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ASX Code: SLR

Issued Capital:
507.9m Shares
3.9m Performance Rights

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

24 August 2018

MINERAL RESOURCE AND ORE RESERVE STATEMENT

Silver Lake Resources Limited (**"Silver Lake" or the "Company"**) is pleased to announce Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves Statement as at 30 June 2018

- Mount Monger Ore Reserves increased 13% from 466,000 ounces to 526,000 ounces (or ≈50% when accounting for mining depletion of 171,616 ounces in FY18)
- Mount Monger Mineral Resources increased 13% to 3.72 million ounces
- **Daisy Complex**
  - A 5% increase in Ore Reserves to 91,000 ounces builds on the established track record of Reserve replacement, through a progressive infill strategy complementing the mine development schedule
  - Mineral Resources increased 33% to 1.16 million ounces, providing significant opportunity to deliver Ore Reserve conversion in future years and leverage from the extensive underground mine infrastructure
- **Mount Belches Mining Centre**
  - Maxwells Ore Reserves increased 32% to 100,000 ounces, resulting from FY18 infill drilling which lifted the Ore Reserve grade from 4.7 g/t to 6.0 g/t
  - FY18 infill drilling at Santa increased Indicated Resources 36%. Further exploration drilling of the poorly tested Western Limb[2] will be performed in FY19
- **Aldiss Mining Centre**
  - The major contributor to the increase in Ore Reserves at Mount Monger is the maiden Ore Reserve of 1.4mt @ 2.0g/t for 87,000 ounces reported for Karonie

Silver Lake's Managing Director, Luke Tonkin said:

"The increase in Mineral Reserves and Resources following mining depletion is a powerful endorsement of Silver Lake's $11 million investment in exploration at Mount Monger throughout FY18. The outstanding exploration results delivered in FY18 that reside outside the current Mineral Resource estimate across our three Mining Centres are highly encouraging and provide significant opportunities for Resource and Reserve additions which will benefit from Mount Monger's established mine and services infrastructure."

1. Refer ASX release 7 June 2018, "Santa drilling highlights growth potential at Mount Belches

MOUNT MONGER OPERATION SUMMARY AT 30 JUNE 2018

Total Mineral Resources are estimated at: **31.1 Mt @ 3.7 g/t Au for 3.72 Moz of contained gold**

Total Ore Reserves are estimated at: **5.3 Mt @ 3.1 g/t Au for 0.53 Moz of contained gold**

Silver Lake Resources Limited ("Silver Lake" or the "Company") presents its Mount Monger Operation ("MMO") Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statement for 2018.

MINERAL RESOURCE STATEMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

The Company's total MMO Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at 30 June 2018 are 31.1 million tonnes (Mt) @ 3.7 grams per tonne of gold (g/t Au) containing 3.72 million ounces of gold (Moz) (refer Tables 1 and 2). The previous publicly reported estimate of MMO Mineral Resources was 28.1 Mt @ 3.6 g/t Au containing 3.29 Moz of gold as at 30 June 2017, announced on 4 August 2017. The Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2018 are estimated after allowing for mining depletion from MMO during FY2018.

	June 2017			June 2018		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Measured Mineral Resources	1,398	4.8	215	2,200	5.3	377
Indicated Mineral Resources	12,832	3.4	1,420	17,488	3.3	1,860
Inferred Mineral Resources	13,895	3.7	1,657	11,379	4.1	1,485
Total Mineral Resources	**28,124**	**3.6**	**3,292**	**31,067**	**3.7**	**3,721**

Table 1: Total MMO Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2018

The key changes to the Mineral Resource statement during FY 2018 were:

- **Karonie** – An updated Mineral Resource was estimated during Q4 FY2018 (see ASX announcement "75% increase in Aldiss Mining Centre Ore Reserves", released 27 June 2018). As a result of new drilling, the total Mineral Resource was updated to 4,215 kt @ 1.8 g/t Au for 243 koz.
- **Daisy Complex** – The previous Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement dated 4 August 2017) has been updated with additional infill and extensional resource definition drilling during FY2018. As a result of the additional drilling, the total Mineral Resource was updated to 2,132 kt @ 17.0 g/t Au for 1,166 koz.
- **Mirror/Magic** - The previous Mineral Resource (see ASX announcement dated 4 August 2017) has been updated with additional infill resource definition drilling during FY2018. As a result of the additional drilling, the total Mineral Resource was updated to 1,719 kt @ 3.0 g/t Au for 165 koz.

Apart from the changes detailed above, there were no other material changes to the Mineral Resource statement for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

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June 2018	Measured Mineral Resources			Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources			Total Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Daisy Mining Centre												
Daisy Complex	122	42.7	168	737	19.0	449	1,273	13.4	549	2,132	17.0	1,166
Fingals	-	-	-	131	2.7	11	1,043	2.3	77	1,174	2.3	88
Costello	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	4.0	14	111	4.0	14
Lorna Doone	-	-	-	686	2.0	44	641	3.5	72	1,327	2.7	116
Mirror/Magic	507	2.6	43	549	2.5	45	663	3.6	77	1,719	3.0	165
Wombola Pit	-	-	-	47	3.1	5	20	4.0	3	67	3.3	7
Wombola Dam	13	3.2	1	164	2.6	14	120	3.0	12	297	2.8	27
Hammer & Tap	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	2.4	27	350	2.4	27
Sub Total	**642**	**10.3**	**212**	**2,313**	**7.6**	**568**	**4,221**	**6.1**	**831**	**7,177**	**7.0**	**1,611**
Imperial/Majestic Mining Centre												
Majestic	-	-	-	1,673	2.6	142	790	2.3	58	2,463	2.5	200
Imperial	-	-	-	504	2.7	44	216	2.0	14	720	2.5	58
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,177**	**2.7**	**186**	**1,006**	**2.2**	**72**	**3,183**	**2.5**	**258**
Mount Belches Mining Centre												
Maxwells	291	6.2	58	1,103	5.6	200	947	5.6	171	2,341	5.7	429
Santa	-	-	-	3,788	2.5	302	1,165	3.1	117	4,953	2.6	419
Cock-eyed Bob	347	6.3	70	563	5.6	101	587	4.8	90	1,497	5.4	261
Rumbles	-	-	-	351	2.2	24	851	2.2	59	1,202	2.2	83
Anomaly A	-	-	-	232	1.9	14	44	1.7	2	276	1.8	16
Sub Total	**638**	**6.2**	**128**	**6,037**	**3.3**	**641**	**3,594**	**3.8**	**439**	**10,269**	**3.7**	**1,209**
Aldiss Mining Centre												
Karonie	-	-	-	3,595	1.8	213	620	1.5	30	4,215	1.8	243
Harrys Hill	-	-	-	1,855	2.5	149	448	2.4	34	2,303	2.5	183
French Kiss	-	-	-	646	2.7	55	808	1.7	45	1,454	2.1	100
Spice	-	-	-	78	2.4	6	64	1.3	3	142	1.9	9
Tank/Atriedes	-	-	-	236	1.4	11	604	1.5	29	840	1.5	39
Italia/Argonaut	-	-	-	409	1.4	19	-	-	-	409	1.4	19
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,819**	**2.1**	**452**	**2,544**	**1.7**	**141**	**9,363**	**2.0**	**593**
Randalls Mining Centre												
Lucky Bay	13	4.6	2	34	4.8	5	8	7.2	2	55	5.1	9
Randalls Dam	-	-	-	107	2.1	7	6	1.2	0	113	2.1	7
Sub Total	**13**	**4.6**	**2**	**141**	**2.8**	**13**	**14**	**4.6**	**2**	**168**	**3.0**	**16**
Stockpile Total	**907**	**1.2**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**907**	**1.2**	**35**
Total Mount Monger	**2,200**	**5.3**	**377**	**17,488**	**3.3**	**1,860**	**11,379**	**4.1**	**1,485**	**31,067**	**3.7**	**3,721**

Table 2: MMO Gold Mineral Resources at 30 June 2018

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ORE RESERVE STATEMENT AS AT 30 JUNE 2018

The total MMO Proved and Probable Gold Ore Reserves at 30 June 2018 are 5.26 million tonnes (Mt) @ 3.1 grams per tonne of gold (g/t Au) containing 0.53 million ounces of gold (Moz) (refer Tables 3 and 4). The previous publicly reported estimate of MMO Gold Ore Reserves was 4.15 Mt @ 3.5 g/t Au containing 0.47 Moz of gold as at 30 June 2017, announced on 4 August 2017. The Ore Reserves at 30 June 2018 are estimated after allowing for mining depletion from MMO over FY2018. All Ore Reserves were estimated using a gold price of A$ 1,600 / oz, apart from the Daisy Milano Ore Reserve using A$1,550 / oz, Majestic Ore Reserve A$1,650 / oz, and Harry's Hill and Karonie Ore Reserves using A$1,700 / oz.

	June 2017			June 2018		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Proved Ore Reserves	518	2.3	38	1,319	2.9	124
Probable Ore Reserves	3,629	3.7	429	3,937	3.2	402
Total Ore Reserves	**4,147**	**3.5**	**466**	**5,256**	**3.1**	**526**

Table 3: Total MMO Ore Reserves at 30 June 2018

The key changes to the MMO Ore Reserve statement during FY2018 are:

- **Karonie** – A maiden Ore Reserve was announced during Q4 FY18 (see ASX announcement "75% increase in Aldiss Mining Centre Ore Reserves", released 27 June 2018). As a result of new drilling, the maiden Ore Reserve was reported as 1,382 kt @ 2.0 g/t Au for 87 koz.
- **Majestic and Imperial** – Open pit mining activities were completed during FY2018. As a result of mining the Ore Reserve reduced by 36,000 oz.
- **Maxwells** – The previous Ore Reserve (see ASX announcement dated 4 August 2017) has been updated with additional infill and extensional resource definition drilling during FY2018. As a result of the additional drilling, the total Ore Reserve was updated to 519 kt @ 6.0 g/t Au for 100 koz.
- **Mirror/Magic** - The previous Ore Reserve (see ASX announcement dated 4 August 2017) has been impacted by additional infill resource definition drilling during FY2018. As a result of the changes to the Mineral Resource, the Ore Reserve has been reduced to nil.

Apart from the changes detailed above, there were no other material changes to the Ore Reserve statement for the period 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2018.

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June 2018	Proved Ore Reserves			Probable Ore Reserves			Total Ore Reserves		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Daisy Mining Centre									
Daisy Complex	144	7.7	36	250	6.8	55	394	7.2	91
Mirror/Magic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**144**	**7.7**	**36**	**250**	**6.8**	**55**	**394**	**7.2**	**91**
Imperial/Majestic Mining Centre									
Imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Majestic	-	-	-	169	3.8	21	169	3.8	21
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**169**	**3.8**	**21**	**169**	**3.8**	**21**
Mount Belches Mining Centre									
Cock-eyed Bob	139	6.6	30	264	5.8	49	403	6.1	79
Maxwells	130	5.8	24	389	6.0	75	519	6.0	100
Sub Total	**269**	**6.2**	**54**	**653**	**5.9**	**125**	**922**	**6.0**	**179**
Aldiss Mining Centre									
French Kiss	-	-	-	177	3.6	21	177	3.6	21
Karonie	-	-	-	1,382	2.0	87	1,382	2.0	87
Harrys Hill	-	-	-	1,305	2.2	93	1,305	2.2	93
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,864**	**2.2**	**201**	**2,864**	**2.2**	**201**
Stockpile Total	**907**	**1.2**	**35**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**907**	**1.2**	**35**
Total Mount Monger	**1,319**	**2.9**	**124**	**3,937**	**3.2**	**402**	**5,256**	**3.1**	**526**

Table 4: MMO Ore Reserves at 30 June 2017

Notes to Tables 2 and 4:

1. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Data is rounded to thousands of tonnes and thousands of ounces. Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.
3. The “Daisy Complex” comprises the following zones: Daisy Milano, Haoma, Haoma West, Lower Prospect, Daisy North, Dinnie Reggio and Christmas Flats.
4. The following Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code): Daisy Complex, Lorna Doone, Wombola Dam, Majestic, Imperial, Maxwells, Santa, Cock-eyed Bob/Anomaly A, Lucky Bay, Mirror/Magic, Rumbles, Karonie, Harry’s Hill, French Kiss, Spice, Tank/Artredies. The remaining Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates were first prepared and disclosed under the 2004 edition of the JORC Code and have not been updated since to comply with the 2012 JORC Code on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported.
5. The Table 1 Checklist of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating to the updated 2012 JORC Code Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates are contained in the Appendix to this announcement.

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in the ASX announcement to which this statement is attached that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Daisy Complex, Majestic, Imperial, Anomaly A, Santa, Mirror/Magic, and Karonie deposits is based upon information compiled by Aslam Awan, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Awan is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Awan 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 Awan consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the ASX announcement to which this statement is attached that relates to the Mineral Resources for the Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob deposits is based upon information compiled by Matthew Karl, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Karl is an employee of Mining Plus Pty Ltd. Mr Karl 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 Karl consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the ASX announcement to which this statement is attached that relates to underground Ore Reserves at the Daisy Milano Complex is based upon information compiled by Gavin Ward, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Ward is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Ward 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 Ward consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the ASX announcement to which this statement is attached that relates to underground Ore Reserves at Cock-eyed Bob deposit is based upon information compiled by Tim Davidson, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Davidson is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Davidson 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 Davidson consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All other information in the ASX announcement to which this statement is attached relating to Ore Reserves is based upon information compiled by Sam Larritt, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Larritt is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Larritt 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 Larritt consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All other information in the ASX announcement to which this statement is attached relating to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by 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 the

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Company. Mr Shepherd 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 matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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APPENDIX
JORC 2012 – Table 1: Daisy Complex
Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Two types of datasets were used in the resource estimation: (1) face data (face sampling); and (2) exploration data (diamond core drilling). • The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives, sublevels, and airleg rises. Each sample, where possible, is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5 metres from the sill. The face is sampled perpendicular to mineralization in intervals no bigger than 1.1 metres in waste material. Minimum ore vein sample width is 5 cm. • 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 5 cm as a minimum sample width. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 5cm 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 3kg as required, pulverize sample to >90% 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.
Drilling techniques	• Core types are: (1) LTK48 sampled as whole core; and (2) NQ2 sampled as half core. Diamond core ("DC") 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. 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 both qualitative & quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples. A range of standards is used 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. A range of standards is used which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • Face data is collected as rock chip samples across the face. Standards are inserted every 10 samples, which consist of 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, rotary split to 3kg as required, pulverized in a one stage process to >90% 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• 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 & size (2.5kg to 4kg) relative to the grain size (>90% passing 75um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia for effective sample representation.
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 using a 40g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl & 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-twinning 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 in the resource estimation 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 Complex. • 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 intersection 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. Since 2012 all samples from Daisy

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Criteria	Commentary
	Complex 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 • 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 Complex 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 Complex 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 fore mentioned company's aids in SLR's exploration, resource development & mining.
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 intersections. Minimum reported interval is 0.2 for DC intersections. • 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 as appropriate 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 drill holes where no significant intersection 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 Complex will include additional resource development drilling to updating geological models. • An exploration campaign is intended to test targets and grow the Daisy Complex resource.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• SLR geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted on site at Daisy Complex and managed by SLR personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The Competent Person for this update is a full time employee of SLR & undertakes regular site visits ensuring industry standards of the Mineral Resource estimation process from sampling through to final block model and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The high confidence of the geological interpretation is based on geological knowledge acquired from the underground production data, detailed geological DC logging and assay data. • The dataset (geological mapping, DC logging and assays etc.) is considered acceptable for determining a geological model. Key interpretation assumptions made for this estimation are: (1) where geological relationships were interpreted but not observed; (2) the interpretation of the mineralization past known drilling limits (extrapolated a reasonable distance considering geological & grade continuity – not more than the maximum drill spacing); & (3) projecting fault offsets. • The geological interpretation is considered robust & alternative interpretations are considered not to have a material effect on the Mineral Resource. As additional geological data is collated, the geological interpretation is continually being updated. • The geological interpretation was based on identifying particular geological structures, associated alteration, veining and gold content (predominantly from level development). Gold tenor is utilised as the key indicator for mineralisation. In the absence of gold enrichment, the lithological codes determining vein boundaries were used. • Whilst the geological features are deemed to be continuous, the gold distribution within them can be highly variable. This issue is mitigated by close-spaced sampling & ensuring sample & analytical quality is high. Historic mining data is also used to assist with understanding grade continuity. Geological structures post-dating the mineralization can off-set & truncate the mineralization affecting the geological continuity & are difficult to isolate.
Dimensions	• The Daisy Complex resource extents are 1,800m strike, 800m across strike and 1,500m down plunge and open at depth. These extents host approximately 50 known ore zones (ore domains).
Estimation and modelling techniques	• A seam model was utilized to prepare the data for estimation and is based on the extremely narrow vein system. • A linear estimation technique (OK) was utilized to estimate the seam model. The OK techniques uses a single direction of continuity modelled for each ore domain for a global grade estimate. An advantage of OK is the statistically unbiased weighting of composite samples to generate an estimate. A disadvantage is the use of this technique on variable, skewed datasets leading to conditional bias when reporting the resource at increasing cut-off grades. • Q-Q and probability calibration plots are used to remove any significant grade/width bias between the face sample and drilling data populations. • Geological domains were based on the geological interpretation & mineralised trends. 3D wireframes were generated by sectional interpretation of the drilling dataset orthogonal to the mineralisation. Where there was

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Criteria	Commentary
	geological uncertainty, domain boundaries were modelled to a 3 g/t Au lower cut. Domain boundaries were treated as hard boundaries. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 40 x 40 metres in the majority of the unmined deposit, and 3m x 4 metres on the remaining developed section of the mine. Block sizes were 'Vein Width' x 5 x 4 metres with no sub-celling. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each vein. Blocks within these veins were estimated using data that was contained with the same vein. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The statistics for each domain were viewed & key univariate statistical indicators used to describe the nature of each. Each domain showed a positively skewed data distribution with high-grade outlier composites. Various top-cuts were applied to all domains by viewing accumulated grade distribution histograms, where the continuity of the higher-grades diminished. • Model validation has been completed using visual & numerical methods & formal peer review sessions by key geology staff. The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data, visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section, swathe plots and reconciliation against historic production.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• Cut-off parameters are 1.67g/t Au for the resource estimate. Cut-off parameters are based on current SLR mining (underground) & milling costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The resource model is diluted based on current UG mining techniques. Mining at Daisy Complex utilizes a single boom jumbo for ore development and longhole stoping between sill drives • All stope panels are assumed to have a minimum width of 2.4m and variable dilution is added at 0.0 g/t when mining each stoping block. • This minimum mining width (2.4m) defines the diluted resource model. Grade is recalculated to reflect to added dilution.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability. • Reasonable assumptions for metallurgical extraction are based on metallurgical processing the Daisy Complex ore through the Randalls (CIL) process facility. The current recoveries for gold are greater than 94%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations with the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• In-situ bulk densities (ISBD) (dry basis) applied to the resource estimate were based on systematic test work completed or hand specimens & DC for selected material types. The ISBD determination method is based on a water immersion technique. The ISBD test work reconciles against production tonnages from historic & current mining operations within the project area.
Classification	• The models & associated calculations utilized all available data & depleted for known workings. • SLR follows the JORC classification system with individual block classification being assigned statistical methods & visually taking into account the following factors: • Drill spacing & orientation; and • Classification of surrounding blocks; • Confidence of certain parts of the geological model; and

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Portions of the deposit that are likely to be viably mined. • The classification result reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	• The Mineral Resource has been not been externally audited. An internal SLR peer review has been completed as part of the resource classification process.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios. • Historic production data was used to compare with the resource estimate (where appropriate) & assisted in defining geological confidence & resource classification categories.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified under JORC 2012 Mineral Resource Statement as per Silver Lake Resources, Daisy Complex Mineral Resource Estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Daisy Complex Mineral Resource Statement.
Site visits	• Competent Person is based on site.
Study status	• The level of study is to feasibility study standard. The Ore Reserves are 394,100 tonnes of ore at 7.17 g/t gold grade for 90,844 ounces of gold. • The Reserve is derived as a result of 9+ years of continuous mining at the Daisy Complex. The mining methods employed in the study are mechanised development, longhole stoping and airleg mining which are all currently utilised at the mine. The costs used are based on actual costs of all aspects of mining and haulage at the Daisy Complex. • Modifying factors have been applied to the following elements; dilution and recovery.
Cut-off parameters	• The cut-off grades for the Daisy Complex consider, among other factors, product values, operating costs, royalties and recoveries. • The gold price of AUD$1,550 used is the estimated average realised price as provided for calculation purposes by Silver Lake Resources Corporate office. • Cost structure is based on the current cost structure at the Daisy Complex. Operating costs have been estimated by differing methods, including actual and historic costs, supplier quotations and calculations from first principles. All costs have been estimated and compared to historic cost trends for the Daisy Complex. • Mill recovery factors are based on test work and historical averages.

Mining factors or assumptions	• Conversion of the Resource outlines to Reserves is achieved by imposing design shapes onto the Resource outlines. The detailed mine design has taken into account minimum mining parameters and minimum pillar dimensions.
	• Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by MineGeoTech Pty Ltd and Silver Lake Resources Geotechnical Engineer.
	• Major assumption made for optimisation parameters include minimum stoping widths of 2.4m and maximum stope height of 16.7m. The Mineral Resource model utilised for the optimisation is bm_cestmdr_v5 for Haoma West below the -750mRL and bm_cestmdr_v6 elsewhere.
	• Minimum mining width parameters for hand held and mechanised mining were set at 2.4 metres, based on current experience at the Daisy Complex. Ore Reserve tonnes reported in this statement are inclusive of any dilution.
	• Mining recovery factor employed varied dependent on the mining method employed;
	    ○ development 100%,
	    ○ longhole stoping 85% and

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Criteria	Commentary
	○ airleg mining 70% • Mining dilution factors employed varied dependent on the mining method employed; ○ development 16%, ○ longhole stoping 20% and ○ airleg mining 15% • Inferred Resources are not used in the Ore Reserve output, however were included in the mining schedule and evaluation. The operation is viable based on Indicated and Measured Material only. • Infrastructure to support mining operations is already in place at the Daisy Complex. Any identified new capital infrastructure costs are incorporated into the mining costs and schedule.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process and appropriateness of the process is outlined in a process map of the Silver Lake Resources Randalls Gold Processing Facility. The process has been used in similar operations. • The metallurgical process is well tested and commonly used in similar operations worldwide. • The Ore Reserve estimation was based on recoveries established during historic processing of the Daisy Complex ore at the Silver Lake Resources Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • The Ore Reserve estimation has been based on the recoveries and processes outlined above which are well tested, and established as being appropriate for similar metallurgical specifications. There is no indication that the metallurgical characteristics of the Daisy Complex ore will change in a way that will affect metallurgical performance.
Environmental	• Various environmental studies have been completed by Silver Lake Resources using various independent specialist consultants, as part of its commitment to environmental management and sustainability. • No new applications for process residue storage or waste dumps at the Daisy Complex were made during the 2016-17 Financial Year.
Infrastructure	• Infrastructure and services to support mining operations at the Daisy Complex are in place.
Costs	• Ore Reserves are currently projected to a depth of 918m below surface, a further 112m vertical metres below the current operating face. No substantial capital infrastructure is outstanding - the normal decline and return airway extension has been accounted for to access this remaining Reserve. • Cost structure is based on the current cost structure at the Daisy Complex. Operating costs have been estimated by differing methods, including actual and historic costs, supplier quotations and calculations from first principles. All costs have been estimated and compared to historic cost trends for the Daisy Complex. • Various mining contractors are employed at the Daisy Complex. • Deleterious elements are deemed not to be an issue for the project. • Silver Lake Resources have a forward hedging facility in place. The price used is the estimated average realised price as provided for calculation purposes by Silver Lake Resources Corporate office for the ounces produced from the Daisy Complex. • All costs and revenues are expected to be in AUD. • Transport costs are based on actual quoted and current transportation costs. • Forecasting of treatment and refining charges are based on estimates on the tested products during the metallurgical testing process. Silver credits that are not included in the evaluation are expected to cover all refining charges. • Allowances made for royalties 2.5% of Net Market Value (NMV) (rev-selling cost).
Revenue factors	• A gold price of AUD$1,550 was used to determine revenue. • An allowance has been made for the 2.5% State Government royalty and a private royalty.
Market assessment	• Apart from normal market forces, there are no immediate factors that would prevent the sale of the commodity being mined.
Economic	• Inputs into the economic analysis are based on current costs incurred at the Daisy Complex and reviewed against costs from previous years. As such the accuracy of the cost modelling is believed to be in the order of +/- 5%.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• All marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • None of the Probable Ore Reserves have been derived from Measured Mineral Resources. Only Measured material from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Proved in the Ore Reserve, while only Indicated Material from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable in the Ore Reserve.
Audits or reviews	• All of the Reserve was calculated by personnel employed directly by the Company. The cost and mining parameters were reviewed internally against current practice and current cost structure. It is not expected that the mining practices assumed in the calculation of the Reserve will vary in any material way before the next Annual Reserve calculation.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• Qualitatively, confidence in the model is considered satisfactory, based on mine and reconciliation performance. • All mining estimates are based on Australian costs, and relevant historical cost data. • All Proven reserves have been developed with a vertical level interval of less than 16 metres. • There are no unforeseen modifying factors at the time of this statement that will have any material impact on the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions made and procedures used are as previously mentioned in this table. • The Mineral Resource estimate was compared to production data from the previously mined areas of the deposit on an 'as mined' and 'mine to mill' basis. Based on this comparison, the accuracy of the estimate is considered satisfactory.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Lorna Doone

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 is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms 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. Samples to wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. • 1 meter samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3 meter composites samples were collected with a spear, in low priority areas, and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling. 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 0.3 & 1.2 meter 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
Drilling techniques	• Both RC and NQ2 diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at Lorna Doone.

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Criteria	*Commentary*
	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed to an average downhole depth of 80m. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling was carried out using NQ2 size drilling. • All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and then the majority of drill holes were resurveyed at the completion of the drill hole using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 meter 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 evaluation of the Rumbles deposit. • 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 regolith and heavily fractured ground there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Rumbles deposit.
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. • Both 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. • 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 sawn half core 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 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) or (FAA505). • 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 splitting 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 and SGS 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) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical 50 gram samples were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS).

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Criteria	*Commentary*
	• Min-Analytical inserted blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one 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. • Analysis was by fire assay with similar quality assurance (QA) for RC and half core samples. • 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 both the 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 in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the Data Manger 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 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. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken in Local Solomon Mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Lorna Doone has in-filled the 'historic' drilling to approximately a 40 m x 40 m spacing at an average depth of 150 vertical metres below surface, and approx. 80 x 40 metres down to 250 metres. • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Indicated and Inferred resources to a depth of approximately 250m below the existing pit.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. Current drilling is orientated in an Easterly direction to intersect mineralisation at acceptable angles. • Analysis of assay results based on drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• 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 and SGS check the samples received against the submission form and notifies Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
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	• The mining operations for Lorna Doone occurs on M26/282 held by Silver Lake Resources Limited. 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 Lorna Doone deposit since the mid 1990's. The mine has had several previous owners in recent years including Nugold Hill Mining NL (Nugold), Mt Monger Gold Projects (MMGP), Ramsgate Resources NL (Ramsgate) and Perilya Limited (Perilya). The Lorna Doona - Spinifex deposits were both mined by Ramsgate in 1993 with production of 24,800 ounces from 306,000t at 2.52g/t. Results of exploration & mining activities by the fore mentioned company's aids in SLR's exploration, resource development & mining. Reporting of results here within 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	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in previous announcements.
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 intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Given restricted access in the pit environment at Lorna Doone, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous announcements.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided in previous announcements..
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.

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Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.
Site visits	• The competent person undertook several visits to site during September 2014 while the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Spinifex – Lorna Doone has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation is confined mainly to the quartz veins within the lode system. The host rock is a fine grained lithic tuff and most of the mineralisation occurs within the bleached zones. The footwall is invariably a coarse grained pink quartz porphyry. On rare occasions the footwall is a coarse grained tuff. The lode system dips to the west, the angle of dip varying from 60^0 to 85^0 with the angle of dip steepening to the south with indications that the shoots are plunging to the south at about 45^o.
Dimensions	• The Spinifex – Lorna Doone resource extent consists of 1000m strike; 200m across strike; and 500m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 10 metres grade control spacing within the previously mined sections. Deeper inferred sections are more sparcely drilled out to 40 x 80 metres. Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 2m x 1m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production.

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Criteria	Commentary
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at Spinifex – Lorna Doone will be a small open pit mining fleet. • .
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • The small amount of Waste rock is stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to low sulphide content and the presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered low.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile. Values of 1.80, 2.10 and 2.70 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh respectively. • Bulk density values were taken from the nearby Christmas Flats and Daisy Complex test work and assigned based on levels thought to be appropriate based on visual inspection of the open pits and local geology. • Bulk density values are regarded as being adequate and are supported by previous validation between truck call factors and milling reconciliation of Christmas Flat and Daisy Complex mines.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • No Measured resource is calculated for Spinifex – Lorna Doone. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Interpretation was infilled in 2014 with drilling below the existing pits to better understand the geological continuity. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%. • The Lorna Doona - Spinifex deposits were both mined by Ramsgate in 1993 with production of 24,800 Ounces of gold. The current model at a 1 g/t cutoff reflects moderately well with 23,250 ounces calculated in the previously mined pits. The original mining cut-off for the pits is not known. •

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JORC 2012 – Table 1: Mirror Magic

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Both reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling methods were utilised in the Mirror Magic drilling dataset. • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. • 1m samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3m composites samples were collected with a spear, in low priority areas, and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling. • All HQ2 and 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 1.2m 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.
Drilling techniques	• HQ2 and NQ2 diamond drilling was used during previous drilling operations at 'Mirror Magic' • All reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer. • All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and the majority of drill holes were resurveyed at the completion of the drill hole using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10m intervals. • Recently drilled shallow RC holes for the oxide resource were surveyed with down hole single shot cameras.
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 evaluation of the Mirror Magic deposit. • 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 regolith and heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Mirror Magic deposit.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation 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. • Both 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. • Data Shed has been utilised for most 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 HQ2 and NQ2 diameter core is sawn half core 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 chips, field duplicates, standards and blanks are regularly inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• All drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical, using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • 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. • MinAnalytical utilises 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 grainsize 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) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical 50-gram samples were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS). • Min-Analytical inserted blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one 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. • Analysis was by fire assay with similar quality assurance (QA) for RC and half core samples. • Contamination between samples is checked for using 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 both the 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 in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the Data Manger 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 most 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 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. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• 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. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken in MGA 94 (Zone51) grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling has been completed to approximately a 10-metre x 10 metre spacing. Recent oxide RC drilling has been completed to an average depth of 50 vertical meters below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Most of the drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal.
Sample security	• 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 checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. 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	• Mirror Magic mineralisation is located on mining lease M26/393 a wholly owned tenement of Silver Lake Resources Ltd. There is 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	• The full exploration history is not known, but early work was completed by Nugold Hill Mines NL who covered most of the main tenement block with geological mapping and soil sampling, generally to around 120 to 150 x 20 metre spacing. Areas containing old gold workings or significant soil anomalies were tested with an unknown amount of RAB and/or RC drilling • Westchester Pty Ltd followed Nugold by carrying out soil sampling over most of the anomalous areas at 100 to 50 x 25 metres and then carrying out RAB, RC or aircore drilling at various intensities, from ore definition to broadly spaced traverses. This resulted in the definition and subsequent mining of the Mirror deposit (121,333 tonnes @ 3.62g/t and 50,000 @ 0.8 g/t completed in May 1993). The Mirror Magic deposit has been variously drilled by a number of past explorers, including Integra Mining and Newcrest Mining.
Geology	• Mirror Magic are located at the southern end of the Kurnalpi Terrane (formerly the Gindalbie Terrane) on the western limb of the Bulong Anticline. The core of the Bulong Anticline (the Yindarlgooda Dome) contains mineralised granitic intrusives in a sequence of felsic to intermediate conglomeratic sedimentary rock, which are structurally overlain by a mafic-ultramafic succession. Quartz feldspar porphyry dykes and sills intrude the sequence. The Bulong Domain is bound to the west and separated from the Kalgoorlie Terrane by the Mount Monger fault. The Terrane has undergone significant deformation which has been described as four major events D1 – D4 inclusive. • The host rocks at Mirror and Magic comprise a sequence of volcaniclastic sandstone and polymictic conglomerates of intermediate composition. The volcaniclastic rocks are intercalated with the ultramafic rocks, which are typically altered to talc, chlorite, serpentine, calcite and magnetite and commonly contain calcite veins. Three thick feldspar quartz porphyry sills have been modelled at the deposit. Mineralisation cross cuts these porphyries. All logged rock types at Magic dip moderately to the southwest parallel to the earliest deformation (D1) foliation of S_1.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Ore zones display a strong enrichment in sulphides including pyrite, pyrrhotite and arsenopyrite. The sulphides are typically dispersed through the host rock in contact with sheared quartz veins. Pervasive sericite alteration, moderate chlorite and silicification is also commonly observed in ore zones.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in previous announcements.
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 intersection 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Given restricted access in the pit environment at Mirror Magic, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous announcements.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided in previous announcements.
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.
Site visits	• The competent person undertook a site visit during January 2018. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Mirror Magic has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above) and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Ore zones display a strong enrichment in sulphides including pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite and rarer sphalerite. The sulphides are typically dispersed through the host rock in contact with sheared quartz veins.
Dimensions	• The Mirror Magic resource extent consists of about 750m strike; 340m across strike; and 400m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in most of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 10 metres grade control spacing within near surface supergene lodes. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 40 x 40 metres. Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 2m x 1m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings. • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 2.0, 2.4 and 2.76 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh rock respectively. • Bulk density values were taken from recently collected 50 samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values that would applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Measured mineral resources are assigned to zones proximal to close space 10 x 10m grade control drilling and/or zones of geological in pit mapping. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 40m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • Previous mineral resource estimations were undertaken by SLR in 2010, and Optiro Consulting in 2013. No external audit has been carried out on the subsequent grade-controlled infill updates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%. A Measured resource is approximately +/- 5%.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Wombola Dam

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Two types of datasets were used in the resource estimate, diamond drill holes and reverse circulation drill holes. • 6 diamond holes were drilled from surface using HQ rods. Once competent fresh rock was intersected holes reduced to NQ2. HQ was quarter cored for sampling and NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20cm and intervals were aligned with geological boundaries. Diamond core was oriented using a Reflex tool. • RC drilling was conducted with a ROC L8 track mounted rig. Drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 40 g charge for fire assay. Every metre of every hole was assayed. • Standards, blanks and duplicates were put in the sample submissions every 25m. Blanks were not certified blanks but were composed of barren RC material (or core for diamond holes) from lithologies known to be barren.
Drilling techniques	• Reverse circulation for the most part. Historic holes are typically 100m with regular down hole surveys. Recent holes are typically 30m with a collar shot and end of hole shot to determine dip and azimuth. • Diamond holes – HQ in oxide down to NQ2 in fresh rock oriented where possible
Drill sample recovery	• Core loss is minimal in total. Basic recordings of core recovery were included in logging. All core was measured and core loss recorded on the core blocks. This information was recorded in core logging. • Recovery from RC samples was not investigated during grade control.
Logging	• 100% or core is logged using an onsite logging system that captures lithology, mineralization, structure and recovery. • All core is photographed wet and dry. • The diamond core is only sampled in areas of interest with a 5m buffer either side. • All RC chips are photographed wet • All grade control samples are assayed but resource holes may be speared in to 4m composites in a first pass. • Historic holes were assayed but rarely logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Resource RC holes are speared in a first pass. Any grade >0.2g/t Au is resampled using the 1m calicos. • Grade control RC holes are 1m sampled throughout. Samples and duplicates were split on the rig using the cyclone. • Standard/ blanks and duplicates are put in the sequence every 25m.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Standards are sourced from Geostats and are made up on site. Representative standards are used to match oxidation state of the rock. • NQ2 core is sawn in half. The remaining half core is not sampled and is stored on site. Standards are placed every 25 samples. • Lab duplicates are comparable to the original results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples are assayed using a 40g fire assay charge from a third party external lab. • Certified standards, non-certified blanks and duplicates are placed every 25 samples from RC samples. • Certified standards are placed every 25 samples in core. • Every certified standard must pass within 2 standard deviations or the batch is considered a fail. •
Verification of sampling and assaying	• RC and diamond drilling are verified by the geologist first before importing into the main database (Datashed). • Several historic holes from various drill programs have been twinned generally with good correlation.
Location of data points	• Old drill holes are randomly ground truthed by survey to verify the collar location. • RC and diamond drilling are verified by the geologist first before importing the data into the main database, then by comparing drillhole trace and location visually in drillhole trace form. • Downhole surveys are visually inspected for anomalous changes in drill trace, ie does the drillhole bend 90 degrees. • Data is fixed in main database (datashed) when discovered. • A database check was conducted on all new data from original source by spot checking, collars and downhole surveys • All data is in AMG84 national grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• RC and diamond drilling (NQ2) is spaced at 15m x 15m to provide an indicated level resource estimate. • Grade control drilling was generally completed on a 7.5m x 7.5m grid • All samples are composted to 1m within the domains. Generally the ore veins are very thin and only one sample is collected within the drillhole..
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as possible. Highly oblique drillholes are not designed. • A 60 degree angle of core to vein orientation is the typical drillhole design. • Where possible core was bisected to minimize sample bias.
Sample security	• Samples are either driven to the lab directly by the geologist or field assistant or samples are dropped at the company owned mill (remote location) and picked up by the labs personnel within the hour.
Audits or reviews	• none

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 the Wombola Dam and Wombola Pit Project, occur on three granted MLs – M26/802, M26/0059, M26/0791 and M26/642, and are held by Silver lake Resources Limited. • They are all situated in the City of Kalgoorlie – Boulder Shire, and are located 50km south east of Kalgoorlie in the eastern Goldfields district of Western Australia. • The Wombola Pit was mined by Croesus Mining NL from September 1988 until February 1989 and Wombola Dam was mined by Silver Lake Resources from September 2011 until February 2012. All of the mine leases are held in good stead, with sufficient length of tenure to completely mine and process the known orebody. There are no registered heritage sites on these tenements. The mine operates under several environmental agreements with the Western Australian state government. A royalty is paid to the state government based on gold ounces produced.

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Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	• Gold was discovered in the general Wombola Area in 1906 and gold production continued until 1919. A total of 6794 ounces of gold was produced. • Modern exploration commenced between 1966 and 1976 for nickel mineralisation by BHP but was largely unsuccessful. • In 1986 Croesus Mining NL gained control over the entire area of known mineralisation and completed a large scale drilling program of ~440 RAB drillholes, 300 RC drillholes and a single diamond drillhole. • A small scale mining operation was undertaken between September 1988 and February 1989 at Wombola pit for 87,000 tonnes of ore at 2.86 g/t. • Numerous companies continued small scale exploration until 2005. These included Delta Gold NL; CIM Resources NL; AMX Resources; AngloGold (Formally Acacia Resources Ltd); and Alcaston Mining NL. • In 2005 the project was purchased by Wombola Gold Pty Ltd (a subsidiary of Cortona Resources Limited). Resource extents were tested in a 24 drillhole program that infilled the majority of the deposit to a 25 x 25 metre grid. Resource calculation were then commissioned by Cortona and completed by Resource Evaluations Ltd in 2006 and 2007. • The project was purchased by Silver Lake Resources and a close spaced drilling grade control type program was completed between Feb 2011 and March 2011. This infilled the main Wombola Dam orebody to a 7.5 x 7.5m spaced drill pattern. • A small scale mining operation was undertaken between Sept 2011 and Feb 2012. Total production is reported as 280,900 tonnes at 1.8 g/t for 16,160 ounces of gold. • Drilling and sampling carried out prior to Cortona Resources Limited has limited data available on QAQC and as such is removed from resource estimations.
Geology	• The Wombola area comprises a series of ultramafic and mafic metavolcanic and intrusive rocks, in addition to clastic metasedimentary rocks. The sequence is on the western limb of the Bulong Anticline, an upright, tight fold plunging moderately to the southeast. The rocks have been locally overprinted by a retrograde chlorite-sericite-carbonate-quartz alteration assemblage. • The gold mineralisation at Wombola and at most other prospect areas occurs in sheeted, east northeast striking quartz veins which are preferentially developed in the Wombola Dolerite. The quartz veins dip steeply to the northwest and are associated with narrow wallrock alteration selvages dominated by carbonate and sericite.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in previous announcements.
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 intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Given restricted access in the pit environment at Lorna Doone, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous announcements.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided in previous announcements..
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.

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Criteria	Commentary
	•

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Sample data used in the estimation is stored in the central Datashed database. Data is checked by onsite geologists prior to importing into the central data store. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.
Site visits	• CP visited the Wombola Dam site prior to the commencement of the close spaced drilling program to gain an understanding of the local geology. The Wombola deposit was previously mined by SLR so significant exposure of the deposit is available.
Geological interpretation	• Previous mining of the Wombola Dam deposit has exposed a significant amount of geology. Mineralised structures and veins are highly visible and the existing pit floor and walls. • Controls and orientation of the mineralized veins are well understood, however, the continuity of the veins can be variable. In such cases where the vein continuity is uncertain, a lower resource classification is assigned. • Geological surface were interpreted using a combination of drillhole data and exposed geology. • The mineralization at Wombola Dam is located in sheeted East Northeast striking quartz veins which are preferentially developed in the Wombola Dolerite. The quartz veins dip steeply to the Northwest and are associated with narrow wall rock selvages dominated by Carbonate and Sericite.
Dimensions	• The Wombola Dam resource extent consists of 800m strike; 800m across strike; and 150m down dip and open at depth
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 7.5 x 7.5 metres in the majority of the deposit, and 7.5m x 15.0 metres on the remaining. Block sizes were 2 x 7.5 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 0.5m in the easting direction to account for vein widths. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each vein. Blocks within these veins were estimated using data that was contained with the same vein. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effects of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• Based on mining assumptions, an indicative cut-off of 1.0 g/t is used for reporting purposes.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Mining at Wombola Dam is assumed to be carried out using a traditional open pit blasting, load and haul method.

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Criteria	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The ore is to be process using a traditional CIL process plant at a rate of 1.2 Mtpa. The current and estimated recoveries for gold are greater than 94%.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to low sulphide content and the presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered low.
Bulk density	• Bulk densities are assigned based on regolith. Assumed densities are applied based on similar deposits in the Mt Monger / Goldfields area. • Bulk density was coded by lithology and oxidation type
Classification	• The mineral classification has been assigned on a block by block basis via the search parameters. Search parameters were set up to look for the number of composites used across a minimum number of drill lines to account for the discontinuous of the mineralised veins. • Numerous factors related to the reliability of the sample data and the confidence of the geological interpretation are considered when assigning resource classification. • Measured resources are typically classified as containing a minimum of 9 samples over a minimum of 3 7.5 metre drilling lines • Indicated resources are typically classified as containing a minimum of 5 samples over a minimum of 2 7.5 metre drilling lines. • Inferred resources are all the remaining blocks. • The CP considers the applied resource classifications to be appropriate.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The mineral resource estimation is considered appropriate. Areas of lower confidence have been classified and flag appropriately. The relative accuracy of the mineral resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the mineral resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC code.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Lucky Bay

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Historically a limited amount of RC drilling and NQ2 diamond drilling has been used, with variable sample recovery. • HQ3 diamond drill core has been utilised exclusively for all recent drilling at the Lucky Bay deposit. • The bulk of the data used in resource calculations at Lucky bay has been gathered from diamond drill core. All diamond drill core is logged and sampled to geologically relevant intervals. • All HQ3 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. Quarter core samples have also been submitted for carbon analysis. • 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 0.3 & 1.2 meters and submitted for fire assay analysis. The other half of the 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. •

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Criteria	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• HQ3 Diamond drilling was used during all recent drilling operations at 'Lucky Bay'. Historic drilling has been a combination of RC and diamond drilling.
Drill sample recovery	• For diamond drilling, recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery from the latest phase of drilling is consistently high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and heavily fractured ground. • Sample recovery form Historic RC and Diamond drilling has been variable but is poor in some areas due to the deeply weathered regolith and highly fractured ground.
Logging	• 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 and sampling methodology. • Logging is quantitative in nature. • Core has been logged in enough detail to allow for the relevant mineral resource estimation techniques to be employed. • Diamond core is photographed both wet and dry all photos are stored on the companies servers, with the photographs from each hole contained within separate folders. • 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. 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 drill hole samples submitted for gold analysis were half core. A selected number of quarter core diamond drill hole samples were submitted for carbon analysis. Drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical or Bureau Veritas. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverizing. • Samples >3kg are sub splitting 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. • On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. • Lead collection fire assay using specially formulated flux has been utilised for all assay samples. • Samples were analysed using 40 or 50 gram fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Only nationally accredited laboratories are used for the analysis of the samples: • Min-Analytical is NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005. • Bureau Veritas is ISO9001 certified. • Data produced by Min-Analytical and Bureau Veritas is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical utilise a 50 gram pulp samples which is assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) Blanks and standards are inserted at a rate of one in 20 samples within every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one 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 the laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Bureau Veritas utilise 40 gram pulp sample which is assayed by fire assay (FA1) Blanks and standards are inserted at a rate of one in 20 samples within every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed.

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Criteria	*Commentary*
	• Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one 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 the laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Quality control procedures include the use of standards, blanks and duplicates. Standards and duplicates are used to test both the accuracy and precision of the analytical process, while blanks are employed to test for contamination during the sample preparation stage. The analyses have confirmed the analytical process employed at Lucky Bay is adequately precise and accurate for use as part of the mineral resource estimation. •
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data base manager and geologists who compare results with geological logging. • Twinned holes have been drilled in several instances with no significant issues highlighted.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates generally pegged GPS. Downhole survey measurements for most diamond holes were by Gyro-compass at 5m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. Routine survey pick-ups of collar locations for surface holes were carried out. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed by numerous methods over the years. • All drilling and resource estimation is undertaken in local mine grid • Topographic control is generated from drill hole collar surveys and is considered adequate for the resource in question. •
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed in 2014 has in-filled the historic drilling to approximately a 10 metre x 10 meter spacing. Recent drilling has been completed to an average depth of 65 vertical meters below surface. The maximum depth of drilling was 140 meters.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. •
Sample security	• 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. • The selected laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. • Once assaying has been completed, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in a 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	• The Lucky Bay resource is located within mining lease M25/307. Silver Lake is the registered holder of the tenement. • The Lucky Bay resource is 100% owned by Silver Lake resources and there are no known issues regarding security of tenure or impediments to continued operation.

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Criteria	Commentary
land tenure status	•
Exploration done by other parties	• Lucky Bay exploration began after Au anomalies were discovered during RAB drilling by Aurion Gold in 2001. Placer Dome drill tested the target up with Aircore drilling in 2003 and 2 follow up diamond holes. In 2004 Solomon Australia drilled 16 RC holes. In March 2005 Integra Mining entered into an agreement to purchase the Randalls project from Solomon. •
Geology	• Lucky Bay comprises a weathered sequence of sedimentary rocks which have been regionally metamorphosed to middle greenschist facies. Sediments range in grainsize from fine grained mudstones to medium sandstones as well as chemical sediments such as a sedimentary iron-stone/Banded iron-stone. Shale and carbonaceous shale is also very common. During metamorphism the matrix of these sediments have been recrystallised producing weakly foliated assemblages of quartz-plagioclase-muscovite-biotite-chlorite-graphite-ilmentite-tourmaline and rutile. Due to the metamorphism the carbon in the carbonaceous shales occurs in the form of graphite. • The peak grade ore intersections are found within the supergene enriched layers to a depth of approximately 45meters. It is likely that Au has been partly to significantly remobilised by the supergene and weathering process. • Fresh rock mineralisation is hosted in narrow shear zones with associated quartz veining. •
Drill hole Information	• All drill results and supporting information have previously been announced to ASX in accordance with Listing Rules and JORC requirements. •
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cutoff grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.3m. Only intercepts greater than 20 gram metes are reported in the significant intercepts table. • No metal equivalent values are stated. •
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • The dip of the interpreted mineralisation is typically 55 degrees to grid west with all drill hole intercepts close to optimal for the deposit geometry. •
Diagrams	• All drill results and supporting information have previously been announced to ASX in accordance with Listing Rules and JORC requirements. •
Balanced reporting	• All drill results and supporting information have previously been announced to ASX in accordance with Listing Rules and JORC requirements. •
Other substantive exploration data	• All drill results and supporting information have previously been announced to ASX in accordance with Listing Rules and JORC requirements. •
Further work	• Ongoing resource evaluation, metallurgical testing, hydrogeological studies and follow up drilling will be undertaken to support the resource development. •

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.

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Criteria	Commentary
	•
Site visits	• The competent person undertook a site visit during September 2014 while the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model. •
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Lucky Bay has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation is localized alteration of a sedimentological BIF units that had been previously altered by Magnetite and Chlorite. The mineralisation is defined by the abundance of pyrrhotite, (minor) pyrite, carbonate and quartz veinlets. •
Dimensions	• The Lucky Bay resource extent consists of 400m strike; 200m across strike; and 300m down dip and open at depth. •
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 10 metres grade control spacing within the previously mined sections. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 40 x 40 metres. Block sizes were 5 x 5 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 2.5m x 1m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production. •
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis. •
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at Lucky Bay will be a small open pit mining fleet. •

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Criteria	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design. •
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model. •
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining. •
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.80, 2.10 and 2.79 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. 1.8, 2.40 and 2.90 are used for oxide, transitional, and fresh ore respectively • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 900 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values that would applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type. •
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Measured resource is assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 10m x 10m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person. •
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing. •
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • Interpretation was infilled in 2014 with drilling below the existing pits to better understand the geological continuity. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Cock-eyed Bob and Anomaly A

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary

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Sampling techniques	• NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling. NQ2 core was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. • 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 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	• NQ2 was the only core type for the recent program. Diamond core samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling.
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.
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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• NQ2 core was sampled whole. 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 & 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 duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise •
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 have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Recent data is collected in Newcrest local grid. The Newcrest 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.

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	• 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. • 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 intersection 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 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	• There is 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 Mt 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. • Integra was purchased by Silver Lake Resources in 2012 and further assessments were completed using the Oct 2011 resource model. An underground trail 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
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 intersection 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. • All reported intervals are reported as downhole lengths
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 intersection (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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*Commentary*
Database integrity	• SLR geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by SLR personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The competent person has undertaken several visits to site prior to the completion of previous models in 2014, 2015 and 2016, but no site visit was undertaken prior to the 2017 model as no substantial changes to deposit geology has occurred during that time. The purpose of previous site visits was to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• High confidence in the geologic interpretation in the northern half of the model. Lower confidence in the geologic interpretation of the southern section of the model due to increased intensity of faulting. Only the major offsetting faults were modelled, but numerous other faults were observed in the underground mine. Confidence in location of fault structures was highest where drives intersected them – made assumption that fault planes orientations were continuous along-strike and down-dip. Made assumptions that NE-striking faults were truncated by NW-striking faults. • Faulting was particularly important in controlling mineral resource estimation. BIFs were separated into 7 domains based on major fault offsets. BIFs were then restored to the original, unfaulted position before mineralization was modelled. • BIF discontinuous due to faulting. Grade discontinuous due to faulting of BIF, and also due to distribution of a suite of shallow south-dipping quartz veins that cross-cut the BIF and appear to locally increase BIF grade.

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Dimensions	• The Cock Eyed Bob complex's resource extent consists of 1100m strike; 700m across strike; and 500m down dip and open at depth
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to 3 x 4 metres grade control face and backs samples on the remaining. Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 2m x 1m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• No assumption or factors have been applied to the resource estimate regarding the metallurgical amenability.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations with the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• Bulk densities are assigned based on calculated densities from 1306 measurements using the Archimedes method adapted from previous models from between 2005 and 2011. • Bulk density was coded by lithology and oxidation type.
Classification	• Measured mineral resources are typically supported by close spaces development sampling which was mostly less then 3m x 5m spacing (faces and backs sampling) and approximately 20m x 20m spaced drilling. Measured is additionally confirmed by geological mapping. • Indicated mineral resources is similar to Measured but with less support from underground development. Drill spacing is typically around 20m x 20m. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support. No development for geological mapping; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 50m x 50m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.

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Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios. • Historic production data was used to compare with the resource estimate (where appropriate) & assisted in defining geological confidence & resource classification categories.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*Commentary*
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Silver Lake Resources, Cock-eyed Bob - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Cock-eyed Bob Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• Breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A reserve cut-off grade of 3.5g/t has been used. The breakeven cut-off for each stope included operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Longhole open stoping was selected as the mining method for Cock-eyed Bob. Diluted stopes shapes above the cut-off grade were created. Stopes were then excluded from the Reserve by the following criteria: • Stopes above the 1330mRL • Isolated stopes which could not support access development • Decline and level development was designed to ensure each stope could be accessed. Mining recovery (85%) was then applied to account for ore left in support pillars and unplanned ore loss. • Cock-eyed Bob is a vertical narrow orebody. Longhole stoping is a standard mining method for vertical narrow orebodies. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters and mining from the 1420 to 1330 levels between 2011 and 2016. A hydraulic radius of 7.4 was determined to be a stable stope span (48mH x 28mL). • The assumptions used to determine the minable shapes was a minimum ore width of 1m wide plus the dilution on each wall of 0.5m. A 16mH x 10mL stope dimension was also applied to determine the mineable shapes above the cut-off grade. • Mining dilution was assigned for each stope. 0.5m of hanging wall and 0.5m of footwall dilution was added to each stope. • Mining recovery factor of 85% was applied to account for ore loss in pillars and unplanned ore loss. • A haulage decline and ventilation rises have been designed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Cock-eyed Bob ore has been processed previously by Silver Lake Resources between 2011 and 2018 at the Randell Gold Processing Facility (Carbon in Leach process). The mineralogy of the ore has not changed with depth. The metallurgical recovery is well understood and no metallurgical issues were present during the previous processing of the Cock-eyed Bob Ore. A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been applied.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed and all environmental approvals have been obtained.
Infrastructure	• The majority of the infrastructure is already in place (process plant, haul roads, accommodation, site office).
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy by receiving quotations for the work that is to be carried out. • Operating costs have been estimated to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy throughout the project by differing methods, including quotations and calculations from first principals. Actual costs from Silver Lake Resources other operating mines in the area have been used where appropriate. • Cock-eyed Bob has been processed previously by Silver Lake Resources between 2011 and 2018 and no deleterious materials were present.

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	• Silver Lake Resources have a forward hedging facility in place. The gold price used was A$1,600 per ounce. • Treatment charges were based from the actual charges at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • Allowances are made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$1,600 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Cock-eyed Bob are assumed to be fixed over the short life of mine.
Market assessment	• The longer term market assessments will not affect Cock-eyed Bob due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the measured Indicated and ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Silver Lake Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Silver Lake mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Cock-eyed Bob reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Imperial and Majestic

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• Both reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling methods were utilised in the Imperial and Majestic drilling dataset. • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. • 1m samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3m composites samples were collected with a spear, in low priority areas, and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during 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 0.3m to1.2m 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.
Drilling techniques	• NQ2 diamond drilling was used during recent drilling operations at 'Imperial and Majestic' • Previously completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling was carried out using NQ2 size drilling.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and the majority of drill holes were resurveyed at the completion of the drill hole using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10m intervals.
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 evaluation of the Imperial and Majestic deposit. • 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 regolith and heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Imperial and Majestic deposit.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation 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. • Both 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. • 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 NQ2 diameter core is sawn half core 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 chips, field duplicates, standards and blanks are regularly inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical, using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • 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. • MinAnalytical utilises 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 grainsize 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) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical 50 gram samples were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS). • Min-Analytical inserted blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Analysis was by fire assay with similar quality assurance (QA) for RC and half core samples. • 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 both the 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 in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the Data Manger 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 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. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m 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. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken in MGA 94 (Zone51) grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed in 2015 has in-filled the historic' drilling to approximately a 10 metre x 20 metre spacing. Recent drilling has been completed to an average depth of 100 vertical meters below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal.
Sample security	• 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 checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. 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.

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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 is 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	• The Imperial and Majestic deposit has been variously drilled by a number of past explorers, including Integra Mining and Newcrest Mining.
Geology	• Imperial and Majestic are located at the southern end of the Kurnalpi Terrane (formerly the Gindalbie Terrane) on the western limb of the Bulong Anticline. • The Imperial and Majestic area lies to the west of the Juglah Monzogranite - an oval-shaped intrusion emplaced into a domed sequence of felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic and volcanic rocks. • The Majestic and Imperial deposits occur within a small quartz diorite/tonalite stock to the immediate west of the Juglah Monzogranite. • Quartz Diorite is the dominant lithology at Imperial and hosts the mineralisation. • Au mineralisation is associated with crystalline and disseminated sulphides, dominantly chalcopyrite and pyrite.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in previous announcements.
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 intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Given restricted access in the pit environment at Imperial and Majestic, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous announcements.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided in previous announcements..
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.

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Criteria	Commentary
Site visits	• The competent person undertook a site visit during January 2018 while the drilling was undertaken prior to the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Imperial and Majestic has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation is localized alteration of a granodiorite unit with cross cutting felsic porphyries that had been previously altered by Biotite-pyrtie-(Pyrrhotite). The mineralisation is defined a later alteration of silica-albite-pyrite-(sericite-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite) with associated quartz veins.
Dimensions	• The Imperial and Majestic resource extent consists of 1200m strike; 600m across strike; and 350m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • Other elements including Cu and As were estimated using inverse distance methods. • Potentially deleterious elements of Cu and As were estimated for use with later metallurgical process evaluation. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 17.5 metres grade control spacing within the previously mined sections. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 40 x 40 metres. Block sizes were 2 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 0.2m x 2.0m x 1.25m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.

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Criteria	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.81, 2.36 and 2.71 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh rock respectively • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 5,000 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values that would applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 40m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • External reviews of previous SLR and IGR resource estimates had been carried out by SRK Consulting prior to the development of the feasibility model in 2015. No external audit have been carried out on the subsequent grade controlled infill updates.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%. A Measured resource is approximately +/- 5%. • The Imperial Majestic underground deposit is currently unmined. The open pit mining operations are 100% complete.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Silver Lake Resources, Imperial and Majestic - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Imperial and Majestic Mineral Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for the Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy. • The Pre-Feasibility Study contains a technically achievable mine plan, which is also economically viable at a marketable price. Several appropriately detailed assessments of the modifying factors have also been

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Criteria	Commentary
	considered in the process of the study. Operational factors have been assessed, and a financial analysis completed.
Cut-off parameters	• Breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A reserve cut-off grade of 3.0g/t has been used. The breakeven cut-off for each stope included operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Longhole open stoping was selected as the mining method for Majestic. Diluted stopes shapes above the cut-off grade were created. Stopes were then excluded from the Reserve by the following criteria: • Isolated stopes which could not support access development • Stopes which intersected the open pit or part of crown pillar • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by an external consultant. A hydraulic radius of 9.5 was determined to be a stable stope span (46mH x 31mL). • The assumptions used to determine the minable shapes was a minimum ore width of 2m wide plus the dilution on each wall of 0.5m. A 18mH x 10mL stope dimension was also applied to determine the mineable shapes above the cut-off grade. • Mining dilution was assigned for each stope. 0.5m of hanging wall and 0.5m of footwall dilution was added to each stope. • Mining recovery factor of 95% was applied to account for unplanned ore loss. • Rib pillars were designed to ensure the hydraulic radius was maintained below 9.5 • A haulage decline and ventilation decline/rises have been designed.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The metallurgical process and appropriateness of the process is outlined in a process map by Silver Lake Resources Randalls Gold Processing Facility, and due to its complexity is detailed in the Ore Reserve document. However, the process has been used in similar operations. • The metallurgical process is well tested and commonly used in similar operations worldwide. • The Ore Reserve estimation was based on recoveries established during a multitude of test programmes carried out between 2011 and 2015, and supported during the processing of the Majestic open pit ore between 2016 and 2018.. • The Ore Reserve estimation has been based on the recoveries and processes outlined above which are well tested, and established as being appropriate for similar metallurgical specifications.
Environmental	• Various Environmental Studies have been completed by Silver Lake Resources using various independent specialist consultants, as part of the Environmental Effects Statement process. It is considered that all approvals will be in place within the time period before project commencement. Similar approvals have been granted for operations in the area
Infrastructure	• The majority of the infrastructure is in place as part of the Imperial/Majestic open pit operations.
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy by receiving quotations for the work that is to be carried out. • Operating mining costs have been estimated using a cost from similar sized mines, the costs have also been calibrated using the actual costs incurred at the Mount Monger Operations. • Majetsic ore has been processed previously by Silver Lake Resources between 2016 and 2018 and no deleterious materials were present. • Treatment charges were based from the actual charges at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • Allowances are made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$1,650 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Imperial and Majestic are assumed to be fixed over the short life of mine.
Market assessment	• The longer term market assessments will not affect Majestic due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.

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Criteria	Commentary
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review. Various independent contractors have undertaken inputs into the ore reserve estimate and, independent experts have reviewed this data.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Silver Lake Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Silver Lake mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Majestic reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Maxwells

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. **Face sampling** • The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives, sublevels, and airleg rises. Each sample, where possible, is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5 metres from the sill. The face is sampled from left to right in intervals no bigger than 1.1 metres in waste material. When face sampling the ore vein, the entire vein is sampled as one sample regardless of thickness. Minimum ore vein sample is 5 cm (thickness of hammer**).**
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ diamond drilling techniques have been used at Maxwell's. • The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.
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

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Criteria	Commentary
	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. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist UG, do not have sample recovery issues.
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, 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. • 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 sawn half core 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 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) or (FAA505). • 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 splitting 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 and SGS 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. • Face data is collected as rock chip samples across the face. Standards are inserted every 10 samples, which consist of a low grade, medium grade, high grade, or a non-certified blank.
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. • Min-Analytical and SGS, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) or (FAA505). • Min-Analytical & 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).

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Criteria	Commentary
	• 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 SGS & 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. • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralization.
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 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. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken in Local Maxwell's Mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Maxwell's has in-filled the historic' drilling to approximately a 20 m x 20 m spacing at an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface. • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Indicated and Inferred resources to a depth of approximately 100m below the existing pit.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. Drilling is orientated in both Westerly and Easterly directions to intersect mineralisation at acceptable angles. • Analysis of assay results based on drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• 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 and SGS check the samples received against the submission form and notifies Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. 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.

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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	• The Maxwells deposits has been variously mapped, drilled and sampled since the late 1970s, passing through Newmont Pty Ltd, Nord Resources Pty Ltd, Newmont Holdings NL, Maitland Mining NL, Coopers Resources NL, Mawson Pacific Ltd, Newcrest Mining Ltd, Mount Monger Gold Projects, Solomon Pty Ltd, and Integra Mining Ltd. • The historic structural interpretation of the faulted BIF limbs at Maxwells has been updated to the current interpretation.
Geology	• The Maxwells deposit is hosted within the lower 'Maxwells' member. 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 previous announcements.
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 intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Given restricted access in the pit environment at Maxwell's, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous announcements.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided in previous announcements..
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.
Site visits	• The competent person undertook a site visit during February 2016 prior to the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Maxwells has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation is localized alteration of a series of sedimentological BIF units and Iron poor to rich siltstones that had been previously altered by Magnetite and Chlorite. The mineralisation is defined by the abundance of Arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, (minor) pyrite, carbonate and quartz veinlets.
Dimensions	• The Maxwells resource extent consists of 1800m strike; 250m across strike; and 400m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, 10 x 10 metres in the existing open pit, and down to approximately 3 metres spaced face sample spacing within the underground development. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out up to 80 x 80 metres. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 0.5m x 2.0m x 1.0m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a ‘dry’ basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.

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Criteria	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of reserve and stope design planning.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.80, 2.10 and 2.82 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. 2.00, 2.30 and 2.97 are used for oxide, transitional, and fresh ore respectively • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 4,560 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. Similar geological deposits in the Mt Belches geological area were also considered. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values that would applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • The models & associated calculations utilized all available data & depleted for known workings. • Measured resources are assigned to close proximity to face sampling along underground development. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better but outside existing underground development, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios. • Historic production data was used to compare with the resource estimate (where appropriate) & assisted in defining geological confidence & resource classification categories.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Silver Lake Resources, Maxwells - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Maxwells Resource statement.

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Criteria	Commentary
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken regularly by the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy.
Cut-off parameters	• Breakeven cut-off grades were calculated using planned mining costs. A reserve cut-off grade of 3.5g/t has been used. The breakeven cut-off for each stope included operating level development, stoping, surface haulage, processing, and administration costs.

Mining factors or assumptions	• Longhole open stoping was selected as the mining method for Maxwells. Diluted stopes shapes above the cut-off grade were created. Stopes were then excluded from the Reserve by the following criteria:
	  ○ Stopes above the 1251mRL
	  ○ Isolated stopes which could not support access development
	  ○ Stopes which intersected the open pit or part of crown pillar
	• Decline and level development was designed to ensure each stope could be accessed.
	• Maxwells is a vertical narrow orebody. Longhole stoping is a standard mining method for vertical narrow orebodies.
	• Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by an external consultant. A hydraulic radius of 9 was determined to be a stable stope span (40mH x 43mL).
	• The assumptions used to determine the minable shapes was a minimum ore width of 1m wide plus the dilution on each wall of 0.5m. A 16mH x 10mL stope dimension was also applied to determine the mineable shapes above the cut-off grade.
	• Mining dilution was assigned for each stope. 0.5m of hanging wall and 0.5m of footwall dilution was added to each stope.
	• Mining recovery factor of 90% was applied to account for ore loss in pillars and unplanned ore loss.
	• A haulage decline and ventilation decline/rises have been designed.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Maxwells ore has been processed previously by Silver Lake Resources between 2011 and 2018 from open pit and underground operations at the Randall Gold Processing Facility (Carbon in Leach process). The mineralogy of the ore has not changed with depth. The metallurgical recovery is well understood and no metallurgical issues were present during the previous processing of the Maxwells Ore. A metallurgical recovery of 95% has been applied.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed and all environmental approvals have been obtained.
Infrastructure	• The infrastructure is already in place (process plant, haul roads, accommodation, site office, ventilation, pump stations).
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy by receiving quotations for the work that is to be carried out. • Operating costs have been estimated to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy throughout the project by differing methods, including quotations and calculations from first principals. Actual costs from Silver Lake Resources other operating mines in the area have been used where appropriate. • Maxwells has been processed previously by Silver Lake Resources between 2011 and 2018 and no deleterious materials were present. • Silver Lake Resources have a forward hedging facility in place. The gold price used was A$1,600 per ounce. • Treatment charges were based from the actual charges at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • Allowances are made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$1,600 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Maxwells are assumed to be fixed over the short life of mine.
Market assessment	• The longer term market assessments will not affect Maxwells due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgrading in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore. There are no measured mineral resources at this date.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Silver Lake Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Silver Lake mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Maxwells reserve.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Santa Resource

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling. NQ2 core was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. • 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 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	• NQ2 was the only core type for the recent program. Diamond core samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling.
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.
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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• NQ2 core was sampled whole. 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 & 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.

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	• 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 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 have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Recent data is collected in Newcrest local grid. The Newcrest 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. • 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 intersection 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 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	• There is 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	• Historically, the Santa (Greater Santa / Randalls) database was collected by several companies over nearly a 30+ year period • The deposit had several previous owners in recent years including Dundas Gold Ltd, Nord Resources, Pan D'Or, Mt Monger Gold Projects, Placer, and Integra Mining Ltd (IGR). • Integra was purchased by Silver Lake Resources in 2012 and further assessments were completed using the 2011 resource model.

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Criteria	Commentary
Geology	• The Santa Project is located within the core of an anticlinal fold nose on the most easterly chevron fold of the Randalls Area. The various different resources of the Santa project are aligned with the north-west striking axial plane of the fold • Mineralisation occurs on the western and eastern limbs of the fold. In the Santa area both upper and lower BIF horizons are mineralised with the Flora Dora, Brown's and Brown's North deposits located in the lower (Maxwell's Member) and the Craze, Dunleavy, Santa, Santa North, Anomaly C and Fly Camp deposits all hosted in the upper (Santa Member) BIF horizon. • Two facies of BIF are recognised in the upper and lower sequences; a magnetite-grunerite-rich facies and a magnetite-rich facies. • Gold mineralisation is hosted within both of the BIF members. Minor amounts of mineralisation are also located in the chloritic siltstones adjacent to the BIFs.
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 intersection 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. • All reported intervals are reported as downhole lengths
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 intersection (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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.
Site visits	• The competent person undertook a site visit during January 2018 prior to the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Santa North has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation is localized alteration of a series of sedimentological BIF units and Iron poor to rich siltstones that had been previously altered by Magnetite and Chlorite. The mineralisation is defined by the abundance of Arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, (minor) pyrite, carbonate and quartz veinlets.
Dimensions	• The Santa resource extent consists of about 2600m strike; 700m across strike; and 400m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 10 metres grade control spacing within the previously mined sections. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out up to 80 x 80 metres. Block sizes were 2 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 0.2m x 0.5m x 0.25m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades 1.0 g/t (less than 100m depth from surface) and 2.0 g/t (more than 100m depth from surface) for reported mineral resource are determined by the assumption that mining will be open pit operation near surface and an underground operation at about 100m depth from surface.
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.

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Criteria	Commentary
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.80, 2.40 and 2.93 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. 1.8, 2.50 and 3.10 are used for oxide, transitional, and fresh ore respectively • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 2,700 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. Similar geological deposits in the Mt Belches geological area were also considered. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values that would applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 25m x 25m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 25m x 25m (down to 50m x 50m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1: Rumbles

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 is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms 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. Samples to wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. • 1 meter samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3 meter composites samples were collected with a spear, in low priority areas, and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intercepts were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling.

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	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 0.3 & 1.2 meter 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 •
Drilling techniques	• Both RC and NQ2 diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at 'Rumbles' • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was completed to an average downhole depth of 95m. All Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling was carried out using NQ2 size drilling. • All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and then the majority of drill holes were resurveyed at the completion of the drill hole using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. •
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 meter 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 evaluation of the Rumbles deposit. • 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 regolith and heavily fractured ground there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Rumbles deposit. •
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. • Both 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. • 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 NQ2 diameter core is sawn half core 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, chips regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are regularly inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical, using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • 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

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	• Samples >3kg are sub splitting 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. • MinAnalytical utilises 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) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical 50 gram samples were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS). • Min-Analytical inserted blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one 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. • Analysis was by fire assay with similar quality assurance (QA) for RC and half core samples. • 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 both the 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 in question. •
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the Data Manger 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 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 10metre intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals.

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	• 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 metre intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken in MGA 94 (Zone51) grid. •
Data spacing and distribution	• Recent drilling completed has in-filled the historic' drilling to approximately a 10 metre x 20 meter spacing. Recent drilling has been completed to an average depth of 100 vertical meters below surface
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal. •
Sample security	• 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 checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. 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 is 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	• The Rumbles deposit has been variously drilled by a number of past explorers, including Newcrest mining and Ramsgate resources. The work activities by past explorers are poorly documented, and the historic structural interpretation of the folded BIF sequences is inconsistent with the current interpretation. • The historic drilling has generally been poorly orientated with respect to the optimal drilling direction. Both RC and diamond drilling has been used by previous exploders at the Rumbles deposit. •
Geology	• The rumbles deposit is hosted within the 'Santa clause' member of the banded iron-formation (BIF) of the Mt belches group 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 deposit is hosted in the hinge zone of a regional scale, chevron folded anticline. • 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Reported results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.3m. Only intercepts greater than 20 gram metes are reported in the significant intercepts table. • No metal equivalent values are stated. •
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • The mineralisation at the Rumbles deposit is typically a very complex. • Given restricted access in the pit environment and the complex nature of the mineralisation in general, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle. •
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release. •
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided. •
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release. •
Further work	• Ongoing resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken. •

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities. •
Site visits	• The competent person undertook a site visit during September 2014 and February 2015 while the drilling was undertaken and the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model. •
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Rumbles has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), and terminate along known structures. Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation is localized alteration of a series of sedimentological BIF units and Iron poor to rich siltstones that had been previously altered by Magnetite and Chlorite. The mineralisation is defined by the abundance of Arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, (minor) pyrite, carbonate and quartz veinlets. •
Dimensions	• The Rumbles resource extent consists of 1200m strike; 600m across strike; and 350m down dip and open at depth.

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Criteria	Commentary
	•
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to approximately 10 x 10 metres grade control spacing within the previously mined sections. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 40 x 40 metres. Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1.25m x 2.5m x 2.5m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts was reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production. •
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a ‘dry’ basis. •
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at Rumbles will be a small open pit mining fleet. •
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design. •
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model. •
Environmen-tal factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform ‘waste dump’. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining. •
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile and geology. Values of 1.80, 2.20 and 2.85 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. 1.8, 2.30 and 2.97 are used for oxide, transitional, and fresh ore respectively • Bulk density values were taken from approximately 1,200 density samples that were calculated using the Archimedes (water immersion) technique. Similar geological deposits in the Mt Belches geological area were also considered. A truncated average (outliers removed) was calculated to determine density values that would applied. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each lithological and regolith type. •

Criteria	Commentary
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person. •
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing. •
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%. •

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Harry's Hill

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Drilling Overview** • Drilling at the Harry's Hill Project has been completed during a number of stages by five supervising companies. The contribution of each company is summarised below;

Company	Date	Drill Type	No. of Holes	Metres
Silver Lake Resources	2017	DDH	5	440.9
Silver Lake Resources	2014	RC	12	2183
Integra Mining	2012	DD	6	1243
Integra Mining	2007	RC	3	630
Integra Mining	2006	RC	10	1784.5
Relode (Integra)	2004	RC	14	1820
Border Gold	1994	DD	2	623.1
		RC	53	6885
Border Gold	1993	RC	3	500
Poseidon	1989	DD	53	5863.4
		RC	24	1107
Freeport	1987	DD	6	780

Criteria	Commentary
	RC | 59 | 3509

Criteria	Commentary
	RC Drilling Silver Lake/Integra • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms 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. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. • The cyclone was cleaned when necessary to minimise contamination of new samples with previous sample residue. • 1 meter samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3 meter composites samples were collected with a spear in low priority areas and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling. • The 1m samples collected during drilling were sent for analysis. **Freeport/Poseidon** • Historic RC drilling by Freeport and Poseidon was sampled at 1 or 2m intervals depending on proximity to the ore zone and split using us Jones riffle splitter. • **Border Gold** • Historic RC drilling by Border Gold was sampled as 4m composites. Where values exceeded 0.4g/t the samples were resplit at 1m intervals. • **Diamond Drilling** • **Silver Lake Resources** • All NQ2 and HQ2 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 0.4 & 1.2 metres 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. **Border Gold** • Predominantly NQ. Whole-core sampled to maximise sample size. **Poseidon** • Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals. **Freeport** • Predominantly HQ. Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals.
Drilling techniques	• RC drilling and HQ+NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at the Harry's Hill Project. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer for all drilling phases. • Diamond drilling was carried out using HQ, HQ3 and NQ size drilling. • Where diamond core was oriented it was done so using a reflex ori tool. • Silver Lake and Integra RC and diamond drill holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras and resurveyed on completion using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. • Down hole survey methods vary for historical drilling and are summarised below;

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Criteria	Commentary

Company	Down Hole Survey		
	Single Shot	Gyro	Unknown
Sliver Lake Resources	9	80	
Integra Mining	5	4	10
Relode (Integra)	14		
Border Gold	38		20
Poseidon			24
Freeport			60

Drill sample recovery

Silver Lake/Integra

- RC sample recovery was 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.

Historical Drilling

- Sample recovery and quality is not recorded for historical drilling.
- The nature of the ground and high sample recovery from recent drilling suggests recoveries and sample quality was to an acceptable standard.

Logging

Silver Lake/Integra

- All RC chips and diamond drill core have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR) and Integra’s standard logging code libraries.
- 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, 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.
- 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.

Historical Drilling

- Historic diamond and RC drilling was logged onto paper log sheets with subsequent digital data capture.
- This data have been merged into SLR’s Datashed database with appropriate validation checks to ensure undertaken to ensure data integrity was maintained.

Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation

- If sampled diamond drill cores are cut in half using a diamond saw with one half of the core routinely submitted for analysis.
- The ‘un-sampled’ half of diamond core is retained for Future reference and additional sampling if required.
- RC drill cuttings are split in the field using a Jones riffle splitter with 2-5kg being sent to the lab for analysis.
- Once at the laboratory the typical sample preparation is as follows;
  - The samples are sorted and weighed then the entire sample is oven dried for 24 hours at approximately 110°C. Core samples are jaw crushed to nominal -10mm and chip samples >3kg are riffle split using 50:50 Jones splitter; the reject is retained.
  - Material is then Boyd crushed to nominal -2mm. A rotary splitter built in to Boyd crusher is set to collect approximately 2.5kg of -2mm crushed core.
  - Samples are then pulverised to approximately 85% passing 75µm.

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Criteria	Commentary
	○ A scoop of approximately 200g is directly collected from the ring mill bowl and stored in a pulp packet. 40-50g of this is used in the fire assay analysis. *Silver Lake* • For RC chips, regular field duplicates (1 in 25), standards and blanks (1 in 40) 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 using 50g for fire assay and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) or (FAA505). • 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 splitting 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 and SGS 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. *Integra* • Integra used Amdel and Genalysis laboratories for fire assay of drill samples. Quality control procedures included; ○ RC – 1-3 field duplicates per hole, 1 in 40 blanks, 1 in 40 standards. ○ Diamond – no field duplicates, lab requested to take a second sample at the crushing stage of selected samples, 1 in 40 blanks, 1 in 40 standards. *Historical Drilling* • There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre Integra's involvement with Harrys Hill. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The laboratories used in each drilling phase are summarised below;

Company	Date	Sample Type	No. Of Samples	Laboratory	Method
Sliver Lake Resources	2017	Up to 1m	440.9	Min-Analytical	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
Sliver Lake Resources	2014	1m	1463	Min-Analytical	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
Integra Mining	2012	1m	515	Amdel	40g Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Core	746	Amdel	40g Fire Assay, AAS finish.
Integra Mining	2006/2007	4m	499	Genalysis	Aqua Regia (B/ETA)
		1m	275	Genalysis	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
Relode (Integra)	2004	4m	400	Genalysis	Aqua Regia (B/ETA)
	2004	1m	238	Genalysis	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
Border Gold	1994	4m	1574	Unknown	Aqua Regia, AAS finish
		1m	1942	Unknown	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish

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Criteria	Commentary					
	Poseidon	1989	1m & 2m	4630	AAL - Karonie Site	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
	Freeport	1987	1m & 2m	3938	Core - Karonie, RC - ALS, Perth	50g Fire Assay

Silver Lake

- All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005).
- Data produced by Min-Analytical were reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
- Min-Analytical and SGS, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) or (FAA505).
- Min-Analytical & 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.

Historical Drilling

- There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre Integra's involvement with Harrys Hill. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.

Verification of sampling and assaying

Silver Lake/Integra

- 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 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.

Historical Drilling

- Historical drill hole data has been transferred into Silver Lakes drilling database by an experiences database administrator. Appropriate validation checks were completed during this process to ensure data integrity was maintained.

Location of data points

Silver Lake

- Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument.
- 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
	Historical Drilling • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods. • All holes by Border Gold, Freeport and Poseidon were drilled on a local grid named "Origin", while those by Integra and ReLode were drilled on the MGA zone 51 grid. Holes drilled by Border gold, Freeport and Poseidon are denoted as being surveyed in the database (Origin grid). Origin co-ordinates were converted to MGA using transformation parameters given by Spectrum Surveys using AcQuire data management software. Holes drilled by ReLode in 2004 were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys using DGPS equipment. Subsequent collar locations by Integra in 2006, 2007 and 2012 were not surveyed. Over 90% of holes used in the estimation were location surveyed. *Topography* • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken and stored in Local Origin Mine grid at Harry's Hill. • All data is undertaken and stored in MGA 94 Grid and in local mine grid called Origin. The local grid is 0.74 degrees west of North for the ore veins to strike north.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Harry's Hill is on a nominal 20 m x 20 m grid at an average depth of 150 vertical metres below surface, with wider spacing's of up to 40m x 80m to approximately 225 metres below surface. • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Indicated and Inferred resources to a depth of approximately 200m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close too normal as possible. Drilling is orientated towards local and MGA grid east and has been drilled at a dip of -60 º to intersect mineralisation at acceptable angles. • Analysis of assay results based on drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	*Silver Lake/Integra* • 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 notifies Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. 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. *Historical Drilling* • Procedures to ensure sample security from historic drill programmes are not documented.
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. • M28/043 was granted on the 21st of December 1987 and expires on the 30th December 2029. The tenement was was acquired from Equs Limited by ReLODE Limited in December 2003. In December 2004 ReLODE Limited changed its name to Integra Mining Limited. On 11 January 2013 Integra Mining Ltd became a subsidiary of Silver Lake Resources and Silver Lake (Integra) PTY Ltd is now the registered holder and is responsible for management of this tenement. • One heritage site has been identified approximately 1.5km NNW of Karonie Pit.

Exploration done by other parties	• The Harry's Hill has been variously mapped, drilled and sampled since the mid 1980s.
	• The main project owners and phases of work are;
	  ○ Freeport, 1987 (65 RC and DD holes for 4289m)
	  ○ Poseidon, 1989 (77 RC and DD holes for 6970m)
	  ○ Border Gold, 1993-94 (58 RC and DD holes for 8008m)
	  ○ Integra Mining,2004-2012 (33 RC and DD holes for 5477m)

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Criteria	Commentary
	○ Silver Lake Resources, 2013-2017 (12 RC holes for 2183m, 5 DDH holes for 440.9m)
Geology	• The Harry's Hill Project lies on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province (EGGP) where Archaean volcano-sedimentary sequences are juxtaposed against granitoid-gneissic terranes. The province is characterised by an interconnecting series of north-north-westerly trending greenstone belts surrounded by ovoid to elongate granitoid batholiths. • The geology of the Harrys Hill area consists of a sequence of NNE-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. The rock has a strong metamorphic overprint, generally obliterating the pre-metamorphic textures. The lithologies hosting the Harrys Hill deposit are mid to upper amphibolite facies and a much higher metamorphic grade than the greenschist facies that is prominent elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields. • Gold mineralisation occurs almost exclusively within the quartz amphibolites and occurs dominantly as native gold. The habit of the native gold is as coarse interstitial grains, located along hornblende and quartz grain boundaries or included within the hornblende grains.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in previous announcements.
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 intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Given restricted access in the pit environment at Harry's Hill, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous announcements.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided in previous announcements.
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Data is transferred electronically between the central DataShed database and Datamine software. • Validations checks are carried out within the data store. The checks include; missing intervals; overlapping intervals; valid logging codes and; correct data priorities.
Site visits	• The competent person undertook a site visit during February 2017 while the model was being developed. The purpose of the site was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The geological interpretation of Harrys Hill has considered all available geological information. Rock types, mineral, alteration and veining from both RC chips and Diamond core were all used to define the mineralised domains and regolith surfaces. Interpreted shears and faults were obtained from pit mapping and diamond core logging to further constrain the domaining. • The geological wireframes defining the mineralised zones are considered robust. Alternative interpretations were earlier trial interpretations that do not affect the current mineral resource estimation • The wireframed domains are used as hard boundaries during the mineral resource estimation. They are constructed using all available geological information (as stated above), and terminate along known structures.

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Criteria	Commentary
	Mineralisation styles, geological distinctiveness and grade distributions (used to assess any potential populations mixing) are all assessed to ensure effective and accurate estimation of the domains • Mineralisation occurs almost exclusively within the quartz amphibolites and occurs dominantly as native gold.
Dimensions	• The Harrys Hill resource extent consists of 700m strike; 100m across strike; and 225m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 40 x 40 metres. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1.25m x 2.5m x 1.25m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots. • A small test pit was carried out at Harry's Hill with 51,000 tonnes of ore being reported. No grade or recovered ounces for the test pit was reported.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at Harrys Hill will be a small open pit mining fleet..
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile. Values of 1.90, 2.30 and 3.02 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. • Bulk density values were taken from 1032 diamond drillhole samples measured during the 2017 drilling program. Previous models had used higher densities but were only substantiated with the recent drilling programs. • Density values are allocated uniformly to each regolith type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • No Measured resources are calculated • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 40m x 80m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%. • Harrys Hill deposit was test mined in 1991. A 30 metre deep pit was mined but it is currently unknown the grade and contained metal of the ore which was extracted from the Harrys Hill test mine.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Silver Lake Resources, Harry's Hill - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Harry's Hill Mineral Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person for the Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study Standard.
Cut-off parameters	• Marginal and full-economic breakeven cut-off grades were calculated for each block in the block model. These were used to determine mineable shapes that could be defined either as high grade or low grade. Low grade material is flagged to be stockpiled and processed at the end of mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The standard excavate, load and haul method has been chosen as the appropriate mining method to base the Pre-Feasibility Study to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. The excavate, load and haul method is used in similar operations in Australia. Appropriate factors have been added to the Mineral Resource, which has been optimised using NPVS Optimisation software. • The choice of the excavate, load and haul method was deemed appropriate due to the ore thickness, access, and nature of the geology. Similar mining methods are also used in the geographical area adjacent to the mining areas proposed. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by Geotechnical Consultants. • Mining dilution was assigned based on ore body width and minimum mining widths. This equates to an average of 25% dilution across the deposit. Ore Reserve tonnes reported in this statement are inclusive of any dilution. • Mining recovery factor (95%) in an assumption made based on using similar mining operations and mining techniques. • Inferred Resources are not used in the Ore Reserve output, however were included in a second ore schedule and evaluation. The operation is viable based on Indicated and Measured material only. • Infrastructure requirements of the selected mining method are included in the Ore Reserve document, and detail Infrastructure requirements including site preparation incorporating topsoil and subsoil removal, as well as construction of appropriate roads and drainage, and establishment of power supply and appropriate safety systems. Further infrastructure developments required include buildings-such as administration and camp facility. All other infrastructure will be located at the Randalls Gold Processing Facility 50km away.

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Criteria	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The ore will be treated using the Carbon in Leach process at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • The metallurgical process is well tested and commonly used in similar operations worldwide. • The Ore Reserve estimation was based on recoveries established during metallurgical test work undertaken for the project. A metallurgical recovery of 83.9% has been applied.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed, and all environmental approvals have been obtained.
Infrastructure	• The majority of the infrastructure is currently in place.
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy, using costs derived from recent open pit capital projects undertaken by Silver Lake Resources. • Operating costs have been estimated to Pre-Feasibility Study standard throughout the project by using actual mining costs from the existing Silver Lake mining and processing costs. • Silver Lake Resources have a forward hedging facility in place. The gold price used was A$1,700 per ounce. • Allowances have been made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$1,700 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Harry's Hill are assumed to be fixed over the life of the mine.
Market assessment	• The longer term market assessments will not affect Harry's Hill due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgraded in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore. There are no measured mineral resources at this date.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Silver Lake Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Silver Lake mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Harry's Hill reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: French Kiss

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**Drilling Overview** • Drilling at the French Kiss Project has been completed during a number of stages by five supervising companies. The contribution of each company is summarised below;

Company	Date	Drill Type	No. of Holes	Metres

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Criteria	Commentary

Silver Lake Resources	2017	DDH	5	379.8
INTEGRA	2007	RC	7	814
INTEGRA	2006	RC	3	300
INTEGRA	2005	RC	28	2834
ReLODE (Integra)	2004	RC	36	4891
BORDER	1997	DD	15	2633.7
BORDER	1997	RC	116	14084.8
BORDER	1996	RC	23	1906
BORDER	1995	RC	17	1271
Freeport/Poseidon	1991	RC	20	1526
Freeport/Poseidon	1991	RAB	339	5031

RC Drilling

Silver Lake/Integra

- Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms 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. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such.
- The cyclone was cleaned when necessary to minimise contamination of new samples with previous sample residue.
- 1 meter samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3 meter composites samples were collected with a spear in low priority areas and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling.
- The 1m samples collected during drilling were sent for analysis.

Freeport/Poseidon

- Historic RC drilling by Freeport and Poseidon was sampled at 1 or 2m intervals depending on proximity to the ore zone and split using a Jones riffle splitter.
- **Border Gold**
- Historic RC drilling by Border Gold was sampled as 4m composites. Where values exceeded 0.4g/t the samples were resplit at 1m intervals.
- **Diamond Drilling**
- **Integra**
- All NQ2 and HQ2 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 0.4 & 1.2 metres 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.

Border Gold

- Predominantly NQ. Whole-core sampled to maximise sample size.

Poseidon

- Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals.

Freeport

- Predominantly HQ. Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals.

Drilling techniques	• RC drilling and HQ+NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at the French Kiss Project.

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Criteria	Commentary

- Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer for all drilling phases.
- Diamond drilling was carried out using HQ and NQ size drilling.
  - Where diamond core was oriented it was done so using a use Reflex Ori Tool.
- Silver Lake and Integra RC and diamond drill holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras and resurveyed on completion using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals.
- Down hole survey methods vary for historical drilling and are summarised below;

Company	Down Hole Survey		
	Single Shot	Gyro	Unknown
Silver Lake Resources		43	
INTEGRA			7
INTEGRA	1		2
INTEGRA	9		8
INTEGRA		9	1
ReLODE (Integra)	33	3	
BORDER	5		10
BORDER			176

Drill sample recovery

Silver Lake/Integra

- RC sample recovery was 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.

Historical Drilling

- Sample recovery and quality is not recorded for historical drilling.
- The nature of the ground and high sample recovery from recent drilling suggests recoveries and sample quality was to an acceptable standard.

Logging

Silver Lake/Integra

- All RC chips and diamond drill core have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR) and Integra's standard logging code libraries.
- 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, 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.
- 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.

Historical Drilling

- Historic diamond and RC drilling was logged onto paper log sheets with subsequent digital data capture.
- This data have been merged into SLR's Datashed database with appropriate validation checks to ensure undertaken to ensure data integrity was maintained.

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Criteria	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• If sampled diamond drill cores are cut using a diamond saw with one half of the core consistently submitted for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for future reference and further analysis if required. • RC drill cuttings are split in the field using a Jones riffle splitter with 2-5kg being sent to the lab for analysis. • Once at the laboratory the typical sample preparation is as follows; ○ The samples are sorted and weighed then the entire sample is oven dried for 24 hours at approximately 110°C. Core samples are jaw crushed to nominal -10mm and chip samples >3kg are riffle split using 50:50 Jones splitter; the reject is retained. ○ Material is then Boyd crushed to nominal -2mm. A rotary splitter built in to Boyd crusher is set to collect approximately 2.5kg of -2mm crushed core. ○ Samples are then pulverised to approximately 85% passing 75µm. ○ A scoop of approximately 200g is directly collected from the ring mill bowl and stored in a pulp packet. 40-50g of this is used in the fire assay analysis. *Silver Lake* • For RC chips, regular field duplicates (1 in 25), standards and blanks (1 in 40) 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 using 50g for fire assay and Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) or (FAA505). • 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 splitting 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 and SGS 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. *Integra* • Integra used Amdel and Genalysis laboratories for fire assay of drill samples. Quality control procedures included; ○ RC – 1-3 field duplicates per hole, 1 in 40 blanks, 1 in 40 standards. ○ Diamond – no field duplicates, lab requested to take a second sample at the crushing stage of selected samples, 1 in 40 blanks, 1 in 40 standards. *Historical Drilling* • There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre Integra's involvement with French Kiss. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The laboratories used in each drilling phase are summarised below;

Company	Date	Sample Type	No. Of Samples	Laboratory	Method
Silver Lake Resources	2017	1m	1463	Min-Analytical	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
INTEGRA	2007	1m	252	Genalysis	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Comp	211	Genalysis	25g Aqua Regia digest, solvent extraction, AAS finish

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Criteria	Commentary

INTEGRA	2006	1m	132	Genalysis	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Comp	42	Genalysis	25g Aqua Regia digest, solvent extraction, AAS finish
INTEGRA	2005	1m	492	Genalysis	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Comp	308	Genalysis	25g Aqua Regia digest, solvent extraction, AAS finish
INTEGRA	2005	1m	389	Genalysis	50g Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Comp	184	Genalysis	25g Aqua Regia digest, solvent extraction, AAS finish
ReLODE (INTEGRA)	2004	1m	1570	Amdel	40g Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Comp	833	Amdel	40g Fire Assay, AAS finish.
Border Gold	1997	1m	8	Unknown	Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Comp	30	Unknown	Fire Assay, AAS finish
Border Gold	1996	1m	2530	Unknown	Fire Assay, AAS finish
		Comp	393	Unknown	Fire Assay, AAS finish
Border Gold	1995	1m	178	Unknown	Aqua Regia, AAS finish
		Comp	276	Unknown	Fire Assay, AAS finish
Poseidon	1991	Comp	763	Karonie on-site lab	Fire Assay

Silver Lake

- All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005).
- Data produced by Min-Analytical were reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.
- Min-Analytical and SGS, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) or (FAA505).
- Min-Analytical & 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.

Historical Drilling

- There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre Integra's involvement with French Kiss. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.

Criteria	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*Silver Lake/Integra* • 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.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases 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. *Historical Drilling* • Historical drill hole data has been transferred into Silver Lakes drilling database by an experiences database administrator. Appropriate validation checks were completed during this process to ensure data integrity was maintained.
Location of data points	*Silver Lake* • Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • 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. *Historical Drilling* • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods. • All holes by Border Gold, Freeport and Poseidon were drilled on a local grid named "Origin", while those by Integra and ReLode were drilled on the MGA zone 51 grid. Holes drilled by Border gold, Freeport and Poseidon are denoted as being surveyed in the database (Origin grid). Origin co-ordinates were converted to MGA using transformation parameters given by Spectrum Surveys using AcQuire data management software. Holes drilled by ReLode in 2004 were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys using DGPS equipment. Subsequent collar locations by Integra in 2006, 2007 and 2012 were not surveyed. Over 90% of holes used in the estimation were location surveyed. *Topography* • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken and stored in Local Origin Mine grid at French Kiss. • All data is undertaken and stored in MGA 94 Grid and in local mine grid called Origin. The local grid is 0.74 degrees west of North for the ore veins to strike north.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at French Kiss is on a nominal 20 m x 20 m grid at an average depth of 150 vertical metres below surface, with wider spacing's of up to 40m x 80m to approximately 225 metres below surface. • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Indicated and Inferred resources to a depth of approximately 200m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• While drilling at French Kiss is on several orientations, the majority drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close too normal as possible. Some earlier drill programs have been drilled at sub-optimal directions but no evidence of significant bias or significant clustering was determined. • Drilling is located on an MGA grid and has been drilled at a dip of -60 º to intersect the mineralisation. • Analysis of assay results based on drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	*Silver Lake/Integra* • 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 notifies Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. 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

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Criteria	Commentary
	Resources (SLR) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval. *Historical Drilling* • Procedures to ensure sample security from historic drill programmes are not documented.
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. • M28/171 was granted on the 9th of August 2004 and expires on the 10th of August 2025. The tenement was was acquired from Equs Limited by ReLODE Limited in December 2003. In December 2004 ReLODE Limited changed its name to Integra Mining Limited. On 11 January 2013 Integra Mining Ltd became a subsidiary of Silver Lake Resources and Silver Lake (Integra) PTY Ltd is now the registered holder and is responsible for management of this tenement. • One heritage site (SAS-3) has been identified on the south-eastern corner of M28/171 that is not expected to impact future work.

Exploration done by other parties	• The French Kiss has been variously mapped, drilled and sampled since the mid 1980s.
	• The main project owners and phases of work are;
	  ○ Poseidon, 1991 (20 RC and 339 RAB holes for 6557m)
	  ○ Border Gold, 1995-97 (156 RC and 15 DD holes for 19,895.5m)
	  ○ Integra Mining,2004-2012 (74 RC holes for 8839m)
	  ○ Silver Lake Resources, 2017 (5 DDH holes for 379.8m)

Geology	• The French Kiss Project lies on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province (EGGP) where Archaean volcano-sedimentary sequences are juxtaposed against granitoid-gneissic terranes. The province is characterised by an interconnecting series of north-north-westerly trending greenstone belts surrounded by ovoid to elongate granitoid batholiths. • The geology of the French Kiss area consists of a sequence of NNE-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. The rock has a strong metamorphic overprint, generally obliterating the pre-metamorphic textures. The lithologies hosting the French Kiss deposit are mid to upper amphibolite facies and a much higher metamorphic grade than the greenschist facies that is prominent elsewhere in the Eastern Goldfields. • Gold mineralisation occurs almost exclusively within the quartz amphibolites and occurs dominantly as native gold. The habit of the native gold is as coarse interstitial grains, located along hornblende and quartz grain boundaries or included within the hornblende grains.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in previous announcements.
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 intersection width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous announcements.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided in previous announcements.

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Criteria	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing resource and reserve evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• SLR geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by SLR personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The competent person has undertaken several visits to site prior to the completion 2017 model. The purpose of the site visits was to liaise with site exploration geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The geology of the French Kiss area consists of a sequence of NNW-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. The mafic rocks include basalt, dolerite and gabbro, with interbedded epiclastic or volcanoclastic rocks. • Chert and black shale marker horizons outline the folding styles within the area and in some areas are gold-bearing. • Gold mineralisation occurs in both amphibolite and the volcaniclastic / tuffaceous rocks. The zones of gold mineralisation are usually, but not always, marked by strong biotite-quartz/silica-pyrite alteration. The zones of gold mineralisation trend more or less parallel to the stratigraphy and dip moderately to the east to south-east. Gold mineralisation is best developed in the tuff/volcaniclastic however significant mineralisation is present in the amphibolite.
Dimensions	• The French Kiss complex's resource extent consists of 525m strike; 375m across strike; and 250m down dip and open at depth
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit. Deeper inferred sections are more sparsely drilled out to 80 x 40 metres. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1.25m x 2.5m x 1.25m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated.

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Criteria	Commentary
	• Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section and swathe plots. • A small test pit was carried out at French Kiss with 51,000 tonnes of ore being reported. No grade or recovered ounces for the test pit was reported.
Moisture	• All estimations were carried out using a 'dry' basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at French Kiss will be a small open pit mining fleet • Based on mining assumptions, an indicative cut-off of 1.00 g/t is used for reporting purposes..
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• A conventional storage facility is used for the process plant tailings • Waste rock is to be stored in a traditional waste rock landform 'waste dump'. Due to mod to high sulphide content and the minimal presence of carbonate alteration the potential for acid content is considered high. A waste rock control strategy is planned to be put in place at the time of any future mining.
Bulk density	• Bulk density is assigned based on regolith profile. Values of 1.80, 2.10 and 2.80 t/m3 are used for oxide, transitional and fresh waste rock respectively. • Bulk densities are assigned based on calculated densities from 483 measurements using the Archimedes method from the 2017 drill program. • Bulk density was coded by lithology and oxidation type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • No Measured resources are calculated • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 80m x 40m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code. • The statement relates to the global estimates of tonnes and grade. • The estimated uncertainty for an indicated resource is typically +/- 10%.

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Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Silver Lake Resources, French Kiss - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the French Kiss Mineral Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken by the Competent Person for the Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study Standard.
Cut-off parameters	• Marginal and full-economic breakeven cut-off grades were calculated for each block in the block model. These were used to determine mineable shapes that could be defined either as high grade or low grade. Low grade material is flagged to be stockpiled and processed at the end of mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The standard excavate, load and haul method has been chosen as the appropriate mining method to base the Pre-Feasibility Study to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. The excavate, load and haul method is used in similar operations in Australia. Appropriate factors have been added to the Mineral Resource, which has been optimised using NPVS Optimisation software. • The choice of the excavate, load and haul method was deemed appropriate due to the ore thickness, access, and nature of the geology. Similar mining methods are also used in the geographical area adjacent to the mining areas proposed. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by Geotechnical Consultants. • Mining dilution was assigned based on ore body width and minimum mining widths. This equates to an average of 30% dilution across the deposit. Ore Reserve tonnes reported in this statement are inclusive of any dilution. • Mining recovery factor (95%) in an assumption made based on using similar mining operations and mining techniques. • Inferred Resources are not used in the Ore Reserve output, however were included in a second ore schedule and evaluation. The operation is viable based on Indicated and Measured material only. • Infrastructure requirements of the selected mining method are included in the Ore Reserve document, and detail Infrastructure requirements including site preparation incorporating topsoil and subsoil removal, as well as construction of appropriate roads and drainage, and establishment of power supply and appropriate safety systems. Further infrastructure developments required include buildings-such as administration and camp facility. All other infrastructure will be located at the Randalls Gold Processing Facility 50km away.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The ore will be treated using the Carbon in Leach process at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • The metallurgical process is well tested and commonly used in similar operations worldwide. • The Ore Reserve estimation was based on recoveries established during metallurgical test work undertaken for the project. A metallurgical recovery of 80% has been applied.
Environmental	• All environmental studies are completed and all environmental approvals have been obtained.
Infrastructure	• The majority of the infrastructure is currently in place as part of the Alidss Project. The major additional infrastructure required is the haul road between French Kiss and the Harrys Hill.
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy, using costs derived from recent open pit capital projects undertaken by Silver Lake Resources. • Operating costs have been estimated to Pre-Feasibility Study standard throughout the project by using actual mining costs from the existing Silver Lake mining and processing costs. • Silver Lake Resources have a forward hedging facility in place. The gold price used was A$1,600 per ounce. • Allowances have been made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$1,600 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Harry's Hill are assumed to be fixed over the life of the mine.

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Criteria	Commentary
Market assessment	• The longer term market assessments will not affect French Kiss due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • All legal and marketing agreements are in place. • All approvals are in place.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgraded in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore. There are no measured mineral resources at this date.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Silver Lake Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Silver Lake mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the French Kiss reserve.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Spice, Tank and Artredies

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Historic sampling methods conducted since 1982 have included RAB, Aircore, RC and Diamond drillholes. • Initial exploration, mineral estimates and mining were undertaken by Freeport between 1982-1992, further drilling and mineral estimates were carried out by Border Gold 1993 – 1997, and Relode/Integra 2004 – 2011.
Drilling techniques	• No new drilling was undertaken by Silver Lake Resources for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. Historical Drilling **Freeport/Poseidon** • Historic RC drilling by Freeport and Poseidon was sampled at 1 or 2m intervals depending on proximity to the ore zone and split using us Jones riffle splitter. • **Border Gold** • Historic RC drilling by Border Gold was sampled as 4m composites. Where values exceeded 0.4g/t the samples were resplit at 1m intervals. • **Diamond Drilling** **Border Gold** • Predominantly NQ. Whole-core sampled to maximise sample size. **Poseidon** • Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals. **Freeport** • Predominantly HQ. Diamond core was marked and split onto half core and sampled at 1m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	• No new drilling was undertaken by Silver Lake Resources for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement

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	Historical Drilling • Sample recovery and quality is not recorded for historical drilling. The nature of the ground and high sample recovery from recent drilling suggests recoveries and sample quality was to an acceptable standard.
Logging	• No new drilling was undertaken by Silver Lake Resources for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement Historical Drilling • Historic diamond and RC drilling was logged onto paper log sheets with subsequent digital data capture. • This data have been merged into SLR's Datashed database with appropriate validation checks to ensure undertaken to ensure data integrity was maintained
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• No new drilling was undertaken by Silver Lake Resources for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. *Historical Drilling* • There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre Integra's involvement with Harrys Hill. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• No new drilling was undertaken by Silver Lake Resources for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • There was no blank and standard information relating to drill programmes pre Integra's involvement with the nearby Harrys Hill deposit. It is unknown whether blanks, standards and field duplicates were submitted to laboratories and the data not captured electronically or whether quality control measures were not adopted.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• No new drilling was undertaken by Silver Lake Resources for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • Historical drill hole data has been transferred into Silver Lakes drilling database by an experienced database administrator. Appropriate validation checks were completed during this process to ensure data integrity was maintained.
Location of data points	• No new drilling was undertaken by Silver Lake Resources for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods. • All holes by Border Gold, Freeport and Poseidon were drilled on a local grid named "Origin", while those by Integra and ReLode were drilled on the MGA zone 51 grid. Holes drilled by Border gold, Freeport and Poseidon are denoted as being surveyed in the database (Origin grid). Origin co-ordinates were converted to MGA using transformation parameters given by Spectrum Surveys using AcQuire data management software. Holes drilled by ReLode in 2004 were surveyed by Spectrum Surveys using DGPS equipment. Subsequent collar locations by Integra in 2006, 2007 and 2012 were not surveyed. Over 90% of holes used in the estimation were location surveyed. •
Data spacing and distribution	• The nominal drill spacing is 20m x 20m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 40m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. • Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drill hole intersection within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process. • Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Indicated and Inferred resources to a depth of approximately 250m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close too normal as possible. Drilling is orientated towards local and MGA grid east and has been drilled at a dip of -60° to intersect mineralisation at acceptable angles. • Analysis of assay results based on drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• Procedures to ensure sample security from historic drill programmes are not documented
Audits or reviews	• Database quality control and assurance was assessed and validated on data handover from Integra. Further, database validation was carried out by Silver Lake Resources exploration staff prior to resource estimation.

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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 is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource Estimate . 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. • M28/043 was granted on the 21st of December 1987 and expires on the 30th December 2029. The tenement was was acquired from Equs Limited by ReLODE Limited in December 2003. In December 2004 ReLODE Limited changed its name to Integra Mining Limited. On 11 January 2013 Integra Mining Ltd became a subsidiary of Silver Lake Resources and Silver Lake (Integra) PTY Ltd is now the registered holder and is responsible for management of this tenement. • One heritage site (SLR17_001) has been identified approximately 1.5km NNW of Karonie Pit.
Exploration done by other parties	• Spice, Tank and Artriedes has been variously, drilled, sampled, mapped and mined since the early 1980s • Freeport and Poseidon (1982 – 1992). Freeport followed by Poseidon completed 352 RC holes and 123 diamond holes to define a resource of 2.41 Mt @ 3.36 g/t. Mining activity occurred between 1987 and 1992 extracting 1.6 Mt @ 3.67 g/t (3.13 g/t recovered) for 161,000 ounces of gold. • Border Gold completed three further deeper RC drillholes (590m) with disappointing results. • Smaller drill programs were carried out by Freeport, Poseidon, Border Gold, and ReLode/Intergra at Spice, Tank and Artriedes.
Geology	• The dominant lithology is medium to coarse-grained amphibolite, enclosing a folded unit of quartz-biotite metasediment with minor black shale within a gently north plunging syncline. • The gold mineralisation occurs within a broad (>100m) zone of strong ductile deformation and hydrothermal alteration in which four alteration assemblages have been identified.
Drill hole Information	• No new drilling was undertaken for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• No new drilling was undertaken for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• No new drilling was undertaken for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Diagrams	• No new drilling was undertaken for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Balanced reporting	• No new drilling was undertaken for the 2017 Mineral Resource statement. • There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
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.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*Commentary*
Database integrity	• SLR geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by SLR personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data

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	templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The competent person has undertaken a site visit in Feb 2017 prior to the completion of the model in July 2017. The purpose of previous site visits was to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping • The deposit is located in the prospective Aldiss Fault, a regional shear zone located on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province near the contact with the Erayinia Granite Suite. The general geology of the area consists of a sequence of NNW-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments. • The dominant lithology is medium to coarse-grained amphibolite, enclosing a folded unit of quartz-biotite metasediment with minor black shale within a gently north plunging syncline. Within the shear and towards the contact with the Erayinia Granite the greenstone sequence is metamorphosed to mid to upper amphibolite facies. • Gold is associated with mafic gneiss (with or without biotite bands), bands of amphibole, calcsilicate alteration and brittle-ductile faults. Ductile deformation was contemporaneous with hydrothermal alteration and it is thought that gold was introduced with high temperature fluids during late-tectonic regional metamorphism and subsequently remobilised into secondary brittle-ductile structures. • Coarser gold occurring interstitially and on cleavage planes and fractures within hornblende, epidote, clinozoisite and prehnite is found in higher-grade ore zones. Although disseminated sulphides are common throughout the shear zone, gold grades do not correlate with sulphide abundance.
Dimensions	• The Spice / Tank and Artriedes resource extent consists of three separate deposits at a total of 750m strike; 60m across strike; and 120m down dip and open at depth
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to 10 x 10 metres grade control drilling. More sparse drilling up to 80 x 80 metres occurs at resource extents. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 2m x 1m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces the defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and reconciliation against previous production.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at Spice, Tank and Artriedes will be a small open pit mining fleet • Based on mining assumptions, an indicative cut-off of 1.00 g/t is used for reporting purposes..

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Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations with the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• Bulk densities are assigned based on calculated densities from the nearby Harry's Hill deposit that is of similar geology and weathering. • Bulk density was coded by lithology and oxidation type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass; Kriging Efficiency; and Slope results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • No Measured resources are calculated • Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 20m x 20m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing greater than 20m x 20m (down to 80m x 40m at resource extents). • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios. • Historic production data was used to compare with the resource estimate (where appropriate) & assisted in defining geological confidence & resource classification categories.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Karonie

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

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	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.
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ diamond drilling techniques have been used. • 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.
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. • 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.

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	• 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. • 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 Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources at Santa •
Orientation of data in relation	• The majority of RC & Diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible.

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to geological structure	•	Analysis of assay results based on RC & 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 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.
	  • There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource Estimate . 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.
	  • M28/043 was granted on the 21st of December 1987 and expires on the 30th December 2029. The tenement was was acquired from Equs Limited by ReLODE Limited in December 2003. In December 2004 ReLODE Limited changed its name to Integra Mining Limited. On 11 January 2013 Integra Mining Ltd became a subsidiary of Silver Lake Resources and Silver Lake (Integra) PTY Ltd is now the registered holder and is responsible for management of this tenement.
	• One heritage site (SLR17_001) has been identified approximately 1.5km NNW of Karonie Pit.

Exploration done by other parties	• Silver Lake tenements 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 • Karonie, Spice, Tank and Artriedes has been variously, drilled, sampled, mapped and mined since the early 1980s • Freeport and Poseidon (1982 – 1992). Freeport followed by Poseidon completed 352 RC holes and 123 diamond holes to define a resource of 2.41 Mt @ 3.36 g/t. Mining activity occurred between 1987 and 1992 extracting 1.6 Mt @ 3.67 g/t (3.13 g/t recovered) for 161,000 ounces of gold. • Border Gold completed three further deeper RC drillholes (590m) with disappointing results. • •Smaller drill programs were carried out by Freeport, Poseidon, Border Gold, and ReLode/Intergra at Spice, Tank and Artriedes.
Geology	• The Aldiss Area gold deposit lies within a north-trending ductile shear zone as the Karonie Main and West Zones, It consists of a series of steeply west dipping, right-stepping; en echelon lenses. Foliation-parallel quartz veins (1–15 cm wide) are relatively common and include some late, flat-lying veins. Mineralisation tends to be flanked by pyroxene-bearing calc-silicate assemblages. Ore lenses tend to be biotitized (up to 40% biotite) and there is a consistent presence of biotite in ore zones. • At the Main Zone (Karonie), the dominant lithology is medium to coarse-grained amphibolite, enclosing a folded unit of quartz-biotite metasediment with minor black shale within a gently north plunging syncline. • The gold mineralisation occurs within a broad (>100m) zone of strong ductile deformation and hydrothermal alteration in which four alteration assemblages have been identified.

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Criteria	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of previous announcements
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. • 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 previous announcements.
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 Karonie.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	*Commentary*
Database integrity	• SLR geological data is stored in SQL server databases. The SQL databases are hosted centrally and is managed by SLR personnel. User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions and validation checks to ensure data is valid. DataShed software has been implemented as a front-end interface to manage the geological database. • Existing protocols maximize data functionality and quality whilst minimizing the likelihood of error introduction at primary data collection points and subsequent database upload, storage and retrieval points. Data templates with lookup tables and fixed formatting are used for collecting primary data on field laptops. The software has validation routines and data is subsequently imported into a secure central database. • The SQL server database is configured for validation through parent/child table relationships, required fields, logical constraints and referenced library tables. Data that fails these rules on import is rejected or quarantined until it is corrected. • The SQL server database is centrally managed by a Database Manager who is responsible for all aspects of data entry, validation, development, quality control & specialist queries. There is a standard suite of validation checks for all data.
Site visits	• The competent person has undertaken a site visit in Jan 2018 prior to the completion of the model in July 2018. The purpose of previous site visits was to liaise with site geologists to gain understanding of the ore body interpretation and to ensure some 'onsite' ownership of the model.
Geological interpretation	• The resource categories assigned to the model directly reflect the confidence of the geological interpretation that is built using local, structural, mineral, and alteration geology obtained from geophysics, logging, drilling results and mapping. • The Karonie deposit is located in the prospective Aldiss Fault, a regional shear zone located on the eastern margin of the Eastern Goldfields Greenstone Province near the contact with the Erayinia Granite Suite. The general geology of the area consists of a sequence of NNW-trending amphibolites and associated metasediments.

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	• At Karonie, the dominant lithology is medium to coarse-grained amphibolite, enclosing a folded unit of quartz-biotite metasediment with minor black shale within a gently north plunging syncline. Within the shear and towards the contact with the Erayinia Granite the greenstone sequence is metamorphosed to mid to upper amphibolite facies. • Gold is associated with mafic gneiss (with or without biotite bands), bands of amphibole, calcsilicate alteration and brittle-ductile faults. Ductile deformation was contemporaneous with hydrothermal alteration and it is thought that gold was introduced with high temperature fluids during late-tectonic regional metamorphism and subsequently remobilised into secondary brittle-ductile structures. • Coarser gold occurring interstitially and on cleavage planes and fractures within hornblende, epidote, clinozoisite and prehnite is found in higher-grade ore zones. Although disseminated sulphides are common throughout the shear zone, gold grades do not correlate with sulphide abundance.
Dimensions	• The Karonie resource extent consists of three separate deposits at a total of 1400m strike; 350m across strike; and 350m down dip and open at depth.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Gold grade was estimated using ordinary kriging. It was considered that a more robust geological model with smoother and more continuous mineralised lodes will reduce the effects of higher CV. • Variograms were generated using composited drill data in Snowden Supervisor v8 software. • Search ellipse dimensions and orientation reflect the parameters derived from the variography analysis and the Kriging Neighbourhood Analysis. • No other elements were estimated. • No deleterious elements were estimated or assumed. • Block sizes were selected based on drill spacing and the thickness of the mineralised veins. • Average drill spacing was 20 x 20 metres in the majority of the deposit, and down to 10 x 10 metres grade control drilling. More sparse drilling up to 80 x 80 metres occurs at resource extents. • Block sizes were 5 x 10 x 5 metres with a sub-celling of down to 1m x 2m x 1.25m to more accurately reflect the volumes of the interpreted wireframes. • No selective mining units were assumed in the resource estimate. • Only Au grade was estimated. • Blocks were generated within the mineralised surfaces that defined each mineralised zone. Blocks within these zones were estimated using data that was contained with the same zone. Hard boundaries were used for all domains. • Top cuts were applied to the data to control the effects of outlier high grade Au values that were considered not representative. The effect of the top cuts were reviewed with respect to the resulting Mean and CV values. • The model was validated by comparing statistics of the estimated blocks against the composited sample data; visual examination of the of the block grades versus assay data in section; swathe plots; and support analysis.
Moisture	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• The adopted cut-off grades for the mineral resource estimation are determined by the assumption that mining at Karonie will be a small open pit mining fleet • Based on mining assumptions, an indicative cut-off of 1.00 g/t is used for reporting purposes..
Mining factors or assumptions	• No minimum width is applied to the resource. Minimum widths are assessed and applied using Mining Shape Optimiser software during the reserve process. • It is assumed that planned dilution is factored into the process at the stage of ore block design.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• Assumed the material will be trucked and processed in the Randalls Gold Plant. Recovery factors are assigned based on lab test work, and on-going experience. • No metallurgical assumptions have been built or applied to the resource model.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• No significant environmental factors are expected to be encountered regarding the disposal of waste or tailing material. This expectation is based on previous mining & milling history of existing open pit & underground operations with the project area. • A dedicated storage facility is used for the process plant tailings
Bulk density	• Bulk densities are assigned based on calculated densities from the nearby Harry's Hill deposit that is of similar geology and weathering. • Bulk density was coded by lithology and oxidation type.
Classification	• Resource classifications were defined by a combination of data including; drillhole spacing, estimation quality (search pass, number of samples used and Kriging Variance results), geological confidence, and mineralisation continuity of domains. • No Measured resources are calculated

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	• Indicated mineral resources are assigned to drill spacing that is typically around 25m x 25m or better, and having good geological continuity along strike and down dip. • Inferred mineral resources are based on limited data support; typically drill spacing around 50m x 50m. • Further considerations of resource classification include; Data type and quality (drilling type, drilling orientations, down hole surveys, sampling and assaying methods); Geological mapping and understanding; statistical performance including number of samples, slope regression and kriging efficiency. • The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent person.
Audits or reviews	• The geological interpretation, estimation parameters and validation of the resource model was peer reviewed by Silver Lake staff. • No external reviews of the resource estimate had been carried out at the time of writing.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Mineral Resources have been reported in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources & Ore Reserves & reflects the relative accuracy of the Mineral Resources estimate. The Competent Person deems the process to be in line with industry standards for resource estimation & therefore within acceptable statistical error limits. • The statement relates to global estimates of tonnes & grade for underground mining scenarios.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in sections 2 and 3, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral Resource estimate for conversion to Ore Reserves	• The Mineral Resource Estimate used is classified a JORC 2012 Mineral Resource statement as per Silver Lake Resources, Karonie - Mineral Resource estimate. • The Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of the Ore Reserves and are as stated in the Karonie Mineral Resource statement.
Site visits	• Site visits were undertaken the Competent Person for Ore Reserve assessment.
Study status	• The level of study is to Pre-Feasibility Study Standard.
Cut-off parameters	• Marginal and full-economic breakeven cut-off grades were calculated for each block in the block model. These were used to determine mineable shapes that could be defined either as high grade or low grade. Low grade material is flagged to be stockpiled and processed at the end of mining.
Mining factors or assumptions	• The standard excavate, load and haul method has been chosen as the appropriate mining method to base the Pre-Feasibility Study to convert Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves. The excavate, load and haul method is used in similar operations in Australia. Appropriate factors have been added to the Mineral Resource, which has been optimised using NPVS Optimisation software. • The choice of the excavate, load and haul method was deemed appropriate due to the ore thickness, access, and nature of the geology. Similar mining methods are also used in the geographical area adjacent to the mining areas proposed. • Assumptions regarding geotechnical parameters are based on design parameters recommended by Geotechnical Consultants. • Mining dilution was assigned based on ore body width and minimum mining widths. This equates to an average of 11% dilution across the deposit. Ore Reserve tonnes reported in this statement are inclusive of any dilution. • Mining recovery factor (95%) in an assumption made based on using similar mining operations and mining techniques. • Inferred Resources are not used in the Ore Reserve output, however were included in a second ore schedule and evaluation. The operation is viable based on Indicated and Measured material only. • Infrastructure requirements of the selected mining method are included in the Ore Reserve document, and detail Infrastructure requirements including site preparation incorporating topsoil and subsoil removal, as well as construction of appropriate roads and drainage, and establishment of power supply and appropriate safety systems. Further infrastructure developments required include buildings-such as administration with appropriate ablution facilities. All other infrastructure will be located at the Randalls Gold Processing Facility 50km away.

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Criteria	Commentary
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The ore will be treated using the Carbon in Leach process at the existing Randalls Gold Processing Facility. • The metallurgical process is well tested and commonly used in similar operations worldwide. • The Ore Reserve estimation was based on recoveries established during metallurgical test work undertaken for the project. A metallurgical recovery of 80% has been applied.
Environmental	• The status of the Environmental Studies are in various stages of completeness. It is considered that all approvals will be in place within the time period before project commencement. Similar approvals have been granted for operations in the area.
Infrastructure	• The mining area is close to existing infrastructure, which will be utilised where possible. No new infrastructure will be required.
Costs	• All capital costs have been determined to Pre-Feasibility Study accuracy, using costs derived from recent open pit capital projects undertaken by Silver Lake Resources. • Operating costs have been estimated to Pre-Feasibility Study standard throughout the project by using actual mining costs from the existing Silver Lake mining and processing costs. • Silver Lake Resources have a forward hedging facility in place. The gold price used was A$1,700 per ounce. • Allowances have been made for state royalties of 2.5%.
Revenue factors	• A gold price of A$1,700 was used in the Ore Reserve estimate. • Assumptions on commodity pricing for Karonie are assumed to be fixed over the life of the mine.
Market assessment	• The longer term market assessments will not affect Karonie due to the short mine life.
Economic	• The NPV assumes a 10% discount rate. Costs used are expected to be accurate as they are based on tendered costs and actual costs from existing operations.
Social	• Tenement status is currently in good standing.
Other	• No identifiable naturally occurring risks have been identified to impact the Ore Reserves. • Submissions for the Mining Proposal and Project Management Plans have not being made. Silver Lake sees no reason why submissions will not be approved when an application is made.
Classification	• Mineral Resources converted to Ore Reserves as per JORC 2012 guidelines, i.e. Measured to Proved, Indicated to Probable. No downgraded in category has occurred for this project. • The result reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit. • 100% of the Indicated ore from the Mineral Resource has been converted to Probable Ore. There are no measured mineral resources at this date.
Audits or reviews	• The Ore Reserve has undergone internal peer review.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• The Ore Reserve estimate has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code and are in line with the Silver Lake Ore Reserve Processes. Operating history of similar mining environments (within Silver Lake mines and external mines) supports the modifying factors applied. • The Ore Reserve has been peer reviewed internally and the Competent Person is confident that it is an accurate estimate of the Karonie reserve

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