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Silver Lake Resources Ltd ("Silver Lake" or "the Company") is pleased to present this Quarterly Activities Report.

Luke Tonkin
Managing Director

ASX Code: SLR

Issued Capital

503.2 million Shares

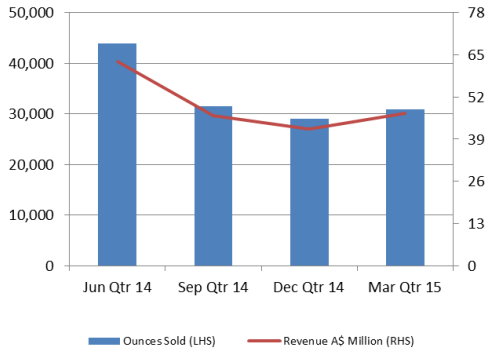
2.0 million Options

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

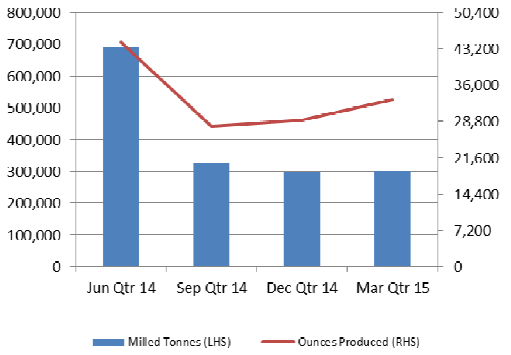
For the quarter ended 31 March 2015

- **Group Production**
  - Mill production of 33,198 oz
  - Gold sales of 34,003 oz
  - YTD gold production of 91,838 oz
- **Hedged a further 64,000 oz at an average A$1,613/oz**
- **Mount Monger Operations:**
  - Mill production of 33,198 oz
  - Reduction in all in sustaining cash cost to A$1,265/oz
  - Continued drilling programme at Daisy Complex
  - Sale of Lakewood Mill and associated infrastructure for A$1.5m
- **Murchison Gold Operations:**
  - Income of $1.8m recognised on dry hire lease of Murchison mill
- **Exploration**
  - Encouraging drilling results from Daisy Complex and Imperial/Majestic
  - New high grade trends interpreted below Maxwells open pit

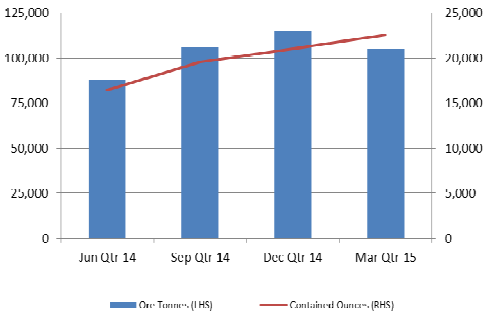
Gold Sales & Revenue



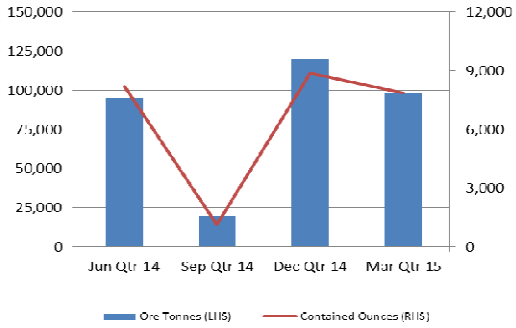
Production - Processing



Production - Underground



Production - Open Pit



Quarterly Overview

Safety

Three lost time injuries reported across the Group during the quarter. The 12 month moving average Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate ("LTIFR") for the March 2015 quarter increased to 8.9 against a gold industry LTIFR rate of 2.60.

Group Operations

Ore milled for the quarter totalled 300,399 tonnes at a blended grade of 3.6 g/t Au for 33,198 recovered ounces – a 14% increase on the previous quarter.

Gold bullion sold for the quarter was 34,003 ounces at an average realised price of A$1,519/oz for A$51.6 million revenue.

Mount Monger Operations

Ore mined from the Daisy Complex underground mine (refer to Figure 3) totalled 81,499 tonnes at a grade of 7.2 g/t Au for 18,987 contained ounces. Ore development for the quarter totalled 715 metres, ore access development totalled 342 metres and capital development totalled 636 metres.

Ore mined from the Cock-eyed Bob underground mine (refer to Figure 2) totalled 23,416 tonnes at a grade of 4.7 g/t Au for 3,542 contained ounces.

Ore mined from Wombola Dam (refer to Figure 2) totalled 98,289 tonnes at 2.5 g/t Au for 7,865 contained ounces. Mining of the Wombola Dam open pit is forecast to be completed in April 2015, with remaining stockpiles expected to be processed by 30 June 2015.

Ore milled for the quarter totalled 300,399 tonnes at a blended grade of 3.6 g/t Au for 33,198 recovered ounces. Ore feed during the quarter was sourced from the Daisy Complex and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines, the Wombola Dam open pit and surface stockpiles. The increase in grade compared to the prior quarter was due to a 26% increase in grade from the Daisy Complex.

Surface stockpiles at 31 March 2015 totalled ≈440,000 tonnes containing 18,500 oz.

Unaudited all in sustaining cash costs decreased 11% to A$1,265/oz. The lower cost/oz profile over the previous quarter is primarily due to a 6% increase in ounces sold and reduced costs over the entire operation. There has been a strong focus in driving unit cost efficiencies at the Mount Monger Operations whilst productivity improvement and cost reduction remain operational priorities for the Company.

Evaluations of a number of near-term open pit deposits including Rumbles, Lucky Bay and Santa/Flycamp (refer to Figure 2 & Figure 4) have progressed considerably over the last quarter, with these pits expected to contribute to FY16 and FY17 production. In addition, mining options and optimisation studies continue for both the Majestic and Imperial deposits.

Sale of Lakewood Mill

During the quarter the Company disposed of the Lakewood mill and all associated infrastructure for $1.5m with settlement occurring 10 March 2015. As a result of the sale a non-cash loss of $4.5m was recorded and a rehabilitation liability of $5.5m extinguished from the Company's balance sheet.

Murchison Gold Operations

The dry hire lease of the Murchison gold mill commenced 19 January 2015 and lease income of $1.8m was recorded for the quarter. Lease income of $2.4m is forecast in the June 2015 quarter.

Exploration

During the quarter a total of 5,649m of underground resource definition drilling was completed at the Daisy Complex and 2,283.3m of surface exploration drilling was completed at the Imperial/Majestic development project. Exploration spend for the quarter was A$2.6 million compared with A$4.0 million in the prior quarter. Preparations are advanced for surface exploration drilling to re-commence on the Randalls area open pit and underground development projects in the June 2015 quarter, with approximately 9,000m diamond and RC drilling planned at the Santa and Maxwells deposits.

Daisy Complex

Resource Definition Drilling

A total of 5,649m of underground diamond drilling was completed during the quarter to infill and further delineate mineralisation at Lower Prospect and Haoma West areas. Drilling was targeted to infill the lodes to a nominal 40m by 40m spacing, increasing resource confidence from Inferred to Indicated Mineral Resource for these areas. Resource definition drilling will continue into the June 2015 quarter.

The Lower Prospect drilling targeted a southern extension of the Lower Prospect from the 37 Level to the 40 Level (Figure 6). The positive results are supported by intersections of sericite, silicification and carbonate in an altered andesite with associated sulphide mineralisation consistent with the Lower Prospect lodes. Visible gold was also identified in six of the nine drill holes. Significant drill hole intersections included: LP71111 with 2.0m @ 31.39g/t Au from 99.9m down hole, and LP71114 with 5.0m @ 4.29g/t Au from 87.9m down hole. Assay results for LP71113, LP71116, and LP71117 are pending. Further drilling is planned to continue testing the Lode 41 extensions towards the south.

A program of drilling was completed targeting the northern area of the Lower Prospect Lode 32. All drill holes intersected the Lower Prospect style mineralisation with down hole intersections varying between 1m and 9m (not true width). The drill hole intercepts were characteristic of Lode 32, being a ductile shear zone with sericite, carbonate altered andesite, with sulphide mineralisation. Significant drill hole intersections included: LP405106 with 3.44m @ 27.03g/t Au from 142.16m down hole, including 0.5m @ 111g/t Au, and LP405110 with 1.65m @ 630g/t Au from 171.75m down hole.

Infill diamond drilling was undertaken targeting Haoma West Lode 25. Drilling intersected quartz veining, with galena, pyrite and visible gold. Significant intersections include: HW703017 with 0.37m @ 179g/t from 83.4m down hole and HW405102 with 0.24m @ 167g/t from 139.4m down hole. Two drill holes were also drilled to test an area in Haoma West north of the North fault with limited historic drilling. The significant intercept in HW405111 of 0.2m @ 32.6g/t from 222.9m down hole is encouraging, and further drilling is planned targeting this area next quarter. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Mount Monger Operations

Surface Exploration Drilling

Exploration within the Mount Monger Operations project area continued with a program of diamond drilling at the Majestic/Imperial Development project. The Imperial/Majestic deposit is located approximately 20km north of the Daisy Complex. A total of 19 Diamond drill holes for an aggregate of 2,283.3m were completed during the quarter, finalising the Imperial/Majestic drilling program. In the upcoming June 2015 quarter surface exploration drilling will shift to the Maxwells and Santa development projects where the drilling will focus on infill and upgrade of the current resource wireframes and extensions to the mineralised zones.

Majestic/Imperial Development Project

A program of exploration diamond drilling at Majestic/Imperial was completed during the quarter. Drilling was designed to infill the high grade zones within the Imperial deposit. A separate drilling

program was designed to confirm ground conditions in the area of mine accesses proposed for the Imperial underground mine (Figure 7).

The gold mineralisation at Majestic and Imperial deposits is hosted by a quartz diorite stock on the western side of the regional scale Yindarlgooda Dome. Gold zones are characterised by open breccias, quartz veins and zones of foliation associated with pyrite + chalcopyrite + pyrrhotite, overprinting silica-sericite alteration. The highest grade gold-copper zones at Imperial are characterised by a micro breccia sulphide fracture network fill with semi-massive sulphides that almost completely overprints the silica-sericite alteration, in discrete zones that are up to 5m true width.

Drilling results successfully confirmed the high grade zones within the Imperial deposit. Assay highlights included 2.63m @ 23.79 g/t Au from 142.96m in hole 15IMDD010 and 2.95m @ 56.21 g/t Au from 115.8 meters in hole 15IMDD011 (Figure 8). The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1. Geological observations are consistent with the previously modelled high grade zones at Imperial. Strong albite-silica-sericite alteration with significant chalcopyrite is coincident with the high grade assays returned, and confirm the key mining zones within the planned underground operation.

Maxwells Underground Development Project

During the quarter a review of the geometry and grade distribution of the BIF hosted mineralisation immediately beneath the Maxwells open pit was completed. Reinterpretation of the structural controls on the BIF sequence identified several previously untested high grade plunging zones adjacent to the known resource zones that are amenable to underground mining. A program of approximately 4,500m diamond drilling is planned for next quarter testing two of the newly identified high grade target zones.

Mount Monger Operations - Mining	Units	Sep Qtr 2014	Dec Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015	Year to Date FY15	Full Year FY14
Underground - Daisy Complex						
Ore mined	Tonnes	87,809	91,527	81,499	260,835	364,863
Mined grade	g/t Au	6.1	5.7	7.2	6.3	6.4
Contained gold in ore	Oz	17,134	16,868	18,987	52,989	75,004
Underground - Cock-eyed Bob						
Ore mined	Tonnes	17,943	23,360	23,416	64,719	35,916
Mined grade	g/t Au	4.2	5.5	4.7	4.9	4.1
Contained gold in ore	Oz	2,406	4,161	3,542	10,109	4,770
Open Pit - Maxwells						
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	627,547
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	-	-	2.8
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	-	-	55,986
Open Pit - Wombola Dam						
Ore mined	Tonnes	19,949	119,436	98,289	237,674	-
Mined grade	g/t Au	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	-
Contained gold in ore	Oz	1,142	8,869	7,865	17,876	-
Total ore mined	**Tonnes**	**125,701**	**234,323**	**203,204**	**563,228**	**1,028,326**
Mined Grade	**g/t Au**	**5.1**	**4.0**	**4.7**	**4.5**	**4.1**
Total contained gold in ore	**Oz**	**20,682**	**29,898**	**30,394**	**80,974**	**135,760**

Table 1: Mount Monger Operations - mine production statistics

Mount Monger Operations - Processing	Units	Sep Qtr 2014	Dec Qtr 2014	Mar Qtr 2015	Year to Date FY15	Full Year FY14
Ore milled	Tonnes	325,159	297,168	300,399	922,726	1,931,486
Head grade	g/t Au	2.8	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.9
Contained gold in ore	Oz	28,900	30,629	34,949	94,478	180,417
Recovery	%	96	95	95	95	95
Gold produced	**Oz**	**27,793**	**29,109**	33,198	90,100^	**170,800**

Table 2: Mount Monger Operations - processing statistics

Note to Table 2

^Group production YTD includes 90,100 oz from the Mount Monger Operations & 1,739 oz from the Murchison Operations.

Mount Monger Operations	Notes	Unit	Jun-14 Quarter	Sep-14 Quarter	Dec-14 Quarter	Mar-15 Quarter	FY15 YTD
Mining costs	1	A$M	18.0	16.8	19.4	18.1	54.3
General and administration costs	2	A$M	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	6.4
Royalties		A$M	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5	3.9
By-product credits		A$M	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Processing costs	3	A$M	16.7	9.2	10.4	10.2	29.8
Corporate overheads	4	A$M	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.3	3.4
Mine exploration (sustaining)	5	A$M	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.8
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	6	A$M	2.9	3.6	5.6	4.9	14.1
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$M	42.2	34.7	41.0	39.0	114.6
Ore stock movements	7	A$M	8.0	5.7	(0.5)	0.3	5.4
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	7	A$M	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$M	50.2	40.5	40.6	39.4	120.5
Gold sales		**oz**	36,740	29,259	29,000	30,836	89,095
Mining costs	1	A$/oz	515	573	670	587	609
General and administration costs	2	A$/oz	53	72	76	69	72
Royalties		A$/oz	39	37	43	50	43
By-product credits		A$/oz	(4)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Processing costs	3	A$/oz	453	314	360	330	334
Corporate overheads	4	A$/oz	23	31	42	42	38
Mine exploration (sustaining)	5	A$/oz	15	34	29	30	31
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	6	A$/oz	83	124	194	158	159
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$/oz	1,177	1,185	1,413	1,265	1,287
Ore stock movements	7	A$/oz	218	193	(18)	9	61
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	7	A$/oz	2	5	5	5	5
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$/oz	1,397	1,383	1,400	1,279	1,353

Table 3: Unaudited all-in sustaining cash costs for Mount Monger Operations – please refer to notes below

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

2 Costs for site administration including camp fly in/fly out costs and 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 $1.7m for the March quarter).

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

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

Guidance – Year ending 30 June 2015

Guidance for FY15 gold sales remains unchanged at ≈120,000 oz.

Ore feed for the remainder of FY15 will be sourced from the Daisy Complex & Cock-eyed Bob underground mines, the Wombola Dam open pit and surface stockpiles.

Hedging

Since 31 December 2014, the Company has hedged a further 64,000 ounces of gold at an average of A$1,613/oz. As a result, the Company's forward gold hedging programme now totals 108,554 ounces to be delivered over the next 17 months at an average forward price of A$1,563/oz.

Group Finance (unaudited)

Cash & bullion on hand as at 31 March 2015 totalled A$22.1 million. In the March quarter the Company repaid $1.7 million of its gold prepay arrangement with the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (CBA) and a balance of $8.3 million remains outstanding. The balance will be repaid through the delivery of gold (392 oz per month) to CBA between April 2015 and July 2016.

Cash flow for the quarter is summarised in Figure 1 below.

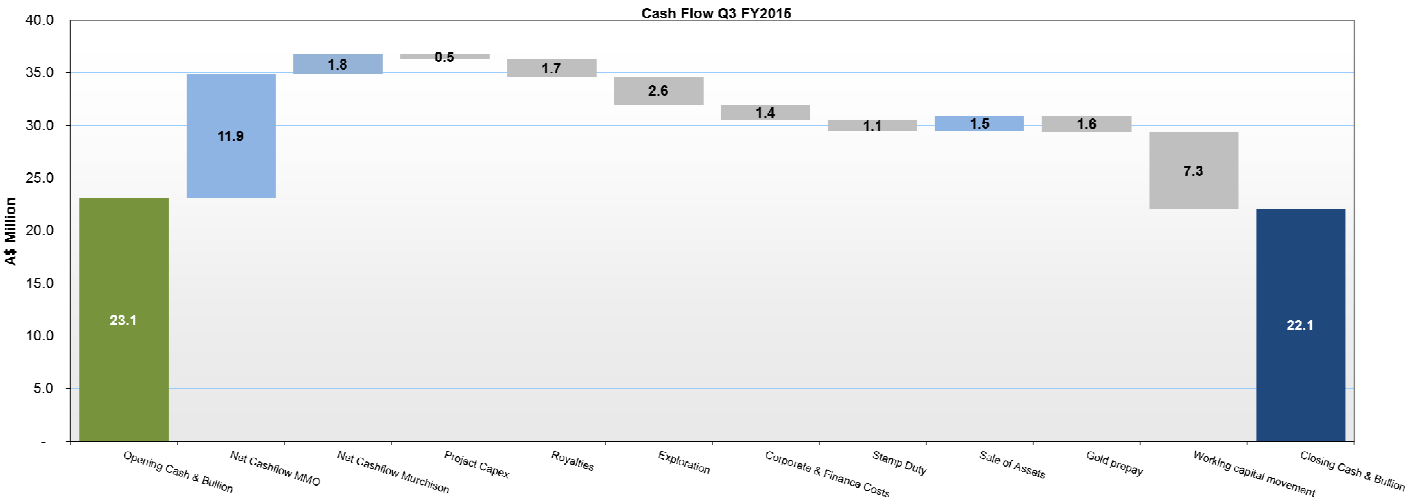


Figure 1: March 2015 quarter cash & bullion movement.

Notes to Figure 1:

1. The Mount Monger Operations generated a net cash inflow for the quarter of A$11.9m – a 133% increase on the previous quarter;
2. Net Cash flow from the Murchison represents revenue from the dry hire lease of the Murchison gold mill;
3. Sale of Assets represents proceeds from the sale of the Lakewood mill;
4. Working capital movement comprises $1.8m of receivables outstanding at quarter end with the balance representing reduction in trade payables.

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 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

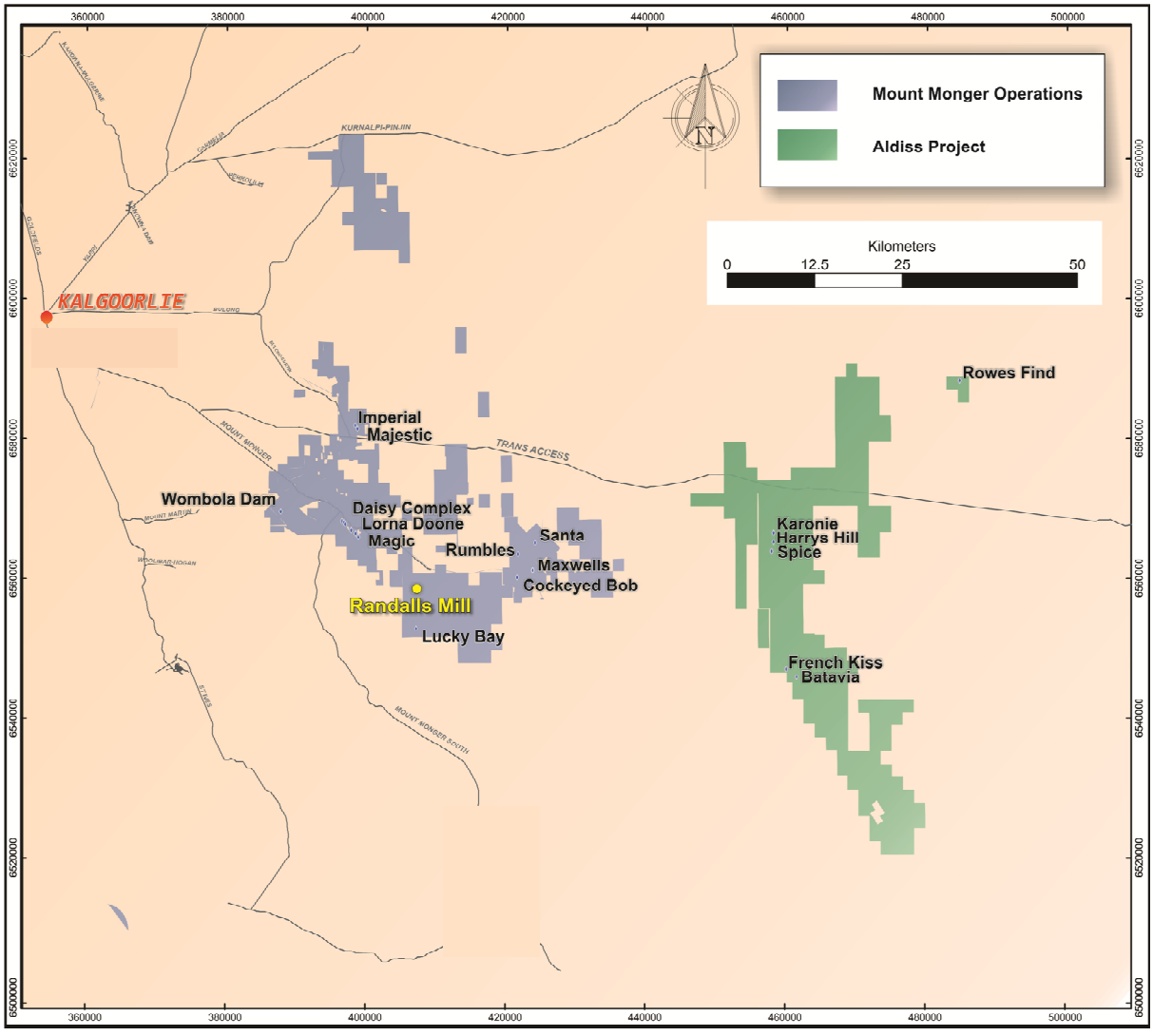

Figure 2: Mount Monger Operations regional location plan.

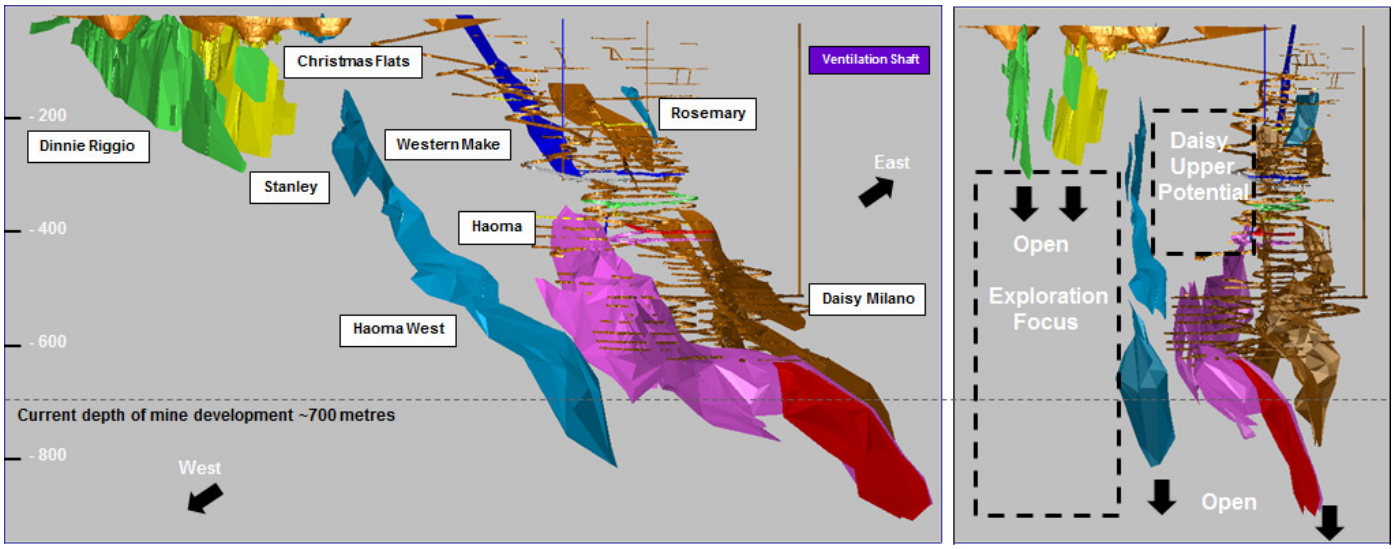

Figure 3: Schematic view showing the lodes that make up the Daisy Complex.

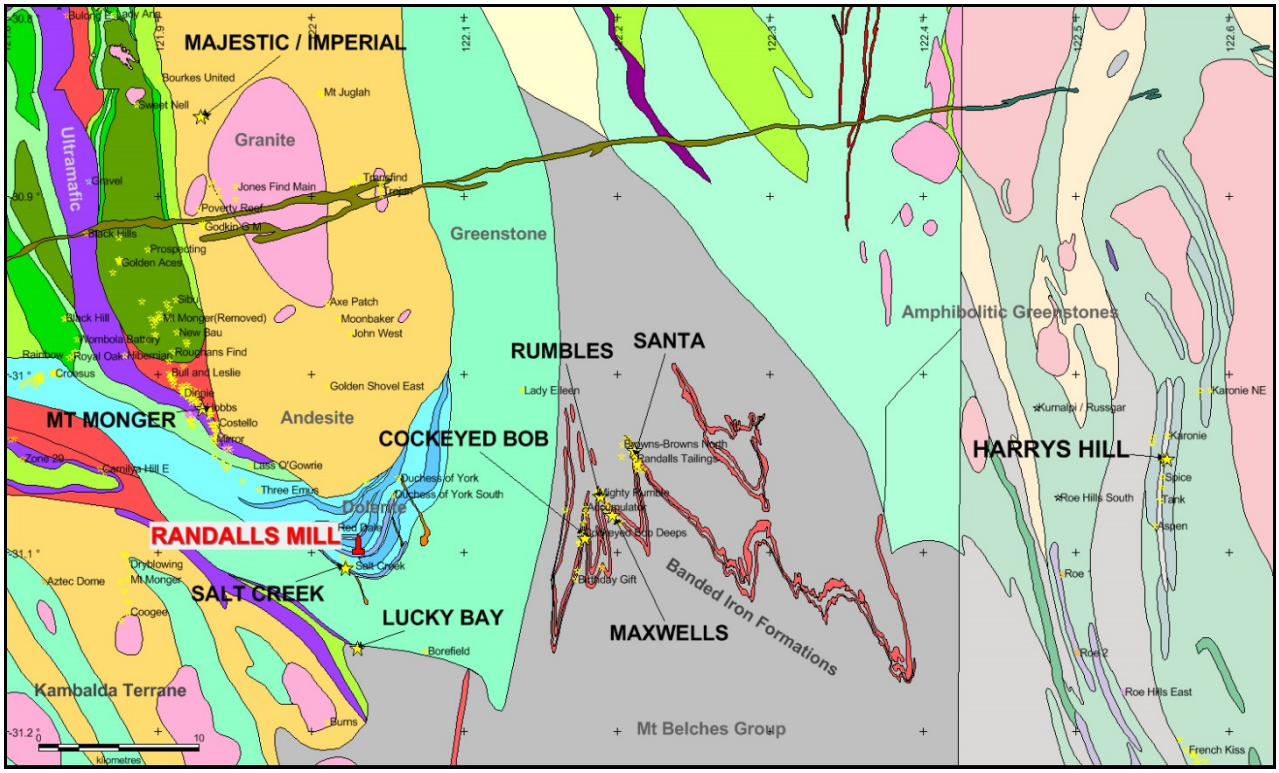

Figure 4: Location of projects under evaluation within their respective geological domains, and the centralised Randalls Mill.

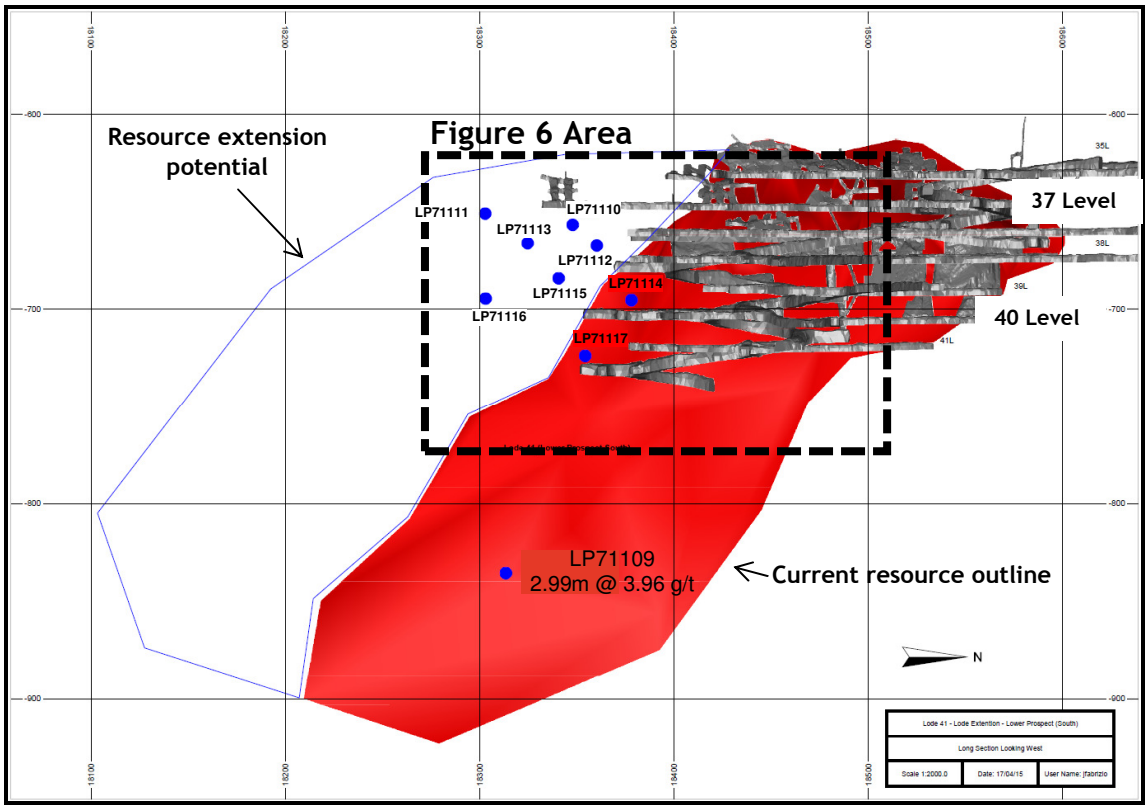

Figure 5: Long section view of Lower Prospect Lode 41 highlighting recent drilling area and location of Figure 6.

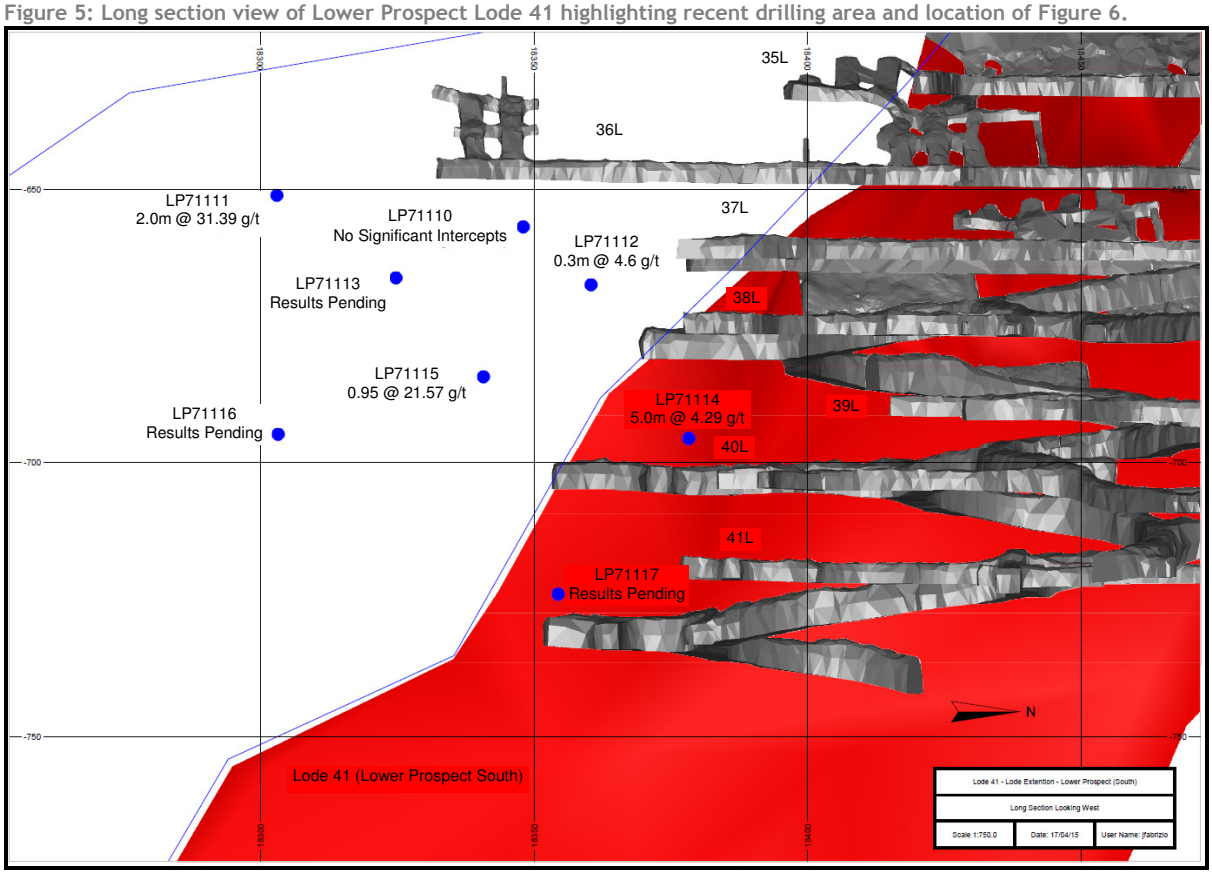

Figure 6: Long section through the Lower Prospect Lode 41 highlighting significant intersections.

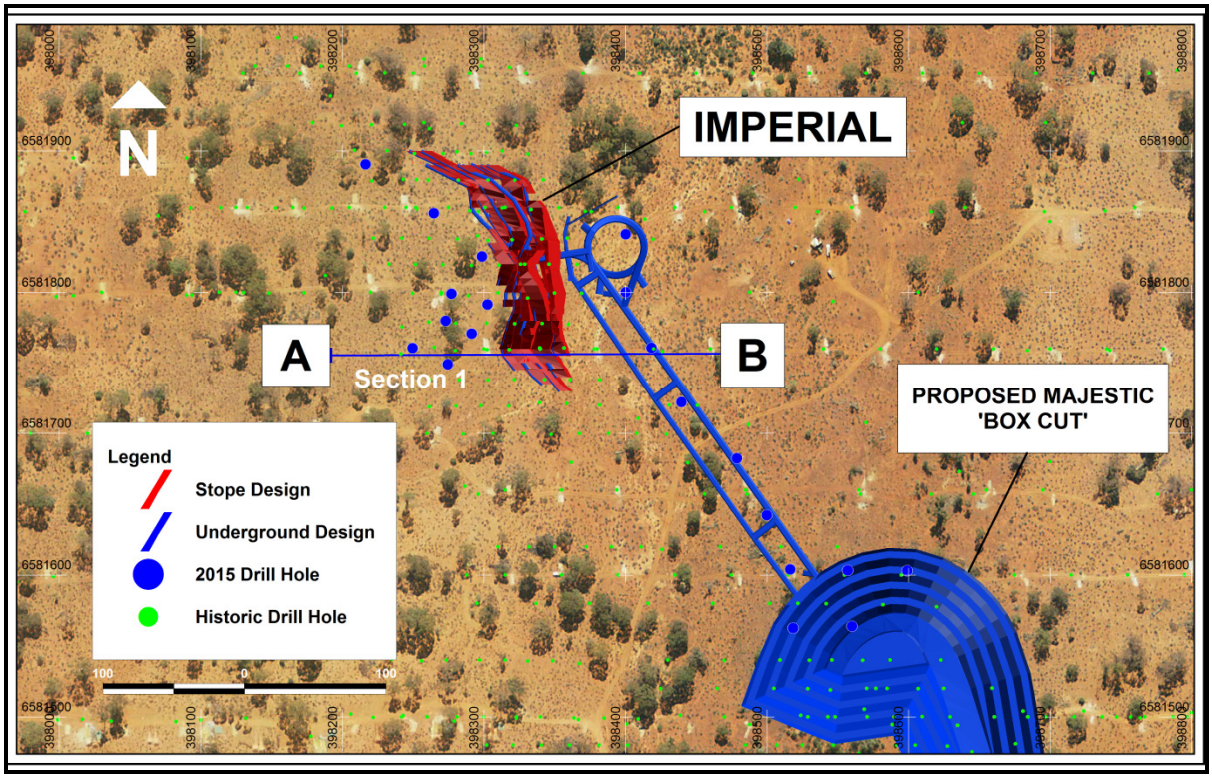

Figure 7: Imperial Majestic plan view showing recent drilling collar locations and proposed mining designs.

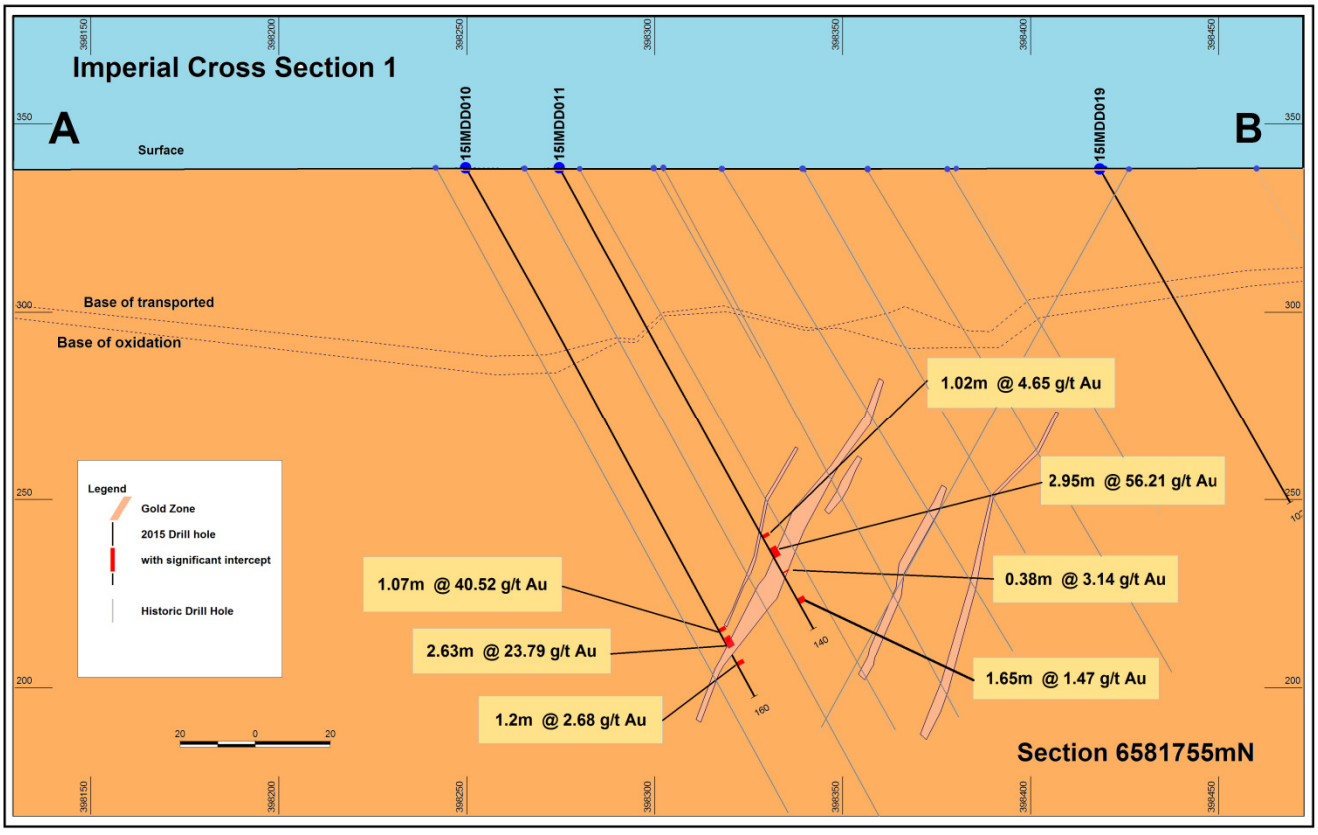

Figure 8: Imperial Majestic section view highlighting significant intersections.

Appendix 1 Drillhole Information Summary

Underground Diamond Drilling – Lower Prospect

Drill hole intersections are calculated at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m.
High grade intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m.
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS.

Hole_ID	Collar N (Local)	Collar E (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down Hole Intercept
LP71109	18360.47	10261.08	-704.64	-45	111	122.92	123.54	0.62m @ 11.79 g/t
						137.83	138.04	0.21m @ 3.75 g/t
						139.80	142.79	2.99m @ 3.96 g/t
						146.50	147	0.5m @ 1.25 g/t
						149.39	149.93	0.54m @ 2.61 g/t
						158.20	158.41	0.21m @ 1.90 g/t
						188.35	188.55	0.2m @ 3.60 g/t
						218.31	218.51	0.2m @ 1.87 g/t
						219.56	219.76	0.2m @ 5.67 g/t
						224.00	224.71	0.71m @ 1.04 g/t
LP71110	18358.77	10261.98	-703.66	30	98	-	-	NSI
LP71111	18358.77	10261.98	-703.66	30	128	10.00	11	1m @ 2.02 g/t
						44.80	45	0.2m @ 19.20 g/t
						99.90	101.9	2m @ 31.39 g/t
						inc.		1m @ 59.20 g/t
						104.90	105.9	1m @ 2.90 g/t
LP71112	18358.77	10261.98	-703.66	23	90	36.20	37.05	0.85m @ 4.05 g/t
						103.40	103.7	0.3m @ 4.60 g/t
LP71114	18358.77	10261.98	-703.66	7	77	46.50	49	2.5m @ 5.32 g/t
						87.90	92.9	5m @ 4.29 g/t
						inc.		0.30m @ 31.30 g/t
LP71115	18358.77	10261.98	-703.66	8	101	42.40	43.2	0.8m @ 30.10 g/t
						83.45	84.4	0.95m @ 21.57 g/t
						inc.		0.35m @ 57.00 g/t
						86.47	86.67	0.2m @ 3.37 g/t

Hole_ID	Collar N (Local)	Collar E (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down Hole Intercept
LP405101	18704.34	10212.34	-704.45	-25	95	4.10	5.41	1.31m @ 1.57 g/t
						51.87	52.51	0.64m @ 8.96 g/t
						55.63	56.63	1m @ 2.32 g/t
						66.93	77.23	10.3m @ 5.43 g/t
LP405102	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-18	118	9.50	10.6	1.1m @ 1.76 g/t
						69.07	69.37	0.3m @ 23.00 g/t
						70.93	72.32	1.39m @ 19.21 g/t
						inc.		0.22m @ 58.30 g/t
						75.64	75.85	0.21m @ 39.00 g/t
						113.45	113.87	0.42m @ 6.45 g/t
LP405103	18704.34	10212.34	-704.45	-40	80	0.63	0.83	0.2m @ 1.16 g/t
						8.61	9.26	0.65m @ 4.98 g/t
						13.02	13.52	0.5m @ 5.06 g/t
						54.00	62.03	8.03m @ 4.32 g/t
						64.68	65.3	0.62m @ 2.28 g/t
						72.85	74	1.15m @ 1.21 g/t
						82.05	82.24	0.19m @ 7.32 g/t
						140.00	141	1m @ 1.70 g/t
LP405104	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-35	108	16.51	16.73	0.22m @ 1.33 g/t
						17.93	19.98	2.05m @ 3.67 g/t
						71.25	72.25	1m @ 1.04 g/t
						77.25	78.25	1m @ 1.37 g/t
						80.36	80.6	0.24m @ 18.10 g/t
						90.20	92.16	1.96m @ 4.49 g/t
						136.85	138.28	1.43m @ 0.55 g/t
						149.77	150	0.23m @ 2.99 g/t
LP405105	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-30	125	7.00	7.38	0.38m @ 4.04 g/t
						14.21	15.24	1.03m @ 1.51 g/t
						85.88	86.12	0.24m @ 1.87 g/t
						90.20	92.5	2.3m @ 1.38 g/t

Hole_ID	Collar N (Local)	Collar E (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down Hole Intercept
						94.65	94.9	0.25m @ 16.40 g/t
						96.90	103.48	6.58m @ 3.29 g/t
						131.29	131.58	0.29m @ 3.05 g/t
						188.20	188.4	0.2m @ 3.24 g/t
LP405106	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-35	133	7.15	7.55	0.4m @ 3.64 g/t
						25.90	27.6	1.7m @ 4.13 g/t
						106.95	107.23	0.28m @ 3.63 g/t
						142.16	145.6	3.44m @ 27.03 g/t
						inc.		0.58m @ 34.70 g/t
						inc.		0.50m @ 111.00 g/t
						152.50	157.65	5.15m @ 1.67 g/t
LP405107	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-40	116	79.65	79.85	0.2m @ 13.50 g/t
						105.00	108.5	3.5m @ 2.65 g/t
LP405108	18700.96	10208.70	-704.12	-45	98	95.74	97.74	2m @ 6.88 g/t
LP405109	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-20	135	11.00	12.2	1.2m @ 3.46 g/t
						100.00	101.9	1.9m @ 1.79 g/t
						129.80	130.3	0.5m @ 1.11 g/t
LP405110	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-20	144	14.20	15	0.8m @ 1.13 g/t
						154.50	155.85	1.35m @ 14.66 g/t
						163.10	165.25	2.15m @ 2.07 g/t
						171.75	174.3	2.55m @ 408.78 g/t
						inc.		1.65m @ 630.61 g/t
LP405111	18700.96	10208.7	-704.12	-31	141	123.70	124.2	0.5m @ 8.85 g/t
						171.80	172.25	0.45m @ 18.70 g/t

Underground Diamond Drilling – Haoma West

Drill hole intersections are calculated at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m.
High grade intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m.
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS.

Hole_ID	Collar N (Local)	Collar E (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down Hole Intercept
HW405101	18710.01	10211.87	-705.09	-27	266	127.42	127.67	0.25m @ 64.30 g/t
						129.80	130	0.2m @ 42.40 g/t
						131.20	131.96	0.76m @ 28.12 g/t
						inc.		0.21m @ 98.00 g/t
HW405102	18701.71	10204.86	-705.13	-28	236	105.13	106	0.87m @ 14.40 g/t
						133.00	134	1m @ 1.44 g/t
						139.43	140.41	0.98m @ 41.18 g/t
						inc.		0.24m @ 167.00 g/t
						141.91	142.11	0.2m @ 14.70 g/t
HW405103	18701.71	10204.86	-705.13	-34	223	132.90	133.1	0.2m @ 12.10 g/t
						134.70	135.68	0.98m @ 20.92 g/t
						inc.		0.20m @ 88.50 g/t
HW405104	18701.71	10204.86	-705.13	-44	249	135.90	136.1	0.2m @ 8.37 g/t
						139.32	139.57	0.25m @ 10.40 g/t
						141.49	143.27	1.78m @ 1.30 g/t
						154.56	155	0.44m @ 3.55 g/t
						159.10	159.3	0.2m @ 1.99 g/t
HW405105	18699.70	10203.72	-705.41	-38	203	147.46	149	1.54m @ 15.14 g/t
HW405106	18701.71	10204.86	-705.13	-49	237	141.60	141.8	0.2m @ 147.00 g/t
						143.00	143.54	0.54m @ 39.10 g/t
HW405107	18699.7	10203.72	-705.41	-46	212	143.55	143.75	0.2m @ 7.04 g/t
						145.31	145.51	0.2m @ 8.02 g/t
						146.82	148.3	1.48m @ 11.25 g/t
						inc.		0.24m @ 42.60 g/t
						149.47	149.71	0.24m @ 19.00 g/t
HW405108	18698.72	10204.62	-705.36	-36	183	180.36	180.56	0.2m @ 15.70 g/t

Hole_ID	Collar N (Local)	Collar E (Local)	Collar RL (Local)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Down Hole Intercept
						185.14	185.39	0.25m @ 6.17 g/t
						186.60	186.8	0.2m @ 7.48 g/t
						195.00	195.53	0.53m @ 1.17 g/t
						197.17	197.6	0.43m @ 4.39 g/t
HW405109	18710.01	10211.87	-705.09	-49	264	144.07	144.83	0.76m @ 43.80 g/t
						inc.		0.41m @ 78.30 g/t
						148.98	149.91	0.93m @ 2.66 g/t
						153.66	153.86	0.2m @ 1.05 g/t
HW405110	18710.01	10211.87	-705.09	-58	279	225.63	225.93	0.3m @ 1.92 g/t
HW405111	18710.01	10211.87	-705.09	-51	295	222.90	223.1	0.2m @ 32.60 g/t
HW703017	18787.8	10169.47	-707.38	-34	322	83.44	84.01	0.57m @ 119.32 g/t
						inc.		0.37m @ 179.00 g/t
HW703018	18787.86	10169.53	-707.47	-38	343	116.49	116.76	0.27m @ 16.80 g/t
						138.26	138.46	0.2m @ 1.73 g/t
						174.67	174.93	0.26m @ 3.14 g/t

Surface Diamond Drilling: Imperial

Hole ID	Collar N (MGA94)	Collar E (MGA94)	Collar RL (MGA94)	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	Au Intercept (Downhole Width)
15IMDD001	6581890	398216	338	-61	90	66.76	0.55m @ 6.09 g/t
						81.40	0.66m @ 10.21 g/t
						119.68	0.52m @ 6.49 g/t
						130.35	0.4m @ 1.64 g/t
						146.91	0.3m @ 4.18 g/t
15IMDD004	6581856	398265	338	-61	90	78.65	0.35m @ 2.99 g/t
						80.22	0.43m @ 6.35 g/t
						102.00	1.52m @ 20.29 g/t
						104.67	0.59m @ 39.91 g/t
						109.00	1m @ 2.03 g/t
						110.54	0.9m @ 4.23 g/t
15IMDD005	6581825	398299	338	-60	90	63.10	0.98m @ 1.06 g/t
						86.87	2.31m @ 30.46 g/t
						95.17	0.38m @ 8.11 g/t
						120.20	0.3m @ 1.48 g/t
						108.00	1.3m @ 28.85 g/t
						126.90	1m @ 16.21 g/t
						135.00	1m @ 1.76 g/t
15IMDD007	6581791	398303	338	-61	90	87.80	1.77m @ 15.73 g/t
						91.00	4m @ 8.43 g/t
						126.00	1m @ 1.82 g/t
15IMDD008	6581780	398273	338	-61	90	102.74	0.34m @ 5.75 g/t
						115.15	2.93m @ 11.79 g/t
						120.15	1.87m @ 5.8 g/t
15IMDD009	6581771	398291	338	-61	90	98.20	2.8m @ 7.04 g/t
						102.35	0.71m @ 27.02 g/t
						108.30	0.72m @ 3.14 g/t
						135.00	1m @ 5 g/t
						140.00	1.72m @ 1.76 g/t
15IMDD010	6581761	398250	338	-61	90	140.00	1.07m @ 40.52 g/t
						142.96	2.63m @ 23.79 g/t
						150.00	1.2m @ 2.68 g/t
15IMDD011	6581749	398275	338	-61	90	111.73	1.02m @ 4.65 g/t
						115.80	2.95m @ 56.21 g/t
						123.00	0.38m @ 3.14 g/t
						131.00	1.65m @ 1.47 g/t

Note 1: Down hole lengths are reported. True widths are not currently known.
Note 2: Selected intersections are minimum 1.0 g/t and minimum 0.3m down hole length

Appendix 2: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Majestic Imperial 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.*	• Both reverse circulation (RC) and Diamond drilling methods were utilised in the Majestic Imperial drilling dataset. • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval is transferred via bucket to a 75/12.5/12.5% riffle splitter, delivering approximately three kilograms of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. Samples too wet to be split through the riffle splitter are taken as grabs and are recorded as such. • 1m samples were collected throughout the entire drill hole. 3m composites samples were collected with a spear, in low priority areas, and these samples were submitted for analysis. Any composite assays returning anomalous intersections were resampled using the 1m sample collected during drilling. • All NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.3m to1.2m and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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).*	• NQ2 diamond drilling was used during recent drilling operations at 'Majestic Imperial' • Previously completed reverse circulation (RC) drilling was carried out using a face sampling hammer. • Diamond drilling was carried out using NQ2 size drilling. • All diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down hole single shot cameras, and the majority of drill holes were resurveyed at the completion of the drill hole using a collar orientated Gyro Inclinometer at 10m intervals.
Drill sample recovery	• *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 1m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Majestic Imperial deposit. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the Majestic Imperial deposit.
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.*	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. • Both diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 grainsize of the material being sampled.*	• All NQ2 diameter core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with one half of the core consistently taken for analysis. • The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required • For RC chips, field duplicates, standards and blanks are regularly inserted into the sample stream to ensure sample quality and assess analysed samples for significant variance to primary results, contamination and repeatability. • All drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical, using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10mm • Samples >3kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2mm) product • All samples are pulverised utilising 300g, 1000g, 2000g and 3000g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • MinAnalytical utilises low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grainsize of the material being sampled • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • Min-Analytical 50 gram samples were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS). • Min-Analytical inserted blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Every 20th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of one in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Analysis was by fire assay with similar quality assurance (QA) for RC and half core samples. • Contamination between samples is checked for by the use of blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out by the use of certified Standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of both the Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource in question.
Verification of sampling	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the Data Manger and by geologists who compare results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
and assaying	• *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.*	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	• *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 10m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10m intervals. Holes not gyro-surveyed were surveyed using Eastman single shot cameras at 30m intervals. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources in question • All drilling activities and resource estimations are undertaken in MGA 94 (Zone51) grid
Data spacing and distribution	• *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 in 2014 has in-filled the historic' drilling to approximately a 10m x 20m spacing. Recent drilling has been completed to an average depth of 100 vertical metres below surface

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is considered minimal.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are sealed in calico bags, which are in turn placed in green mining bags for transport. Green mining bags are secured on metal crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note. • Min-Analytical checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake resources (SLR) of any missing or additional samples. Following analysis, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Silver Lake Resources (SLR) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• *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 is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Majestic Imperial deposit has been variously drilled by a number of past explorers, including Integra Mining
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Imperial is located at the southern end of the Kurnalpi Terrane

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(formerly the Gindalbie Terrane) on the western limb of the Bulong Anticline • The Imperial area lies to the west of the Juglah Monzogranite - an oval-shaped intrusion emplaced into a domed sequence of felsic to intermediate volcaniclastic and volcanic rocks • The Majestic deposit and Imperial occur within a small quartz diorite/tonalite stock to the immediate west of the Juglah Monzogranite. • Quartz Diorite is the dominant lithology at Imperial and hosts the mineralisation • Au mineralisation is associated with crystalline and disseminated sulphides, dominantly chalcopyrite and pyrite

Drill hole Information	• *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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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 intersections 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 results have been calculated using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off grade, no internal dilution and a minimum intercept width of 0.3m. • No metal equivalent values are stated.
Relationship between mineralisati	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole*	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
on widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intersections 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.*	• Representative sections and plans are provided 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.*	• 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.

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report

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 (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*	• 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 1kg in weight. Face sampling is conducted linear across the face at approximately 1.5m from the sill. The face is sampled from left to right in intervals no bigger than 1.1m in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	waste material. When face sampling the ore vein the entire vein is sampled as one sample regardless of thickness. Minimum ore vein sample is 5cm (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 20cm in ore structure. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20cm 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 40g 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 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 (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).*	• 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 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*	• 100% of core is logged using an onsite logging system that captures lithology, mineralisation, and structure.

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.*	• 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 for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grainsize of the material being sampled.*	• 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. 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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• All samples are assayed using a 40g 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 drillhole 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 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 drillhole trace and location visually in drillhole trace form. • Downhole surveys are visually inspected for anomalous changes in drill trace, ie does the drillhole bend 90 degrees. • Data is fixed in main database (datashed) when discovered. • A database check was conducted on all new data from original source by spot checking, collars and downhole surveys • 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 0.25mm. • Longhole 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*	• Exploration drill samples along with close spaced face samples (single line sample every 2.5 to 3.0m) and face and backs geological mapping to provide a measured level resource

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	classifications applied. • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	estimate. • Exploration core (NQ2) is spaced at ~20m x 20m to provide an Indicated level resource estimate. • LTK48 core (Stope definition) is spaced between 10m to 20m 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 current ore drive, then the vein is considered measured with 10m 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 20m drill spacing. • All samples are composited within the domains. Generally the ore veins are very thin and only one sample is collected within the drillhole 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 as close to perpendicular as possible. Highly oblique drillholes are not designed. • A 60 degree angle of core to vein orientation is the maximum allowable drillhole 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*	• 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

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	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.*	operation sits on M25/347, and is held by Silver Lake (Integra) Pty Ltd. • They are all situated in the City of Kalgoorlie – Boulder Shire, and are located 50km south east of Kalgoorlie in the eastern Goldfields district of Western Australia. • The Daisy Milano operation has been in continuous production by Silver Lake Resources since December 2007, all of the mine leases are held in good stead, with sufficient length of tenure to completely mine and process the known orebody. There are 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 drillhole 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 (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intersections incorporate short lengths of high*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut. • A maximum of 1m of internal dilution (i.e. <1m @ <1g/t Au) is included for reporting diamond drill hole intersections targeting 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 (eg '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 centre 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 intersections 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 drillholes have been listed and appended in the exploration summary. True widths were reported if information was available. If sample width was reported the intersections 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 (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.*	• 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.