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ASX Code: SLR

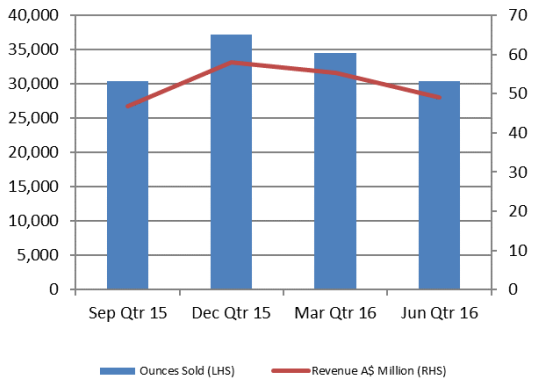
Issued Capital:
503.7m Shares
2.0m Options
5.7m Performance Rights

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

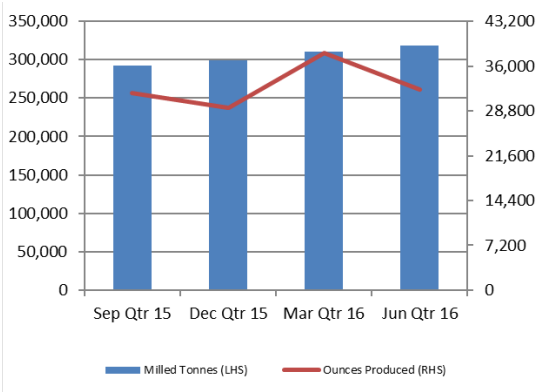
JUNE 2016 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

- **Full Year gold sales of 132,400 ounces – achieving guidance**
- **Q4 gold sales of 30,365 ounces**
- **Cash & bullion at 30 June 2016 of A$42.6m**
- **All bank debt repaid**
- **Average FY16 gold price of A$1,580/oz and AISC of A$1,281/oz**
- **Majestic – development on track to commence mining ore in Q1 FY17**
- **Maxwells – in-pit earthworks completed ahead of commencement of development of the underground mine**
- **Excellent drill results continue from Maxwells**
- **ACH Minerals has exercised option to acquire the Great Southern Project for $5 million**
- **FY17 Gold sales guidance of 135,000 – 145,000 ounces**

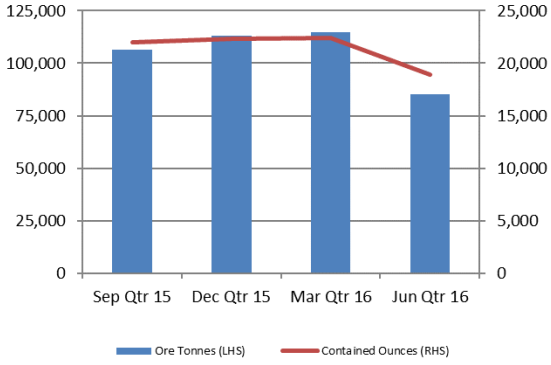
Gold Sales & Revenue



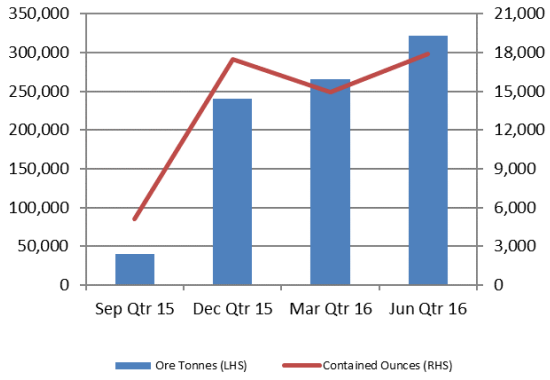
Production - Processing



Production - Underground



Production - Open Pit



Quarterly Overview

Safety

Nil lost time injuries reported across the Group during the quarter.

Mount Monger Operation

Gold bullion sold for the quarter was 30,365 ounces at an average realised price of A$1,616/oz for A$49.0 million revenue.

Gold production for the quarter was 31,457 recovered ounces (Q3 32,214 ounces). Production from the underground mines in Q4 was 15% below the previous quarter due to a reduction in mined ounces from Cock-eyed Bob as development of the next level of the mine occurs. Mine production from the open pits was 20% higher than the previous quarter due to the increased contribution from the Santa Area pits as the waste to ore strip ratio reduces and mining increases.

Mount Monger operating cash flow for the quarter was A$10.4 million and funded all development costs for the period including A$5.9 million on the Majestic Open Pit ("**Majestic**") and Maxwells Underground Mine (**"Maxwells"**) developments and A$3.9 million of exploration drilling. Despite this significant investment spend, cash and bullion increased by A$0.2 million to A$42.6 million at 30 June 2016.

Mining (Table 1)

Underground

Ore mined from Mount Monger's underground mines totalled 85,202 tonnes at a grade of 6.9 g/t Au for 18,954 contained ounces. The Daisy Complex underground mine contributed 70,369 tonnes at a grade of 7.6 g/t Au for 17,185 contained ounces whilst the Cock-eyed Bob underground mine produced 14,833 tonnes at a grade of 3.7 g/t Au for 1,769 contained ounces.

At the start of June, mine production at Cock-eyed Bob was temporarily suspended while the incumbent mining contractor was replaced by GBF Number 4 Pty Ltd (**"GBF"**) who have also been awarded the mining contract for Maxwells, located only 2 kilometres from Cock-eyed Bob.

In late June GBF commenced decline development at Cock-eyed Bob from the 345 level to the 330 level with ore development expected to resume in Q1 FY17. The hiatus in mining activity also allowed for the commencement of the first of three new phases of underground diamond drilling at the mine to bring the Inferred resource into Indicated status. Development at Cock-eyed Bob beyond the 330 level will be considered when the results of the Phase 1 drilling program are available. The reduction in mined ounces from Cock-eyed Bob and the inclusion of waste development and drilling expenditure in operating activities increased the quarterly all in sustaining cost ("**AISC**") by A$73/ounce.

Combined FY16 underground production totalled 419,465 tonnes at 6.4 g/t for 85,741 ounces.

Open Pit

Mine production at the open pits for the quarter totalled 321,405 tonnes at 1.7 g/t Au for 17,908 contained ounces. The Santa Area pits are scheduled to be completed by the end of Q1 FY17 which will coincide with commencement of ore production from the Majestic open pit.

Pre-production activities continued at Majestic during the quarter with A$4.9 million in development expenditure incurred to date.

At Maxwells, in-pit earthworks were completed ahead of commencement of the underground with a total of 517 ounces mined in the process. Portal preparations are scheduled throughout July with decline development expected to commence in August.

Combined FY16 open pit production totalled 866,731 tonnes at 2.0 g/t for 55,424 ounces.

Processing (Table 2)

Mill feed during the quarter was sourced from the Daisy Complex and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines and the Santa Area open pits. Ore milled for the quarter totalled 308,902 tonnes at a blended grade of 3.3 g/t Au for 31,457 recovered ounces.

As forecast, surface stockpiles increased by 120,000 tonnes to ≈400,000 tonnes (containing ≈12,500 oz) at 30 June 2016. Milling rates at the Randalls processing facility are expected to remain at current levels of ≈300,000 tonnes per quarter with an estimated 25% of the Q1 FY17 mill feed sourced from stockpiles with the underground contributing 25% and the open pits contributing the balance.

Costs (Table 3)

Unaudited AISC for the quarter was A$1,309/oz (A$1,254/oz in Q3). The increase in Q4 unit costs was due to:

- The temporary suspension of mining activities at Cock-eyed Bob due to the replacement of the incumbent mining contractor with GBF and the commencement of development to the next level, which resulted in A$0.9m of costs with no corresponding gold production. This, together with costs associated with the next phase of diamond drilling at the mine (also expensed), increased AISC by A$30/oz. The associated benefit of the Q4 FY16 Cock-eyed Bob development will materialise in Q1 FY17;
- As a result of the temporary suspension of mining at Cock-eyed Bob, mill feed was sourced from lower grade stockpiles. This grade differential in the mill feed resulted in lower recovered ounces, contributing an additional A$43/oz to the AISC.

FY16 AISC was A$1,281/oz compared with A$1,331/oz in FY15. The AISC is expected to increase in Q1 FY17 as development of Majestic and Maxwells continues and 25% of the mill feed is sourced from stockpiles. Higher grade feed will progressively be introduced into the mill blend from Q2 FY17 as the new projects ramp up production. AISC is expected to then decrease from the second quarter as higher grade material is mined from Majestic and Maxwells.

Total operating costs for the quarter increased by 6% to A$45.7 million and included $4.9 million of development expenditure at Imperial/Majestic and A$1.0 million on capital items for Maxwells.

Mount Monger Operation – Mining	Units	Sep Qtr 2015	Dec Qtr 2015	Mar Qtr 2016	Jun Qtr 2016	FY16	FY15
Underground - Daisy Complex							
Ore mined	Tonnes	78,340	87,418	82,590	70,369	**318,717**	339,447
Mined grade	g/t Au	7.4	6.7	6.5	7.6	**7.0**	6.5
Contained gold in ore	Oz	18,703	18,969	17,351	17,185	**72,208**	71,377
Underground – Cock-eyed Bob							
Ore mined	Tonnes	27,923	25,851	32,141	14,833	**100,748**	92,223
Mined grade	g/t Au	3.7	4.1	4.9	3.7	**4.2**	5.0
Contained gold in ore	Oz	3,314	3,371	5,079	1,769	**13,533**	14,716
Open Pit – Lucky Bay							
Ore mined	Tonnes	25,629	46,787	27,606	-	**100,022**	-
Mined grade	g/t Au	5.4	3.9	3.5	-	**4.2**	-
Contained gold in ore	Oz	4,434	5,940	3,138	-	**13,512**	-
Open Pit – Santa Area (includes Rumbles)							
Ore mined	Tonnes	13,968	193,376	237,960	311,822	**757,126**	-
Mined grade	g/t Au	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	**1.7**	-
Contained gold in ore	Oz	665	11,545	11,794	17,391	**41,395**	-
Open Pit – Wombola Dam							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	**-**	256,415
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	-	-	**-**	2.4
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	-	-	**-**	19,384
Open Pit – Maxwells							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	-	9,583	**9,583**	-
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	-	1.7	**1.7**	-
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	-	517	**517**	-
Total ore mined	**Tonnes**	**145,860**	**353,432**	**380,297**	**406,607**	**1,286,196**	**688,085**
Mined Grade	**g/t Au**	**5.8**	**3.5**	**3.1**	**2.8**	**3.4**	**4.8**
Total contained gold in ore	**Oz**	**27,116**	**39,825**	**37,362**	**36,862**	**141,165**	**105,477**

Table 1: Mount Monger Operation - mine production statistics

Mount Monger Operations – Processing	Units	Sep Qtr 2015	Dec Qtr 2015	Mar Qtr 2016	Jun Qtr 2016	FY16	FY15
Ore milled	Tonnes	298,557	310,305	318,836	308,902	1,236,600	1,215,308
Head grade	g/t Au	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Contained gold in ore	Oz	30,907	39,893	33,938	32,867	137,605	127,773
Recovery	%	95	96	95	96	95	95
Gold produced	**Oz**	**29,267**	**38,171**	**32,214**	**31,457**	**131,109**	**121,780**
Gold sold	**Oz**	**30,349**	**37,191**	**34,495**	**30,365**	**132,400**	**121,999**

Table 2: Mount Monger Operation - processing statistics

All in Sustaining Cost Analysis

Mount Monger Operation	Notes	Unit	Sep-15 Quarter	Dec-15 Quarter	Mar-16 Quarter	Jun-16 Quarter	FY16 YTD	FY15
Mining costs	1	A$M	17.0	24.9	21.8	22.8	86.5	70.3
General and administration costs	2	A$M	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.7	10.5	8.9
Royalties		A$M	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	6.7	5.4
By-product credits		A$M	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Processing costs	3	A$M	10.1	10.9	10.6	10.4	42.1	42.1
Corporate overheads	4	A$M	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	5.0	4.9
Mine exploration (sustaining)	5	A$M	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	4.7	3.8
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	6	A$M	5.5	4.1	4.0	3.8	17.4	19.0
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$M	39.0	47.1	43.2	43.6	172.9	154.3
Inventory movements	7	A$M	0.9	(0.7)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(3.6)	7.4
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	7	A$M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$M	40.0	46.5	43.3	39.8	169.5	162.4
Gold sales		**oz**	30,349	37,191	34,495	30,365	132,400	121,999
Mining costs	1	A$/oz	560	669	632	750	653	576
General and administration costs	2	A$/oz	82	73	76	87	79	73
Royalties		A$/oz	45	46	56	57	51	44
By-product credits		A$/oz	(0)	(1)	(0)	(2)	(1)	(0)
Processing costs	3	A$/oz	334	293	309	344	318	345
Corporate overheads	4	A$/oz	39	41	34	39	38	40
Mine exploration (sustaining)	5	A$/oz	45	32	31	35	35	31
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	6	A$/oz	182	111	116	125	132	156
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$/oz	1,286	1,266	1,252	1,435	1,306	1,265
Inventory movements	7	A$/oz	31	(18)	(0)	(128)	(27)	61
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	7	A$/oz	3	2	2	2	2	5
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$/oz	1,320	1,250	1,254	1,309	1,281	1,331

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

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

2 Costs for site administration including corporate recharges.

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

4 Corporate overheads are post recharges to sites.

5 Costs relating to regional exploration are excluded from the calculation (amounting to $2.8m for Q4 FY16).

6 Costs include underground decline development and sustaining capital works (including tailings lifts).

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

Group Finance

Cash & bullion increased by A$0.2 million during the quarter to A$42.6 million at 30 June 2016.

The Mount Monger Operation generated A$10.4 million of cash during the quarter and included A$0.9 million of development costs and diamond drilling at Cock-eyed Bob which was expensed in the quarter.

Project capital expenditure of A$5.9 million comprises A$4.9 million pre-production expenditure at Imperial/Majestic and A$1.0 million capital expenditure at Maxwells.

In June 2016 the Company repaid the last instalment of its gold prepay facility with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and is now bank debt free.

The strong cash position will allow the Company to internally fund the development of the Imperial/Majestic open pits and the Maxwells underground mine over the next 6 months. These projects are forecast to have a combined maximum cash drawdown of ≈A$15 million. This drawdown will result in a decreasing cash balance over the remainder of the calendar year, after which both projects are forecast to commence generating strong cash flows.

Cash flow for the quarter is summarised in Figure 1:

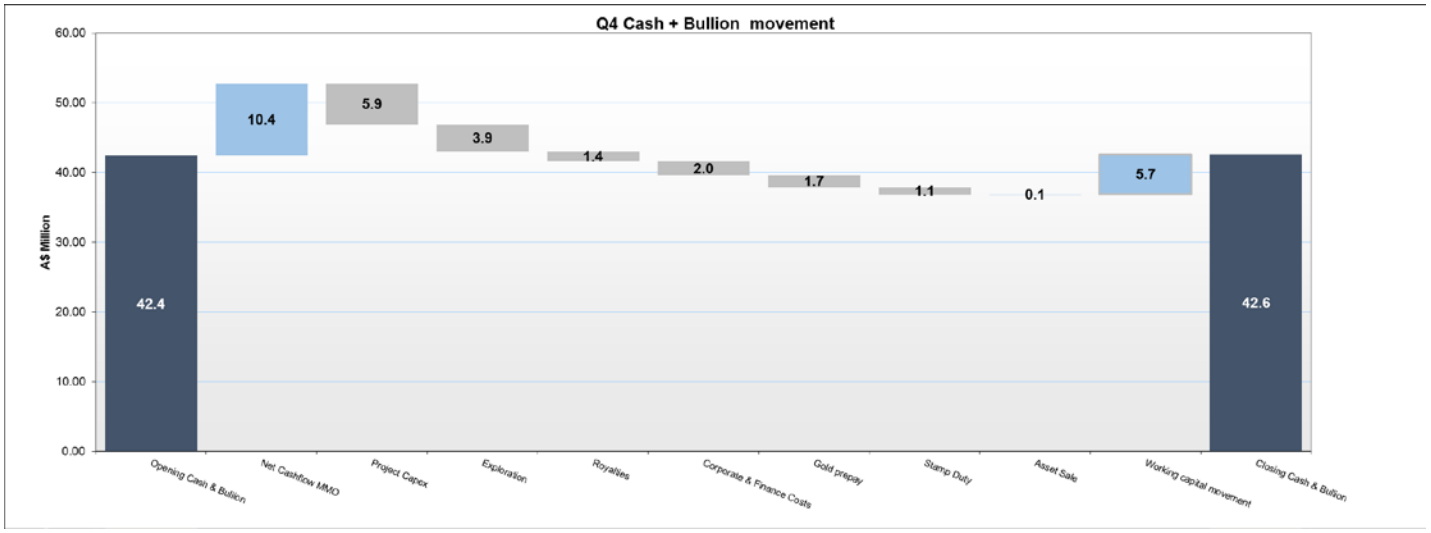


Figure 1: June 2016 quarter cash & bullion movement

Hedging

During the quarter the Company hedged a further 20,000 ounces of gold at an average price of A$1,780/oz.

As at 30 June 2016, the Company's forward gold hedging program totals 76,300 ounces, to be delivered during FY17 at an average forward price of A$1,655/oz.

Guidance – Year ending 30 June 2017

Guidance for FY17 gold sales is 135,000 to 145,000 oz.

Ore feed for FY17 will be sourced from the Daisy Complex, Cock-eyed Bob and Maxwells underground mines and from the Imperial/Majestic & Santa Area open pit mines. In addition, surface stockpiles from Santa are expected to contribute approximately 25% of the mill feed in the first quarter of the year.

Update on Non-Core Asset Divestment Process

On 15 July 2016 the Company was notified by ACH Minerals Pty Ltd (**"ACH"**) that it has exercised its option to purchase the Company's Great Southern project (**"Project"**) for cash consideration of A$5 million.

Silver Lake and ACH are parties to a Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement (**"Agreement"**) whereby ACH has the ability to earn up to an 80% interest in the Project through expenditure on exploration on the Project tenements. Under the terms of the Agreement, ACH was also granted an option to acquire the Project for a cash payment of A$5 million at any time during the earn in period.

Completion of the sale of the Project and receipt of the A$5 million consideration is expected to occur in Q1 FY17.

The transaction is consistent with Silver Lake's stated objective of realising value from its non-core assets and minimising its financial and management commitments outside of the core Mount Monger operations.

Exploration

- Drilling activities continued at Maxwells – strong results continue to support the rapid development of the Maxwells underground mine
- Regional aircore drilling campaign continued with encouraging assay results returned from multiple gold trends
- Exploration results at Daisy Complex continue to demonstrate the potential for extensions and repetitions of the existing underground lodes

During the June 2016 quarter Silver Lake accelerated the work programs that form part of the A$15 million FY16 exploration program. This exploration strategy is focused on highly prospective, near term gold targets at Mount Monger, proximal to existing mine and processing infrastructure. Exploration drilling was undertaken at the Daisy Complex, Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob, where a total of 7,193 metres of underground resource definition drilling and 10,966 metres of surface exploration drilling was completed. This represents a 23% increase in diamond and RC exploration drilling compared with the March 2016 quarter.

Exploration spend over the quarter was A$3.7 million (A$15.0 million year to date).

Following on from the Company's highly successful FY16 exploration program, a new FY17 exploration budget of A$14 million has been approved by the Board. Upcoming exploration will focus on the Mount Monger mining centre, and continues to target near-term resource definition and project development opportunities to compliment the Daisy Complex, Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines and Imperial/Majestic open pit operations, as well as regional exploration across the Daisy and Mount Belches gold camps.

Daisy Complex - Underground Diamond Drilling

In the June 2016 quarter, Resource development drilling within or adjacent to the Daisy Complex operation was designed to upgrade Inferred Resources to the Indicated category, and to identify direct extensions to the known zones of Inferred Resources.

A total of 7,193 metres of underground diamond drilling was completed within the June 2016 quarter, comprising infill and extensional resource definition drilling at Haoma West, and Upper Haoma, and targeting the "Sasha" lode north of the North Fault. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Haoma West

Haoma West is one of the key production areas within the Daisy Complex. During the June quarter a total of 2,813 metres of diamond drilling targeted the southern, down plunge zones within Lode 25 and down plunge of Lode 33.

Strong results continue to be returned from the Haoma West lodes. In the southern down plunge zone, drilling returned visible gold in seven of the eight drill holes completed, and confirmed the high grade southerly plunging shoot within the mineralised envelope. As previously observed, the highest gold grades appear to be closely related to the contacts between the andesite and porphyry units.

All drill holes, excluding HW79103, have intersected hydrothermal veining consistent with Haoma West structures within the expected target range. High grade mineralisation logged in the drilling included HW79107, which intersected a 0.15 metre hydrothermal quartz vein with visible gold, galena and sphalerite, returning strong assays including 0.2 metres at 220.0 g/t (Figure 6). Other assay highlights from Haoma West include:

- 5.39 metres at 84.22 g/t Au, including 0.25 metres at 1570 g/t Au in HW79101;
- 0.20 metres at 35.50 g/t Au in HW79105; and
- 0.73 metres at 267.63 g/t Au, including 0.20 metres at 1050 g/t Au in HW435025 (correction from the assay result reported in the March 2016 Quarterly report).

Haoma West North of the North Fault

A total of eight resource definition drill holes were completed towards the end of the quarter targeting Lode 40, Haoma West north of the North Fault (NNF). All drill holes intersected mineralised structures at the projected target depth. In six of the eight holes, visible gold and galena were logged.

A new zone of mineralisation, located approximately 20 metres to the west from the planned Lode 40 target, was identified within the drilling (Figure 6). The new zone is interpreted to run parallel to Lode 40, and included hydrothermal quartz veining with visible gold and galena in HW375235 and HW375237. Drill holes HW375239, 40 and 42 all intersected the new mineralised zone between 20 and 30 metres down hole from the primary target including multiple hydrothermal veins. Highlights from the Haoma West NNF assay results include:

- 1.17 metres at 145.36 g/t Au in SD456205
- 0.20 metres at 147.00 g/t Au in HW375236
- 0.20 metres at 606.00 g/t Au in HW375235
- 0.20 metres at 130.00 g/t Au in HW375242

Sasha Lode

The Sasha exploration target area was identified from a strongly mineralised ptygmatic vein intersected by exploration drilling in the area of the interpreted position of the North Fault and Caledonian Fault, returning a spectacular result of 2.44 metres at 70.54 g/t in SD295005 (previously announced in the "Mount Monger Drilling Update" on 15 March 2016). In the June 2016 quarter, Phase 1 Sasha follow-up diamond drill holes targeted the area up plunge to the north of the original Sasha intersection. In addition to the mineralised structures intersected in the target area, the Sasha Phase 1 drill holes also intersected potential extensions to existing Lode 45 (Haoma North of the North Fault) earlier in the drill holes. HAO215005 intersected multiple quartz veins containing galena and visible gold within a porphyry unit from 81 metres to 85 metres down hole. Strong silica/sericite alteration was logged within this zone. Best assay results included 2.06 metres at 23.41 g/t Au.

A second phase of drilling targeted direct strike extensions to the original SD295005 intersection. Two of the three drill holes intersected quartz veining with strong mineralisation including galena and visible gold. Highlights from the assay results included 0.34 metres at 103.00 g/t Au in SD295018, and 1.07 metres at 156.69 g/t Au in SD295019 (Figure 7). The geometry and continuity of the Sasha lode is under review, and may represent a new "linking" structure that could be critical to understanding the resource growth potential of the area north of the North Fault within the Daisy Complex.

Cock-eyed Bob - Underground Diamond Drilling

A three-stage diamond drilling program has been approved for Cock-eyed Bob (CEB) that aims to upgrade existing Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources and target resource extensions. Phase 1 of the CEB resource definition drilling will provide infill drill spacing within the 50 metre depth extension panel below the current underground mining development at CEB. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Five drill holes were completed during the June 2016 quarter. Highlights from the drilling include 2.55 metres at 13.8 g/t Au in CEBD053, 2.78 metres at 15.83 g/t Au from the Footwall BIF lode in CEBD055, and 2.30 metres at 19.51g/t in CEBD052 (Figure 4). These high grade intersections have significantly upgraded the existing mineralised lodes recorded in that area, and are associated with the quartz veining, arsenopyrite and visible gold in the altered BIF host rock.

Phases 2 and 3 of the CEB drilling program have been budgeted for FY17, aiming to confirm the longer term resource growth potential of the CEB gold deposit.

Randalls Area Surface Exploration

The Company continued its focus on surface exploration and development activities within the Randalls Project area during the quarter. The Randalls Project area hosts the Cock-eyed Bob underground mine and the Maxwells, Rumbles and Santa/Fly Camp open pit and underground projects in near-term development and mining stages (Figure 5). In total 27 pre-collared diamond drill holes for an aggregate of 5,672 metres were completed within the Randalls Project area during the reporting period. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Maxwells Underground Mine

The Maxwells gold deposit is a high priority near-term development opportunity for the Company and is located 2 kilometres east of the Cock-eyed Bob underground mine within the Mount Monger Operation (Figure 8). A major, multi-phase resource definition and exploration work program continued at Maxwells in the June 2016 quarter, with highly encouraging results returned from the diamond drilling programs. The results received to date continue to confirm the new geological interpretive models for the high grade ore shoots within the Maxwells Banded Iron Formation (BIF) host rock, and support the rapid development of the Maxwells underground mine and potential open pit cut-back.

Drilling activities in the Maxwells development project area continued over the June 2016 quarter, with two diamond and one RC drilling rigs active within the project area. The three-phase drilling program is targeting extensions to the underground resources on the Eastern, Central and Western BIF host units. Drilling Phases 1 and 2 were completed during the June quarter, with Phase 3 drilling scheduled for completion in Q1 FY17.

As first highlighted in the 29 June 2016 ASX announcement "*New Maxwells Underground Mine to Commence"*, the drilling was focused on extending the ore blocks accessed by the Northern and Central Portals, and successfully intersected the host BIF unit in the projected target position. Strong mineralisation logged in the drill core displays the same intense sulphide alteration and quartz veining characteristics as the high grade lodes commonly intersected elsewhere within the Maxwells deposit.

Encouragingly, visible gold was logged within nine of the BIF intersections, including within a newly discovered BIF host unit located immediately to the west of the main lode in the Northern portal area.

Excellent assay results have been returned that support the strong mineralisation logged in the Maxwells drilling. The strength of the assays returned during the June quarter is highlighted by:

- A total of 6 intersections returned greater than 20 gram-metres (g/t x m)
- A further 13 intersections returning assays in the range 10 to 20 gram-metres.

Using typical economic cut-off grade for underground mining of the Maxwells style of mineralisation, these results fall within the range of economic lode intersections. Highlights from the assay results received from drilling in the June quarter included 4.51 metres at 8.21 g/t Au in 16MXRD033, 1.19 metres at 13.6 g/t Au in 16MXRD034, 5.42 metres at 9.46 g/t Au in 16MXRD037, 3.09 metres at 14.4 g/t Au in 16MXRD038, and 1.77 metres at 45.53 g/t Au in 16MXRD053 (Figure 9). All drilling results are reported in Appendix 1.

These results continue to demonstrate the potential for additional high grade zones that could support expansion of the underground operation at Maxwells. Geological modelling, resource updates and mine planning work utilising the new drilling and assay data is underway. Drilling at Maxwells is planned to continue into FY17, initially using one RC and two diamond drill rigs.

Mount Monger Surface Exploration - Regional Aircore Drilling

A core component of the FY16 exploration strategy has been surface exploration drilling in the Daisy Complex area, focusing on discovery of new gold deposits and growth of the known resource zones. This exploration is drill testing highly prospective, near-term gold targets proximal to existing mine and processing infrastructure. Exploration targets are in known gold deposit trends that have been identified by recent exploration and geology reviews. Target zones are hosted by extensions to existing mineralised structures within preferential stratigraphic units, supported by broad spaced historical drilling results, surface geochemical anomalies and magnetic trends.

The FY16 surface exploration work programs included a two phase program of aircore drilling, testing to fresh bedrock with close-spaced drill holes along drill lines designed to intersect the quartz vein structures, bedrock alteration and geochemical traces of Daisy-style high grade lodes. Significant anomalies generated by the aircore drilling will be followed up by staged RC and diamond drilling programs.

Phase 2 of the aircore drilling program was completed in the June quarter. A total of 488 aircore drill holes for an aggregate of 15,611 metres were drilled in the “Daisy North”, “Lorna North”, “Leslie” and “Daisy Repeat” target areas during the reporting period.

Aircore drill holes that intersected gold anomalism logged zones of broad haematite alteration in the oxide horizon, and vein quartz with sericite–albite alteration in the fresh rock. Highly encouraging assay results have been returned, including more than 53 gold intersections of greater than 200 ppb Au (0.2 g/t Au). This level of gold anomalism is highly elevated relative to background gold <10 ppb Au in the Mount Monger district.

Particularly high grade results along the Lorna North mineralised corridor included 9 metres at 1,757.33 ppb Au and 4 metres at 1,646.50 ppb Au. These intersections are located along strike from the Spinifex open pit (Figure 10). To date only relatively shallow drilling has been undertaken along the 4 kilometre strike extent of the strongly anomalous Lorna North gold trend. Aircore drilling along the Leslie trend returned highlights of 12 metres at 1,267.50 ppb Au, and 9 metres at 1,209.67 ppb Au. This area is located 1.5 kilometres along strike to the north-west from previously reported high grade Leslie bedrock drilling intersections including 2 metres at 36.0 g/t Au and 2 metres at 24.4 g/t Au (Figure 10).

The June quarter aircore drilling results are highly encouraging, and continue to demonstrate the success of the regional surface exploration targeting strategy implemented by the Company in FY16.

Mount Monger Surface Exploration – Follow Up RC and Diamond Drilling

The initial program of RC and diamond drilling to follow up the regional aircore program commenced at Lorna North and Leslie during the June 2016 quarter. Drilling was designed to target primary mineralisation in the bedrock below the strong gold trends identified in the aircore drilling along strike from the previously reported Lorna Doone/Spinifex, Dinnie Reggio and Christmas Flats lodes.

Results from this initial phase of drilling were highly encouraging. Bedrock gold mineralisation intersected within the drill holes included significant structures, alteration and quartz veining. Assay highlights included 3 metres at 16.89 g/t Au, 3 metres at 3.85 g/t Au, and 5 metres at 2.03 g/t Au. A three-part technical study is underway to compile, interpret and review the structure, multi-element geochemistry and gold-related porphyries identified in the initial phase of follow up RC and diamond drilling. The results of this analysis will focus on the next phases of drilling in the FY17 exploration budget.

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

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Competent Person's Statement

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

List of Figures

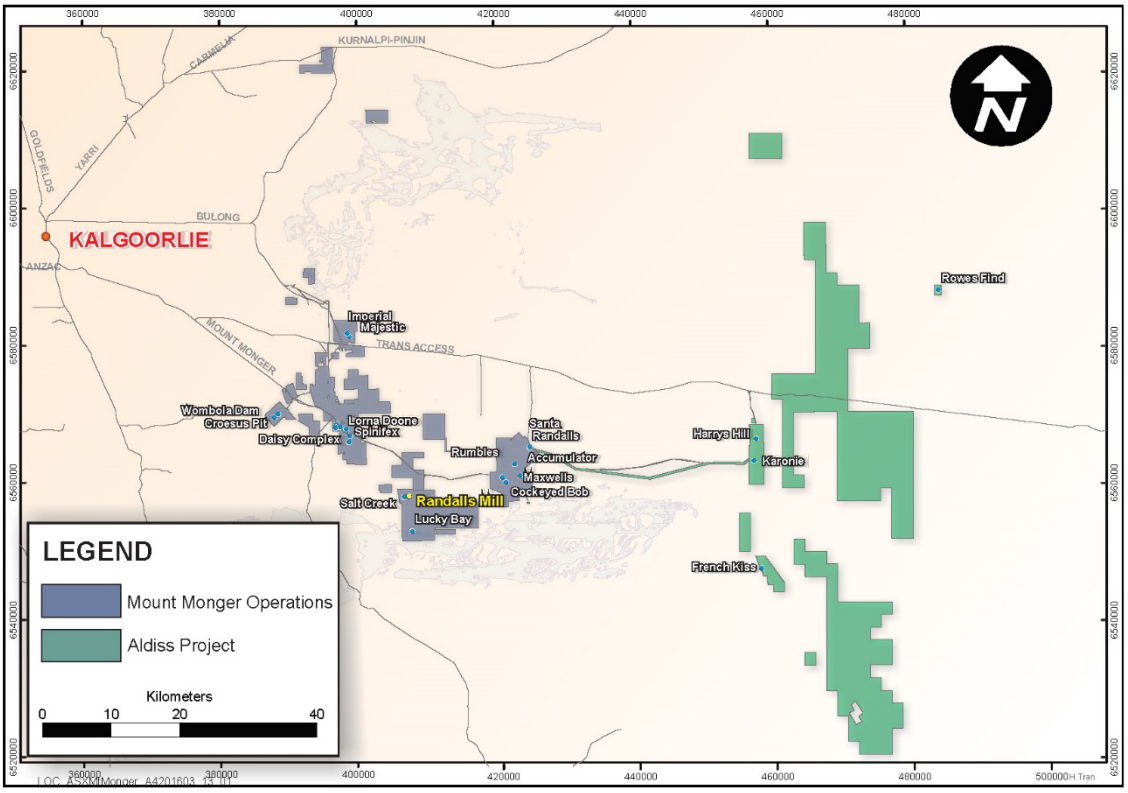

Figure 2: Mount Monger Operations regional location plan.

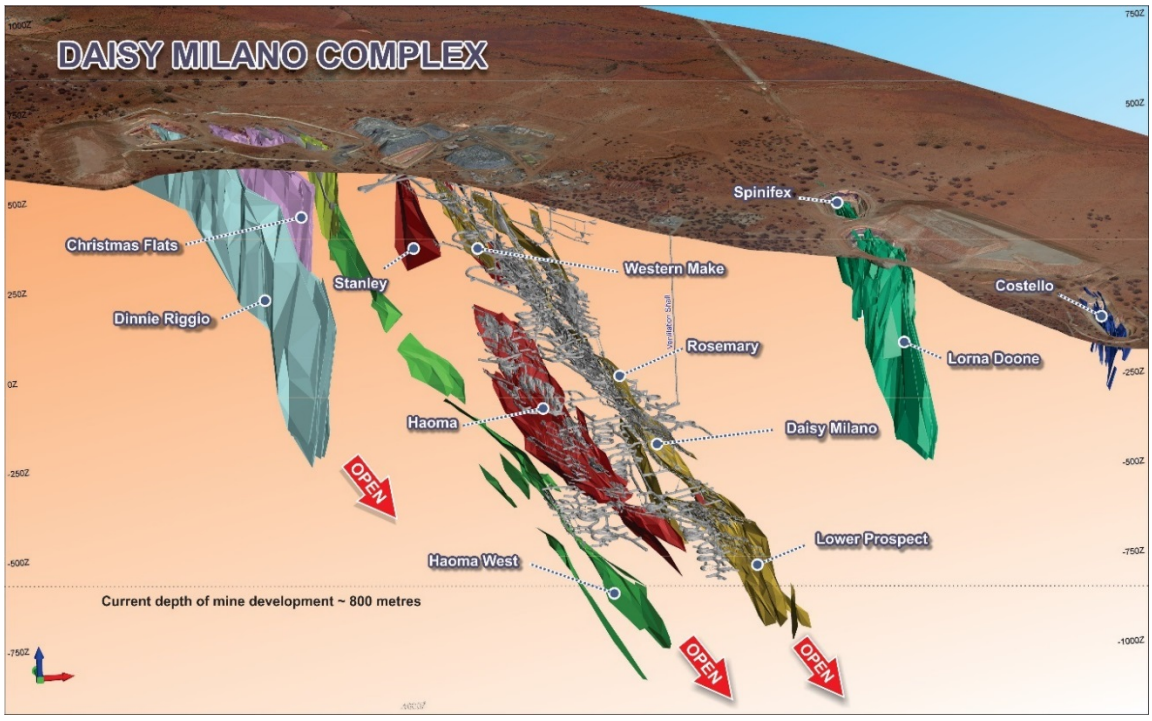

Figure 3: Schematic view showing the mines that make up the Daisy Complex.

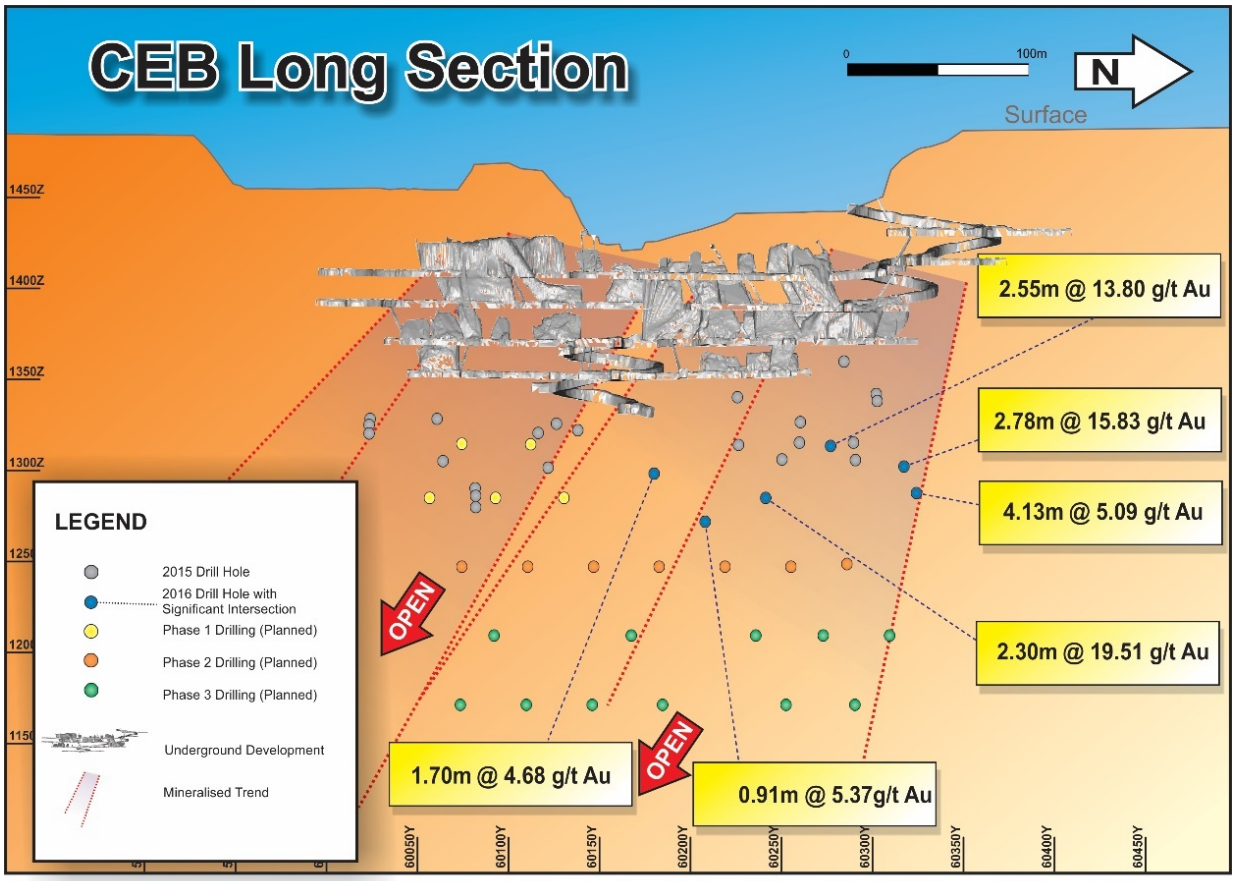

Figure 4: Long Section view of Cock-eyed Bob showing decline development, ore drives, and planned exploration drilling.

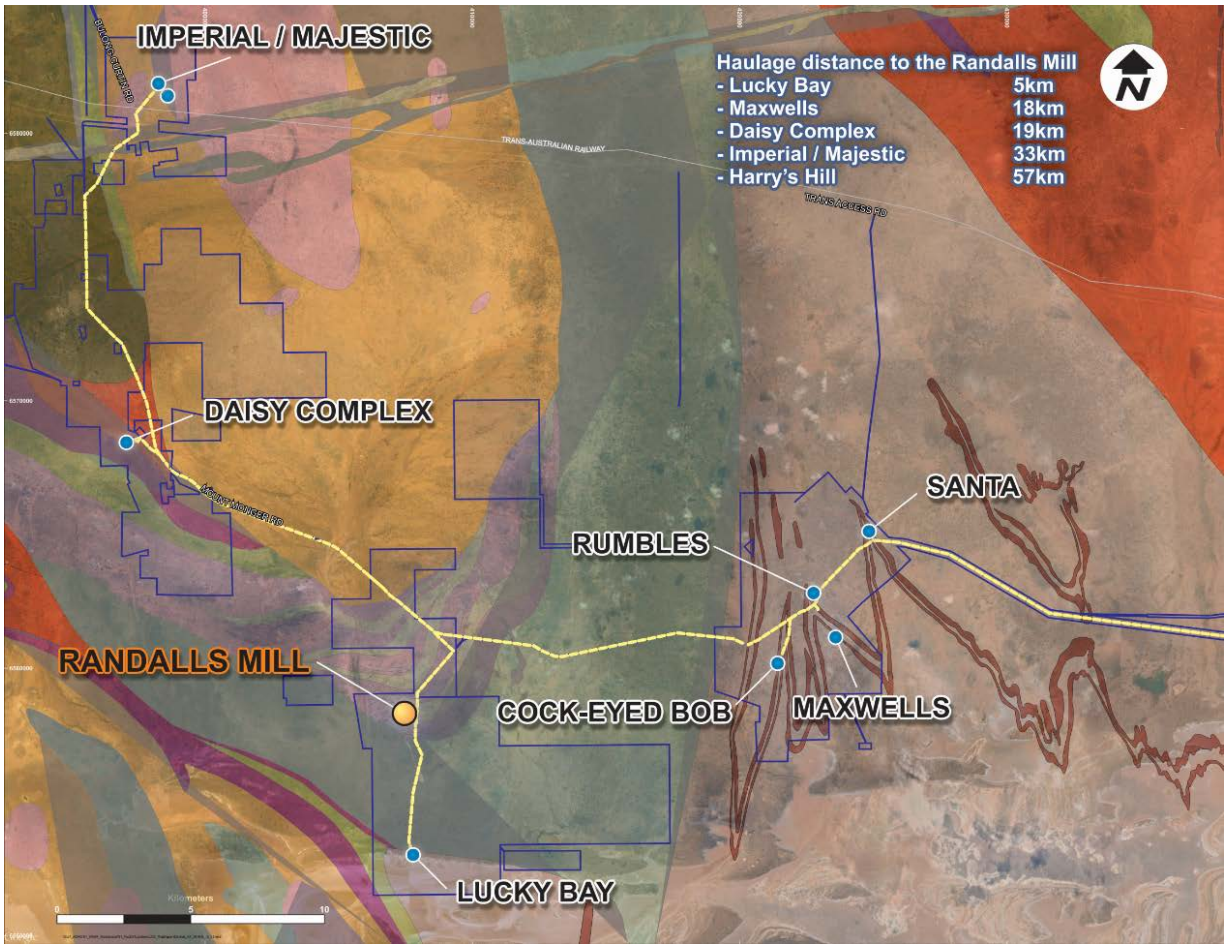

Figure 5: Location of Mount Monger Operations projects within their respective geological domains, and the centralised Randalls Mill.

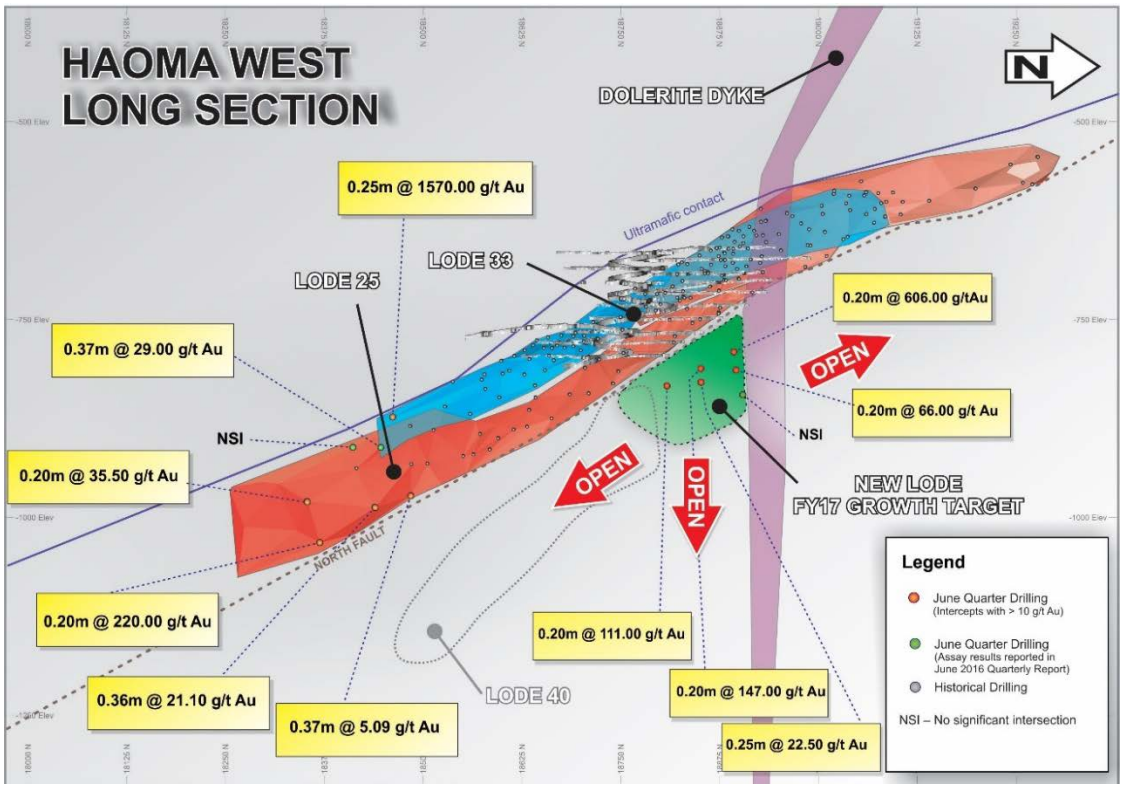

Figure 6: Long section showing the Haoma West Lode 25 and Lode 33 resource outlines with drilling results.

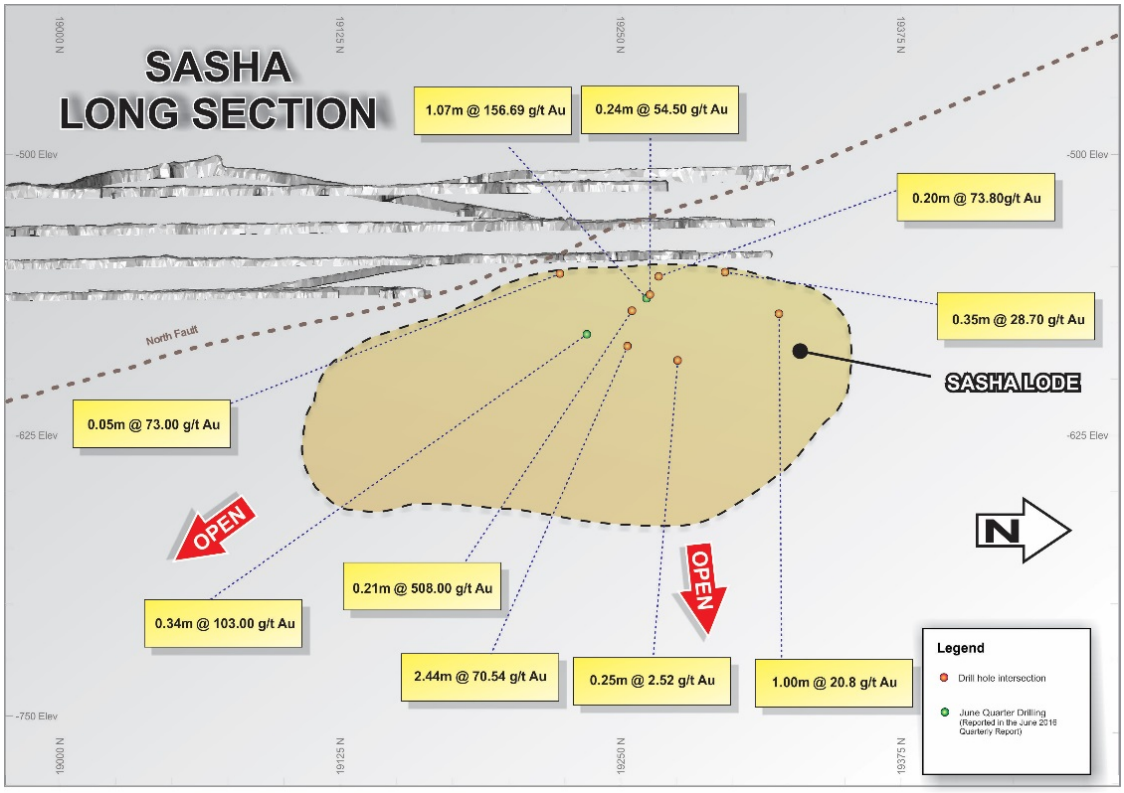

Figure 7: Long section showing the Sasha lode with drilling results.

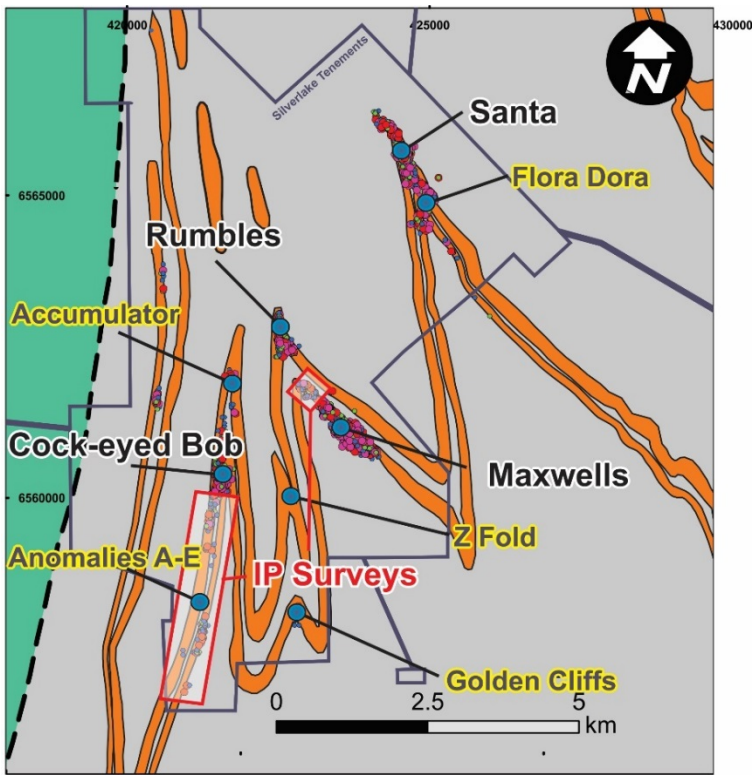

Figure 8: Plan view showing the Randalls Area host BIF unit and the locations of exploration and mining projects.

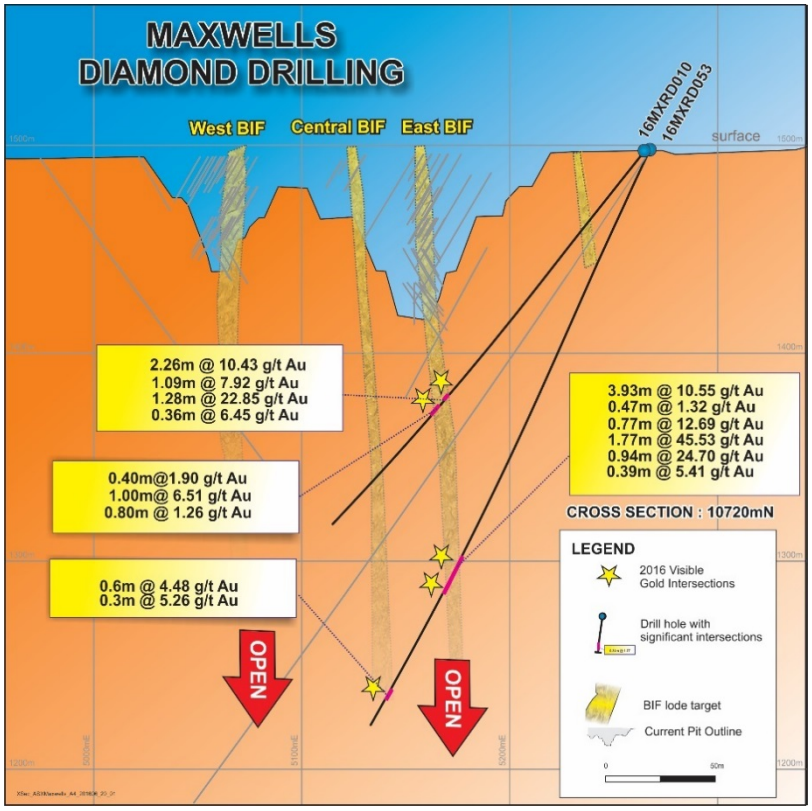

Figure 9: Maxwells drilling section 10720mN.

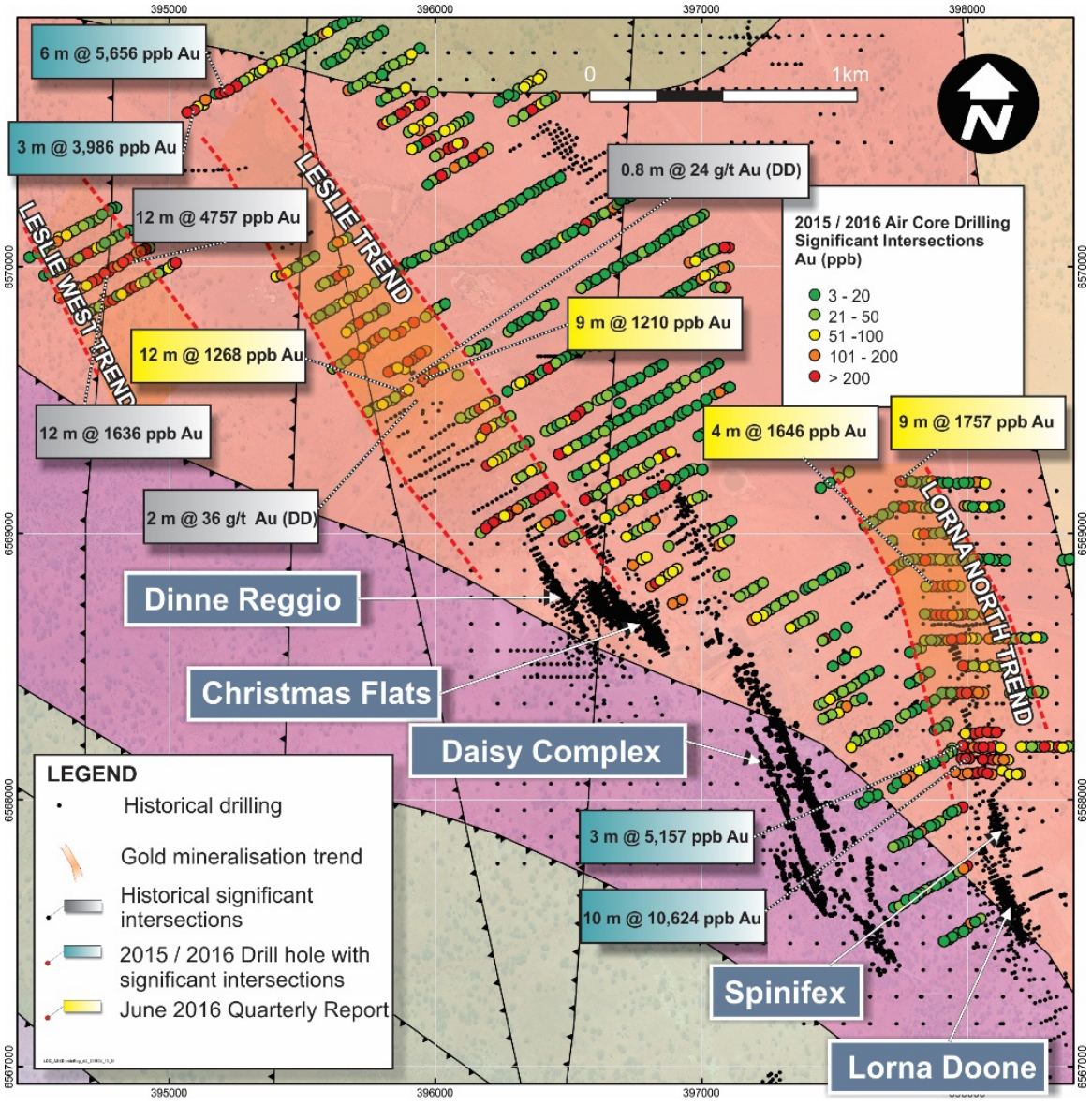

Figure 10: Plan showing Regional Aircore drilling locations, and assay results highlights.

Appendix 1 Drillhole Information Summary

Underground Diamond Drilling – Haoma West

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

Hole_ID	Collar E (Local)	Collar N (Local)	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HW435025	10187	18637	-761	-41	228	115.19	115.92	0.73m @ 267.63 g/t Au (including 0.20m @ 1050.0 g/t Au)
						185.40	187.40	2.00m @ 1.56 g/t Au
HW79101	10238	18343	-796	-27	320	149.70	150.09	0.39m @ 10.40 g/t Au
						153.35	153.55	0.20m @ 1.76 g/t Au
						159.23	160.23	1.00m @ 2.98 g/t Au
						170.36	175.75	5.39m @ 84.22 g/t Au (including 0.25m @ 1570.00 g/t)
						229.66	230.60	0.94m @ 2.94 g/t Au
HW79102A	10238	18341	-796	-50	308	140.50	141.00	0.50m @ 17.10 g/t Au
						249.64	250.00	0.36m @ 21.10 g/t Au
HW79104	10238	18343	-796	-44	322	252.77	253.35	0.58m @ 2.43 g/t Au
						254.55	255.92	1.37m @ 1.71 g/t Au (including 0.37m @ 5.09 g/t Au)
HW79105	10238	18341	-796	-56	276	242.00	242.22	0.22m @ 2.99 g/t Au
						244.20	245.30	1.10m @ 14.76 g/t Au
						248.06	248.26	0.20m @ 35.50 g/t Au
						255.30	257.40	2.10m @ 2.53 g/t Au
HW79107	10238	18341	-796	-63	284	264.56	264.76	0.20m @ 220.00 g/t Au
HW79111	10238	18341	-796	-35	310	165.98	166.18	0.20m @ 1.34 g/t Au
						170.76	171.17	0.41m @ 2.90 g/t Au
						203.10	203.60	0.50m @ 1.57 g/t Au
						209.62	209.99	0.37m @ 29.00 g/t Au
						225.40	226.20	0.80m @ 2.51 g/t Au
HW375235	10218	18845	-668	-50	293	38.57	38.84	0.27m @ 2.10 g/t Au
						68.20	68.70	0.50m @ 1.94 g/t Au
						151.10	152.20	1.10m @ 3.90 g/t Au
						167.30	167.85	0.55m @ 2.82 g/t Au
						170.00	170.20	0.20m @ 20.30 g/t Au
						171.50	171.78	0.28m @ 31.10 g/t Au
						184.56	184.76	0.20m @ 606.00 g/t Au
HW375236	10218	18845	-668	-56	273	175.95	176.15	0.20m @ 11.80 g/t Au
						184.19	184.39	0.20m @ 147.00 g/t Au
HW375237	10218	18845	-668	-56	296	154.90	155.10	0.20m @ 29.50 g/t Au

						171.55	172.75	1.20m @ 8.58 g/t Au
						179.40	180.00	0.60m @ 1.33 g/t Au
						197.37	197.57	0.20m @ 66.00 g/t Au
HW375238	10218	18845	-668	-54	305	161.82	162.22	0.40m @ 1.65 g/t Au
HW375239	10218	18845	-668	-61	273	20.80	21.65	0.85m @ 16.92 g/t Au
						179.85	180.05	0.20m @ 13.60 g/t Au
						185.70	186.00	0.30m @ 6.20 g/t Au
						194.45	196.20	1.75m @ 6.81 g/t Au
						201.75	202.00	0.25m @ 22.50 g/t Au
HW375240	10218	18845	-668	-59	240	154.40	154.60	0.20m @ 1.62 g/t Au
						179.35	179.70	0.35m @ 1.06 g/t Au
						188.90	189.10	0.20m @ 1.03 g/t Au
						190.46	190.81	0.35m @ 1.72 g/t Au
HW375241	10218	18845	-668	-58	307	16.45	16.81	0.36m @ 3.44 g/t Au
						164.93	165.24	0.31m @ 2.39 g/t Au
						190.70	190.90	0.20m @ 2.03 g/t Au
						194.37	194.57	0.20m @ 3.38 g/t Au
						198.34	198.55	0.21m @ 2.23 g/t Au
HW375242	10218	18845	-668	-59	250	206.25	206.45	0.20m @ 9.17 g/t Au
						209.20	209.40	0.20m @ 130.00 g/t Au
						212.85	214.00	1.15m @ 19.84 g/t Au (including 0.20m @ 111.00 g/t Au)
						216.30	216.50	0.20m @ 8.36 g/t Au
						240.40	241.90	1.50m @ 1.50 g/t Au
SD456205	10111	18793	-780	-72	341	51.53	52.70	1.17m @ 145.36 g/t Au
SD456206	10111	18793	-780	-36	347			NSI
SD456207	10111	18793	-780	-62	335			NSI

Underground Diamond Drilling – Upper Haoma

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

Hole_ID	Collar E (Local)	Collar N (Local)	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HAO215007	10213	19319	-469	-22	296	83.27	85.01	1.74m @ 4.40 g/t Au (including 0.23m @ 24.30 g/t Au)
						87.93	89.46	1.53m @ 6.71 g/t Au
						101.24	102.70	1.46m @ 1.88 g/t Au
						144.00	146.12	2.12m @ 1.24 g/t Au
						179.30	180.55	1.25m @ 6.95 g/t Au
						211.87	212.80	0.93m @ 2.22 g/t Au

HAO215008	10213	19316	-468	-21	256			NSI
HAO215009	10213	19319	-469	12	302			NSI
HAO215012	10213	19319	-469	-5	316	98.42	100.64	2.22m @ 1.11 g/t Au
						101.95	102.15	0.20m @ 2.28 g/t Au
						125.20	128.60	3.40m @ 4.82 g/t Au
						132.60	133.60	1.00m @ 1.58 g/t Au
						141.23	141.46	0.23m @ 1.16 g/t Au
						148.68	149.08	0.40m @ 26.70 g/t Au (including 0.20m @ 52.00 g/t Au)
						157.98	158.18	0.20m @ 5.24 g/t Au
HAO215013	10213	19319	-469	15	316	161.50	162.00	0.50m @ 6.22 g/t Au
HAO215014	10213	19319	-469	-17	313	118.60	118.80	0.20m @ 85.70 g/t Au
						144.50	147.76	3.26m @ 9.97 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling – Sasha

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

Hole_ID	Collar E (Local)	Collar N (Local)	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HAO215002	10218	19319	-469	-50	42	33.66	34.00	0.34m @ 3.00 g/t Au
						110.74	111.26	0.52m @1.62 g/t Au
						190.15	190.43	0.28m @ 5.09 g/t Au
						117.30	117.50	0.20m @ 44.60 g/t Au
						225.10	225.30	0.20m @13.90 g/t Au
						227.20	227.40	0.20m @ 27.30 g/t Au
HAO215003	10218	19319	-469	-40	57	59.40	59.78	0.38m @ 1.30 g/t Au
						120.30	120.50	0.20m @ 7.68 g/t Au
						139.48	139.76	0.28m @ 3.35 g/t Au
HAO215004	10218	19319	-469	-16	54	2.00	3.00	1.00m @ 2.32 g/t Au
						49.50	53.71	4.21m @ 4.96 g/t Au
						63.81	64.02	0.21m @ 4.66 g/t Au
						94.92	95.73	0.81m @ 3.96 g/t Au
						182.29	182.56	0.27m @ 14.10 g/t Au
						191.44	193.00	1.56m @ 4.74 g/t Au
HAO215005	10218	19319	-469	-30	37	77.34	77.65	0.31m @ 1.37 g/t Au
						82.94	85.00	2.06m @ 23.41 g/t Au
						95.63	95.89	0.26m @ 7.62 g/t Au
						107.10	108.10	1.00m @ 2.00 g/t Au
						164.20	164.50	0.30m @ 1.67 g/t Au
						186.61	187.00	0.39m @ 2.40 g/t Au

						200.78	201.00	0.22m @ 3.84 g/t Au
SD295017	10282	19246	-546	-45	80	7.10	7.25	0.15m @ 3.48 g/t Au
						64.91	65.88	0.97m @ 2.61 g/t Au
						68.73	68.81	0.08m @ 62.00 g/t Au
SD295018	10260	19214	-547	-39	58.5	51.66	52.00	0.34m @ 103.00 g/t Au
						53.00	53.90	0.90m @ 2.03 g/t Au
						55.00	56.77	1.77m @ 13.50 g/t Au (including 0.32m @ 62.00 g/t Au)
						97.90	100.00	2.10m @ 8.01 g/t Au
						101.70	101.80	0.10m @ 3.12 g/t Au
SD295019	10267	19252	-547	-38	64	27.03	28.10	1.07m @ 156.69 g/t Au
						37.78	38.03	0.25m @ 48.90 g/t Au
						47.87	48.00	0.13m @ 2.99 g/t Au
						50.46	50.87	0.41m @ 19.39 g/t Au
						57.85	57.94	0.09m @ 1.39 g/t Au
						85.67	85.90	0.23m @ 2.99 g/t Au
						111.94	112.03	0.09m @ 4.73 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling – CEB

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

Hole_ID	Collar E (local)	Collar N (local)	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
CEBD051	21369.06	60186.60	1341.5	-81	316	75.16	81.25	0.91m @ 5.37 g/t Au
CEBD052	21371.0	60185.5	1345.6	-59	232	59.43	62.95	2.30m @ 19.51 g/t Au
CEBD053	21261.02	60274.08	1378.7	-42	90	95.08	98.51	2.55m @ 13.80 g/t Au
CEBD054	21371.0	60185.5	1345.6	-82	318	59.17	62.78	1.70m @ 4.68 g/t Au
CEBD055	21297.0	60124.5	1341.1	-48	79	116.65	119.69	2.78m @ 15.83 g/t Au
						120.50	125.05	3.43m @ 1.96 g/t Au
						132.90	138.38	4.13m @ 5.09 g/t Au

Surface Exploration – Maxwells

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

Hole ID	Collar N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
16MXRD012	6561008	423956	313	-51	230	149.42	150.85	1.43m @ 10.78 g/t Au
						154.30	154.90	0.6m @ 3.33 g/t Au
						156.36	157.00	0.64m @ 24.00 g/t Au
						159.60	160.25	0.65m @ 9.69 g/t Au
						195.65	196.25	0.6m @ 4.69 g/t Au
16MXRD013	6560995	423972	313	-58	230	81.20	82.20	1m @ 1.17 g/t Au
						163.38	167.30	3.92m @ 4.19 g/t Au
16MXRD014	6560992	423969	313	-51	230	134.25	137.00	2.75m @ 11.66 g/t Au
						138.42	140.00	1.58m @ 22.17 g/t Au
						142.19	143.55	1.36m @ 6.08 g/t Au
						144.60	145.82	1.22m @ 2.02 g/t Au
16MXRD015	6560977	423983	313	-51	230	144.00	146.88	2.88m @ 1.82 g/t Au
						150.20	150.50	0.3m @ 2.16 g/t Au
16MXRD033	6561600	423340	315	-57	230	181.65	183.65	2m @ 2.85 g/t Au
						185.20	185.60	0.4m @ 2.90 g/t Au
						187.40	187.90	0.5m @ 2.94 g/t Au
						216.00	220.51	4.51m @ 8.21 g/t Au
16MXRD034	6561599	423339	315	-47	230	149.95	152.15	2.2m @ 6.94 g/t Au
						154.00	154.53	0.53m @ 1.12 g/t Au
						156.25	156.55	0.3m @ 1.32 g/t Au
						178.90	180.09	1.19m @ 13.59 g/t Au
						182.04	182.56	0.52m @ 8.47 g/t Au
						184.13	184.78	0.65m @ 1.54 g/t Au
16MXRD035	6561602	423311	316	-56	230	140.71	142.33	1.62m @ 7.85 g/t Au
						143.80	144.27	0.47m @ 5.90 g/t Au
						146.30	146.86	0.56m @ 3.14 g/t Au
16MXRD036	6561608	423318	315	-62	230	173.40	175.55	2.15m @ 7.32 g/t Au
						178.90	179.44	0.54m @ 11.00 g/t Au
						202.19	203.77	1.58m @ 15.47 g/t Au
16MXRD037	6561617	423298	316	-55	230	135.80	141.22	5.42m @ 9.46 g/t Au
						161.73	162.16	0.43m @ 3.14 g/t Au
						166.00	166.50	0.5m @ 1.88 g/t Au
16MXRD038	6561650	423275	316	-61	230	156.81	159.90	3.09m @ 14.38 g/t Au
16MXRD039	6561649	423274	316	-55	230	122.85	123.41	0.56m @ 1.68 g/t Au
						133.85	134.28	0.43m @ 5.80 g/t Au

						136.30	136.67	0.37m @ 8.43 g/t Au
16MXRD040	6561665	423262	317	-50	230			NSI
16MXRD041	6561665	423263	317	-61	230	43.00	45.00	2m @ 1.75 g/t Au
						167.15	168.80	1.65m @ 7.67 g/t Au
						169.92	170.36	0.44m @ 2.12 g/t Au
16MXRD042	6561677	423245	317	-57	230	158.60	158.89	0.29m @ 6.70 g/t Au
						141.44	142.72	1.28m @ 2.22 g/t Au
16MXRD043	6561679	423247	317	-62	230			NSI
16MXRD044	6561075	423880	313	-58	230	29.00	32.00	3m @ 1.54 g/t Au
						145.70	147.50	1.8m @ 7.61 g/t Au
						149.02	149.84	0.82m @ 14.27 g/t Au
						153.06	153.36	0.3m @ 9.27 g/t Au
						194.37	195.13	0.76m @ 1.99 g/t Au
						196.25	197.42	1.17m @ 2.48 g/t Au
16MXRD045	6561095	423874	313	-56	230	148.80	149.14	0.34m @ 2.87 g/t Au
						154.10	154.52	0.42m @ 35.00 g/t Au
						156.44	156.74	0.3m @ 35.20 g/t Au
						225.82	227.90	2.08m @ 2.39 g/t Au
16MXRD046	6561139	423841	313	-61	230			NSI
16MXRD051	6561066	423901	313	-61	230	47.00	50.00	3m @ 1.36 g/t Au
						186.90	187.30	0.4m @ 13.50 g/t Au
						235.60	236.45	0.85m @ 1.18 g/t Au
						243.35	244.70	1.35m @ 3.04 g/t Au
						245.72	247.17	1.45m @ 8.02 g/t Au
16MXRD052	6561052	423915	313	-61	230	57.00	59.00	2m @ 2.61 g/t Au
						189.73	190.80	1.07m @ 4.68 g/t Au
						201.00	202.00	1m @ 4.62 g/t Au
						250.93	252.42	1.49m @ 5.80 g/t Au
16MXRD053	6561039	423931	313	-65	230	216.3	220.23	3.93m @ 10.55 g/t Au
						221.96	222.43	0.47m @ 1.32 g/t Au
						223.65	224.42	0.77m @ 12.69 g/t Au
						229.66	231.43	1.77m @ 45.53 g/t Au
						232.72	233.66	0.94m @ 24.70 g/t Au
						234.82	235.21	0.39m @ 5.41 g/t Au
						291.25	291.85	0.6m @ 4.48 g/t Au
						293	293.3	0.3m @ 5.26 g/t Au

Regional Aircore Drilling – Mount Monger Surface Exploration

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

Hole ID	Collar N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
16MMAC0332	6568254	398048	350	-60	90	36.00	39.00	3m @ 396 ppb
16MMAC0333	6568248	398027	348	-60	90	15.00	18.00	3m @ 257 ppb
16MMAC0349	6568802	397925	346	-60	90	21.00	26.00	5m @ 536.80 ppb
16MMAC0351	6568801	397886	347	-60	90	21.00	24.00	3m @ 980 ppb
						27.00	45.00	18m @ 348.83 ppb
16MMAC0352	6568802	397867	349	-60	90	42.00	46.00	4m @ 1,646.50 ppb
16MMAC0368	6568900	397840	348	-60	90	27.00	33.00	6m @ 303.50 ppb
16MMAC0383	6568997	397835	350	-60	90	18.00	21.00	3m @ 297 ppb
16MMAC0400	6569195	397749	350	-60	90	21.00	30.00	9m @ 1,757.33 ppb
16MMAC0463	6569751	397964	357	-60	90	57.00	60.00	3m @ 220 ppb
16MMAC0521	6568813	396827	358	-60	60	0.00	3.00	3m @ 220 ppb
16MMAC0538	6569255	396195	362	-60	60	27.00	30.00	3m @ 221 ppb
16MMAC0544	6569392	396190	358	-60	60	42.00	49.00	7m @ 590.14 ppb
16MMAC0549	6569605	395994	363	-60	60	0.00	3.00	3m @ 307 ppb
16MMAC0551	6569579	395954	368	-60	60	27.00	36.00	9m @ 1,209.67 ppb
16MMAC0553	6569532	395885	359	-60	60	36.00	39.00	3m @ 296 ppb
16MMAC0554	6569521	395860	365	-60	60	45.00	48.00	3m @ 310 ppb
						15.00	27.00	12m @ 1,267.50 ppb
						60.00	63.00	3m @ 787 ppb
						6.00	9.00	3m @ 181 ppb
16MMAC0561	6569675	395942	366	-60	60	0.00	3.00	3m @ 162 ppb
						21.00	24.00	3m @ 557 ppb
16MMAC0563	6569649	395909	362	-60	60	18.00	21.00	3m @ 288 ppb
						42.00	48.00	6m @ 284 ppb
16MMAC0564	6569645	395896	367	-60	60	0.00	3.00	3m @ 133 ppb
						48.00	57.00	9m @ 643.33 ppb
16MMAC0567	6569614	395840	360	-60	60	12.00	15.00	3m @ 212 ppb
16MMAC0568	6569606	395824	361	-60	60	45.00	48.00	3m @ 413 ppb
16MMAC0571	6569737	395790	367	-60	60	48.00	50.00	2m @ 234 ppb
16MMAC0581	6569801	395728	374	-60	60	36.00	39.00	3m @ 886 ppb
16MMAC0582	6569788	395714	368	-60	60	36.00	39.00	3m @ 355 ppb
						45.00	48.00	3m @ 130 ppb
16MMAC0625	6569457	396543	359	-60	60	52.00	53.00	1m @ 452 ppb
16MMAC0626	6569440	396524	360	-60	60	36.00	39.00	3m @ 523 ppb
16MMAC0666	6569304	396481	361	-60	60	6.00	9.00	3m @ 307 ppb

16MMAC0667	6569297	396466	363	-60	60	24.00	30.00	6m @ 353.50 ppb
16MMAC0694	6569407	396864	353	-60	60	54.00	55.00	1m @ 225 ppb
16MMAC0711	6569178	396861	355	-60	60	21.00	24.00	3m @ 562 ppb
16MMAC0715	6569146	396796	355	-60	60	27.00	30.00	3m @ 238 ppb
16MMAC0797	6570751	395371	367	-60	60	27.00	33.00	6m @ 551.50 ppb
16MMAC0827	6570621	395956	373	-60	60	30.00	33.00	3m @ 867 ppb
16MMAC0828	6570610	395940	369	-60	60	36.00	39.00	3m @ 231 ppb
16MMAC0831	6570583	395886	373	-60	60	21.00	24.00	3m @ 2,317 ppb
16MMAC0836	6570535	395805	367	-60	60	39.00	42.00	3m @ 385 ppb
16MMAC0850	6570480	395981	372	-60	60	36.00	39.00	3m @ 234 ppb
16MMAC0851	6570472	395966	370	-60	60	21.00	27.00	6m @ 260.50 ppb
						39.00	45.00	6m @ 416.50 ppb
16MMAC0855	6570466	396103	369	-60	60	0.00	3.00	3m @ 127 ppb
						36.00	42.00	6m @ 119 ppb
						30.00	33.00	3m @ 338 ppb
16MMAC0857	6570451	396068	368	-60	60	24.00	30.00	6m @ 1,889 ppb
						0.00	3.00	3m @ 113 ppb
						42.00	45.00	3m @ 311 ppb
16MMAC0858	6570444	396048	367	-60	60	0.00	3.00	3m @ 118 ppb
						48.00	54.00	6m @ 309 ppb
16MMAC0876	6570590	396362	368	-60	60	39.00	48.00	9m @ 1,855 ppb
16MMAC0915	6569378	397415	353	-60	60	21.00	24.00	3m @ 301 ppb
16MMAC0947	6569922	397189	359	-60	60	21.00	27.00	6m @ 415 ppb
16MMAC0952	6569922	397089	359	-60	60	0.00	3.00	3m @ 1,092 ppb
16MMAC0961	6570073	397103	361	-60	90	45.00	48.00	3m @ 308 ppb
16MMAC1021	6570161	396566	362	-60	60	3.00	6.00	3m @ 515 ppb

Surface Exploration – Follow Up RC and Diamond Drilling

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

Hole ID	Collar N (MGA)	Collar E (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
16LNDD001	6568195	398005	349	-61	66	59.30	60.10	0.8m @ 2.65 g/t
						67.62	70.50	2.88m @ 2.09 g/t
						85.50	86.48	0.98m @ 1.14 g/t
						139.80	140.10	0.3m @ 2.94 g/t
						144.40	145.20	0.8m @ 1.31 g/t
						154.45	155.40	0.95m @ 1.55 g/t
16LNDD002	6568358	397977	348	-61	66	63.38	64.00	0.62m @ 1.17 g/t
						103.00	103.50	0.5m @ 1.02 g/t

16LNDD003	6568523	397924	348	-62	66	40.58	41.33	0.75m @ 1.06 g/t
						48.80	50.36	1.56m @ 1.41 g/t
16LNRC001	6568120	398048	349	-61	66	61.00	62.00	1m @ 4.05 g/t
						82.00	84.00	2m @ 1.16 g/t
16LNRC002	6568114	398025	349	-60	66			NSI
16LNRC003	6568098	397988	350	-61	66			NSI
16LNRC004	6568083	397952	351	-61	66			NSI
16LNRC005	6568175	397961	350	-61	66	109.00	110.00	1m @ 1.08 g/t
						171.00	173.00	2m @ 2.32 g/t
						199.00	200.00	1m @ 2.67 g/t
16LNRC006	6568156	398121	347	-60	65			NSI
16LNRC007	6568144	398095	348	-61	65	34.00	37.00	3m @ 3.85 g/t
						39.00	40.00	1m @ 1.21 g/t
16LNRC008	6568224	398070	348	-61	66			NSI
16LNRC009	6568208	398036	348	-61	66	61.00	62.00	1m @ 1.51 g/t
						64.00	68.00	4m @ 2.05 g/t
16LNRC010	6568390	398052	347	-61	66			NSI
16LNRC011	6568373	398014	348	-61	66			NSI
16LNRC012	6568543	397998	347	-58	66			NSI
16LNRC013	6568526	397961	348	-60	66	48.00	49.00	1m @ 1.08 g/t
16LNRC014	6568700	397961	347	-60	66			NSI
16LNRC015	6568681	397917	347	-62	66	23.00	28.00	5m @ 2.03 g/t
						30.00	31.00	1m @ 1.20 g/t
16LNRC016	6568668	397888	348	-61	66	65.00	67.00	2m @ 2.03 g/t
						71.00	72.00	1m @ 1.19 g/t
16LNRC017	6568651	397851	348	-60	66	124.00	128.00	4m @ 2.06 g/t
						165.00	167.00	2m @ 1.11 g/t
16LNRC018	6568342	397940	349	-61	66	15.00	16.00	1m @ 1.09 g/t
						18.00	19.00	1m @ 1.08 g/t
						73.00	75.00	2m @ 2.01 g/t
						84.00	85.00	1m @ 1.81 g/t
						136.00	140.00	4m @ 1.34 g/t
16LNRC019	6568189	398330	344	-62	66	55.00	58.00	3m @ 16.89 g/t
16LNRC020	6568172	398291	344	-61	66			NSI
16LEDD001	6568919	396572	357	-62	60	69.00	70.00	1m @ 1.95 g/t
16LEDD002	6568900	396533	358	-61	60			NSI
16LERC001	6569020	396495	357	-61	60	77.00	78.00	1m @ 1.34 g/t
						80.00	81.00	1m @ 1.11 g/t
16LERC002	6568993	396465	357	-61	60			NSI
16LERC003	6568972	396430	357	-61	60			NSI
16LERC004	6568956	396393	358	-60	60			NSI

16LERC005	6568931	396362	358	-61	60	40.00	42.00	2m @ 1.46 g/t
16LERC006	6568913	396326	359	-61	60	93.00	94.00	1m @ 1.10 g/t
16LERC007	6569098	396428	357	-60	60	88.00	89.00	1m @ 3.65 g/t
16LERC008	6569080	396400	357	-61	60			NSI
16LERC009	6569057	396358	358	-61	60	84.00	85.00	1m @ 2.65 g/t
16LERC010	6569026	396305	358	-62	60	50.00	52.00	2m @ 1.54 g/t
						136.00	137.00	1m @ 1.35 g/t
16LERC011	6569007	396271	358	-60	60			NSI
16LERC012	6569200	396198	362	-61	60			NSI
16LERC013	6569160	396128	363	-61	60			NSI
16LERC014	6569141	396094	363	-61	60	68.00	70.00	2m @ 1.74 g/t
16LERC015	6569118	396059	363	-61	60	112.00	113.00	1m @ 1.36 g/t
16LERC016	6569224	396243	362	-61	60			NSI
16LERC017	6569459	396147	359	-61	60	47.00	48.00	1m @ 3.28 g/t
16LERC018	6569067	396603	356	-61	60			NSI
16LERC019	6569051	396550	356	-61	60			NSI

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Daisy Complex Underground Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Two types of datasets were used in the resource estimation face data (face sampling) and exploration data (diamond core drilling). • The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives, sublevels, and airleg rises. Each sample when possible is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5 m from the sill. The face is sampled from left to right in intervals no bigger than 1.1 m 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). • Two diamond core sizes were drilled LTK48 and NQ2. NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling and LTK48 was drilled for stope definition drilling. NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. • The ore vein is determined by its general angle to north (local grid north, ore veins are roughly due north in local grid), textural difference to non mineralised veins (non-ore veins are straighter have no local foliation and lack multiple layering), and associated mineralised minerals (pyrite, galena, sphalerite, visible gold). • All material was assayed using a 40 g fire assay. Samples where visible gold may have been present a barren flush was requested and the barren flush was also assayed. In many instances "blank"

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		material was inserted as a standard after samples that visible gold could have been present. • "Blank" standards are not certified blanks but material collected from the mafic dyke that is barren. The "Blank" was used not as a certified standard but an internal quality control check to ensure the lab took the appropriate precautions and cleaning the equipment so no gold would be smeared into other samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Core types are LTK48 sampled as whole core and NQ2 sampled as half core. The face sampling is rock chip collected by a geologist across the current development face.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All drilling is undertaken in fresh rock so core loss is very minimal in total and has not been recorded at all within or around the ore veins. • No statistics are recorded for core loss and grade. • Chip samples taken by the geologist do not have loss of material.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of core is logged using an onsite logging system that captures lithology, mineralisation, and structure. • 100% of all core is photographed. • The NQ2 core is only sampled in areas of economic interest. All NQ2 core halved or full core is stored on site. • The LTK48 is sampled whole and the remainder is discarded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is*	• LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • NQ2 core is sawn in half. The remaining half core not sample sampled is stored on site. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • Face data compromises of chip samples across the face.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Standards are inserted every 10 samples, which consist of a low grade, medium grade, high grade, or a non-certified blank. • 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 nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples are assayed using a 40 g fire assay charge from a third party external lab. • Certified standards are placed approximately every 10 samples from face samples and a non-certified "Blank" standard for every assay batch. • Certified standards are placed every 20 samples in exploration and stope definition core. • Every certified standard must pass within 2 standard deviations or the batch is considered a fail. • Random duplicate assays are conducted on pulps at the lab during the time of original assay. • Any sample that may have come from an area in the mine or drill core where visible gold may be present, a barren flush is requested to ensure the crushing and grinding equipment is cleaned. • Non-certified "Blanks" are placed after the sample that had a request of a barren flush to ensure no gold has smeared into the next sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Face data and diamond drilling are verified by the geologist first before importing into the main database (Datashed), then by comparing the assay results from the lab data results after an ore drive is completed. The face data is visually inspected once plotted into a drill hole trace form. • A database check was conducted on all new data (data collected after the 2013 Annual Resource) from original source by spot checking assays. • A comparison of the database as current with all data from the 2013 Annual Resource and previous was conducted to ensure the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data did not change. Any discrepancies were investigated and fixed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Face data and diamond drilling are verified by the geologist first before importing the data into the main database, then by comparing drill hole trace and location visually in drill hole trace form. • Downhole surveys are visually inspected for anomalous changes in drill trace, i.e. does the drill hole 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. • A comparison of the database as current with all data from the 2013 Annual Resource and previous was conducted to ensure the data did not change. Any discrepancies were investigated and fixed. • All data is in local mine grid called SOL. The local grid is 27.9 degrees west of north for the ore veins to strike north. • The development, capitol, and airleg work is surveyed with a Leica Total Station with a theoretical accuracy of 0.25 mm. • Long hole Stopes are surveyed with an Optech CMS-V400 series with a theoretical accuracy of +/- 2 cm.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Exploration drill samples along with close spaced face samples (single line sample every 2.5 m to 3.0 m) and face and backs geological mapping to provide a measured level resource estimate. • Exploration core (NQ2) is spaced at ~20 m x 20 m to provide an Indicated level resource estimate. • LTK48 core (Stope definition) is spaced between 10 m to 20 m to provide a measured level resource or indicated level resource. The level of confidence provided by the LTK48 core is determined by its proximity to the ore drive from its collar position. If the vein being tested is going to be stoped from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		current ore drive, then the vein is considered measured with 10 m drill spacing. If the vein targeted is a vein that will be mined separately from the current ore drive where the hole is collared from, then the vein is considered indicated up to 20 m drill spacing. • All samples are composted within the domains. Generally, the ore veins are very thin and only one sample is collected within the drill hole or face sample. Compositing takes place for the accumulation technique as the metal and the true thickness of the vein are estimated.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as possible. Highly oblique drill holes are not designed. • A 60 degree angle of core to vein orientation is the maximum allowable drill hole design.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are either driven to the lab directly by the geologist or field assistant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None completed at time of writing.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The mining operations for the Daisy Milano Complex occur on three granted MLs – M26/129, M26/251 and M26/38, and are held by Silver Lake Resources Limited. The processing operation sits on M25/347, and his held by Silver Lake (Integra) Pty Ltd. • They are all situated in the City of Kalgoorlie – Boulder Shire, and are located 50 km south east of Kalgoorlie in the Eastern Goldfields district of Western Australia. • The Daisy Milano Operation has been in continuous production by Silver Lake Resources since December 2007, all of the mine

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		leases are held in good stead, with sufficient length of tenure to completely mine and process the known orebody. There are five registered heritage sites on M26/251. The mine and processing plant operate under several environmental agreements with the Western Australian state government. A royalty agreement is currently in place with Aberdeen Mining and a royalty is also paid to the state government based on gold ounces produced.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historical drillings by other property owners are included in the resource and validation of that data has not been done for this reporting estimate. The historically drilled areas are generally mined out with the exception of Western Make (Lode_19 and Lode_35).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Archean Goldfields greenstone belt. • Narrow vein quartz vein with sulphides as indicator minerals.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• All drill holes information has been listed and appended in exploration summary.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated*	• All reported assay results have been length-weighted; no top cuts have been applied. Assay results are reported to a 1g/t Au lower cut. Higher grade results (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut. • A maximum of 1 m of internal dilution (i.e. <1 m @ <1g/t Au) is included for reporting diamond drill hole intercepts targeting

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail. • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	the mineralisation. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• After the data is composited a true width calculation is applied. A pseudo-metal (accumulation) is divided by true width to calculate grade of each block. • The true width is calculated by taking the center of the composite and allowing the software to estimate the closest edge of each side of the wireframe. This practice is acceptable as the geometry of the veins is generally vertical and narrow.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• A Representative Long Section is included in the exploration summary.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All drill holes have been listed and appended in the exploration summary. True widths were reported if information was available. If sample width was reported the intercepts were clearly labeled.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• No other exploration techniques have been utilised.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Exploration drilling was on a resource definition level drilling to infill wireframes from inferred to indicated classification. Drilling did not extend lodes or provide further exploration follow targets.

Cock-Eye Bob Underground Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Two types of datasets were used in the resource estimation face data (face sampling) and exploration data (diamond core drilling). • The face dataset is channel sampling across the development drives, sublevels, and airleg rises. Each sample when possible is a minimum of 1 kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5 m from the sill. The face is sampled from left to right in intervals no bigger than 1.1 m 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). • Two diamond core sizes were drilled LTK48 and NQ2. NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling and LTK48 was drilled for stope definition drilling. NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. • The ore vein is determined by its general angle to north (local grid north, ore veins are roughly due north in local grid), textural difference to non mineralised veins (non-ore veins are straighter have no local foliation and lack multiple layering), and associated mineralised minerals (pyrite, galena, sphalerite, visible gold) • All material was assayed using a 40 g fire assay. Samples where visible gold may have been present a barren flush was requested and the barren flush was also assayed. In many instances "blank" material was inserted as a standard after samples that visible

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		gold could have been present. • "Blank" standards are not certified blanks but material collected from the mafic dyke that is barren. The "Blank" was used not as a certified standard but an internal quality control check to ensure the lab took the appropriate precautions and cleaning the equipment so no gold would be smeared into other samples.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).*	• Core types are LTK48 sampled as whole core and NQ2 sampled as half core. The face sampling is rock chip collected by a geologist across the current development face.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• All drilling is undertaken in fresh rock so core loss is very minimal in total and has not been recorded at all within or around the ore veins. • No statistics are recorded for core loss and grade. • Chip samples taken by the geologist do not have loss of material.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 100% of core is logged using an onsite logging system that captures lithology, mineralisation, and structure. • 100% of all core is photographed. • The NQ2 core is only sampled in areas of economic interest. All NQ2 core halved or full core is stored on site. • The LTK48 is sampled whole and the remainder is discarded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including*	• LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • NQ2 core is sawn in half. The remaining half core not sampled is stored on site. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • Face data compromises of chip samples across the face. Standards are inserted every 10 samples, which consist of a low

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling. • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	grade, medium grade, high grade, or a non-certified blank. • 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 nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples are assayed using a 40 g fire assay charge from a third party external lab. • Certified standards are placed approximately every 10 samples from face samples and a non-certified "Blank" standard for every assay batch. • Certified standards are placed every 20 samples in exploration and stope definition core. • Every certified standard must pass within 2 standard deviations or the batch is considered a fail. • Random duplicate assays are conducted on pulps at the lab during the time of original assay. • Any sample that may have come from an area in the mine or drill core where visible gold may be present, a barren flush is requested to ensure the crushing and grinding equipment is cleaned. • Non-certified "Blanks" are placed after the sample that had a request of a barren flush to ensure no gold has smeared into the next sample.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Face data and diamond drilling are verified by the geologist first before importing into the main database (Datashed), then by comparing the assay results from the lab data results after an ore drive is completed. The face data is visually inspected once plotted into a drill hole trace form. • A database check was conducted on all new data (data collected after the 2013 Annual Resource) from original source by spot checking assays. • A comparison of the database as current with all data from the 2013 Annual Resource and previous was conducted to ensure the data did not change. Any discrepancies were investigated and

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		fixed.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Face data and diamond drilling are verified by the geologist first before importing the data into the main database, then by comparing drill hole trace and location visually in drill hole trace form. • Downhole surveys are visually inspected for anomalous changes in drill trace, i.e. does the drill hole 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 • A comparison of the database as current with all data from the 2013 Annual Resource and previous was conducted to ensure the data did not change. Any discrepancies were investigated and fixed. • All data is in local mine grid called SOL. The local grid is 27.9 degrees west of North for the ore veins to strike north. • The development, capitol, and airleg work is surveyed with a Leica Total Station with a theoretical accuracy of 0.25 mm. • Long hole Stopes are surveyed with an Optech CMS-V400 series with a theoretical accuracy of +- 2 cm.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Exploration drill samples along with close spaced face samples (single line sample every 2.5 m to 3.0 m) and face and backs geological mapping to provide a measured level resource estimate. • Exploration core (NQ2) is spaced at ~20 m x 20 m to provide an Indicated level resource estimate. • LTK48 core (Stope definition) is spaced between 10 to 20 metres to provide a measured level resource or indicated level resource. The level of confidence provided by the LTK48 core is determined by its proximity to the ore drive from its collar position. If the vein being tested is going to be stopped from the current ore drive, then the vein is considered measured with 10

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		m drill spacing. If the vein targeted is a vein that will be mined separately from the current ore drive where the hole is collared from, then the vein is considered indicated up to 20 m drill spacing. • All samples are composted within the domains. Generally, the ore veins are very thin and only one sample is collected within the drill hole or face sample. Compositing takes place for the accumulation technique as the metal and the true thickness of the vein are estimated.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as possible. Highly oblique drill holes are not designed. • A 60 degree angle of core to vein orientation is the maximum allowable drill hole design.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are either driven to the lab directly by the geologist or field assistant.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• None completed at time of writing.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Cock-eyed Bob • The Cock-eyed Bob deposit was discovered by Newcrest in 1992 following the drilling of 6 RC drillholes, there were centred on a +50 ppb gold soil anomaly. • Cock-eyed Bob was owned and managed by Mount Monger Gold Projects from between 1993 and ~2000. Small scale mining was undertaken in 1997 in 2 small pits. Recorded production was 251,000 tonnes for ore at 3.1 g/t for 785.3 kg of gold. • The Cock-eyed Bob tenements were taken over by Integra Mining in June 2005 from Solomon (Australia) Pty Ltd and re-assessed as an underground operation. Several surface RC and diamond drill programs were undertaken in October 2011. • Integra was purchased by Silver Lake Resources in 2012 and further assessments have been completed. An underground trail mining program was initiated in 2013 to gain more understanding of the geological interpretation.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported Diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.3 m • No metal equivalent values are stated. • Reported Aircore drill results have been calculated using a 200ppb Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 1 m.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • When possible, the drill intersections at Cock-eyed Bob have been designed normal to the orebody. Given limited drilling access in the underground environment, some drill hole intersections are not normal to the orebody. Where possible drill intersections have been designed to intersect mineralisation at the optimal angle.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams are provided in the body of the release.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ongoing resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations.

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1 – SURFACE EXPLORATION DRILLING

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	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 were sent for analysis. Aircore Drilling • Drill spoils from aircore drilling are collected at 1 m intervals and dumped in rows of 10 near the drill collar. 3 m composite spear samples are collected and sent for analysis. Anomalous results are spear sampled at 1 m intervals and sent for further analysis. Diamond Drilling • 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 0.2 & 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling and HQ diamond drilling techniques have been used during drilling operations at Maxwell's and Mt Monger. • Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling was carried out using HQ size drilling. • All RC and diamond drill holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and then resurveyed on completion using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. • Standard aircore drilling techniques were utilised during regional exploration within the Mount Monger area.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• 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	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate*	• All RC chips, aircore chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	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	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• 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. • No down hole surveys were carried out on aircore drill holes • 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 and stored in Local Maxwell's Mine grid at Maxwells. • At Mt Monger all data is undertaken and stored in MGA 94 Grid and in local mine grid called SOL. The local grid is 27.9 degrees west of North for the ore veins to strike north.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• 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. • Drilling completed at Lorna North is approximately at a spacing of 40x200m at an average depth of 100 vertical metres below surface.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Drilling completed at Leslie is approximately at a spacing of 40x100m at an average depth of 100 vertical metres below surface. • Drilling completed in the regional aircore program is approximately at a spacing of 200m x 20m at an average depth of 40 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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	• *The measures taken to ensure 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 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	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• 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	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 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	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration 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. • The Mt Monger area is scattered with historic underground workings. The regional area has been worked since the early 1900's. The area has had several previous owners in recent years recent years including Nugold Hill Mining NL (Nugold), Mt Monger Gold Projects (MMGP), Ramsgate Resources NL (Ramsgate) and Perilya Limited (Perilya).
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. • Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons. • The Mt Monger area is comprised of reworked intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The entire sequence is intruded by felsic quartz-feldspar porphyries'. Mineralisation typically occurs in steep north – south to north northwest trending quartz veins commonly on or proximal to the porphyry contacts.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcements.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.3 m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intercept. • Reported aircore results have been calculated using a 200ppb Au cut of grade with up to 1m interval waste and 1m minimum

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interval. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided in previous releases.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting has been provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this release.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Ongoing exploration, resource evaluation and geological modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations.