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Issued Capital:

503.7m Shares
2.0m Options
7.6m Performance Rights

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

MARCH 2017 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

- Gold sales increased 17% to 35,069 ounces at an average sale price of A\$1,625/oz
 - Cash and bullion increased 19% to A\$52.3 million
 - Daisy Underground Complex - continued strong production and outstanding exploration drilling results
 - Maxwells Underground - commenced long hole stope production with ounces mined exceeding the geological model
 - Exploration and Resource definition drilling highlights:
 - Daisy Area
 - Step out drilling at Daisy North intersects a high grade structure, confirming significant extension to Daisy Complex lodes
 - Drilling confirming lateral and down plunge continuity of the recently discovered Lode 56
 - Outstanding drill intercepts in Haoma West north of North Fault
 - Daisy Complex upper level drilling of the Western Make and Stanley lodes intersected multiple high grade structures
 - Mount Belches
 - Phase 2 diamond drilling results at Santa continue to support the potential for a new, lower cost underground mine
 - Outstanding underground diamond drill results from Stage 3 exploration drilling at Cock-eyed Bob
-

Commenting on the quarter, Silver Lake Managing Director Luke Tonkin said:

“Despite weather interruptions to the Majestic open pit, Mount Monger delivered strong production performance for the quarter and in March achieved our highest level of gold sales in three years. Maxwells underground mine has commenced stope production and gold production is planned to increase as more production levels are accessed and more stoping fronts commenced.

The Company’s cash and bullion continues to grow and ended the quarter at A\$52.3 million. The Company is now well positioned for a strong Q4 and start to FY18, with a corresponding improvement to both the cash and bullion, and AISC.

Silver Lake continued to deliver significant exploration drill results in the area north of the Daisy Complex, in the Mount Belches area and underground at the Daisy Complex which have supported the Company’s strategy of focusing exploration within close proximity to existing mines and mine infrastructure. Mount Monger’s exploration programs will continue unabated in Q4 FY17.”

Mining (Tables 1,2,5)

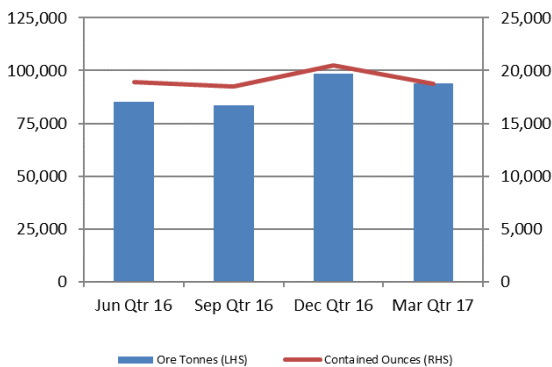


Table 1: Underground Production

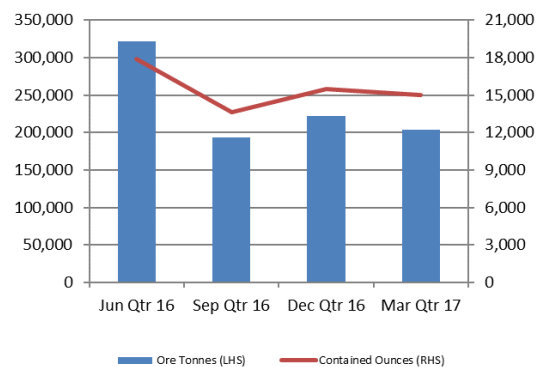


Table 2: Open Pit Production

Underground

The Daisy Complex underground mine continued its consistent operating performance, contributing 69,269 tonnes at a grade of 6.8 g/t Au for 15,082 contained ounces. The Daisy Complex is expected to maintain a similar production profile in Q4 FY17.

Production from Maxwells underground (Figure 1) more than doubled this quarter with ounces mined exceeding the geological resource model. Mine production for the quarter totalled 24,840 tonnes at a grade of 4.6 g/t Au for 3,698 contained ounces. Year-to-date development of 3,165 metres is in line with plan and has provided multiple ore development horizons and stopeing blocks for Q4 FY17 and beyond.

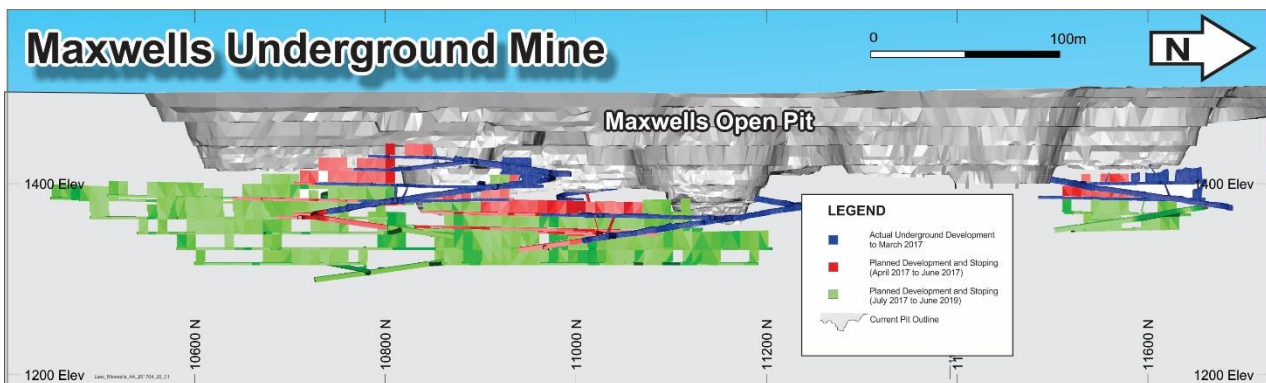


Figure 1: Maxwells Underground Mine showing development to date and planned areas of development and stoping

At Cock-eyed Bob (CEB) the third phase of diamond drilling commenced in March with the aim of converting Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources up to 200 metres below the deepest developed production level (330 Level) to generate sufficient economic mining blocks to justify a long-term mining plan. Underground diamond drilling results to date include some outstanding intersections e.g. 2.25 m @ 30.06 g/t and 10.85 m @ 9.25 g/t. Following completion of the drill program in Q4 FY17 Silver Lake is anticipating being in a position to make a decision to progress CEB development in Q1 FY18.

Open Pit

Mine production from the open pits for the quarter totalled 203,983 tonnes at 2.3 g/t Au for 14,972 ounces. Mine production from Majestic Stage 1 was interrupted by inclement weather, delaying access to high grade ore blocks by 26 days. The interruption at Majestic allowed mining equipment to be deployed one month ahead of schedule at Imperial Open Pit with 396,000 BCM of topsoil and overburden being mined.

The high-grade blocks at Majestic anticipated to be mined in Q3 FY17 will now be accessed in Q4 FY17 and are expected to contribute to increased gold production and lower AISC from Mount Monger in Q4 FY17.

Processing (Tables 3,4,6)

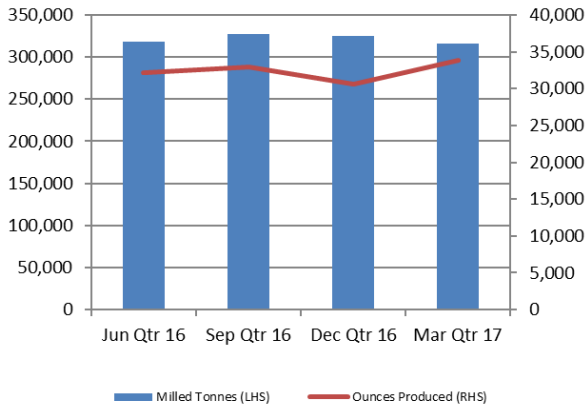


Table 3: Production Processing

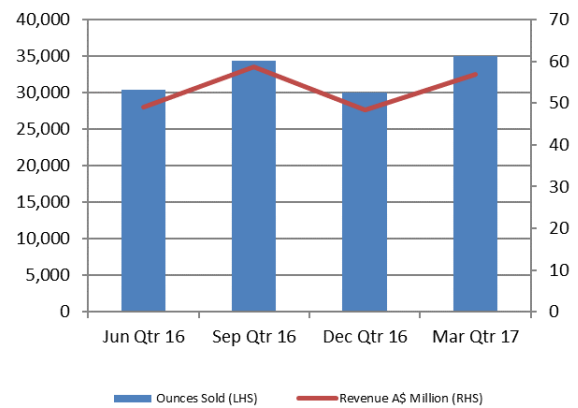


Table 4: Gold Sales and Revenue

Ore milled for the quarter totalled 315,711 tonnes at a blended grade of 3.6 g/t Au for 33,868 recovered ounces, a 10% increase on the prior quarter. The increase in recovered ounces was due to higher grade ore feed sourced from the Majestic Open Pit and the increased grade contribution from Maxwells underground mine. As a result, gold sales for the quarter increased 17% to 35,069 ounces. Gold recovery was consistent with the prior quarter at 93%.

Ore stockpiles decreased during the quarter to approximately 352,000 tonnes (containing 13,000 ounces). Ore stocks are expected to rise in Q4 FY17 as ore production from available ore sources, particularly Majestic, exceeds milling capacity.

Milling rates at the Randalls Gold Processing Facility are expected to be marginally lower in Q4 FY17 however mill feed head grade is expected to increase with a higher portion of underground material in the mill feed and high grade blocks from the Majestic open pit.

Following the weather interruption to mining Majestic open pit during the quarter, the Company's FY17 gold sales are expected to be in the lower half of its guidance of 135,000 to 145,000 ounces.

Mount Monger Operation - Mining	Units	Jun Qtr 2016	Sep Qtr 2016	Dec Qtr 2016	Mar Qtr 2017	YTD FY17	FY16
<u>Underground - Daisy Complex</u>							
Ore mined	Tonnes	70,369	74,747	71,727	69,269	215,743	318,717
Mined grade	g/t Au	7.6	7.2	7.5	6.8	7.2	7.0
Contained gold in ore	Oz	17,185	17,366	17,232	15,082	49,680	72,208
<u>Underground - Cock-eyed Bob</u>							
Ore mined	Tonnes	14,833	8,970	14,707	-	23,677	100,748
Mined grade	g/t Au	3.7	3.9	4.2	-	4.1	4.2
Contained gold in ore	Oz	1,769	1,118	1,996	-	3,114	13,533
<u>Underground - Maxwells</u>							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	12,024	24,840	36,864	-
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	3.3	4.6	4.2	-
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	1,271	3,698	4,969	-
<u>Open Pit - Lucky Bay</u>							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	100,022
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	4.2
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	-	-	-	13,512
<u>Open Pit - Santa Area</u>							
Ore mined	Tonnes	311,822	125,476	-	-	125,476	757,126
Mined grade	g/t Au	1.7	2.4	-	-	2.4	1.7
Contained gold in ore	Oz	17,391	9,504	-	-	9,504	41,395
<u>Open Pit - Majestic</u>							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	68,055	222,250	203,983	494,288	-
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.2	-
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	4,098	15,514	14,972	34,584	-
<u>Open Pit - Maxwells</u>							
Ore mined	Tonnes	9,583	-	-	-	-	9,583
Mined grade	g/t Au	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7
Contained gold in ore	Oz	517	-	-	-	-	517
Total ore mined	Tonnes	406,607	277,248	320,708	298,092	896,048	1,286,196
Mined Grade	g/t Au	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
Total contained gold in ore	Oz	36,862	32,086	36,013	33,752	101,851	141,165

Table 5: Mount Monger Operation - mine production statistics

Mount Monger Operations - Processing	Units	Jun Qtr 2016	Sep Qtr 2016	Dec Qtr 2016	Mar Qtr 2017	YTD FY17	FY16
Ore milled	Tonnes	308,902	327,560	324,592	315,711	967,863	1,236,600
Head grade	g/t Au	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.5
Contained gold in ore	Oz	32,867	34,602	33,135	36,606	104,343	137,605
Recovery	%	96	95	93	93	93	95
Gold produced	Oz	31,457	32,941	30,662	33,868	97,471	131,109
Gold sold	Oz	30,365	34,405	30,011	35,069	99,485	132,400

Table 6: Mount Monger Operation - processing statistics

Costs (Table 7)

The Unaudited All-in Sustaining Cost (AISC) for the quarter was A\$1,370/oz (A\$1,386/oz in December quarter 2016). In the quarter AISC was affected by:

- 1) Inclement weather interrupted access to Stage 1 Majestic open pit ore by 26 days. Consequently, stripping of Imperial open pit was commenced ahead of schedule resulting in a drawdown of ore stockpiles and gold in circuit.
- 2) Planned Q4 FY17 maintenance of the primary, secondary and tertiary Randalls Gold Processing Facility crushers brought forward to Q3 FY17 incurring \$700k of expenditure.

The AISC is expected to decrease in Q4 as higher grade feed from Majestic and Maxwells is increased in the mill blend and the Daisy Complex continues to produce consistent head grades.

AISC for the quarter in absolute dollar terms was A\$44.6 million, A\$2.0 million less than the prior period. The expenditure excludes A\$2.1 million incurred on regional exploration and A\$1.8 million of expenditure on new mine site establishment and infrastructure.

Mount Monger Operation	Notes	Unit	Jun-16 Quarter	Sep-16 Quarter	Dec-16 Quarter	Mar-17 Quarter	FY17 YTD	FY16
Mining costs	1	A\$M	22.8	18.3	25.9	23.8	68.0	86.5
General and administration costs	2	A\$M	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.6	8.3	10.5
Royalties		A\$M	1.7	1.8	1.6	2.0	5.3	6.7
By-product credits		A\$M	(0.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.6)	(0.1)
Processing costs	3	A\$M	10.4	9.7	11.2	11.4	32.2	42.1
Corporate overheads	4	A\$M	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.3	4.8	5.0
Mine exploration (sustaining)	5	A\$M	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	3.2	4.7
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	6	A\$M	3.8	6.4	2.9	3.0	12.2	17.4
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A\$M	43.6	42.2	46.6	44.6	133.4	172.9
Inventory movements	7	A\$M	(3.9)	5.7	(5.0)	3.4	4.1	(3.6)
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	7	A\$M	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3
All-in Sustaining Costs		A\$M	39.8	47.9	41.6	48.1	137.5	169.5

Gold sales		oz	30,365	34,405	30,011	35,069	99,485	132,400
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Mining costs	1	A\$/oz	750	532	862	679	683	653
General and administration costs	2	A\$/oz	87	82	95	74	83	79
Royalties		A\$/oz	57	53	52	56	54	51
By-product credits		A\$/oz	(2)	(3)	(5)	(9)	(6)	(1)
Processing costs	3	A\$/oz	344	281	373	324	324	318
Corporate overheads	4	A\$/oz	39	58	48	38	48	38
Mine exploration (sustaining)	5	A\$/oz	35	38	33	26	32	35
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	6	A\$/oz	125	186	95	86	123	132
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A\$/oz	1,435	1,226	1,553	1,273	1,341	1,306
Inventory movements	7	A\$/oz	(128)	165	(167)	97	41	(27)
Rehabilitation - accretion & amortisation	7	A\$/oz	2	-	-	-	-	2
All-in Sustaining Costs		A\$/oz	1,309	1,391	1,386	1,370	1,382	1,281

Table 7: Unaudited all-in sustaining costs for Mount Monger Operation

- 1 Costs for underground & open pit operating activities (including infill and grade control drilling).
- 2 Costs for site administration including corporate recharges.
- 3 Processing costs include costs of haulage from mine to mill.
- 4 Corporate overheads are post recharges to sites.
- 5 Costs relating to regional exploration are excluded from the calculation (amounting to \$2.1m for Q3 FY17).
- 6 Costs include underground decline development and sustaining capital works, but exclude site infrastructure/set up costs for new projects.
- 7 These costs are included in the calculation of all-in sustaining cost based on World Gold Council guidelines.

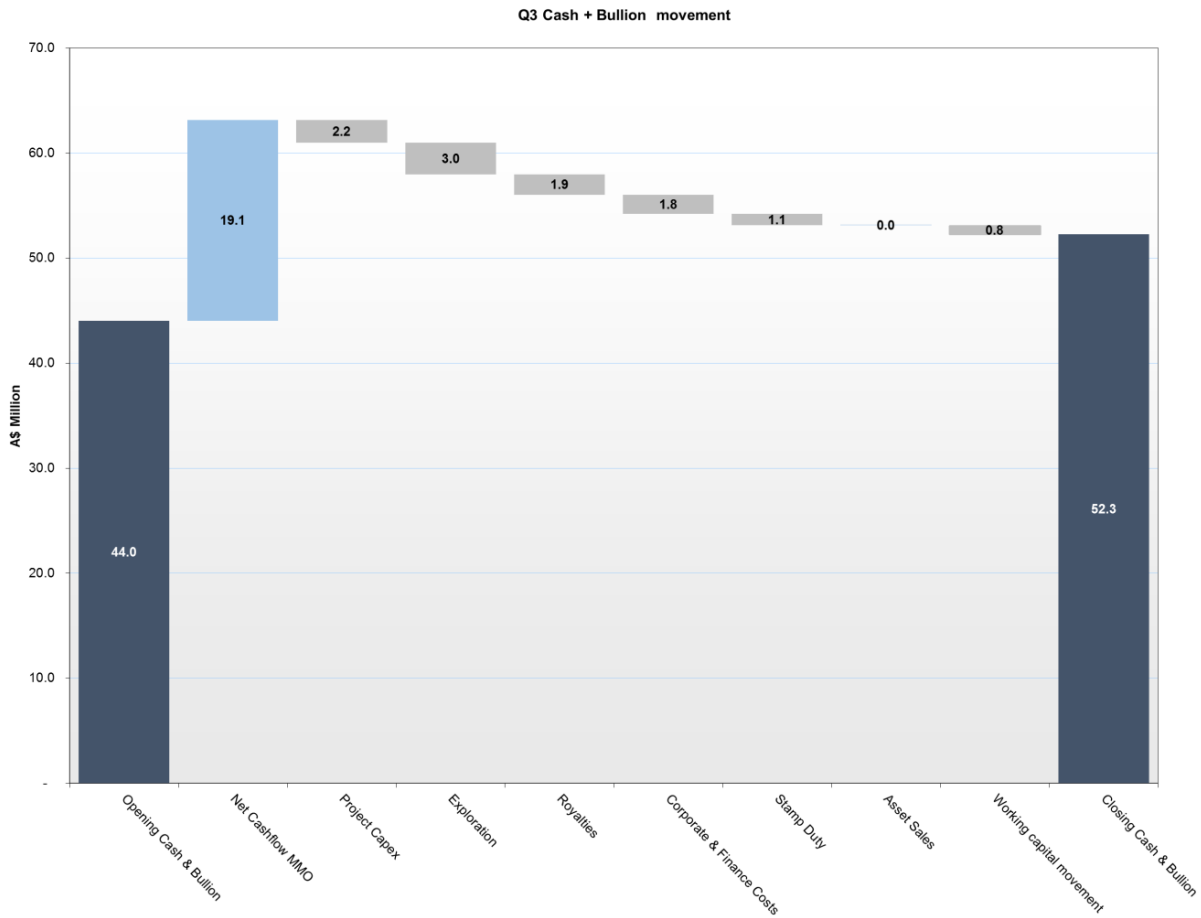
Group Finance

Cash and bullion increased A\$8.3 million during the quarter to A\$52.3 million at 31 March 2017. Outside of operational expenses, Silver Lake invested A\$3.0 million in exploration during the quarter.

With the majority of initial capital development on the new mines now completed, cash flows are expected to increase further in Q4 as higher grade material is processed from these mines.

Final Stamp Duty payment obligations related to the purchase of Integra Mining Limited in January 2013 will be completed in December 2017.

Cash flow for the March quarter is summarised in the following waterfall chart:



Hedging

During the quarter the Company hedged a further 18,000 ounces of gold at an average forward price of A\$1,600/oz. In early April 2017, a further 26,000 ounces of gold were hedged at an average forward price of A\$1,681/oz.

Following these transactions, the Company's forward gold hedging program totals 81,000 ounces, to be delivered over the next 15 months at an average forward price of A\$1,673/oz.

Exploration

- Work programs at seven high priority exploration targets during the quarter.
- Strong results from drilling at Daisy Complex continue to demonstrate the potential for extensions and repetitions of the existing underground lodes, including Lode 56.
- Step-out drilling at Daisy North intersects a high grade structure, confirming significant extension to the Daisy Complex lodes.
- Phase 2 exploration drilling commenced at Santa Development Project; encouraging results highlighting the potential for a new underground mine at Santa.
- Regional aircore drilling continued, targeting Daisy Complex repeats at Mount Monger. Follow up reverse circulation drilling along the Lorna North trend confirms and upgrades the gold zone.

During the March 2017 quarter, Silver Lake invested A\$3.0 million as part of the A\$14 million FY17 exploration program.

A total of 5,200 metres of underground resource definition drilling, 8,326 metres of surface RC and diamond exploration drilling, and 17,527 metres aircore drilling was completed during the quarter. Exploration work programs were focussed at the two key Silver Lake mining centres in the Mount Monger Operation area, comprising:

- Underground resource definition diamond drilling at the **Daisy Complex**, targeting Haoma West north of the North Fault, Lode 56, and Western Make/Stanley lodes.
- Surface and underground exploration drilling at **Mount Belches**, and Mount Monger targeting Santa, Cock-eyed Bob, Flora Dora, and Daisy North.
- Exploration aircore drilling targeting multiple gold trends in the Mount Monger region.

Daisy Complex Underground Mine - Exploration Drilling

Resource development drilling within the Daisy Complex underground mine is designed to upgrade Inferred Resources to an Indicated category, and to identify extensions to the known zones of Inferred Resources.

A total of 4,242 metres of underground diamond drilling was completed, comprising infill and extensional resource definition drilling at Western Make, Haoma West lode north of the North Fault, and extending the new Lode 56 discovery reported in the December 2016 quarterly report. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Haoma West north of the North Fault (HWNNF) - Lode 40 and Lode 55

The HWNNF lodes are two of the most recent zones to commence mining development within the Daisy Complex, resulting from the successful exploration strategy targeting extensions of the high-grade Daisy Complex lodes to the north of the North Fault. Underground diamond drilling work programs continued in the March quarter, with four diamond drill holes completed, designed to infill and extend the resource zone.

The drilling confirmed the mineralisation in the Lode 40 and Lode 55 structures, characterised by strong alteration, hydrothermal veining and galena typical of the high grade Daisy-style mineralisation. Strong assay results from HWNNF are highlighted by **2.48 m @ 51.53 g/t Au** in HW81326 (Figure 5).

HWNNF Lode 40 and Lode 55 remain open along strike and down plunge, and represent significant potential for resource additions and extensions at the Daisy Complex underground mine, in the emerging target areas north of the North Fault. The North Fault was historically considered to terminate the Daisy lodes,

however the recent exploration discoveries of the Haoma NNF and HWNNF lodes have confirmed the potential for multiple lodes continuing north of this structure.

Lode 56

The discovery of new Lode 56, in close proximity to the active mining development in the Lower Prospect area, was reported in the December 2016 Quarterly report. Drilling intersected a strongly mineralised lode structure with visible gold, located approximately 30 metres to the west of the Lower Prospect Lode 32 structure.

Mining development has now commenced into Lode 56, and exploration drilling has continued to infill and extend the new structure to the south. Lode 56 drilling was prioritised during the March quarter, with 19 diamond drill holes completed, confirming the lateral and down plunge continuity of this mineralised zone. Assay highlights from Lode 56 included (Figure 6):

- 0.23 m @ 15.50 g/t Au in LP800013, and
- 1.51 m @ 13.74 g/t Au in SD843006

As a continuing priority, Lode 56 will be targeted by additional phases of infill and extensional exploration in the June quarter.

Western Make - Lode 35 and Lode 19

The Western Make Lode 35 and Lode 19 are located within the upper levels of the Daisy Complex underground mine (Figure 7). During the March quarter results were received for six diamond drill holes, targeting resource infill and extensions to Lodes 35 and 19. Drill holes were also pushed north of the North Fault to intersect the down plunge extension of the Stanley Lode.

The best results for the Western Make drilling program included drill hole WM14006, which intersected multiple mineralised structures in the target position, including a 0.2m hydrothermal quartz vein returning a grade of 39.0g/t Au. Other assay highlights from Western Make included:

- 0.70m @ 20.30 g/t Au, in WM14001; and
- 0.23 m @ 308 g/t Au, in WM14005

The strongly mineralised structures intersected north of the North Fault have demonstrated that Stanley (Lode 31) has significant down plunge extension, further supporting the potential for additional lodes discovery north of the North Fault at the Daisy Complex.

Daisy North

The Daisy North exploration target is located approximately 300 metres along strike to the north of the Daisy Complex mining development. Previous exploration drilling had identified a strong anomalous trend in the near surface aircore drilling, however the deeper down plunge mineralisation potential along this trend was inadequately tested.

During the March quarter, the first phase of 6 diamond drill holes was completed. The drilling successfully intersected mineralised structures in the target area, interpreted to be a significant step-out extension to the north from the Haoma and Stanley lodes in the Daisy Complex. Visible gold (VG) was logged in drill holes 17DNRD002 and 17DNRD008. In both instances, the visible gold was located in narrow quartz veins, with similar characteristics to the Daisy lodes.

Significant intersections are provided in Appendix 1. Highlights included (Figure 7):

- 0.3m @ 279.00 g/t Au in 17DNRD002, including more than 20 grains of VG in a quartz vein within the porphyry host rock.
- 1m @ 6.23 g/t Au in 17DNRD008 including 0.45m @ 11.9 g/t Au (note that the duplicate assay for this interval returned a grade of 73.65 g/t Au), comprising Daisy-style quartz veining and VG.

The planned Phase 2 drilling program has been updated based on the highly encouraging results from Phase 1 drilling and is scheduled to commence in the June quarter.

Mount Belches Mining Centre - Exploration

Exploration and Resource development drilling continued at the Mount Belches mining centre during the March quarter. Reverse circulation and diamond drilling programs were completed at the Santa development project and the nearby Flora Dora exploration targets. Following on from the success of the Phase 2 drilling at Cock-eyed Bob, reported in the previous quarter, the Phase 3 underground drilling program was approved and commenced towards the end of the March quarter.

The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Santa Development Project

The Santa Development Project is a high priority near-term underground development opportunity for the Company and is located 6 kilometres north east of the Cock-eyed Bob underground mine within the Mount Monger Operation (Figures 2 & 4). Geological models of the BIF hosted Santa gold deposits have identified the potential for high grade ore shoots beneath the current open cut mine, analogous to the gold lodes defined by recent drilling at Maxwells.

Phase 2 of the exploration diamond drilling program commenced during the March quarter as part of the budgeted 9,000 metre, multi-phase program in the Santa area. Four diamond tails were completed, targeting a high-grade plunging shoot below the Santa North open pit (Figure 8).

Results from the Santa Development Project are encouraging with drill holes intersecting strongly mineralised Banded Iron Formation (BIF) proximal to the modelled target horizons. Visible gold was noted in 2 of the 4 holes, including coarse arsenopyrite indicative of higher grade lodes typical of the Santa-style gold mineralisation. Highlights from the drilling assays include **0.52 m @ 67.73 g/t Au** associated with visible gold reported from hole 17SARD007 (Figure 9).

The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Flora Dora Exploration Project

The Flora Dora exploration area is located immediately to the south west of the Santa Development Project (Figure 8), targeting BIF-hosted Maxwells-style mineralisation within a highly prospective zone of tightly folded stratigraphy.

A total of 26 RC drill holes were completed during the March quarter, confirming the location of the targeted BIF horizon, and intersecting several zones of mineralisation. Encouraging assay results were highlighted by:

- 1.00 m @ 11.48 g/t Au, and 2.00m @ 8.50 g/t Au in 17FDRC009, and
- 1.00 m @ 9.80 g/t Au in 17FDRD006.

Compilation and analysis of the Flora Dora exploration results are underway, with follow up RC and diamond drilling planned for FY18. The full list of drilling intersections is presented in Appendix 1.

Cock-eyed Bob - Resource Development Drilling

A multi-phase diamond drilling program is in progress at Cock-eyed Bob, aiming to upgrade existing Inferred Resources to Indicated Resources, and target resource extensions. Based on the strong intersections received in the December quarter, the Phase 3 drilling program commenced in the March quarter. The drill programs target the high-grade shoots within the CEB lodes up to 200 metres below the current underground development, aiming to generate sufficient economic mining blocks to justify a long-term mining plan.

Four diamond drill holes were completed during the March quarter. Strongly mineralised footwall and hanging wall intersections from the Phase 3 drilling were characterised by abundant arsenopyrite, with multiple occurrences of visible gold in the both lodes. Spectacular assays returned in the March quarter included (Figure 10):

- 2.25 m @ 30.06 g/t Au in CEBD068, and
- 10.85 m @ 9.25 g/t Au in CEBD069.

Phase 3 drilling, geological modelling, resource updates and underground mine optimisation is expected to be completed in Q1 FY18.

Mount Monger Regional Exploration

Aircore Drilling Program

A core component of the FY17 exploration strategy is surface exploration drilling in the Daisy Complex area, focussing on discovery of new gold deposits and growth of the known resource zones. This exploration is drill testing highly prospective, near-term gold targets at Mount Monger, proximal to existing mine and processing infrastructure. Exploration targets are within known gold deposit trends that were identified by geological studies, and have been validated by the aircore and follow-up RC and diamond drilling exploration programs.

Target zones are hosted by extensions to existing mineralised structures within preferential stratigraphic units, supported by broad spaced historical drilling results, surface geochemical anomalies and magnetic trends. The current surface exploration aircore drilling program extends and infills the strong gold trends highlighted by the FY16 and FY17 with close-spaced drill holes along drill lines designed to intersect the quartz vein structures, bedrock alteration and geochemical traces of Daisy-style high grade lodes.

A total of 495 exploration aircore drill holes for an aggregate of 17,587 metres were drilled during the March quarter. Aircore drill holes that intersected the gold trends have logged zones of broad haematite alteration in the oxide horizon, and vein quartz with sericite-albite alteration in the fresh rock. Encouraging assay results have been returned, highlighted by **3.0 metres at 5,678 ppb Au** in 17MMAC170 and **3.0 metres at 2,428 ppb Au** in 17MMAC076. Significant intersections are detailed in Appendix 1.

The recent aircore drilling results have continued to demonstrate the success of the regional surface exploration targeting strategy implemented by the Company in FY17. Several highly anomalous gold trends have been identified. Initial RC drilling along the Lorna North trend was completed in the March quarter.

The Lorna North gold trend is located immediately north of the Lorna Doone and Spinifex deposits. A total of 28 shallow RC holes were completed during the March quarter to test the potential for oxide resources over 550 metres strike length along the gold trend.

15 significant gold intersections were returned with gold grades greater than 1 g/t, with best results highlighted by (Figure 11):

- 6 m @ 2.66 g/t Au in 17LNRC015, and
- 2 m @ 3.33g/t Au in 17LNRC005.

Compilation and analysis of the Lorna North RC results is underway. During the upcoming June quarter, follow up RC and diamond drilling work programs will target the Leslie West aircore drilling gold trend.

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

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Competent Person's Statement

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

List of Figures

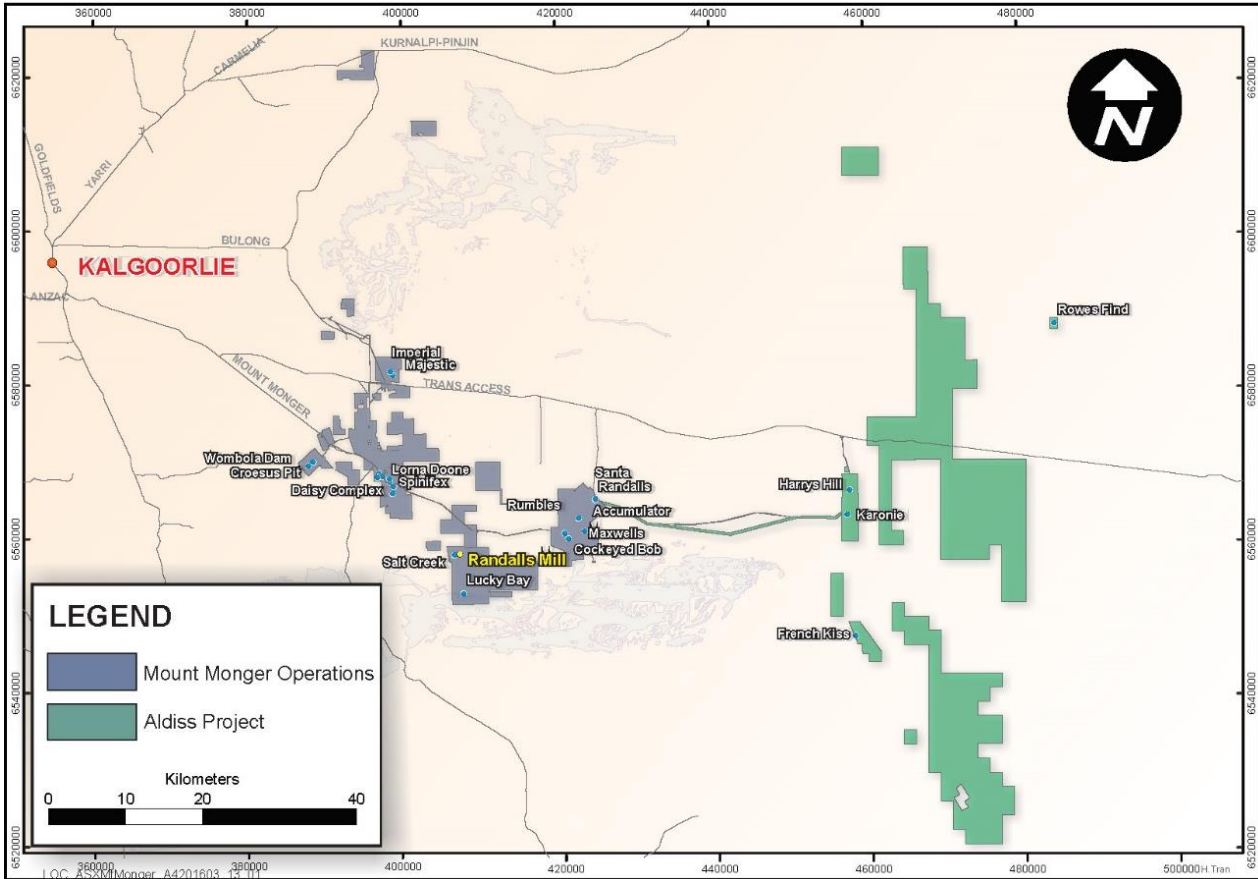


Figure 2: Mount Monger Operations regional location plan.

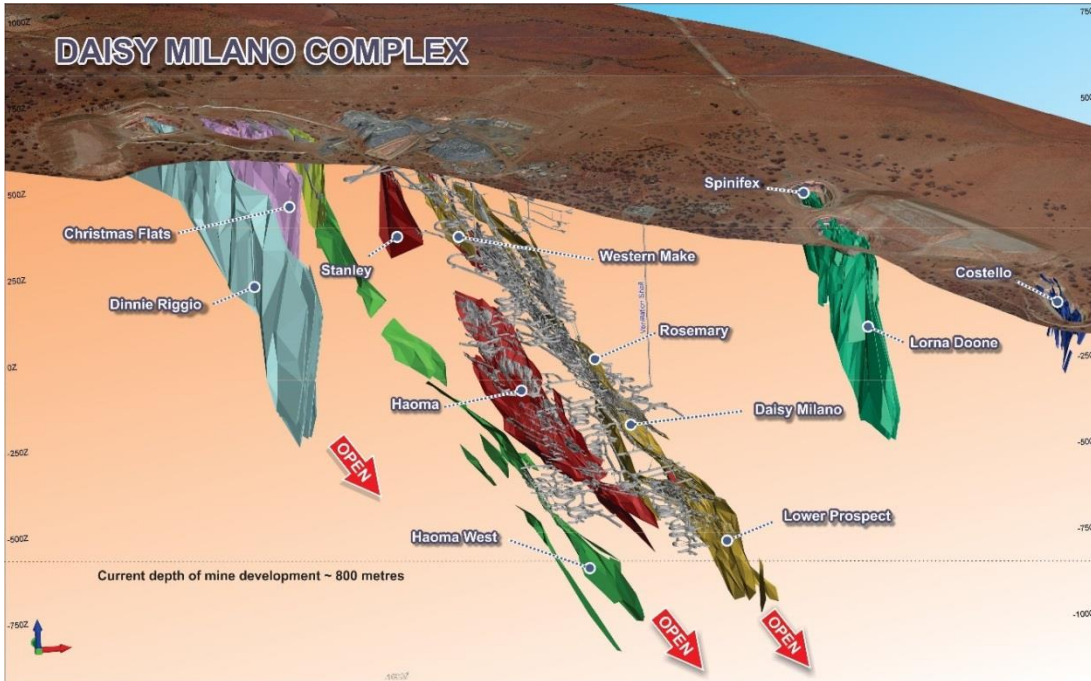


Figure 3: Schematic view showing the Lodges that make up the Daisy Complex.

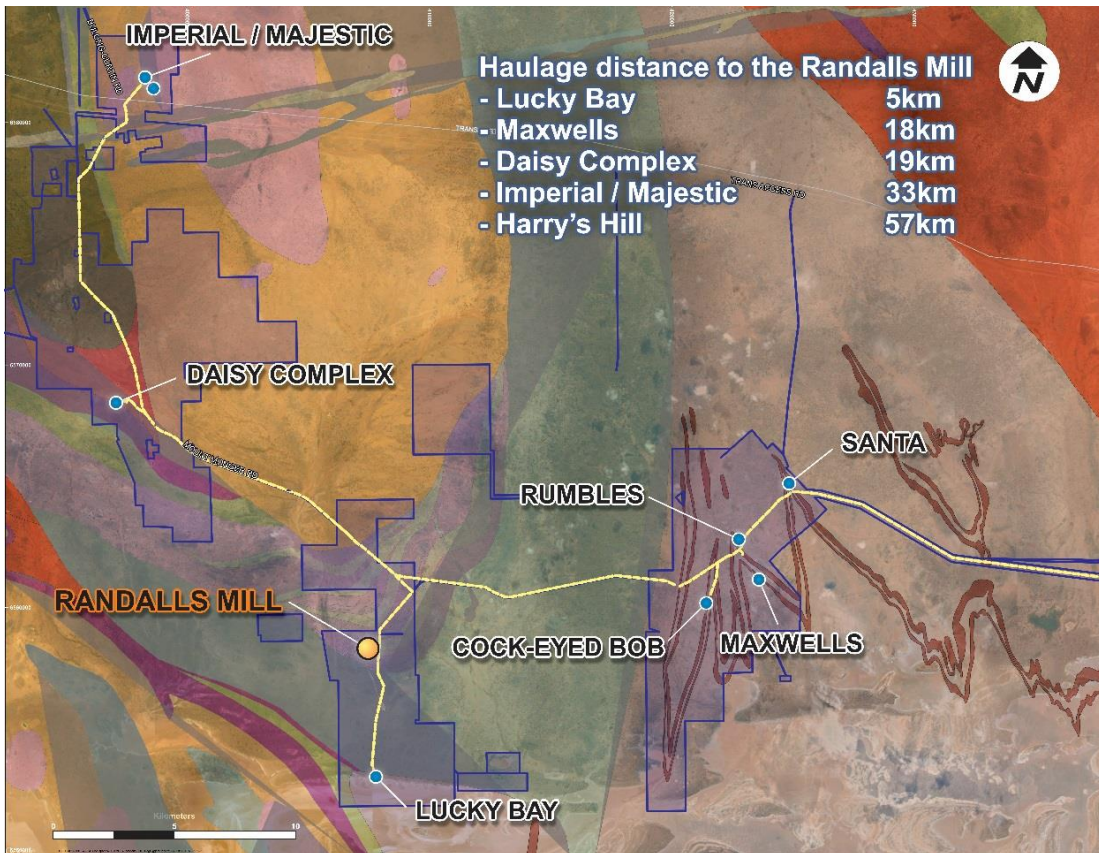


Figure 4: Location of Mount Monger Operations projects and the centralised Randalls Mill, showing the host BIF unit (in red) in Mount Belches area.

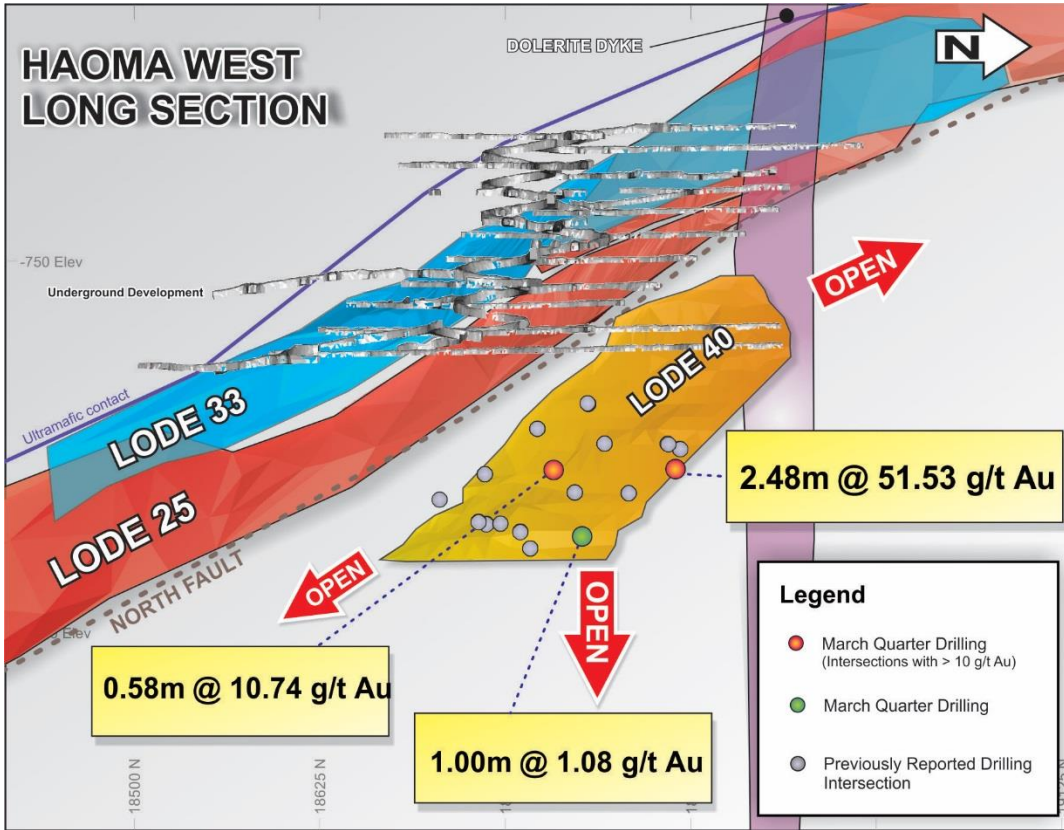


Figure 5: Long section showing the Haoma West Lode 25, Lode 33 and HWNNF Lode 40/55 resource outlines with drilling results.

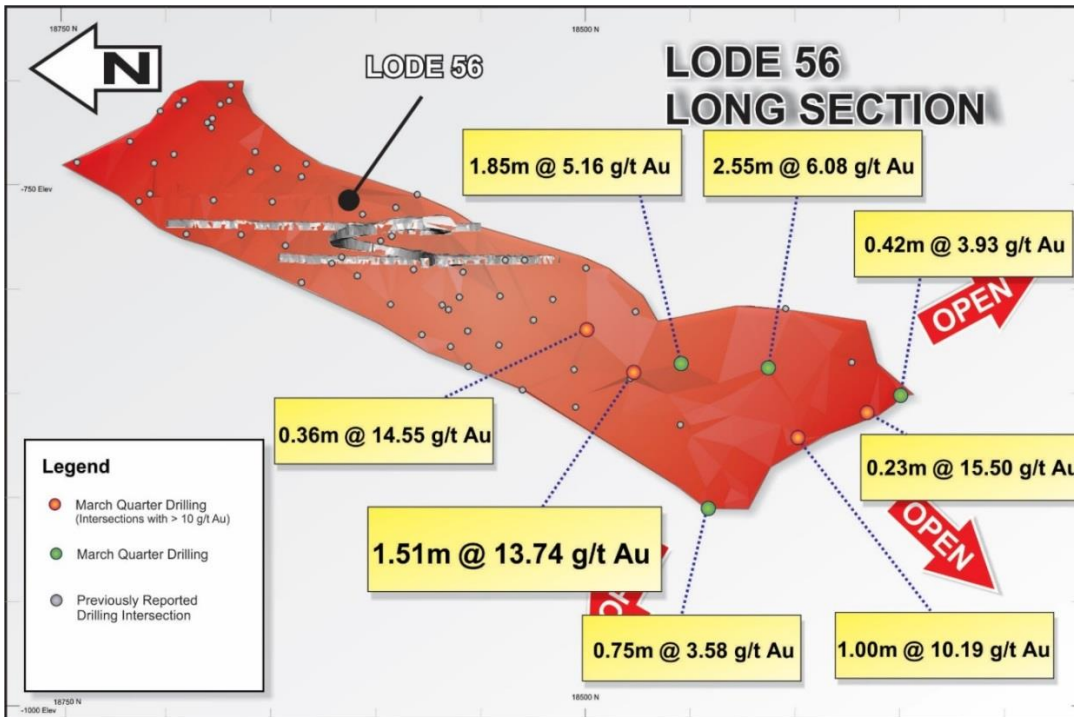


Figure 6: Long section showing the Lower Prospect Lode 56 outlines with drilling results.

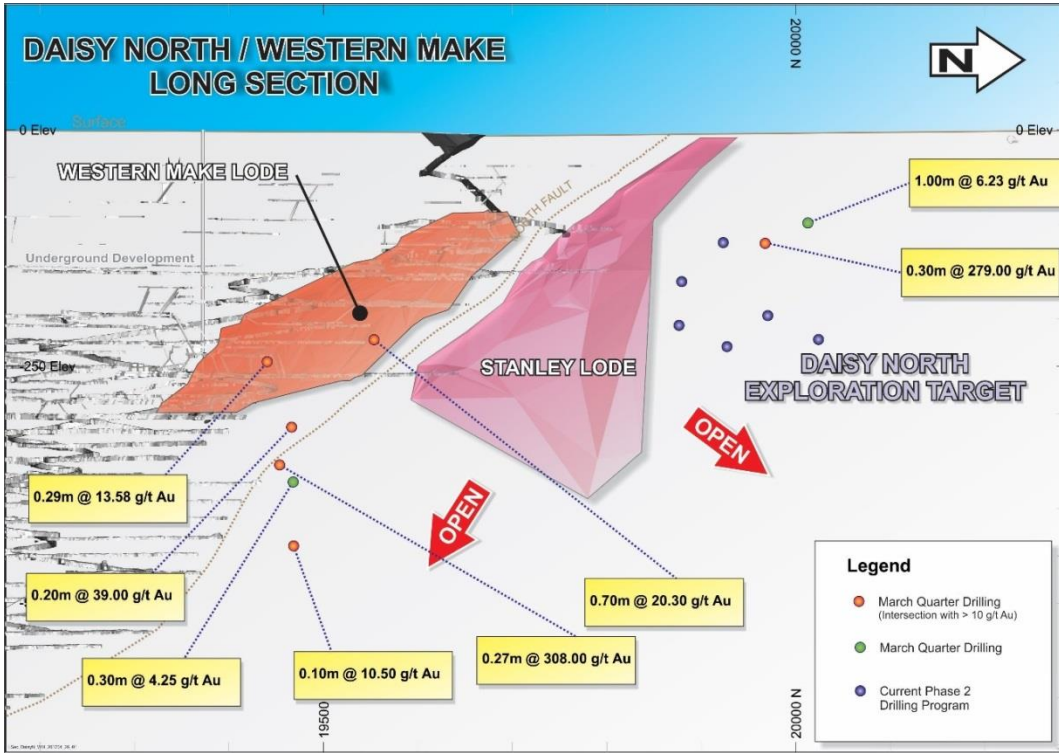


Figure 7: Long section showing Western Make, Stanley Lode and Daisy North exploration drilling target area.

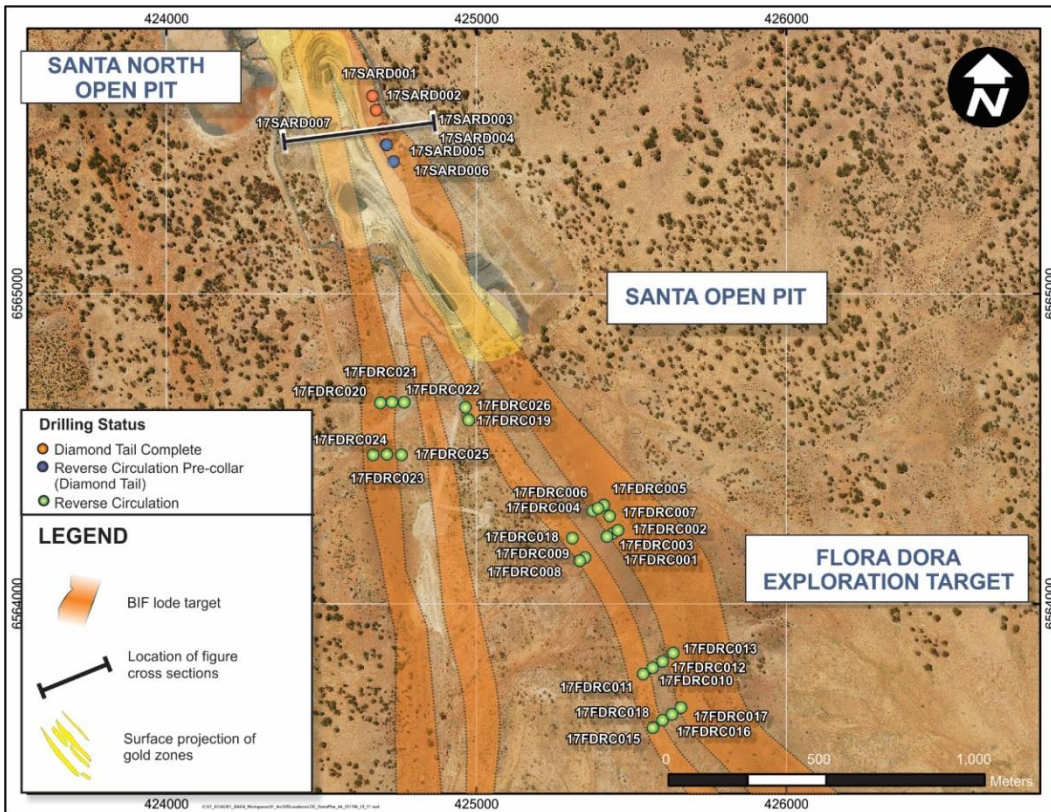


Figure 8: Plan view showing the Santa and Flora Dora host BIF unit and the locations of drill holes highlighted in the text.

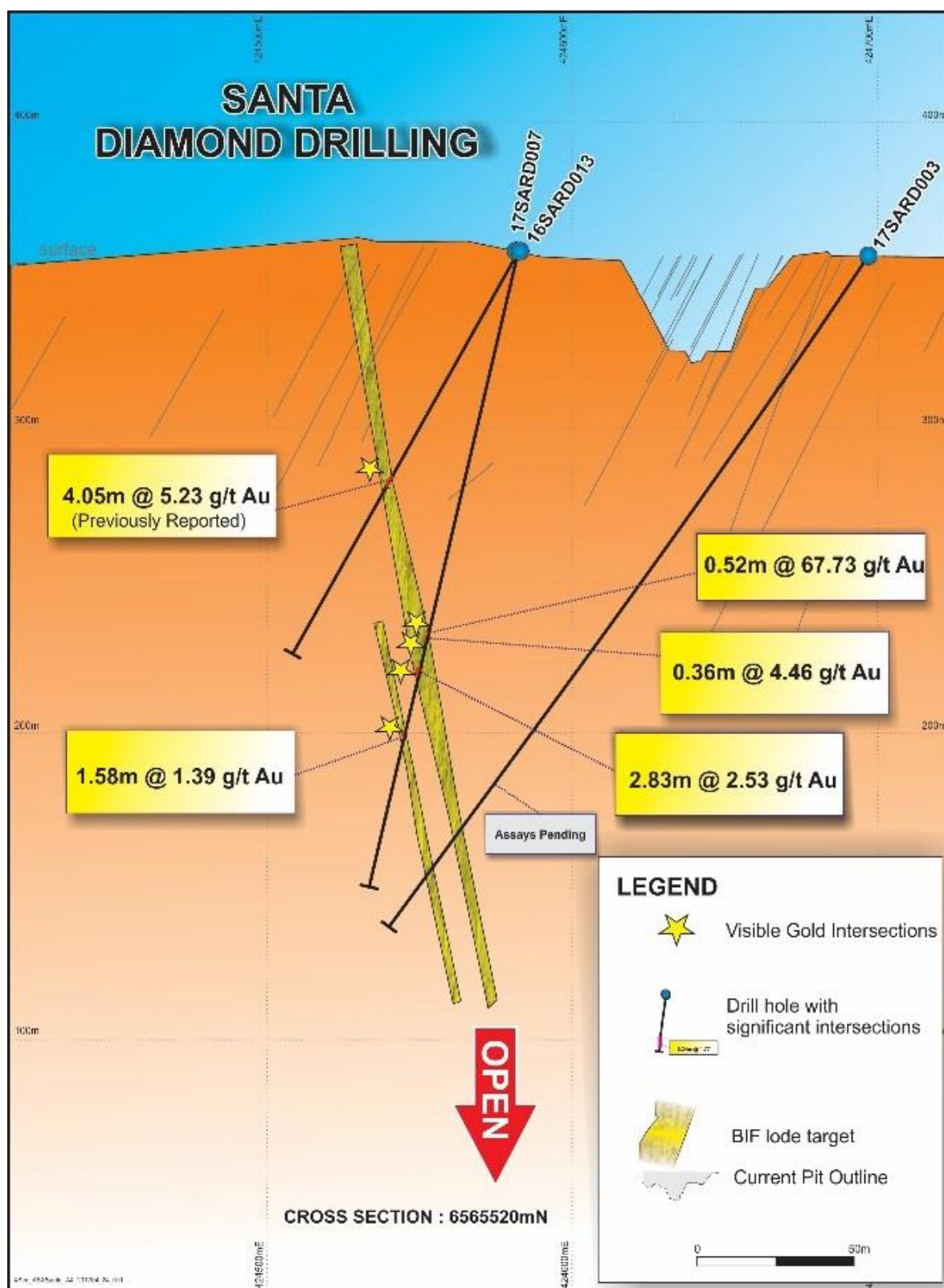


Figure 9: Cross section showing the Santa development project drilling highlights. Location of the section is shown in Figure 8.

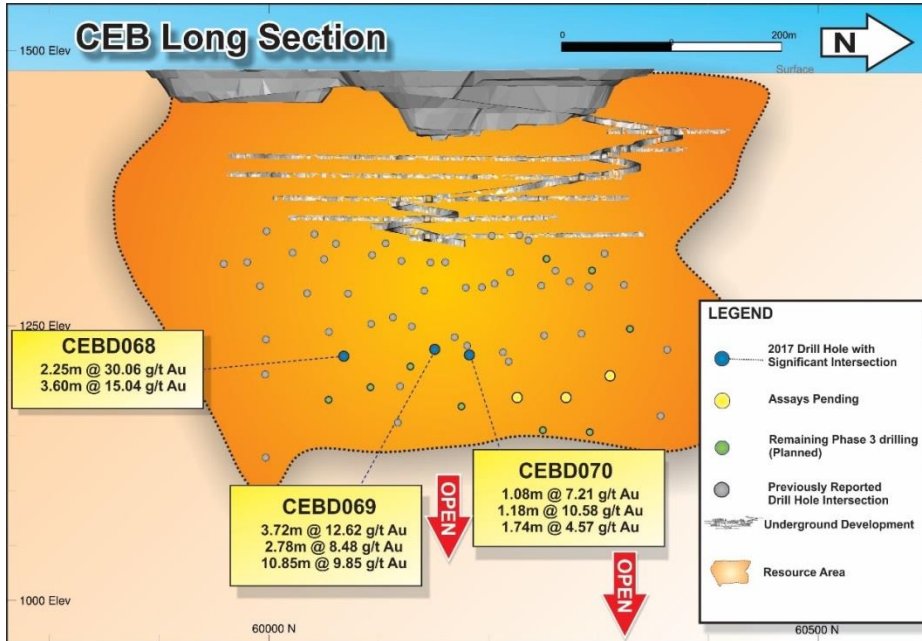


Figure 10: Long section showing the Cock-eyed Bob underground project and drilling highlights.

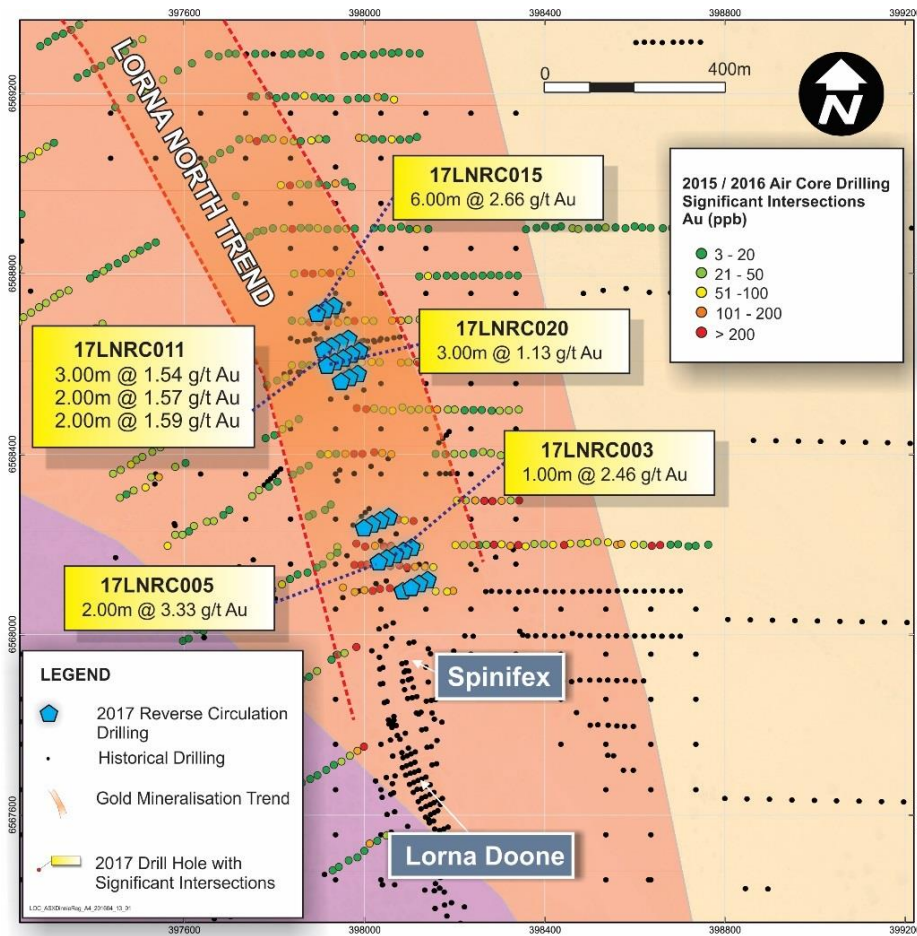


Figure 11: Plan showing the Lorna North gold trend with RC drilling highlights.

Appendix 1 Drillhole Information Summary

Underground Diamond Drilling - Western Make/Stanley

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m

Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS

NSI = No significant assay intersections

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
WM14001	397179	6568265	83	21	357	171.3	172	0.70m @ 20.30 g/t Au
WM14002	397181	6568264	83	25	35	86.35	86.64	0.29m @ 13.58 g/t Au
						88.65	89.15	0.50m @ 2.03 g/t Au
WM14005	397180	6568265	80	-41	24	107.55	107.82	0.27m @ 308.0 g/t Au
						142.14	142.54	0.40m @ 4.64 g/t Au
WM14006	397180	6568265	81	-26	351	70.37	71	0.63m @ 1.02 g/t Au
						91.8	92.15	0.35m @ 1.30 g/t Au
						140.77	140.97	0.20m @ 39.00 g/t Au
WM14007	397180	6568265	80	-54	351	104.66	105.4	0.74m @ 1.25 g/t Au
						112.25	113	0.75m @ 1.29 g/t Au
						117.43	117.73	0.30m @ 4.25 g/t Au
WM14008	397179	6568263	80	-67		168.82	169.28	0.46m @ 1.37 g/t Au
						184.68	184.78	0.10m @ 10.50 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling - Haoma West North of North Fault

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m

Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS

NSI = No significant assay intersections

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
HW81326	397486	6567623	-445	-31	309	81.92	82.15	0.23m @ 43.70g/t Au
						199.32	201.8	2.48m @ 51.53g/t Au
HW81327	397486	6567623	-446	-55	295	76.41	76.65	0.24m @ 4.74 g/t Au
						157.5	157.7	0.20m @ 1.51 g/t Au
						178	179	1.00m @ 1.08 g/t Au
HW81328	397485	6567622	-446	-41	272	160.47	161.05	0.58m @ 10.74 g/t Au
HW81331	397486	6567620	-446	-56	234	53.2	53.85	Hydrothermal shear vein with andesite containing pyrites

Underground Diamond Drilling - Lode 56

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m

Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS

NSI = No significant assay intersections.

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
LP800001	397601	6567386	-426	-55	100	99.4	100.4	1m @ 10.19 g/t Au
LP800002	397601	6567386	-426	-67	101	84.9	85.4	0.5m @ 3.79 g/t Au
						87	88.3	1.3m @ 3.45 g/t Au
LP800011	397601	6567379	-428	-43	78	66	68.55	2.55m @ 6.08 g/t Au
LP800013	397601	6567377	-428	-44	118	97.42	97.65	0.23m @ 15.50 g/t Au
LP800014	397601	6567377	-428	-36	128	101	101.42	0.42m @ 3.93 g/t Au
LP800015	397601	6567377	-428	-64	97	74	74.75	0.75m @ 3.56 g/t Au
						79.7	80.6	0.9m @ 1.58 g/t Au
LP800016	397601	6567377	-428	-55	117	95.55	96.2	0.65m @ 2.15 g/t Au
						126.4	126.95	0.55m @ 4.54 g/t Au
LP800017	397601	6567377	-428	-46	126	92	92.2	0.2m @ 6.26 g/t Au
						120.45	122.5	2.05m @ 3.17 g/t Au
LP800018	397601	6567377	-428	-70	92	79	79.7	0.7m @ 1.58 g/t Au
						85.4	85.85	0.45m @ 8.14 g/t Au
						93.6	94	0.4m @ 1.62 g/t Au
LP800019	397601	6567377	-428	-62	115			NSI
SD843001	397572	6567458	-476	23	75	17.78	18.38	0.6m @ 7.21 g/t Au
						19.72	20.1	0.38m @ 3.22 g/t Au
						51.28	51.64	0.36m @ 14.55 g/t Au
SD843003	397573	6567456	-476	4	121	25.85	26.1	0.25m @ 1.08 g/t Au
						27.22	28.4	1.18m @ 17.36 g/t Au
						33.3	33.54	0.24m @ 4.44 g/t Au
						60.05	61.9	1.85m @ 5.16 g/t Au
SD843004	397573	6567456	-476	-20	115			NSI
SD843005	397573	6567457	-475	21	107	19.1	19.7	0.6m @ 1.50 g/t Au
						21.1	21.4	0.3m @ 1.21 g/t Au
SD843006	397573	6567457	-477	1	99	21.15	21.53	0.38m @ 3.61 g/t Au
						51.25	52.76	1.51m @ 13.74 g/t Au
SD843008	397572	6567457	-478	-41	115	23.25	24	0.75m @ 3.02 g/t Au
						96.4	100.18	3.78m @ 3.41 g/t Au
						101.55	102.3	0.75m @ 3.58 g/t Au
LP495001	397586	6567433	-498	5	68	54	56	Altered andesite with hydrothermal veins containing pyrites, galena and visible gold

LP495002	397586	6567433	-498	-2	84	46	46.3	Hydrothermal massive vein with pyrites, galena and visible gold
LP495003A	397586	6567433	-498	14	55	45	46.3	Mineralised stringer zone with pyrite and tourmaline

Surface Drilling - Santa Development Project & Flora Dora Exploration

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

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17SARD001	424663	6565640	357	-53	265	67	68	1.00m @ 1.67 g/t
						75	78	3.00m @ 4.13 g/t
17SARD002	424676	6565595	357	-55	265	83	84	1.00m @ 1.19 g/t
						245	245.72	0.72m @ 1.01 g/t
						254.98	257	2.02m @ 2.61 g/t
17SARD003	424697	6565534	356	-55	262	0	270.1	Assays pending
17SARD004	424708	6565483	354	-53	262	0	150	Assays pending (Diamond tail not yet drilled)
17SARD005	424709	6565483	355	-62	262	0	51	Assays pending (Diamond tail not yet drilled)
17SARD006	424733	6565428	355	-55	262	60	62	2.00m @ 2.69 g/t
						164	165	1.00m @ 2.40 g/t
17SARD007	424582	6565521	354	-75	262	124.08	124.6	0.52m @ 67.73 g/t
						125.64	126	0.36m @ 4.46 g/t
						136	138.83	2.83m @ 2.53 g/t
						157.7	159.28	1.58m @ 1.39 g/t

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17FDRC001	425421	6564218	352	-60	240	0	40	NSI
17FDRC002	425439	6564228	352	-59	240	0	60	NSI
17FDRC003	425456	6564238	352	-60	260	0	80	NSI
17FDRC004	425430	6564284	352	-60	240	36	37	1m @ 1.13 g/t Au
						59	60	1m @ 1.50 g/t Au
17FDRC005	425375	6564300	352	-59	240	0	40	NSI
17FDRC006	425392	6564310	353	-60	240	21	22	1m @ 9.80 g/t Au
						26	28	2m @ 1.42 g/t AU
17FDRC007	425410	6564320	352	-60	240	0	80	NSI
17FDRC008	425333	6564140	345	-60	240	0	60	NSI
17FDRC009	425348	6564149	346	-60	240	4	5	1m @ 5.24 g/t Au
						9	10	1m @ 11.48 g/t Au
						51	53	2m @ 8.50 g/t Au
17FDRC010	425538	6563774	349	-60	236	0	80	NSI
17FDRC011	425569	6563794	346	-61	236	30	31	1m @ 2.37 g/t Au
						34	35	1m @ 2.59 g/t Au
						71	72	1m @ 2.22 g/t Au
17FDRC012	425600	6563814	348	-60	236	0	80	NSI
17FDRC013	4252632	6563835	349	-60	236	0	80	Assays pending
17FDRC014	425572	6563605	350	-61	236	0	80	NSI
17FDRC015	425601	6563622	342	-60	236	36	37	1m @ 1.47 g/t Au

						45	46	1m @ 2.18 g/t Au
17FDRC016	425631	6563642	342	-60	236	79	80	1m @ 1.41 g/t Au
17FDRC017	425660	6563666	349	-60	236	0	84	NSI
17FDRC018	425309	6564212	345	-59	240	0	72	NSI
17FDRC019	424977	6564576	342	-60	160	0	120	NSI
17FDRC020	424690	6564650	345	-61	270	0	48	NSI
17FDRC021	424720	6564650	345	-60	270	0	60	Assays pending
17FDRC022	424750	6564650	345	-60	270	0	80	Assays pending
17FDRC023	424670	6564480	340	-60	270	0	40	Assays pending
17FDRC024	424700	6564480	338	-60	270	0	60	NSI
17FDRC025	424730	6564480	340	-60	270	0	80	Assays pending
17FDRC026	424960	6564617	341	-60	160	0	140	Assays pending

Underground Diamond Drilling - Cock-eyed Bob

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m

Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS

NSI = No significant assay intersections

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
CEBD068	421441	6560236	184	-52	107	77.15	77.5	0.35m @ 4.02 g/t Au
						79.55	80.45	0.90m @ 1.84 g/t Au
						100.75	102	1.25m @ 1.46 g/t Au
						128.73	129.45	0.72m @ 1.75 g/t Au
						137.3	139.55	2.25m @ 30.06 g/t Au
						145.75	146	0.25m @ 1.38 g/t Au
						148.8	149.1	0.30m @ 2.01 g/t Au
CEBD069	421455	6560295	173	-51	91	150.4	154	3.60m @ 15.04 g/t Au
						107	117.85	10.85m @ 9.25 g/t Au
						120.9	123.68	2.78m @ 8.48 g/t Au
						125.6	129.32	3.72m @ 12.62 g/t Au
CEBD070	421455	6560295	173	-46	74	96.05	97.58	1.08m @ 7.21 g/t Au
						102.22	104.69	1.74m @ 4.57 g/t Au
						124.34	128.06	1.18m @ 10.58 g/t Au

Surface Drilling - Lorna North

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

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17LNRC001	398105	6568195	347	-61	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC002	398087	6568187	348	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC003	398069	6568178	348	-60	65	27	28	1m @ 2.46 g/t Au

						48	49	1m @ 1.12 g/t Au
17LNRC004	398050	6568170	348	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC005	398032	6568162	349	-61	65	32	33	1m @ 2.05 g/t Au
						54	56	2m @ 3.33 g/t Au
17LNRC006	397986	6568579	347	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC007	397967	6568571	347	-61	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC008	397949	6568563	347	-60	65	19	20	1m @ 1.77 g/t Au
17LNRC009	397964	6568657	347	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC010	397946	6568649	347	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC011	397927	6568641	347	-60	65	18	21	3m @ 1.54 g/t Au
						24	26	2m @ 1.57 g/t Au
						28	30	2m @ 1.59 g/t Au
17LNRC012	397909	6568633	348	-60	65	49	53	4m @ 1.04 g/t Au
17LNRC013	397932	6568730	346	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC014	397913	6568722	347	-60	65	37	38	1m @ 2.00 g/t Au
17LNRC015	397895	6568714	347	-61	65	38	44	6m @ 2.66 g/t Au
17LNRC016	397989	6568630	347	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC017	397971	6568622	347	-61	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC018	397953	6568614	347	-60	65	21	22	1m @ 1.14 g/t Au
						25	26	1m @ 1.65 g/t Au
17LNRC019	397935	6568606	347	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC020	397917	6568598	348	-60	65	57	60	3m @ 1.13 g/t Au
17LNRC021	398054	6568262	347	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC022	398036	6568254	348	-61	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC023	398017	6568246	348	-60	65	38	39	1m @ 1.59 g/t Au
17LNRC024	397999	6568238	349	-61	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC025	398140	6568122	347	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC026	398122	6568114	347	-61	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC027	398104	6568106	348	-60	65	0	60	NSI
17LNRC028	398086	6568098	348	-60	65	0	60	NSI

Surface Drilling -Daisy North

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

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
17DNRD002	396924	6568777	356	-61	62	96	97	1m @ 1.80 g/t Au
						165.51	165.81	0.3m @ 279.00 g/t Au
						169	170	1m @ 2.84 g/t Au
17DNRD003	396950	6568846	355	-63	63	0	180	NSI
17DNRD004	396930	6568835	356	-66	60	0	48	NSI (Failed Pre-collar)
17DNRD005	396919	6568728	357	-58	66	184.95	185.27	0.32m @ 1.42 g/t Au

						200.8	201.31	0.51m @ 1.04 g/t Au
17DNRD006	396918	6568728	357	-62	67	201	201.51	0.51m @ 2.34 g/t Au
						227	227.35	0.35m @ 1.76 g/t Au
17DNRD007	396943	6568787	356	-57	63	178	179	1m @ 1.62 g/t Au
17DNRD008	396929	6568835	356	-67	64	144	145	1m @ 2.51 g/t Au
						151	152	1m @ 6.23 g/t Au including 0.45@11.9 g/t Au (Duplicate assay 73.65 g/t Au)
17DNRD008	396929	6568835	356	-67	64	153.1	155	1.9m @ 2.79 g/t Au
						213.72	214.5	0.78m @ 1.96 g/t Au

Regional Aircore Drilling - Mount Monger Surface Exploration

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 200 ppb Au lower cut, including maximum 1m of internal dilution and minimum sample width of 1.0m. Assays are analysed by a 10g Aqua Regia Digest and Mass Spectrometry (AR10MS). Significant intersections only shown.

Hole ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
16MMAC1177	395594	6571200	370	-60	60	32	36	4m @ 1,170.00 ppb
						39	41	2m @ 404.50 ppb
16MMAC1178	395576.6	6571191	370	-60	60	28	29	1m @ 723.00 ppb
						32	39	7m @ 1,327.86 ppb
16MMAC1182	395509.8	6571150	369	-60	60	45	46	1m @ 1,722.00 ppb
16MMAC1200	394803.1	6570057	369	-60	60	9	12	3m @ 335.00 ppb
16MMAC1204	394733.5	6570019	369	-60	60	15	18	3m @ 1,221.00 ppb
16MMAC1205	394718.6	6570007	369	-60	60	24	27	3m @ 530.00 ppb
16MMAC1212	394829.2	6569963	367	-60	60	11	12	1m @ 908.00 ppb
16MMAC1214	394795.3	6569943	368	-60	60	21	23	2m @ 1,548.00 ppb
16MMAC1215	394777.9	6569934	368	-60	60	30	33	3m @ 3,997.33 ppb
16MMAC1216	394760.7	6569922	369	-60	60	49	51	2m @ 321.00 ppb
16MMAC1218	394724.9	6569903	370	-60	60	46	50	4m @ 1,542.25 ppb
16MMAC1220	394901.4	6569885	368	-60	60	14	15	1m @ 430.00 ppb
16MMAC1223	394851.4	6569855	369	-60	60	43	45	2m @ 3,011.00 ppb
						58	59	1m @ 640.00 ppb
16MMAC1225	394817.2	6569837	370	-60	60	51	52	1m @ 573.00 ppb
16MMAC1246	394938.8	6569854	374	-60	60	21	24	3m @ 683.00 ppb
16MMAC1247	394921.6	6569844	374	-60	60	16	21	5m @ 1,341.60 ppb
16MMAC1248	394904.8	6569834	375	-60	60	24	28	4m @ 2,839.25 ppb
16MMAC1256	395412.6	6570026	370	-60	60	33	36	3m @ 355.00 ppb
16MMAC1260	395350.2	6569988	371	-60	60	63	66	3m @ 221.00 ppb
16MMAC1278	395040.3	6569801	373	-60	60	21	22	1m @ 608.00 ppb
16MMAC1281	394992.7	6569764	374	-60	60	37	38	1m @ 229.00 ppb
16MMAC1283	394958.9	6569744	374	-60	60	39	41	2m @ 382.00 ppb
16MMAC1298	395106.5	6569724	373	-60	60	24	27	3m @ 1,941.00 ppb
16MMAC1300	395072.7	6569702	372	-60	60	33	34	1m @ 549.00 ppb
16MMAC1303	395019.1	6569672	373	-60	60	33	36	3m @ 223.00 ppb
16MMAC1305	394983.8	6569653	373	-60	60	33	36	3m @ 387.00 ppb
17MMAC0043	394874.3	6569124	375	-60	60	3	6	3m @ 207.00 ppb
						33	36	3m @ 529.00 ppb
17MMAC0044	394862.6	6569106	376	-60	60	18	24	6m @ 375.50 ppb
						42	45	3m @ 206.00 ppb
17MMAC0045	394827.2	6569092	380	-60	60	48	51	3m @ 268.00 ppb
17MMAC0056	395375.6	6569795	367	-60	60	48	49	1m @ 319.00 ppb
17MMAC0058	395518.1	6569778	365	-60	60	27	30	3m @ 225.00 ppb
17MMAC0074	395774.6	6569574	361	-60	60	21	24	3m @ 340.00 ppb

						27	30	3m @ 292.00 ppb
						33	36	3m @ 227.00 ppb
						39	42	3m @ 376.00 ppb
17MMAC0075	395760.6	6569567	361	-60	60	42	51	9m @ 671.67 ppb
17MMAC0076	395741.9	6569555	361	-60	60	69	75	6m @ 1,381.50 ppb
17MMAC0083	398660.9	6568098	339	-60	90	15	18	3m @ 293.00 ppb
17MMAC0097	398381.4	6568098	341	-60	90	39	41	2m @ 958.00 ppb
17MMAC0105	398700.8	6567997	338	-60	90	12	15	3m @ 575.00 ppb
17MMAC0106	398682.3	6567997	338	-60	90	15	21	6m @ 1,221.50 ppb
						24	30	6m @ 539.00 ppb
						36	39	3m @ 318.00 ppb
17MMAC0107	398660.7	6567997	338	-60	90	36	42	6m @ 354.50 ppb
17MMAC0111	398581.1	6567998	339	-60	90	24	26	2m @ 263.00 ppb
17MMAC0115	398500	6567999	339	-60	90	15	24	9m @ 780.67 ppb
17MMAC0116	398479.3	6567999	339	-60	90	27	34	7m @ 464.86 ppb
17MMAC0154	398242.5	6567913	342	-60	90	33	36	3m @ 213.00 ppb
17MMAC0164	398617.3	6567245	343	-60	90	15	21	6m @ 517.00 ppb
17MMAC0170	398658.8	6567170	342	-60	90	15	21	6m @ 3,007.50 ppb
17MMAC0171	398637.8	6567165	342	-60	90	9	18	9m @ 402.67 ppb
17MMAC0176	398537.5	6567173	344	-60	90	24	26	2m @ 235.00 ppb
17MMAC0222	398689.2	6566388	344	-60	90	0	6	6m @ 336.50 ppb
						45	47	2m @ 749.00 ppb
17MMAC0280	397662.1	6571216	365	-60	90	45	48	3m @ 260.00 ppb
17MMAC0281	397640.6	6571216	365	-60	90	54	60	6m @ 297.00 ppb
						63	66	3m @ 529.00 ppb
						78	81	3m @ 447.00 ppb
17MMAC0282	397619.8	6571216	365	-60	90	45	48	3m @ 686.00 ppb
						51	57	6m @ 248.00 ppb
17MMAC0283	397601.7	6571217	365	-60	90	45	48	3m @ 1,943.00 ppb
17MMAC0288	397662.9	6571117	363	-60	90	57	60	3m @ 420.00 ppb
17MMAC0289	397642.1	6571119	363	-60	90	57	60	3m @ 310.00 ppb
17MMAC0290	397625.5	6571122	364	-60	90	60	63	3m @ 501.00 ppb
						84	86	2m @ 208.00 ppb
17MMAC0291	397605.2	6571119	363	-60	90	54	57	3m @ 294.00 ppb
						60	71	11m @ 452.91 ppb
17MMAC0293	397563.8	6571115	363	-60	90	51	54	3m @ 401.00 ppb
						60	63	3m @ 229.00 ppb
17MMAC0294	397544.4	6571115	363	-60	90	42	45	3m @ 257.00 ppb
						50	51	1m @ 801.00 ppb
17MMAC0295	397524.7	6571119	363	-60	90	45	48	3m @ 308.00 ppb
						63	64	1m @ 327.00 ppb
17MMAC0316	397145.6	6570977	369	-60	90	23	24	1m @ 343.00 ppb
17MMAC0318	397107	6570981	370	-60	90	24	33	9m @ 236.00 ppb
17MMAC0321	397042.7	6570981	369	-60	90	12	15	3m @ 274.00 ppb
17MMAC0322	397022.7	6570981	368	-60	90	24	27	3m @ 1,369.00 ppb
						45	49	4m @ 385.75 ppb
17MMAC0325	396963.5	6570978	367	-60	90	39	42	3m @ 408.00 ppb
17MMAC0336	397451.1	6570895	364	-60	90	42	45	3m @ 240.00 ppb
						51	57	6m @ 301.00 ppb
17MMAC0345	397379.2	6570778	364	-60	90	45	46	1m @ 274.00 ppb
17MMAC0346	397359.4	6570779	365	-60	90	33	39	6m @ 242.50 ppb
17MMAC0349	397299.1	6570780	365	-60	90	33	36	3m @ 3,300.00 ppb
						39	41	2m @ 218.00 ppb
17MMAC0350	397280	6570779	365	-60	90	15	18	3m @ 322.00 ppb
17MMAC0355	397180.9	6570780	364	-60	90	42	45	3m @ 250.00 ppb
17MMAC0360	397080.7	6570777	364	-60	90	39	42	3m @ 291.00 ppb
						51	54	3m @ 204.00 ppb
17MMAC0361	397062	6570780	364	-60	90	36	39	3m @ 524.00 ppb
17MMAC0394	397178	6570391	360	-60	90	33	39	6m @ 421.50 ppb

17MMAC0395	397158.6	6570391	360	-60	90	48	51	3m @ 663.00 ppb
17MMAC0396	397138	6570390	360	-60	90	63	66	3m @ 254.00 ppb
17MMAC0461	397948.3	6566452	365	-60	75	39	40	1m @ 1,061.00 ppb
17MMAC0462	397910.7	6566443	365	-60	75	27	30	3m @ 221.00 ppb
17MMAC0470	397594.8	6566374	369	-60	75	0	3	3m @ 229.00 ppb
						43	44	1m @ 702.00 ppb
17MMAC0474	398362.8	6566208	354	-60	75	15	18	3m @ 666.00 ppb
17MMAC0485	397931.9	6566119	353	-60	75	27	28	1m @ 245.00 ppb
17MMAC0486	397892	6566110	354	-60	75	24	34	10m @ 520.20 ppb
17MMAC0491	398234.8	6565851	355	-60	75	0	3	3m @ 272.00 ppb
						33	36	3m @ 213.00 ppb

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Daisy Complex Underground Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two diamond core sizes were drilled LTK48 and NQ2. NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling and LTK48 was drilled for grade control drilling. NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20 cm as a minimum sample width. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20cm as a minimum sample width. Samples were taken to a commercial laboratory for assay. Sample preparation included all or part of: oven dry between 85°C & 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) & splitting to 3.5kg as required, pulverize sample to >85% passing 75um, complete a 40g fire assay charge. Uncertified blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was suspected. A barren flush was completed during the sample prep after suspected coarse gold samples. Uncertified blank material is sourced from a Proterozoic mafic dyke that is void of gold mineralisation. The blank is used not as an internal quality control check to ensure there is no cross-contamination between samples during the sample prep. process. Barren flushes are used to clean the mill during sample prep. In some cases, the barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core types are: (1) LTK48 sampled as whole core; and (2) NQ2 sampled as half core. Diamond core samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling. The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC contractors use a core barrel & wire line unit to recover the DC, adjusting drilling methods & rates to minimize core loss (e.g. changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). Sample recovery issues from DC drilling are logged and recorded in the drill hole database. Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist UG, do not have sample recovery issues.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All exploration DC is logged for core loss (and recorded as such), marked into 1m intervals, orientated, structurally logged and geologically logged for the following parameters: rock type, alteration, & mineralization. 100% of all core is photographed. Grade control drilling is processed and logged as described above except for core orientation and structural logging due to the context of the information. Geological logging is qualitative & quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. NQ2 core is half core sampled. The remaining DC resides in the core tray & archived. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. The sample preparation has been conducted by commercial laboratories & involves all or part of: oven dried (between 85°C & 105°C), jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, riffle split to 3.5kg as required, pulverized in a one stage process to >85% passing 75um. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged & approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. Rock chip & DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted & reconciled against the submission documents. Routine CRM (standards) are inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 for standards & 1:33 for uncertified blanks or in specific zones at the Geologist's discretion. The commercial laboratories complete their own QC check. Barren quartz flushes are used between expected mineralized sample interval(s) when pulverizing. Selective field duplicate campaigns are completed throughout the fiscal year on DC and face data. Results show that there is significant grade variability between original and duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample & size (2.5kg to 4kg) relative to the grain size (>85% passing 75um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia for effective sample representivity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the testing of gold at this project, given its mineralization style. The technique involved uses a 40g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl & HN03) before measurement of the gold content by an AAS machine. No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralization. QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence & also submitted around expected zones of mineralization. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC result (a result outside of expected statistically derived tolerance limits) & validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy & precision for all stages of the sampling & analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent verification of significant intersections not considered material. There is no use of twinned holes based on the high degree of gold grade variability from duplicate sampling of half core. Hole-twinning would deliver a similar result. Primary data is sent digitally and merged into the commercially available SQL DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the commercial laboratory. The responsible Geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct, has merged properly & that all data has been received & entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes used have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Recent data is collected in Solomon local grid. The Solomon local grid is referenced back to MGA 94 and AHD using known control points. Drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department (utilizing conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m. The survey instrument used is a Leica Total Station tool. Down hole surveys consist of regular spaced Eastman single or mutli-shot borehole camera, & digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally <30m apart down hole). Ground magnetics can affect the result of the measured azimuth reading for these survey instruments Daisy Milano. Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of the area over the last 20 years.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal drill spacing is 40m x 40m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. Grade control drill (LTK48) spacing is nominally 10m x 20m or 20m x 20m Level development is 15 metres between levels and face sampling is 2.5m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drill hole intercept within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. Most of the surface DC was drilled from the hanging wall to the footwall to achieve the best possible angle of intersection. Some of the surface holes intersect an orebody at acute angles. UG DC can be drilled from footwall to hanging wall. All FS sampling was performed across the mineralised veins. No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access. Recent samples were all under the security of SLR until delivered to analytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie where they were in a secured fenced compound security with restricted entry. Since 2012 all samples from Daisy Milano are submitted for analysis to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Internally, Bureau Veritas operates an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.

Criteria	Commentary
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal reviews are completed on sampling techniques and data as part of the Silver Lake Resource continuous improvement practice Periodic audit of the commercial lab facilities and practices is undertaken by SLR geologists ensuring ongoing dialogue is maintained No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The mining operations for Daisy Milano occurs on three granted Mining Leases – M26/129, M26/251 and M26/38, and are held by Silver Lake Resources Limited. There are five registered heritage sites on M26/251. All Mining Leases were granted pre-Native Title. Third party royalties are applicable to these tenements & are based on production (\$/ore tonne) or proportion of net profit. All production is subject to a WA state government NSR royalty of 2.5%
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A significant proportion of exploration, resource development & mining was completed by companies which held tenure over the Daisy Milano deposit since the mid 1990's. Companies included: Nickel Seekers, BGRM nominees and Ridgeview Nominees (1994-2002), Aberdeen Mining (2002-2003) and Perilya PL (2004-2007). Results of exploration & mining activities by the afore mentioned company's aids in SLR's exploration, resource development & mining. Reporting of results in this announcement only concerns results obtained by SLR.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit type is classified as an orogenic gold deposit within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone sequence. The accepted interpretation for gold mineralization is related to (regional D2-D3) deformation of the stratigraphic sequence during an Archaean orogeny event. Locally, the mineralization is characterised as a deformed vein, hosted within intermediate volcanic and volcanoclastic units and closely associated with felsic intrusive rock types of the Gindalbie Terrane. The metamorphic grade is defined as lower green-schist facies.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill results are reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All reported assay results have been length-weighted; no top cuts have been applied. Assay results are reported above a 1g/t Au lower cut. A maximum of 2m of internal dilution is included for reporting intercepts. Minimum reported interval is 0.2 for DC intercepts. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections vary due to infrastructure issues & drill rig access, but are at a high angle to each mineralized zone. Reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section and reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results have been reported (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept (NSI) was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further work at Daisy Milano Complex will include additional resource development drilling to updating geological models.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Cock-eyed Bob Underground Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two diamond core sizes were drilled LTK48 and NQ2. NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling and LTK48 was drilled for stope definition drilling. NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20 cm in ore structure. Samples were taken to a commercial laboratory for assay. Sample preparation included all or part of: oven dry between 85°C & 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) & splitting to 3.5kg as required, pulverize sample to >85% passing 75um, complete a 40g fire assay charge. Uncertified blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was suspected. A barren flush was completed during the sample prep after suspected coarse gold samples. Uncertified blank material is sourced from a Proterozoic mafic dyke that is void of gold mineralisation. The blank is used not as an internal quality control check to ensure there is no cross-contamination between samples during the sample prep. process. Barren flushes are used to clean the mill during sample prep. In some cases, the barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Core types are: (1) LTK48 sampled as whole core; and (2) NQ2 sampled as half core. Diamond core samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling. The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DC contractors use a core barrel & wire line unit to recover the DC, adjusting drilling methods & rates to minimize core loss (e.g. changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). Sample recovery issues from DC drilling are logged and recorded in the drill hole database. Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist UG, do not have sample recovery issues.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of core is logged using an onsite logging system that captures lithology, mineralisation, and structure. 100% of all core is photographed. The NQ2 core is only sampled in areas of economic interest. All NQ2 core halved or full core is stored on site. The LTK48 is sampled whole and the remainder is discarded.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. NQ2 core is sawn in half. The remaining half core not sampled is stored on site. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. Barren flush is requested when high grade results are expected. Lab duplicates are compared to original results.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sample preparation has been conducted by commercial laboratories & involves all or part of: oven dried (between 85°C & 105°C), jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, riffle split to 3.5kg as required, pulverized in a one stage process to >85% passing 75um. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged & approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. Rock chip & DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted & reconciled against the submission documents. Routine CRM (standards) are inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 for standards & 1:33 for uncertified blanks or in specific zones at the Geologist's discretion. The commercial laboratories complete their own QC check. Barren quartz flushes are used between expected mineralized sample interval(s) when pulverizing.

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selective field duplicate campaigns are completed throughout the fiscal year on DC and face data. Results show that there is significant grade variability between original and duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Independent verification of significant intersections not considered material. There is no use of twinned holes based on the high degree of gold grade variability from duplicate sampling of half core. Hole-twinning would deliver a similar result. Primary data is sent digitally and merged into the commercially available SQL DataShed database software. Assay results are merged when received electronically from the commercial laboratory. The responsible Geologist reviews the data in the database to ensure that it is correct, has merged properly & that all data has been received & entered. Any variations that are required are recorded permanently in the database. No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All drill holes have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Recent data is collected in Solomon local grid. The Solomon local grid is referenced back to MGA 94 and AHD using known control points. Drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department (utilizing conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m. The survey instrument used is a Leica Total Station tool. Down hole surveys consist of regular spaced Eastman single or mutli-shot borehole camera, & digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally <30m apart down hole). Ground magnetics can affect the result of the measured azimuth reading for these survey instruments Daisy Milano. Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of the area over the last 20 years.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nominal drill spacing is 40m x 40m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. Grade control drill (LTK48) spacing is nominally 10m x 20m or 20m x 20m Level development is 15 metres between levels and face sampling is 2.5m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drill hole intercept within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as possible.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samples are either driven to the lab directly by the geologist or field assistant.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal reviews are completed on sampling techniques and data as part of the Silver Lake Resource continuous improvement practice Periodic audit of the commercial lab facilities and practices is undertaken by SLR geologists ensuring ongoing dialogue is maintained No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve. The tenure is held by the Company or its wholly owned subsidiaries and is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.

Criteria	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cock-eyed Bob deposit was discovered by Newcrest in 1992 following the drilling of 6 RC drill holes over a +50 ppb gold soil anomaly. Cock-eyed Bob was owned and managed by Mt Monger Gold Projects from between 1993 and ~2000. Small scale mining was undertaken in 1997 in 2 small pits. Recorded production was 251,000 tonnes for ore at 3.1 g/t for 785.3 Kg of gold The Cock-eyed Bob tenements were taken over by Integra Mining in June 2005 from Solomon (Australia) Pty Ltd and re-assessed as an underground operation. Several surface RC and diamond drill programs were undertaken and a final updated resource was calculated in October 2011. Integra was purchased by Silver Lake Resources in 2012 and further assessments were completed using the Oct 2011 resource model. An underground trail mining program was initiated in 2013 to gain more understanding of the geological interpretation.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cock-eyed Bob is hosted within the upper 'Santa Clause' member of the Banded Iron-Formation (BIF) of the Mount Belches group. The Mount Belches group is located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulphides, and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<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 0.3 m. A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intercept. No metal equivalent values are stated. All reported intervals are reported as downhole lengths
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole intersections vary due to infrastructure issues & drill rig access, but are at a high angle to each mineralized zone. Reported down hole intersections are documented as down hole width.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section and reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results have been reported (relative to the intersection criteria) including those results where no significant intercept (NSI) was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and geological modelling activities are planned.

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration RC & Diamond Drilling at Santa & Flora Dora, Daisy North, Lorna North, and Aircore Drilling at Mount Monger.

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

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation
Logging	<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 standard logging code library. Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. Aircore spoils are geologically logged for lithology, regolith, veining, mineralisation, alteration & magnetic susceptibility using Logchief digital data capture software, and Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. Data Shed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 aircore samples are analysed using 10 g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm. Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product. All samples are pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. Min-Analytical utilise low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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) Data produced by Min-Analytical and SGS is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results.

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Min-Analytical and SGS, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) At Min-Analytical 10g aircore samples are analysed using 10 g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) Min-Analytical and SGS insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. Contamination between samples is checked for by the use of blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out by the use of certified standards (CRM). QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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 10 m intervals. Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. Aircore drill holes are not down hole surveyed. Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. All RC, Diamond and Aircore drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid All resource estimations are undertaken in local Mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling completed at Santa & Flora Dora is exploration phase and has been carried out at approximately 80m x 40m & 100m x 60m spacing at an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface. Drill spacing is currently insufficient for Inferred resources at Santa Drill spacing is currently sufficient for Inferred resources at Flora Dora Aircore drilling is exploration phase and has been carried out at various line spacing's (typically 100m & 200m) with 20m drill centers on the lines drilled. The average depth of aircore drilling is approximately 40m
Orientation of data in relation to 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drilling is preliminary in nature and mineralisation orientations are yet to be accurately defined.
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 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 which include Santa, Flora Dora and Mt Monger have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by Silver Lake Resources. Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for Silver Lake Resources exploration and development activities
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Flora Dora' deposit is hosted within the lower 'Maxwells' member of The Mount Belches group and the 'Santa' deposit is hosted within the upper 'Santa' member both members are located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulphides, and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons. The Mt Monger area is comprised of reworked intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The entire sequence is intruded by felsic quartz-feldspar porphyries'. Mineralisation typically occurs in steep north – south to north northwest trending quartz veins commonly on or proximal to the porphyry contacts.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	<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 0.2 m. A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. No metal equivalent values are stated.

Criteria	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aircore drill results have been calculated using a 100 ppb Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intersection width of 1m. A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<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.
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate diagrams have been provided the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Santa & Flora Dora