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Thick, high grade results at Santa confirm potential for a third shallow underground mine at Mount Belches

- Nine holes of a thirteen hole diamond program have been completed to infill the untested zone of the western BIF limb between the base of the Santa North open pit and the raft of high grade intersections reported in June 2018¹ extending the plunge of the zone to south of the June 2018 results
- Hole 18SADD004 returned the thickest, high grade intersection to date at Santa with 29.8m @ 5.44 g/t. The intersection is positioned between the base of the open pit and the identified high grade south plunging zone, with the top of mineralisation ~80m beneath the pit floor
- Eight of the nine completed holes have intersected visible gold in the target zone with the five assays received to date confirming broad zones of high grade mineralisation including:
 - 2.41m @ 8.87 g/t Au
 - 11.5m @ 4.69 g/t Au, including 3.73m @ 11.0 g/t Au
 - 29.8m @ 5.44 g/t Au, including:
 - 4.52m @ 6.13 g/t Au
 - 7.57m @ 3.89 g/t Au
 - 4.16m @ 4.39 g/t Au
 - 4.57m @ 7.30 g/t Au, and
 - 3.03m @ 17.0 g/t Au
 - 1.93m @ 4.8 g/t Au, including 0.28m @ 23.2 g/t Au
 - 0.50m @ 62.0 g/t Au
- Mineralisation in drill core is observed to be consistent with the high grade BIF lodes seen at the Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines
- The successful drilling at Santa following the establishment of the shallow, high grade Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob mines highlights the significant exploration potential in the 25km of target BIF horizons at Mount Belches

Silver Lake Resources Limited Managing Director Luke Tonkin said:

“The continued intersection of broad, high grade, visible gold mineralisation at Santa increases our confidence in the potential for Santa to host a third shallow, underground mine at Mount Belches.

The Mount Belches operating model has proved to be highly successful as demonstrated from the operating results at Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob. The potential to increase production through the development of numerous BIF hosted deposits within the Mount Belches Mining Centre has the potential to add significant value to Mount Monger with the addition of higher margin ounces to the Randalls mill.”

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

Background

The Santa area gold deposits are located within the Mount Belches Mining Centre which hosts the shallow, high grade Cock-eyed Bob and Maxwells underground mines and is approximately 18km north of the Randalls mill. Historical mining has focused on multiple open pits within the Santa area, with the most recent open pit mine completed by Silver Lake in Q1 FY2017. The Santa area gold lodes remain open down plunge below the open pit floors, and the mineralised trend extends along strike to the south of the open pit mining area.

Depth drilling by the previous owner focused on the Eastern BIF units below the Santa open pit. The current JORC 2012 compliant Santa Mineral Resource estimate is set out below.

- Indicated Mineral Resources: 3,788kt @ 2.5 g/t Au for 302koz Au
- Inferred Mineral Resources: 1,165kt @ 3.1 g/t Au for 117koz Au
- Total Indicated & Inferred Mineral Resources: 4,953kt @ 2.6 g/t Au for 419koz Au
(see SLR ASX announcement: "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement", 24 August 2018)

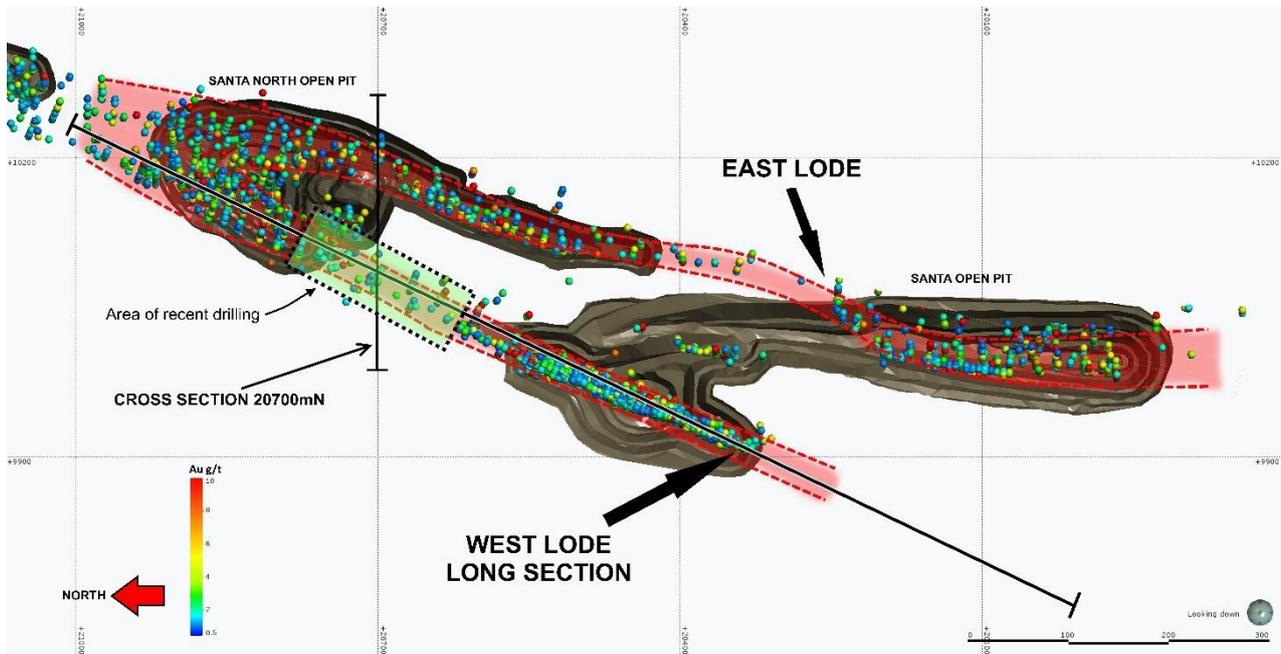


Figure 1: Plan view of the Santa mine area showing the historical open pit, previous drilling intersections projected to surface, and the locations of the West Lode long section (Figure 2) and cross section (Figure 3)

Updated geological models of the Santa area gold deposits identified the potential for high grade ore shoots beneath the current open pit mines, analogous to the plunging gold lodes defined by resource definition drilling and further informed by underground mining at Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob under Silver Lake's stewardship of the Mount Belches Mining Centre.

The gold mineralisation at Santa is hosted by Banded Iron Formation (BIF) units that define the core of an anticlinal fold hinge defining the chevron folds within the Mount Belches area (Figure 1). Both the east limb and west limbs of the Santa BIF are mineralised, although previous drill testing of the western limb was limited to below the Santa North mining area (Figure 2). The updated geological model for Santa is now targeting the plunging high grade lodes within both the western and eastern BIF units, as seen at Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob.

Recent exploration summary

An initial phase of exploration diamond drilling was completed in early 2017 based on the new geological model with results reported in the March 2017 quarterly report. Results were encouraging with drill holes intersecting strongly mineralised BIF at the modelled target horizons.

The results of a nine diamond drill hole program reported on 7 June 2018 both infilled and extended the high grade plunging shoot beneath the Santa North open pit on the western limb of the Santa BIF. Five of the nine drill holes intersected visible gold in the target zone, with three drill holes intersecting visible gold in two separate BIF units within the same drill hole. Significant assay highlights included:

- 4.72m @ 9.16 g/t Au, including 0.47m @ 51.4 g/t Au
- 3.26m @ 22.3 g/t Au
- 3.20m @ 14.5 g/t Au
- 0.59m @ 133 g/t Au
- 0.30m @ 84.4 g/t Au
- 6.15m @ 9.37 g/t Au, including 0.84m @ 35.6 g/t Au
- 5.27m @ 5.63 g/t Au, including 0.54m @ 41.7 g/t Au

Current drilling program returns further broad high grade intersections

Following the results of the drilling program in June 2018, the current RC and diamond program was approved to infill and extend the south plunging high grade mineralisation of the western limb of the Santa BIF target zone.

The three phase program comprises thirteen holes, with nine holes now completed and assays received for the first five holes. All nine diamond holes completed have intersected strong mineralisation, including visible gold in eight of the nine completed holes. The assays received to date have confirmed broad zones of high grade mineralisation including;

- 18SADD001: 2.41m @ 8.87 g/t Au
- 18SADD002: 11.5m @ 4.69 g/t Au, including 0.93m @ 30.5 g/t Au
- 18SADD004: 29.8m @ 5.44 g/t Au, including:
 - 4.52m @ 6.13 g/t Au
 - 7.57m @ 3.89 g/t Au
 - 4.16m @ 4.39 g/t Au
 - 4.57m @ 7.30 g/t Au, and
 - 3.03m @ 17.0 g/t Au
- 18SADD005: 1.93m @ 4.8 g/t Au, including 0.28m @ 23.2 g/t Au
- 18SARD018: 0.50m @ 62.0 g/t Au

Results for four of the five holes received to date are for holes targeting the untested zone extending from the Santa pit floor to the south plunging zone of high grade mineralisation returned in the June 2018 results. Mineralisation in the thickest, high grade intersection returned at Santa in hole 18SADD004 commences at approximately 80 metres below the base of the Santa North Open Pit (Figure 2 & 3). These results are very encouraging and provide the potential for shallow underground mining areas to be accessed as part of a mining development path towards the south plunging zone on the western limb and accessing the eastern BIF limb, which currently hosts the majority of the Santa Mineral Resource.

The assay result from hole 18SARD018 (0.50m @ 62.0g/t) is the first result from the phase of drilling designed to extend the high grade mineralised zone down plunge to the south of the June 2018 results. Assays are pending for a further four holes targeting the south plunge extension as shown in Figure 2.

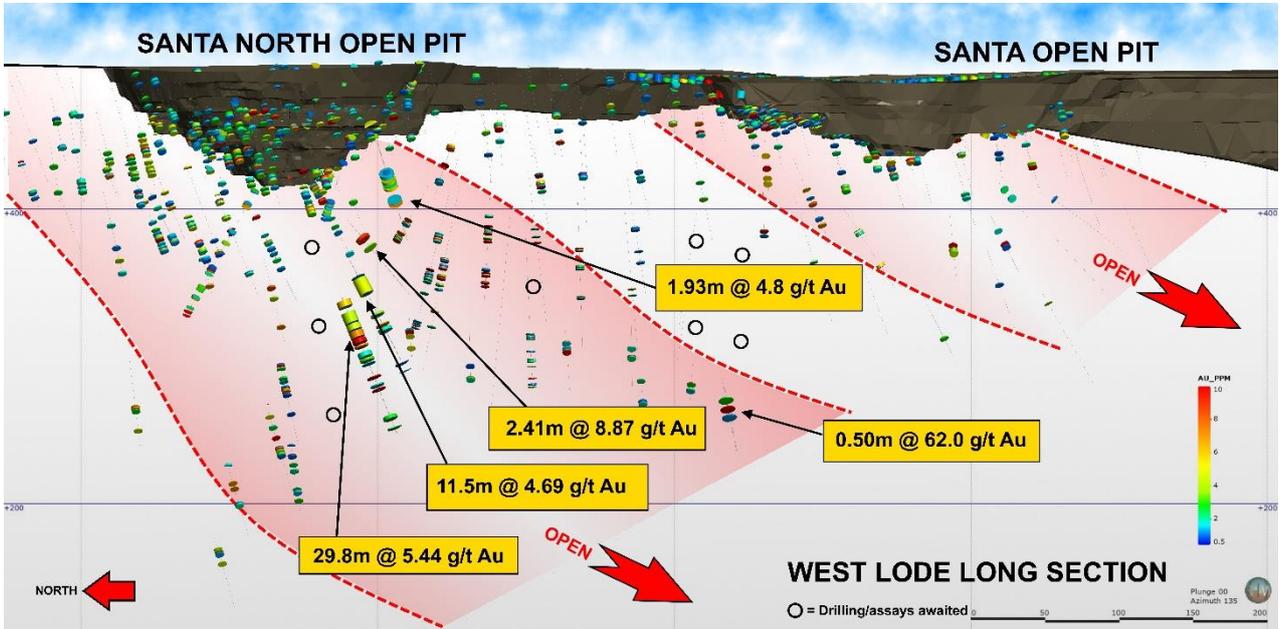


Figure 2: Santa West Lode long section showing recent assay results highlights and historical drilling intersections

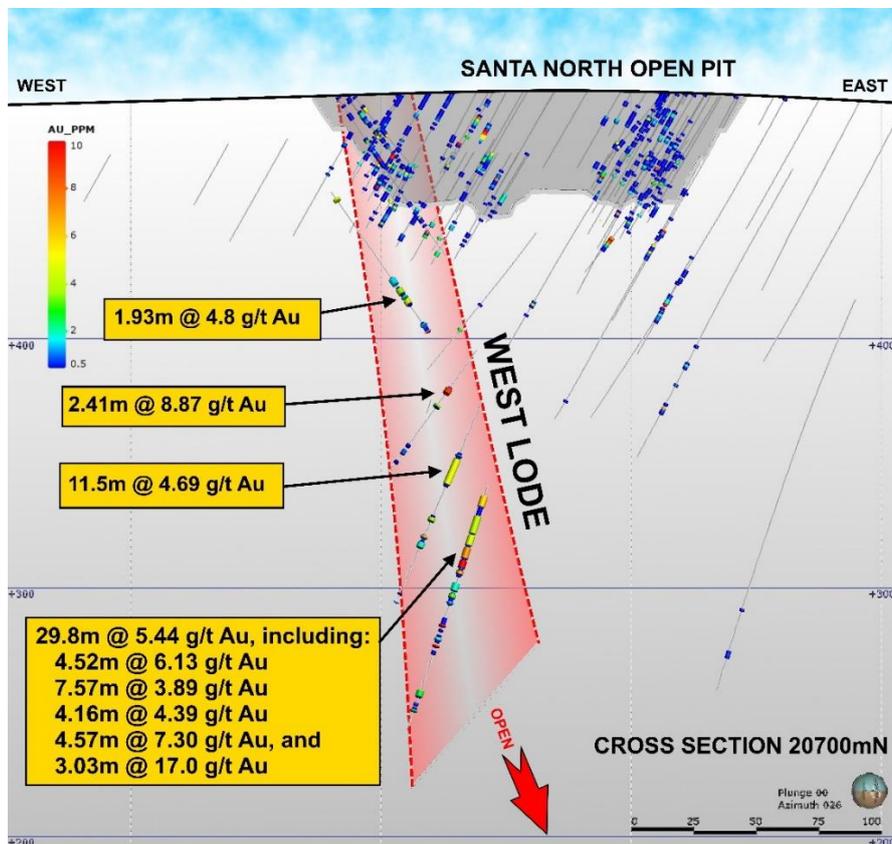


Figure 3: Santa cross section 20700mN showing recent assay results highlights



Figure 4: 18SARD004 drill core photo showing high grade BIF unit and quartz veining with strong sulphide alteration and coarse visible gold. Assays returned 4.57m @ 7.30 g/t Au and drill core diameter is 6.5cm



Figure 5: Hole 18SARD004, showing spectacular arsenopyrite associated with high grades and visual gold at 139m down hole. Assays returned 1.32m @ 7.90 g/t Au, drill core diameter is 6.5cm



Figure 6: Hole 18SARD023 showing visual gold in quartz and arsenopyrite. Assays pending, drill core diameter is 6.5cm

Forward work program

Given the strong results received from the infill program, the third phase of the current drill program will incorporate three holes to infill the vertical gap of approximately 65 metres from the base of the Santa North Open Pit.

The results continue to confirm the strike and vertical continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the west lode BIF units, and support the potential for immediate down plunge and strike extensions to the high-grade lodes into the area of no previous drilling on the western limb of the Santa BIF (Figures 2 and 3). Evaluation of these results has significantly increased the confidence in the potential to yield additional Mineral Resources at Santa and the potential development of a third underground mine at the Mount Belches Mining Centre.

Further drilling will be planned for Q3 FY19 to incorporate additional phases of RC and diamond drilling to infill and extend the existing Mineral Resources for the Santa Area, targeting both the west lode and east lode BIF units.

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

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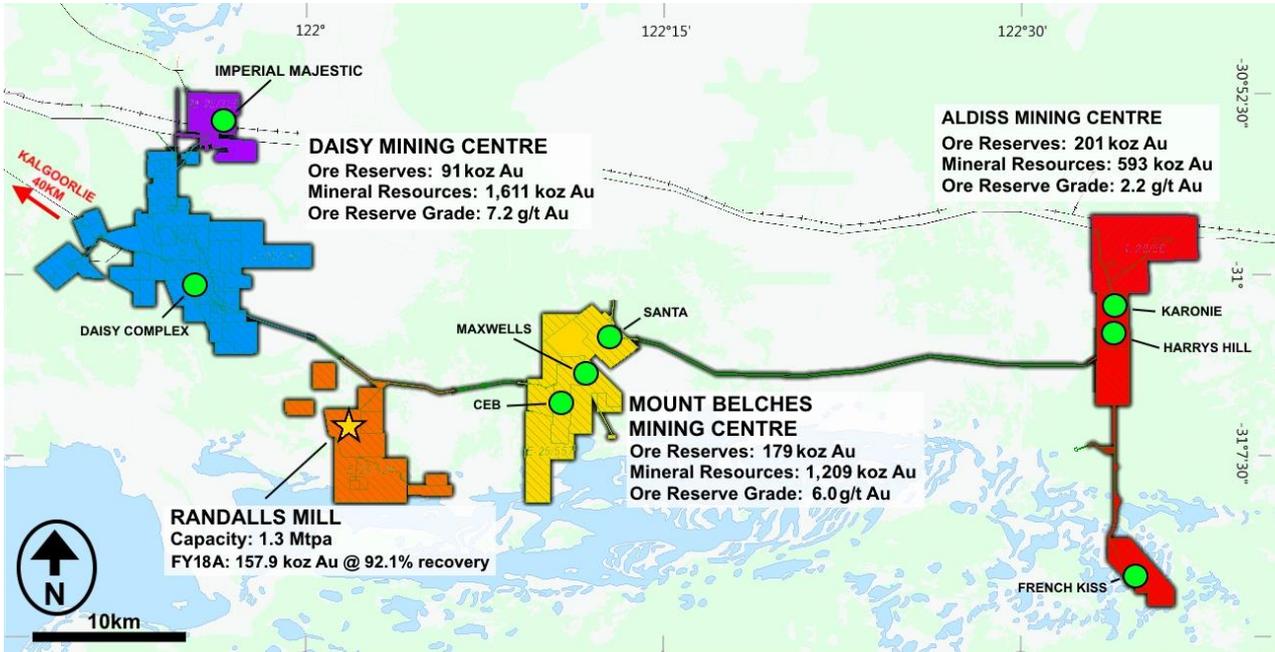
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Competent Person's Statement

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.

All information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves has been extracted from the ASX Announcement entitled "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement" dated 24 August 2018 which is available to view at www.silverlakeresources.com.au. Silver Lake confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original ASX announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the ASX announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed. Silver Lake confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original ASX announcement.

Appendix 1: Mount Monger Camp



Location of Mount Monger Camp Mining Centres and the centralised Randalls Mill. Refer to SLR ASX announcement: Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement, 24 August 2018 for further information relating to Resources and Reserves

Appendix 2: Drillhole Information Summary

Surface RC and Diamond Drilling - Santa Deposit

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut and minimum sample width of 0.2m. Assays are analysed by photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2).

NSI = no significant assay intersections. **(VG) = Visible gold logged.**

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
18SADD001	424544	6565710	293	-47	213	81.11	82.00	0.89m @ 3.51 g/t Au (VG)
18SADD002	424545	6565710	293	-60	212	91.70	92.00	0.30m @ 1.39 g/t Au
						93.50	105.00	11.5m @ 4.69 g/t Au
						120.57	122.00	1.43m @ 3.60 g/t Au
						129.00	129.77	0.77m @ 6.46 g/t Au (VG)
						132.05	134.18	2.13m @ 1.96 g/t Au
						158.91	159.40	0.49m @ 1.03 g/t Au
18SADD004	424550	6565717	294	-66	209	107.00	136.77	29.8m @ 5.44 g/t Au (VG)
						including: 105.48	110.00	4.52m @ 6.13 g/t Au (VG)
						and: 114.17	121.74	7.57m @ 3.89 g/t Au (VG)
						and: 122.75	126.91	4.16m @ 4.39 g/t Au
						and: 128.07	132.64	4.57m @ 7.30 g/t Au
						and: 133.74	136.77	3.03m @ 17.0 g/t Au
						138.30	139.62	1.32m @ 7.09 g/t Au (VG)
						143.70	146.92	3.22m @ 1.96 g/t Au
						148.42	150.00	1.58m @ 3.20 g/t Au
						151.95	152.42	0.47m @ 1.51 g/t Au
						162.00	162.62	0.62m @ 18.7 g/t Au
						167.75	168.68	0.93m @ 1.80 g/t Au
						171.00	171.57	0.57m @ 15.6 g/t Au
						191.04	193.51	2.47m @ 2.73 g/t Au
199.53	200.07	0.54m @ 2.46 g/t Au						
18SADD005	424441	6565680	354	-49	115	28.52	31.00	2.48m @ 1.74 g/t Au (VG)
						49.42	50.50	1.08m @ 4.76 g/t Au
						92.50	95.25	2.75m @ 1.59 g/t Au (VG)
						98.00	100.30	2.30m @ 3.65 g/t Au (VG)
						101.92	102.61	0.69m @ 2.33 g/t Au

						103.95	105.88	1.93m @ 4.80 g/t Au
						116.74	117.28	0.54m @ 1.56 g/t Au (VG)
						119.80	120.25	0.45m @ 7.16 g/t Au
18SARD018	424717	6565455	355	-61	251	63.00	66.00	3.00m @ 1.68 g/t Au
						68.00	70.00	2.00m @ 2.22 g/t Au
						257.66	258.45	0.79m @ 2.96 g/t Au
						264.86	265.36	0.50m @ 62.0 g/t Au (VG)
						271.17	271.91	0.74m @ 1.34 g/t Au
18SARD015	424636	6565417	352	-61	289	-	-	Assays awaited
18SARD016	424635	6565414	352	-70	260	-	-	Assays awaited (VG logged at 155.4m)
18SARD019	424717	6565455	355	-55	250	-	-	Drilling awaited
18SARD020	424636	6565418	352	-69	294	-	-	Assays awaited (VG logged at 179.14m)
18SARD022	424572	6565554	358	-75	300	-	-	Assays awaited (VG logged at 158.3m)
18SARD023	424442	6565682	356	-60	70	-	-	Drilling underway (VG logged at 81.4m, 86.8m, 87.0m, 88.6m, 140.1m, and 140.3m)
18SARD024	424424	6565676	355	-60	70	-	-	Drilling awaited

JORC 2012 - Table 1: Exploration Surface RC & Diamond Drilling at Santa Deposit.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>RC Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1m samples collected during drilling at Santa were sent for analysis. <p>Diamond Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All HQ2 and NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2m & 1.2m and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core. <p>Aircore Drilling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spoils from Aircore drilling are collected in 1m intervals and dumped in rows of 10 near the drill collar. • 3m composite spear samples are collected and sent for analysis. Anomalous results are spear sampled at 1m intervals and sent for further analysis.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ/NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used. • Standard aircore drilling techniques were utilized during regional exploration within the Mount Monger area.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RC sample recovery is recorded at 1m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation. • Aircore sample recovery is recorded at 1m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s

Criteria	Commentary
	<p>standard logging code library.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, • Sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Aircore spoils are geologically logged for lithology, regolith, veining, mineralisation, alteration & magnetic susceptibility using Logchief digital data capture software, and Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Data Shed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The 'un-sampled' half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required. • For RC & Aircore chips, regular field duplicates, standards and blanks are inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical or SGS using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All diamond drill holes drilled since August 2018 have been analyzed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2) • The samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • The photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • All aircore samples are analysed using 10g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10mm. • Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product. • All samples are pulverised utilising 300g, 1000g, 2000g and 3000g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Min-Analytical utilise low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for - this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) or SGS (ISO 9001:2008 & NATA ISO 17025 accredited) • The photon assays were analysed by MinAnalytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing)

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. At Min-Analytical, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) and 500g samples from the recent diamond drilling (August 2018) were analysed by photon assay (PAAU2) At Min-Analytical 10g aircore samples are analysed using 10 g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. Contamination between samples is checked for by the use of blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out by the use of certified standards (CRM). QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. No independent or alternative verifications are available. All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. No adjustments have been made to any assay data. All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for the majority of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collar coordinates for surface Aircore RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10m intervals. Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10m intervals. Aircore drill holes are not down hole surveyed. Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. All RC, Diamond and Aircore drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid All resource estimations are undertaken in local Mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling completed at Santa is resource definition phase and has been carried out at approximately 40m x 40m spacing to an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of RC & Diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. Analysis of assay results based on RC & Diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias. Aircore drilling is preliminary in nature and mineralisation orientations are yet to be accurately defined.

Criteria	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore, RC and diamond samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. Min-Analytical check the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any discrepancies. Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Silver Lake tenements have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by Silver Lake Resources. Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for Silver Lake Resources exploration and development activities
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Maxwells', CEB and 'Flora Dora' deposits are hosted within the lower 'Maxwells' member of The Mount Belches group and the 'Santa' deposit is hosted within the upper 'Santa' member both members are located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulphides, and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons. The Mount Monger area is comprised of reworked intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The entire sequence is intruded by felsic quartz-feldspar porphyries'. Mineralisation typically occurs in steep north - south to north northwest trending quartz veins commonly on or proximal to the porphyry contacts. The Aldiss Area gold deposit lies within a north-trending ductile shear zone as the Karonie Main and West Zones, It consists of a series of steeply west dipping, right-stepping; en echelon lenses. Foliation-parallel quartz veins (1-15 cm wide) are relatively common and include some late, flat-lying veins. Mineralisation tends to be flanked by pyroxene-bearing calc-silicate assemblages. Ore lenses tend to be biotitized (up to 40% biotite) and there is a consistent presence of biotite in ore zones.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement

Criteria	Commentary
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results presented are weighted average. No high grade cuts are used. Reported diamond and RC drill results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intercept width of 0.2m. A total up to 1m of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. No metal equivalent values are stated. Aircore drill results have been calculated using a 100 ppb Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intersection width of 1m. A total up to 1m of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. All RC & Diamond drill holes are drilled 'normal' to the interpreted mineralisation.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams have been provided the body of the announcement.
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
<i>Further work</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Santa

Appendix 3: Mount Monger Mineral Resources

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

Appendix 4: Mount Monger Ore Reserves

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