode 44). The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 2.

The Haoma and Haoma West lodes are two of the most productive structures within the Daisy Complex. Direct up and down plunge extensions to these lodes are inadequately tested to date. Following the highly successful drilling targeting the up-plunge extensions to the Haoma West lodes, reported in Q1 FY18, drilling focussed on direct down plunge extensions to Haoma West, aiming to confirm resource extensions over multiple mining levels for development in FY19.

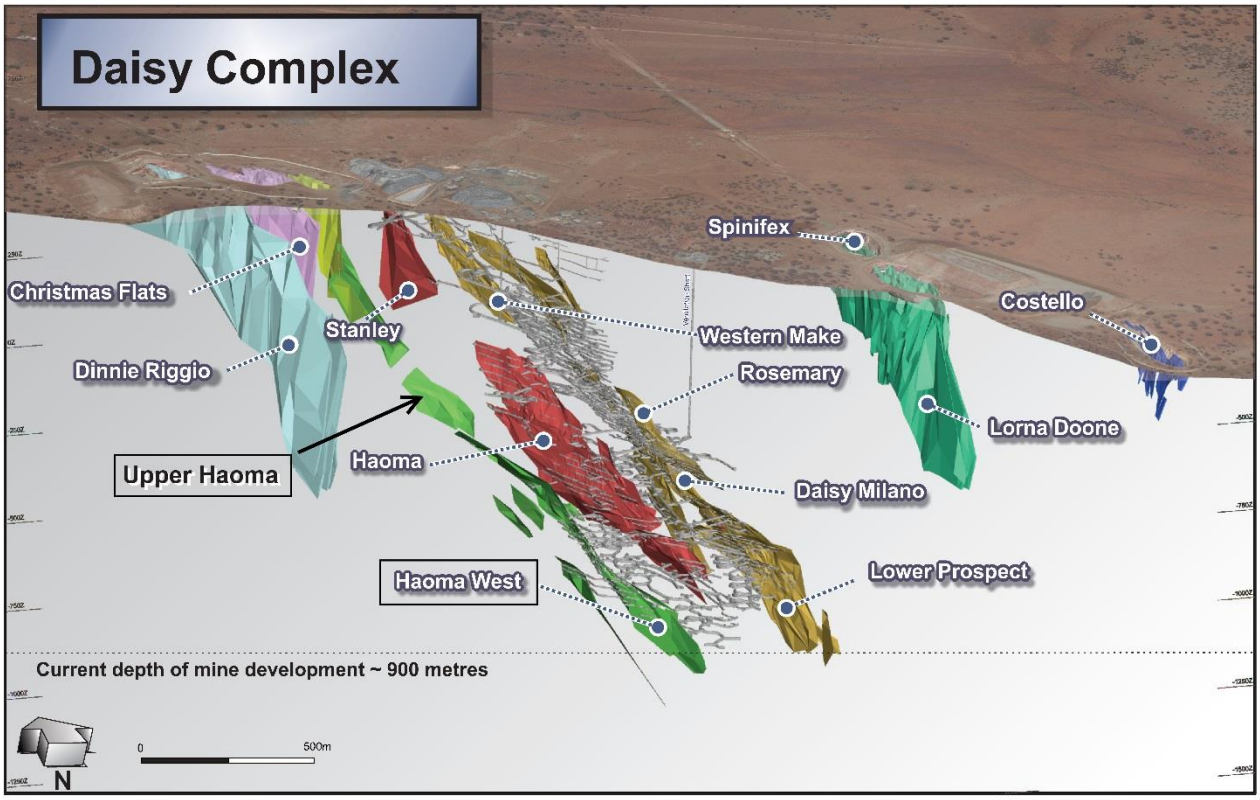

Figure 1: Schematic view showing the mines that make up the Daisy Complex.

Haoma West

Diamond drilling during the December quarter targeted Haoma West lodes down plunge from the 5360L to the 5960L. Most of the drill holes intersected the Haoma West structures including quartz veining, pyrite, galena and visible gold. Assay results returned have included very strong gold grades, highlighted by (Figure 2):

- 1.63m @ 36.3 g/t Au
- 2.00m @ 32.2 g/t Au
- 2.13m @ 153 g/t Au
- 0.64m @ 113 g/t Au
- 0.86m @ 42.1 g/t Au
- 0.46m @ 24.7 g/t Au
- 0.68m @ 19.1 g/t Au

The up and down-plunge extensions to the Haoma West lodes will continue to be a focus of step-out extensional drilling during the remainder of FY18. Drilling during Q3 FY18 will also target the down plunge extensions to the Lower Prospect lodes, running parallel to the Haoma West target area.

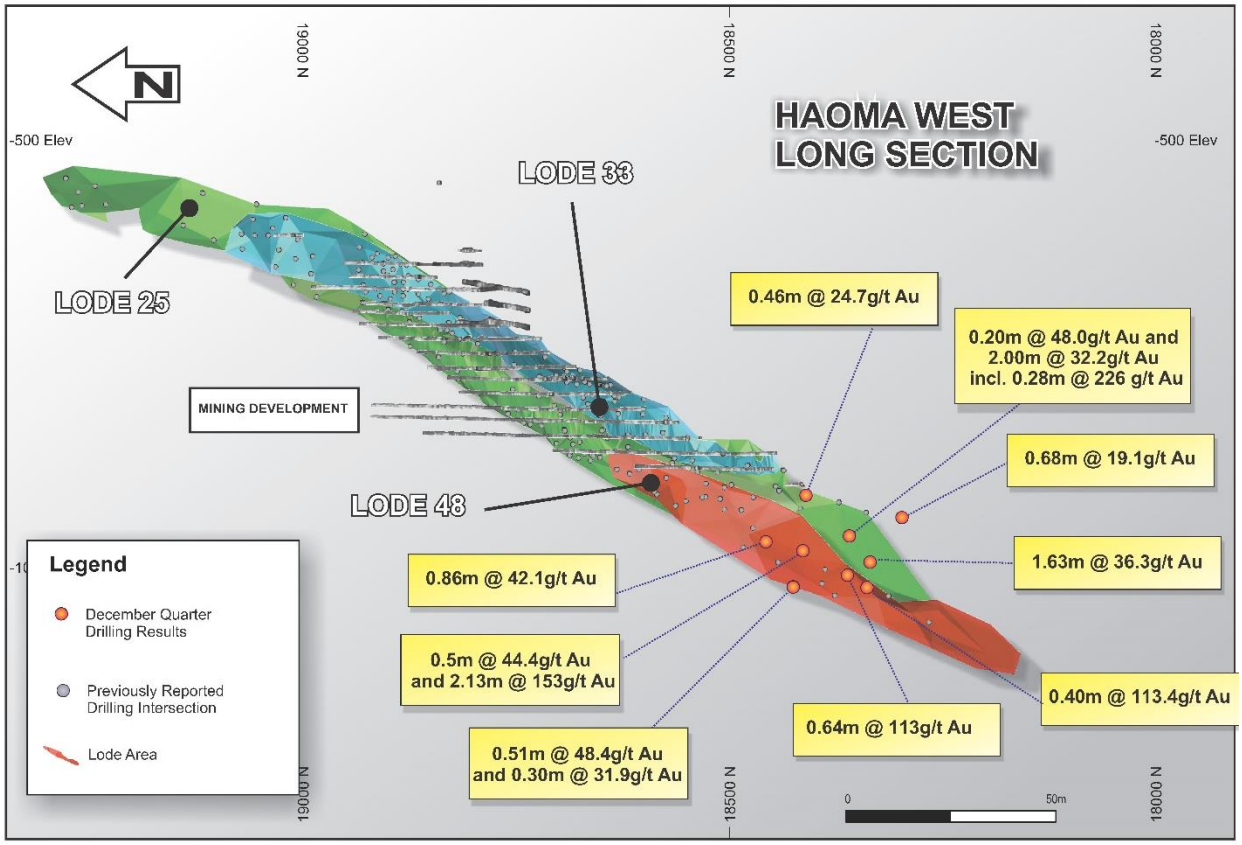

Figure 2: Long section looking east showing the Haoma West outlines with drilling results.

Upper Haoma

Diamond drilling that targeted Upper Haoma Lode 26 and Lode 29 was designed to infill a 120 metre gap between existing exploration drill holes. Drill holes were extended to also intersect down plunge projections of the Dinnie Riggio lodes located to the west of the Haoma lodes (Figure 1). Drilling successfully intersected multiple strongly mineralised quartz veins containing pyrite and galena in the target area. Highlights from the assays returned included:

- 0.75 m @ 18.3g/t Au
- 1.30 m @ 10.8g/t Au
- 0.32 m @ 14.5g/t Au

As reported in Q1 FY18, underground development to access the Upper Haoma lodes has commenced, with ore accessed in Q2 FY18. The success of the drilling targeting Upper Haoma Lodes 26, 27, 29 & 34 over the last two quarters has highlighted the up-plunge potential for all Haoma lodes within the Daisy Complex. Additional exploration drilling programs targeting these areas have been prioritised within the FY18 exploration budget.

Easter Hollows

During Q2 FY18, underground drilling targeted the large, untested area to the west of the Daisy Complex. A single drill hole completed in 2015 at the southern end of the target area returned 1.20m @ 15.4 g/t Au, leaving an untested down plunge area greater than 800 metres between this intersection and the near surface Christmas Flats deposit.

Three diamond drill holes successfully intersected a significant lode structure located approximately 300m west from the current Daisy underground development, named the Easter Hollows Lode 46 (Figure 3). The style of mineralisation intersected is similar to some of the highest-grade lodes in the Daisy Complex, including quartz veining, galena and visible gold. Drilling intersected multiple mineralised structures in the area between the Daisy infrastructure and the Easter Hollows lode position (see Appendix 2). Assay results were returned for the first drill hole, confirming a significant 400m extension to the original Easter Hollows drill intersection. Highlights from the Easter Hollows target position include:

- 3.30m @ 5.25 g/t Au, incl. 0.50m @ 16.3 g/t Au
- 0.21m @ 8.23 g/t Au

Exploration drilling programs targeting the Easter Hollows area will be prioritised within the FY19 exploration budget.

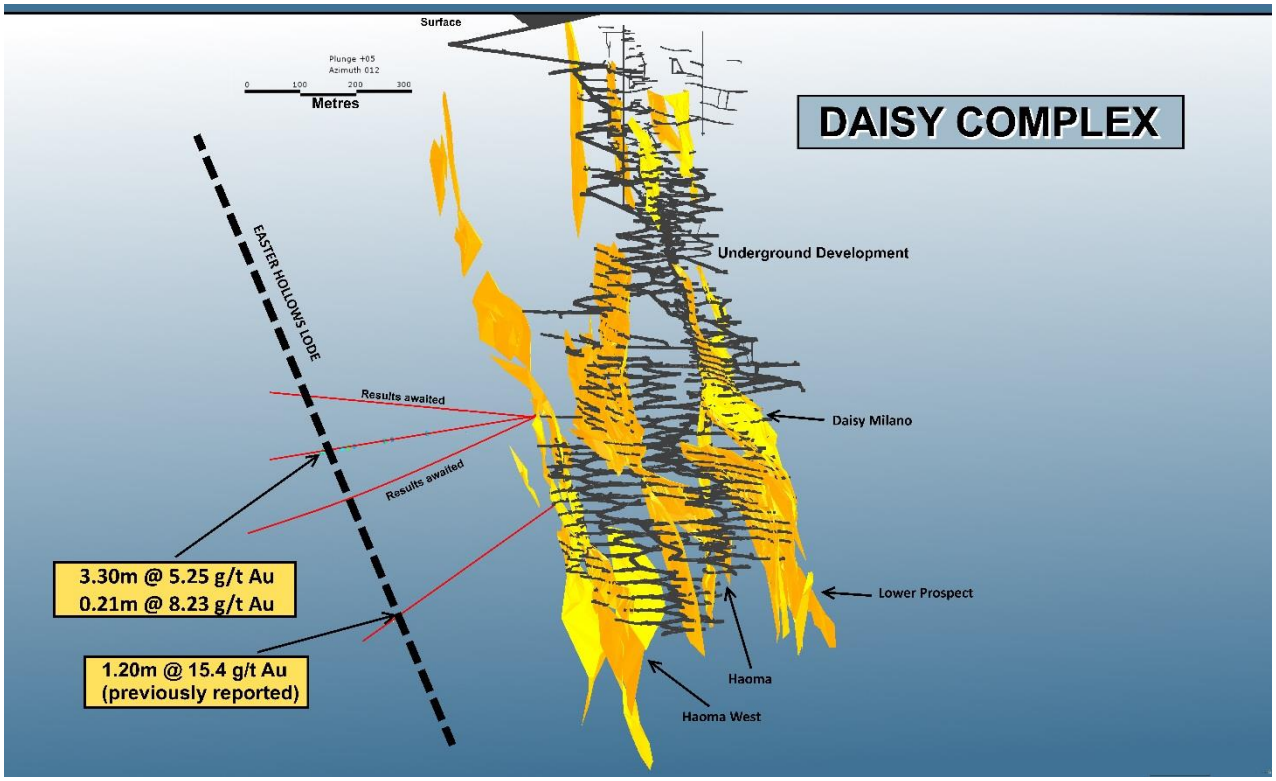

Figure 3: Oblique view looking north showing the Daisy Complex lode system, current underground development, and highlighting the Easter Hollows structure and drilling results.

Haoma North of the North Fault

Targeting the Daisy Complex lodes north of the North Fault successfully led to the previously reported discovery of Lode 40, Lode 57 and other parallel ore zones along the Haoma West line of lode. In Q1 FY18, a program of five resource extension drill holes was completed, aiming to define and extend Lode 44. Highlights form the Lode 44 assays returned during the Q2 FY18 included:

- 1.04m @ 74.9 g/t Au
- 0.25m @ 97.0 g/t Au

In Q1 FY18 diamond drilling commenced that targeted Lode 57 (Haoma north of the North Fault) to define the geometry, true widths and strike extension and grade distribution within Lode 57. Assays for the six diamond drill holes completed were returned during Q2 FY18. Highlights included:

- 1.56m @ 6.81 g/t Au
- 2.23m @ 5.77 g/t Au

Aldiss Mining Centre: Karonie and Harrys Hill RC and Diamond Drilling

Karonie South

The historical Karonie open pit was mined between 1987 and 1992 and produced approximately 1.6 Mt ore at 3.6 g/t Au from mineralised shear zones within interlayered altered mafic volcanics and sedimentary rocks. The gold lodes remain open down plunge below the north and south of the open pit area, and the strong mineralised trend extends along strike to the south historical mine area.

A program of surface RC drilling continued during the quarter, targeting extensions and infill drilling along the western and eastern lode trends immediately to the south of the Karonie open pit. A total of 33 RC and Diamond drill holes for 3,463 meters was completed during the quarter (Figure 4). Drilling encountered strongly altered shear zones within the anticipated target horizons, including quartz veining and sulphides. Assay highlights included:

- 2.34m @ 52.1 g/t Au
- 4.89m @ 17.7 g/t Au
- 1.00m @ 55.3 g/t Au
- 3.00m @ 15.5 g/t Au

The strong drilling results are being evaluated with preliminary results indicating the potential to include a southern cutback of the Karonie open pit as part of the Aldiss Mining Centre.

An additional phase of RC and diamond drilling has been approved for Q3 FY18, further targeting the southern extensions to the historical open pit, and evaluating the potential for down plunge depth extensions to the Karonie resources for future underground mining.

Harry's Hill

A program of diamond drilling with RC precollars commenced during Q2 FY18 at Harry's Hill, targeting depth and strike extensions to the existing resource and evaluating the potential for underground development. The drilling program has commenced and is scheduled for completion during Q3 FY18.

Highlights from the assays returned to date include *(* Assay results from RC pre-collars only)*:

- 5.00m @ 7.49 g/t Au *
- 1.00m @ 1.81 g/t Au *
- 1.00m @ 2.39 g/t Au *
- 1.00m @ 1.44 g/t Au *

These significant assay results are unexpected intersections from the pre-collars completed in preparation for the upcoming diamond tails. Technical evaluation of these new near-surface zones has commenced, with follow up drilling planned before the end of FY18.

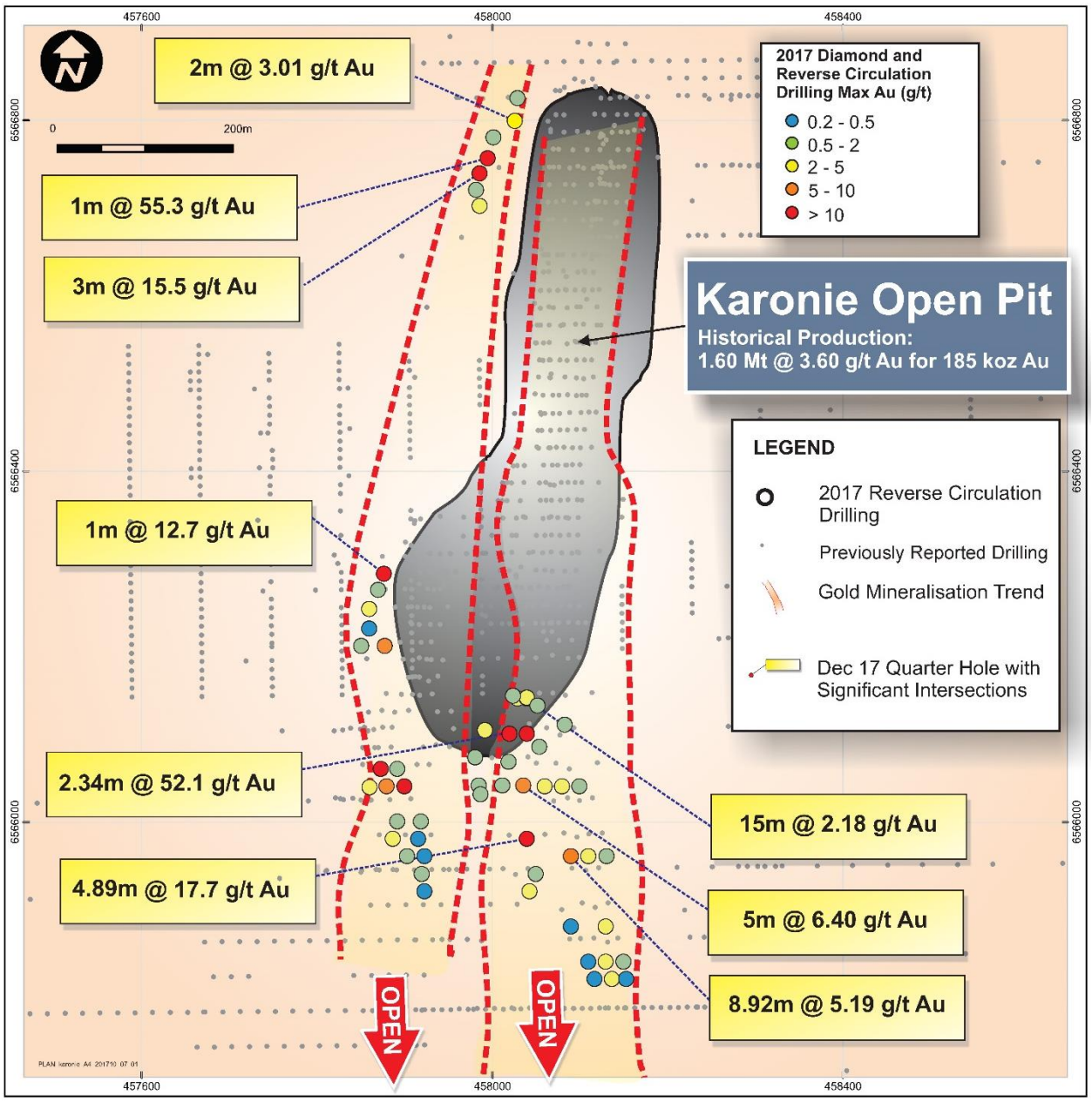

Figure 4: Karonie open pit plan view showing recent drilling results.

Imperial Majestic Mining Centre: Majestic Exploration Drilling

Surface diamond and RC drilling conducted at Majestic during Q2 FY18 targeted the higher-grade zones within the Majestic gold deposit below the base of the open pit to evaluate the potential for future underground development.

A total of 8 RC drill holes and 7 diamond tails were drilled. Geological observations from the drill core are consistent with the previously modelled high-grade zones at Majestic. Highlights included (Figure 5):

- 1.37m @ 41.3 g/t Au
- 2.32m @ 19.5 g/t Au
- 3.10m @ 9.39 g/t Au

- 0.46m @ 43.4 g/t Au
- 2.32m @ 7.41 g/t Au
- 2.00m @ 6.25 g/t Au

A full review of recent and historical drilling data will be performed prior to any follow up drilling in FY18 at the Majestic deposit.

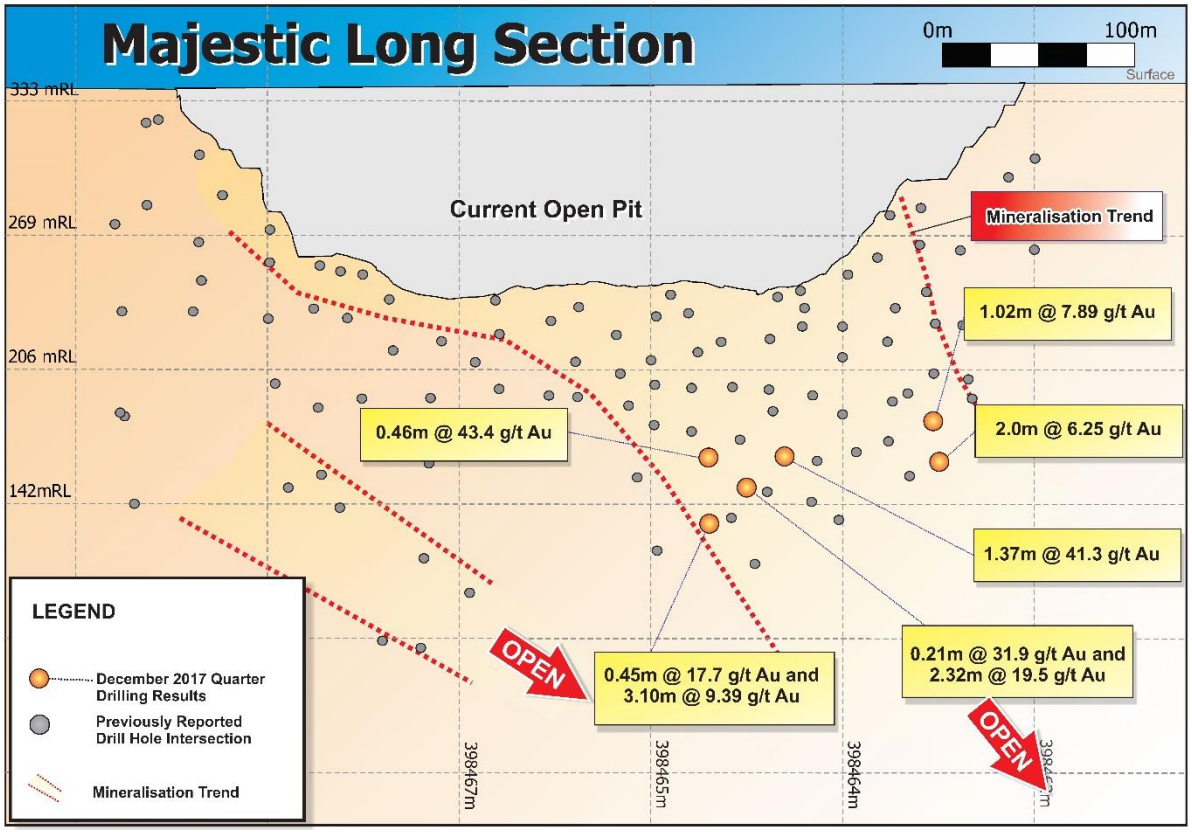

Figure 5: Schematic long section looking east showing the Majestic exploration project and drilling highlights.

Mount Belches Mining Centre: Maxwells Exploration Drilling

The Maxwells South extensional drill program commenced with seven RC pre-collars and three RC exploration drill holes. Drilling is designed to test strike extensions to the broadly drilled zones directly south of active underground development.

The Maxwells lodes were intersected in all three exploration drill holes, characterised by abundant arsenopyrite and quartz veining within the BIF host rock units.

Seven diamond tails are scheduled for completion in 3Q FY18.

An additional program of underground diamond drilling targeting depth extensions to the Cock-eyed Bob resources forms part of the FY18 budget and is expected to commence in H2 FY18.

Daisy Complex Mining Centre: Leslie West Diamond Drilling

The Leslie West target zone was successfully identified by regional aircore drilling during FY16. Two diamond drill holes for 332 metres were completed targeting the depth continuity of the previously

intersected narrow high-grade structures at Leslie West. Geological logging was encouraging with **visible gold** noted in 17LWDD002 on the margin of a quartz vein associated with the porphyry contacts. 17LWDD003 also intersected prospective geology including strong alteration and veining along the contacts with Daisy Complex-style porphyries.

Assays results for the Q1 FY18 drilling were returned during the reporting period. Highlights include:

- 2.10m @ 3.25 g/t Au
- 0.40m @ 2.27 g/t Au

The structural interpretation and geological model update for the Leslie West target area is progressing.

The Daisy Complex Mining Centre FY18 regional aircore program was completed during Q1 FY18 with 14,345 metres drilled for 463 holes at an average depth to fresh bedrock of 31m. Targets drilled included the Ultramafic South, Southern extension of Leslie West, Lorna Complex, Ivy and Mirror South target areas.

As reported last quarter, the aircore drilling program delineated strong gold anomalous trends at Leslie West south, Mirror South, and within the Ultramafic Package. Planning for the follow up aircore and RC drilling budgeted in FY18 is advanced.

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

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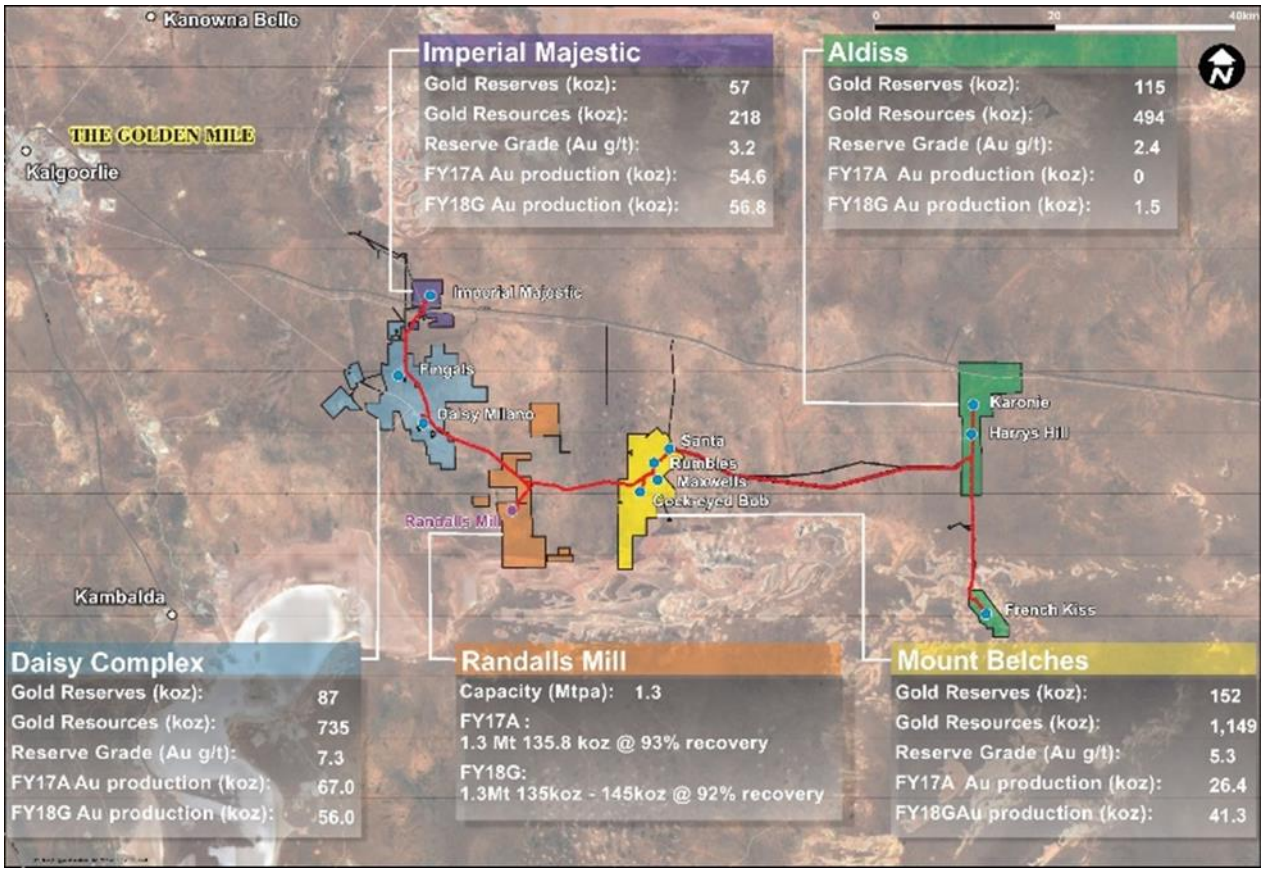
Competent Person's Statement

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.

Appendix 1: Mount Monger Camp



Location of Mount Monger Camp Mining Centres and the centralised Randalls Mill.

Refer to ASX announcement "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement – MMO" dated 4 August 2017 for further information relating to Resources and Reserves

Appendix 2 Drillhole Information Summary

Underground Diamond Drilling - Upper Haoma

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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 (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HAO1001	397119	6568468	104	-12	253	214.5	214.8	0.30m @ 1.03 g/t Au
						225.76	226.3	0.54m @ 1.26 g/t Au
						232.3	233	0.70m @ 2.77 g/t Au
HAO1002	397119	6568468	104	-1	250	178.34	178.58	0.24m @ 1.49 g/t Au
						343.5	344.07	0.57m @ 2.60 g/t Au
						345.62	346.37	0.75m @ 18.3 g/t Au
						350	351.3	1.30m @ 10.8 g/t Au
						357.61	358	0.39m @ 19.6 g/t Au
HAO1003	397119	6568468	104	-3	261	7.8	8.7	0.90m @ 4.41 g/t Au
						212.85	214	1.15m @ 1.82 g/t Au
						216.6	217.1	0.50m @ 2.17 g/t Au
						219	219.5	0.50m @ 3.88 g/t Au
						241.7	242.65	0.95m @ 3.12 g/t Au
						290.85	291.52	0.67m @ 3.60 g/t Au
						301.2	301.52	0.32m @ 14.5 g/t Au
						305.46	305.66	0.20m @ 17.6 g/t Au
						310.73	311	0.27m @ 5.62 g/t Au
						337.7	338.01	0.31m @ 1.42 g/t Au
						339.72	340.49	0.77m @ 2.85 g/t Au
HAO1004	397120	6568468	105	6	260	190.24	190.47	0.23m @ 5.12 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling - Haoma North of North Fault

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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; (AP) = Assays Pending

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HAO496001	397335	6567685	-478	8	90	106	106.22	0.22m @ 5.60 g/t Au
HAO496002	397335	6567685	-478	-11	103	121.5	123.06	1.56m @ 6.81 g/t Au
HAO496003	397335	6567685	-478	15	108	84	84.2	0.20m @ 5.98 g/t Au
						92	92.37	0.37m @ 1.00 g/t Au
HAO496005	397335	6567685	-478	-14	120	130.5	131.74	1.24m @ 3.67 g/t Au

						133.58	133.83	0.25m @ 2.91 g/t Au
HAO496006	397335	6567685	-478	-8	143	107.57	109.8	2.23m @ 5.77 g/t Au
HAO496007	397335	6567685	-478	-21	143	1	2	1.00m @ 1.13 g/t Au
						14.86	15.2	0.34m @ 11.0 g/t Au
						163.17	163.6	0.43m @ 7.13 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling - Haoma West North of North Fault

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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; (AP) = Assays Pending

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HW375243	397325	6567898	-293	-43	283	112.4	113.44	1.04m @ 74.9 g/t Au
HW375244	397325	6567898	-293	-23	297	42.46	42.66	0.20m @ 25.1 g/t Au
HW375245	397325	6567898	-293	-12	286	148.5	149.5	1.00m @ 1.09 g/t Au
						171.7	171.95	0.25m @ 97.0 g/t Au
						197.96	198.31	0.35m @ 21.3 g/t Au
HW375246	397325	6567898	-293	-15	309	42.04	42.56	0.52m @ 1.07 g/t Au
						73.69	73.89	0.20m @ 34.0 g/t Au
HW375247	397325	6567898	-293	-1	307	46.1	47	0.90m @ 3.45 g/t Au
						152.2	152.9	0.70m @ 4.47 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling - Haoma West

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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; (AP) = Assays Pending

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HW91301	397615	6567306	-544	-57	245	138.36	138.6	0.24m @ 3.31 g/t Au
						140.2	140.84	0.64m @ 113 g/t Au
HW91302	397615	6567306	-544	-51	228	146.42	146.82	0.40m @ 113 g/t Au
HW91303	397615	6567306	-544	-45	276	131.13	131.64	0.51m @ 48.4 g/t Au
						152.02	152.32	0.30m @ 31.9 g/t Au
HW91304	397615	6567306	-544	-43	226	138.09	139.72	1.63m @ 36.3 g/t Au
HW91305	397615	6567306	-544	-30	243	76.80	77.0	0.20m @ 48.0 g/t Au
						85.52	87.52	2.00m @ 32.2 g/t Au
HW91306	397615	6567306	-544	-34	272	109.03	109.8	0.50m @ 44.4 g/t Au
						124.07	126.2	2.13m @ 153 g/t Au
HW91307	397615	6567306	-544	-23	287	117.38	120.37	2.99m @ 9.94 g/t Au
						134.14	135	0.86m @ 42.1 g/t Au

						136.95	139.94	2.99m @ 6.49 g/t Au
HW91308	397615	6567306	-544	-2	271	74.44	74.9	0.46m @ 24.7 g/t Au
HW91309	397615	6567305	-547	-17	208	73.32	74	0.68m @ 19.1 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling - Lower Prospect

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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; (AP) = Assays Pending

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
LP91301	397623	6567302	-546	1	97	184	184.15	Hydrothermal vein with pyrite and visible gold (AP)
						260	260.05	Hydrothermal vein with pyrite (AP)
LP91302	397623	6567302	-546	-5	111	182	182.2	Hydrothermal vein with pyrite and galena (AP)
						260	260.05	Hydrothermal vein with pyrite (AP)

Underground Diamond Drilling - Easter Hollows

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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; (AP) = Assays Pending

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
EH346001	397219	6567842	-248	-10	290	222.2	226.4	4.20m @ 3.51 g/t Au
						308.77	309.26	0.49m @ 4.15 g/t Au
						312.76	313.06	0.30m @ 2.09 g/t Au
						375.35	378	2.65m @ 1.23 g/t Au
						387.27	387.75	0.48m @ 5.49 g/t Au
						398.24	398.53	0.29m @ 4.67 g/t Au
						401.39	403.36	1.97m @ 1.35 g/t Au
						404.52	404.72	0.20m @ 2.71 g/t Au
						429.77	430	0.23m @ 3.01 g/t Au
						437.95	441.25	3.30m @ 5.25 g/t Au
						444.47	445.7	1.23m @ 2.40 g/t Au
						447.1	447.31	0.21m @ 8.23 g/t Au
						455.44	455.74	0.30m @ 1.68 g/t Au
EH346002	397219	6567842	-248	-25	266	393.3	393.35	Quartz vein with galena and pyrite (AP)
						397.6	397.75	Quartz vein with pyrite (AP)

						443.3	443.6	Quartz vein with pyrite, galena and visible gold (AP)
EH346003	397219	6567842	-248	-15	283	317	317.1	Laminated quartz vein with pyrite (AP)
						343	343.1	Laminated quartz vein with pyrite (AP)

Surface Diamond Drilling – Harrys Hill

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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 N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17HHRD001	6565047	457664	344	-60	90	75	76	1.00m @ 1.81 g/t Au
17HHRD002	6565097	457673	347	-60	90	46	47	1.00m @ 2.39 g/t Au
17HHRD003	6565146	457694	348	-60	90			Diamond Tail Pending
17HHRD004	6565250	457677	347	-55	90			Diamond Tail Pending
17HHRD005	6565276	457693	347	-55	90			Diamond Tail Pending
17HHRD006	6565482	457825	339	-57	90	16	17	1.00m @ 1.44 g/t Au
						33	38	5.00m @ 7.49 g/t Au
17HHRD007	457804	6565498	339	-59	90			Diamond Tail Pending

Surface RC and Diamond Drilling – Karonie

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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 N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17KADD001	6566085	458054	340	-60	93	43	45	2.00m @ 1.23 g/t Au
						52	55	3.00m @ 1.30 g/t Au
						66	69	3.00m @ 2.20 g/t Au
						70.06	74.8	4.74m @ 1.46 g/t Au
17KADD002	6566040	458060	338	-60	92	49.78	52.79	3.01m @ 2.36 g/t Au
						54.64	55.77	1.13m @ 1.14 g/t Au
						64.28	67	2.72m @ 0.90 g/t Au
						74.72	75.5	0.78m @ 1.65 g/t Au
17KADD003	6566068	458019	340	-61	90	74	75.21	1.21m @ 1.54 g/t Au
						82.64	82.98	0.34m @ 1.60 g/t Au
						88.28	97.2	8.92m @ 5.19 g/t Au
						99	100	1.00m @ 1.51 g/t Au
17KARC025	6566041	458036	338	-61	90	70	75	5.00m @ 6.40 g/t Au
17KARC027	6566031	457987	338	-60	90	72	73	1.00m @ 1.10 g/t Au
17KARC026	458012	6566041	338	-61	90	0	75	NSI
17KARC028	6566141	458040	342	-61	90	68	71	3.00m @ 3.11 g/t Au
						82	98	16.0m @ 1.43 g/t Au
						113	114	1.00m @ 1.94 g/t Au
17KARC029	6566141	458030	342	-66	90	16	17	1.00m @ 1.89 g/t Au
						87	91	4.00m @ 2.20 g/t Au
						116	117	1.00m @ 1.97 g/t Au
						119	122	3.00m @ 1.55 g/t Au
						128	129	1.00m @ 1.28 g/t Au
						135	136	1.00m @ 2.37 g/t Au
17KARC030	6566106	458038	338	-60	90	49	50	1.00m @ 11.3 g/t Au

						60	62	2.00m @ 1.25 g/t Au
						80	86	6.00m @ 7.41 g/t Au
						102	103	1.00m @ 1.02 g/t Au
17KARC031	6566195	457880	345	-58	90	44	54	10.0m @ 3.32 g/t Au
						59	66	7.00m @ 1.20 g/t Au
						73	74	1.00m @ 1.64 g/t Au
17KARC032	6566264	457870	354	-58	90	63	64	1.00m @ 1.07 g/t Au
						67	69	2.00m @ 1.50 g/t Au
						87	88	1.00m @ 1.41 g/t Au
						90	91	1.00m @ 12.7 g/t Au
						120	121	1.00m @ 1.21 g/t Au
						123	124	1.00m @ 1.20 g/t Au
						128	129	1.00m @ 1.49 g/t Au
17KARC033	6566756	457995	343	-53	90	7	10	3.00m @ 15.5 g/t Au
						14	15	1.00m @ 3.30 g/t Au
						40	41	1.00m @ 1.36 g/t Au
						46	47	1.00m @ 2.64 g/t Au
						163	167	4.00m @ 1.84 g/t Au
						182	183	1.00m @ 1.57 g/t Au
17KARC034	6566799	458026	342	-59	90	3	5	2.00m @ 1.24 g/t Au
						10	12	2.00m @ 2.93 g/t Au
						25	26	1.00m @ 1.30 g/t Au
						30	32	2.00m @ 3.01 g/t Au
						36	37	1.00m @ 3.35 g/t Au
17KARC035	6566132	458052	341	-59	98	16	17	1.00m @ 1.65 g/t Au
						28	29	1.00m @ 1.12 g/t Au
						36	38	2.00m @ 3.37 g/t Au
						43	44	1.00m @ 1.20 g/t Au
						47	53	6.00m @ 1.36 g/t Au
						64	67	3.00m @ 1.29 g/t Au
						69	84	15.0m @ 2.18 g/t Au
17KARC036	6566143	458024	342	-60	115	117	118	1.00m @ 1.18 g/t Au
						120	121	1.00m @ 1.28 g/t Au
						125	126	1.00m @ 3.13 g/t Au
17KARC037	6566110	458083	341	-54	38	25	29	4.00m @ 1.35 g/t Au
						35	36	1.00m @ 1.03 g/t Au
17KARC038	6566200	457851	350	-59	90	97	100	3.00m @ 1.43 g/t Au
17KARD001	6565824	458118	332	-60	93	43.27	44.4	1.13m @ 1.73 g/t Au
						45.86	46.27	0.41m @ 1.36 g/t Au
17KARD002	6565840	458111	333	-60	92	31.53	33.4	1.87m @ 2.58 g/t Au
						36.4	37.3	0.90m @ 1.37 g/t Au
						50.3	50.6	0.30m @ 1.73 g/t Au
						68.33	69.4	1.07m @ 1.41 g/t Au
17KARD003	6565961	458090	335	-60	89	49.04	51	1.96m @ 3.67 g/t Au
						58.17	58.66	0.49m @ 1.09 g/t Au
						61.97	63	1.03m @ 1.18 g/t Au
17KARD004	6565980	458040	337	-60	89	13	15	2.00m @ 3.10 g/t Au
						20	21	1.00m @ 1.24 g/t Au
						73	77.89	4.89m @ 17.7 g/t Au
						79	85.09	6.09m @ 2.71 g/t Au
						86.91	87.41	0.50m @ 1.55 g/t Au
						89.05	92.32	3.27m @ 1.10 g/t Au
17KARD005	6566040	457859	340	-60	88	73.9	75.66	1.76m @ 2.82 g/t Au
17KARD006	6566075	457980	340	-60	90	83.87	86.5	2.63m @ 1.00 g/t Au

						145	146.35	1.35m @ 1.20 g/t Au
17KARD007	6566100	458022	337	-59	90	69.1	70	0.90m @ 2.31 g/t Au
						72	74	2.00m @ 1.64 g/t Au
						75.1	76.22	1.12m @ 1.05 g/t Au
						84.6	85.5	0.90m @ 1.74 g/t Au
						99.66	102	2.34m @ 52.1 g/t Au
						118	120	2.00m @ 1.37 g/t Au
						123.18	123.54	0.36m @ 3.37 g/t Au
17KARD008	6566104	457992	333	-60	90	18	19	1.00m @ 4.02 g/t Au
						134	136	2.00m @ 1.40 g/t Au
						137.04	137.9	0.86m @ 1.30 g/t Au
						139	140.8	1.80m @ 1.24 g/t Au
17KARD009	6566224	457857	352	-53	90	84.02	84.6	0.58m @ 2.17 g/t Au
						109.72	110.73	1.01m @ 2.11 g/t Au
						113.5	113.9	0.40m @ 1.68 g/t Au
						115.3	116.3	1.00m @ 1.69 g/t Au
						127	127.68	0.68m @ 2.65 g/t Au
17KARD010	6566242	457860	353	-62	90	27	28	1.00m @ 3.48 g/t Au
						78	79	1.00m @ 17.0 g/t Au
						110.3	110.83	0.53m @ 1.32 g/t Au
17KARD011	6566282	457877	355	-56	90	55	56	1.00m @ 1.24 g/t Au
						79	80.07	1.07m @ 26.4 g/t Au
						87.45	89	1.55m @ 1.54 g/t Au
17KARD012	6566702	457986	344	-53	90	3	4	1.00m @ 3.54 g/t Au
						67	68	1.00m @ 1.32 g/t Au
						149.37	149.76	0.39m @ 1.22 g/t Au
						153	154	1.00m @ 1.17 g/t Au
						161	162	1.00m @ 1.06 g/t Au
						171.15	171.81	0.66m @ 1.29 g/t Au
						176	177	1.00m @ 4.02 g/t Au
						184.48	187	2.52m @ 6.32 g/t Au
17KARD013	6566720	457982	344	-50	90	5	6	1.00m @ 1.34 g/t Au
						63	64	1.00m @ 2.53 g/t Au
						69	71	2.00m @ 1.22 g/t Au
17KARD014	6566739	457986	343	-50	90	14	15	1.00m @ 1.38 g/t Au
17KARD015	6566780	458002	343	-53	90	4	7	3.00m @ 1.09 g/t Au
						15	16	1.00m @ 1.17 g/t Au
						51	52	1.00m @ 55.3 g/t Au
17KARD016	6566825	458029	342	-60	90	2	3	1.00m @ 1.91 g/t Au
						25	28	3.00m @ 4.91 g/t Au

Surface Diamond Drilling – Majestic

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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 N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17MJRD001	6581195	398427	342	-60	90	43	44	1.00m @ 1.11 g/t Au
						183.14	184	0.86m @ 1.09 g/t Au
						186	188	2.00m @ 6.25 g/t Au
						190	191	1.00m @ 4.66 g/t Au
						194	195	1.00m @ 1.75 g/t Au
						196.32	198	1.68m @ 4.87 g/t Au
17MJRD002	6581215	398417	342	-61	90	28	29	1.00m @ 1.02 g/t Au

						113	114	1.00m @ 3.88 g/t Au
						193.54	195.84	2.30m @ 1.51 g/t Au
						201.61	201.91	0.30m @ 8.56 g/t Au
						204.95	206.6	1.65m @ 7.42 g/t Au
						208.05	208.35	0.30m @ 1.72 g/t Au
						265.66	267.98	2.32m @ 7.41 g/t Au
						282.64	283.64	1.00m @ 3.40 g/t Au
17MJRD004	6581276	398434	341	-60	90	76	77	1.00m @ 4.33 g/t Au
						136	137	1.00m @ 1.18 g/t Au
						148.41	149.78	1.37m @ 41.3 g/t Au
						159.09	160.09	1.00m @ 1.96 g/t Au
						177.95	179.14	1.19m @ 6.79 g/t Au
						186.35	187.21	0.86m @ 3.21 g/t Au
						197.66	198.03	0.37m @ 1.44 g/t Au
						199.4	201.39	1.99m @ 1.87 g/t Au
						210.56	210.96	0.40m @ 4.08 g/t Au
						217.47	219.11	1.64m @ 4.11 g/t Au
						231.58	231.98	0.40m @ 1.15 g/t Au
17MJRD005	6581296	398425	340	-61	90	96.6	97.4	0.80m @ 1.43 g/t Au
						142.62	144.03	1.41m @ 4.25 g/t Au
						146.55	147.23	0.68m @ 2.34 g/t Au
						149	149.72	0.72m @ 3.12 g/t Au
						171.8	172.06	0.26m @ 6.90 g/t Au
						184.3	184.51	0.21m @ 7.80 g/t Au
						199.88	200.09	0.21m @ 31.9 g/t Au
						201.46	203.03	1.57m @ 6.72 g/t Au
						204.24	204.6	0.36m @ 1.62 g/t Au
						235.3	235.91	0.61m @ 4.46 g/t Au
						237.04	239.06	2.02m @ 1.28 g/t Au
						248.3	249.16	0.86m @ 5.37 g/t Au
						251.06	251.38	0.32m @ 1.40 g/t Au
						261.86	262.55	0.69m @ 1.68 g/t Au
						266.8	269.12	2.32m @ 19.5 g/t Au
17MJRD006	6581316	398425	340	-60	90	45	48	3.00m @ 1.11 g/t Au
						178.91	180.18	1.27m @ 4.17 g/t Au
						183.36	185.23	1.87m @ 2.29 g/t Au
						201.11	201.41	0.30m @ 3.99 g/t Au
						209.63	209.93	0.30m @ 2.17 g/t Au
						223.16	223.46	0.30m @ 2.02 g/t Au
						230.67	231.13	0.46m @ 43.4 g/t Au
						246.45	247.03	0.58m @ 1.56 g/t Au
						258.6	259.84	1.24m @ 0.81 g/t Au
17MJRD007	6581318	398404	340	-60	90	60	61	1.00m @ 1.85 g/t Au
						156.9	157.2	0.30m @ 1.28 g/t Au
						223	223.45	0.45m @ 17.7 g/t Au
						234.1	237.2	3.10m @ 9.39 g/t Au
						275.64	276.74	1.10m @ 7.57 g/t Au
						279	279.4	0.40m @ 1.29 g/t Au
17MJRD008	6581196	398448	341	-59	90	31	33	2.00m @ 1.18 g/t Au
						42	43	1.00m @ 1.10 g/t Au
						178.7	179.93	1.23m @ 1.14 g/t Au
						231	232.02	1.02m @ 7.89 g/t Au
						234.89	236	1.11m @ 1.32 g/t Au
						247	248	1.00m @ 2.70 g/t Au

Surface Diamond Drilling – Maxwells South

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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 N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17MXRC018	6560720	423862	308	-61	50	131	132	1m @ 8.26 g/t Au
						137	138	1m @ 2.65 g/t Au
						146	151	5m @ 1.99 g/t Au
17MXRC019	6560753	424048	310	-60	245	127	128	1m @ 1.18 g/t Au
						134	136	2m @ 3.39 g/t Au
						140	142	2m @ 3.70 g/t Au
						146	147	1m @ 1.26 g/t Au
						154	155	1m @ 2.89 g/t Au

Surface Diamond Drilling – Leslie West

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at 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; (AP) = Assays Pending

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17LWDD002	394780	6569813	365	-60	060	67.1	69.2	2.10m @ 3.25 g/t Au
17LWDD003	394797	6569796	364	-60	060	97.3	97.7	0.40m @ 2.27 g/t Au

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Daisy Complex, CEB and Maxwells 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 20 cm 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 & 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) & splitting to 3.5kg as required, pulverize 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 preparation 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 & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & 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 & wire line unit to recover the DC, adjusting drilling methods & rates to minimize 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, & mineralization. 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 & 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 & 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 & involves all or part of: oven dried (between 85°C & 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 pulverized sample is then bagged & approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • Rock chip & DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted & reconciled against the submission documents. Routine CRM (standards) are inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 for standards & 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 mineralized 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

Criteria	Commentary
	duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise • The sample & size (2.5kg to 4kg) relative to the grain size (>85% passing 75um) of the material 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 mineralization 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 & HN03) before measurement of the gold content by an AAS machine. • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralization. • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence & also submitted around expected zones of mineralization. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC result (a result outside of expected statistically derived tolerance limits) & validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy & precision for all stages of the sampling & 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 & that all data has been received & 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 & 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 (utilizing 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 mutli-shot borehole camera, & 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 15 metres 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 recognized 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	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 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 ensuring ongoing dialogue is maintained • 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 & 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 & 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 & mining activities by the afore mentioned company's aids in SLR's exploration, resource development & 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 mineralization is related to (regional D2-D3) deformation of the stratigraphic sequence during an Archaean orogeny event. • Locally, the mineralization 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 & drill rig access, but are at a high angle to each mineralized 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.

Criteria	Commentary
Further work	• Further work at Daisy Milano Complex will include additional resource development drilling to updating geological models.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Surface RC & Diamond Drilling at Maxwells, Karonie, Harrys Hill and Leslie West; 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 1 m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, delivering approximately 3 kg 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 0.2 & 1.2 metre 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 1 m intervals and dumped in rows of 10 near the drill collar. • 3 m composite spear samples are collected and sent for analysis. Anomalous results are spear sampled at 1 m intervals and sent for further analysis.
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ diamond drilling techniques have been used at Santa & Flora Dora. • Standard aircore drilling techniques were utilized during regional exploration within the mount Monger area.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Aircore sample recovery is recorded at 1 m 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. • 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 for lithology, regolith, veining, mineralisation, alteration & magnetic susceptibility using Logchief 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 & 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 10 g 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 10 mm. • Samples >3 kg 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 (2 mm) product. • All samples are pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g 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 (ISO 9001:2008 & NATA ISO 17025 accredited) • Data produced by Min-Analytical and 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• At Min-Analytical and SGS, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) • At Min-Analytical 10g aircore samples are analysed using 10 g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) • Min-Analytical and SGS insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one 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 by the use of 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.
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 10 m 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 10 m 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 & Flora Dora is exploration phase and has been carried out at approximately 80m x 40m & 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 & 200m) with 20m drill centers on the lines drilled. • The average depth of aircore drilling is approximately 40m
Orientation of data in relation to	• The majority of RC & Diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC & Diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.

Criteria	Commentary
geological structure	• 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 land tenure status	• 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 operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Silver Lake tenements which include Santa, Flora Dora and Mt 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 Mt 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 0.2 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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 1.0 metres 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 & 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 & Flora Dora