November 2022 - "*Delivering today, Developing for tomorrow and Discovering for the future*"

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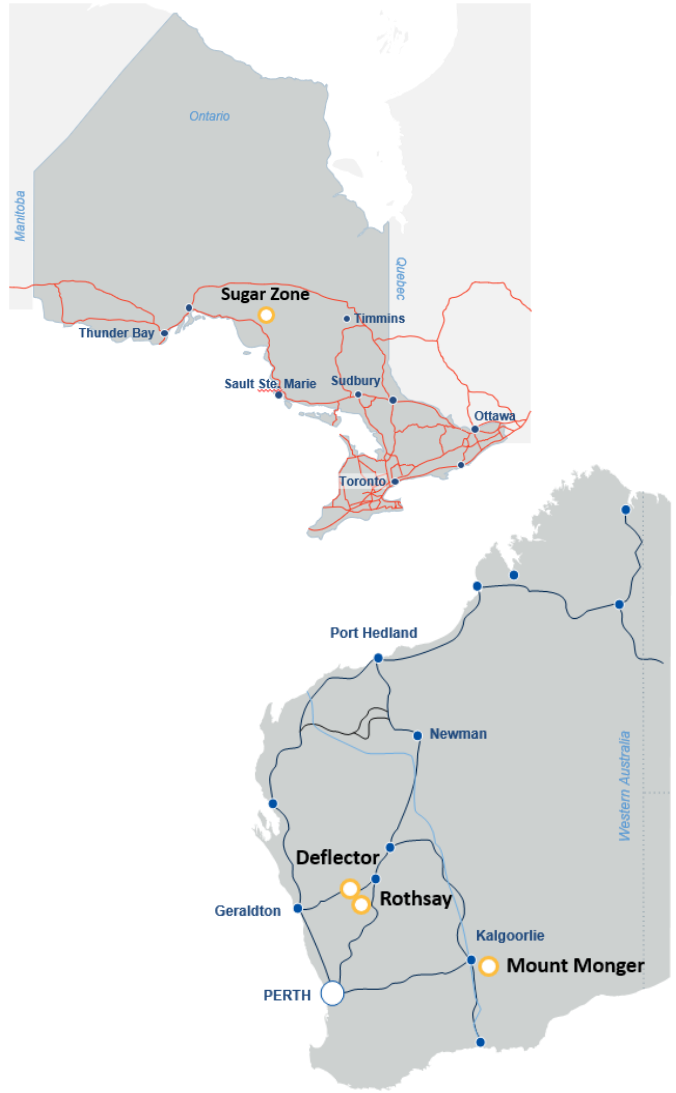
Building a Leading Intermediate Gold Producer

Internally funded strategy built on operatorship to maximise the value of our ore bodies and infrastructure, to drive growth through a balanced portfolio of operations and projects

- Experienced & effective developer and operator of mining assets
- Pursue & unlock the full potential of existing operations with no requirement for external funding
- Develop a balanced growth profile through organic exploration and accretive value driven M&A
- Strength & scale to achieve long term growth through the cycle
- Returns driven capital strategy

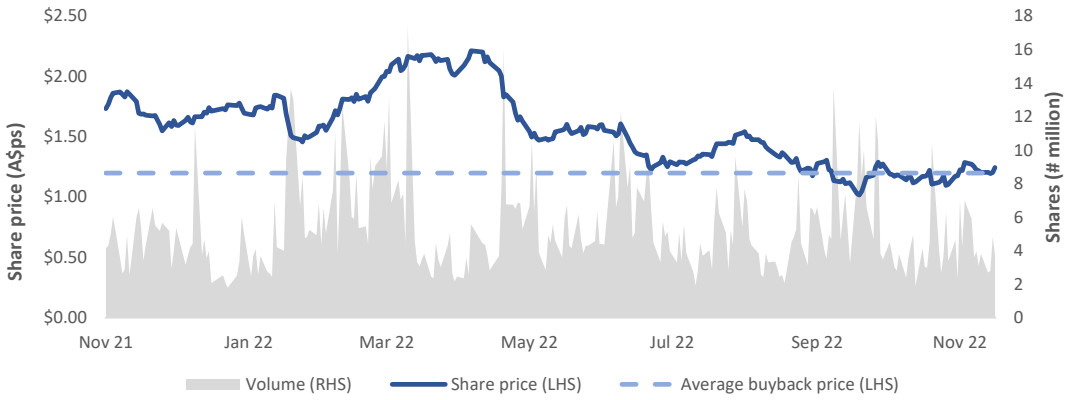


Silver Lake corporate overview

Silver Lake Resources	SLR.ASX
Share price (24 November 2022)	A$1.25
12 month share price range	A$1.02 – A$2.21
Shares on issue	930 million
Performance rights	6.3 million
Market capitalisation	A$1,162 million
Cash & bullion (30 Sept 2022)	**A$289 million**[1]
Listed investments (30 Sept 2022)	A$8.2 million
Available Australian tax losses (30 June 2022)	A$304 million
Available Canadian tax losses (30 June 2022)	A$130 million
Hedge book (30 Sept 2022)	45,000 ounces @ A$2,602/oz
Enterprise value	**A$865 million**

1. Excludes A$25.8 million gold in circuit and concentrate on hand (at net realisable value)

12 month price v volume



Source: Bloomberg

Substantial shareholders	%
Van Eck	10.6
Paradice Investment Management	5.9
Dimension	5.0

Board of Directors & Management

David Quinlivan – Non Executive Chairman (Mining Engineer)

Luke Tonkin – Managing Director (Mining Engineer)

Kelvin Flynn – Non Executive Director (Finance)

Rebecca Prain – Non Executive Director (Geologist)

Diniz Cardoso – Chief Financial Officer (Chartered Accountant)

Antony Shepherd – Exploration Manager (Geologist)

Len Eldridge – Corporate Development Officer (Finance)

David Berg – General Counsel and Company Secretary (Lawyer)

Sam Larritt – Group Planning Manager (Mining Engineer)

Steven Harvey – Mount Monger General Manager (Mining Engineer)

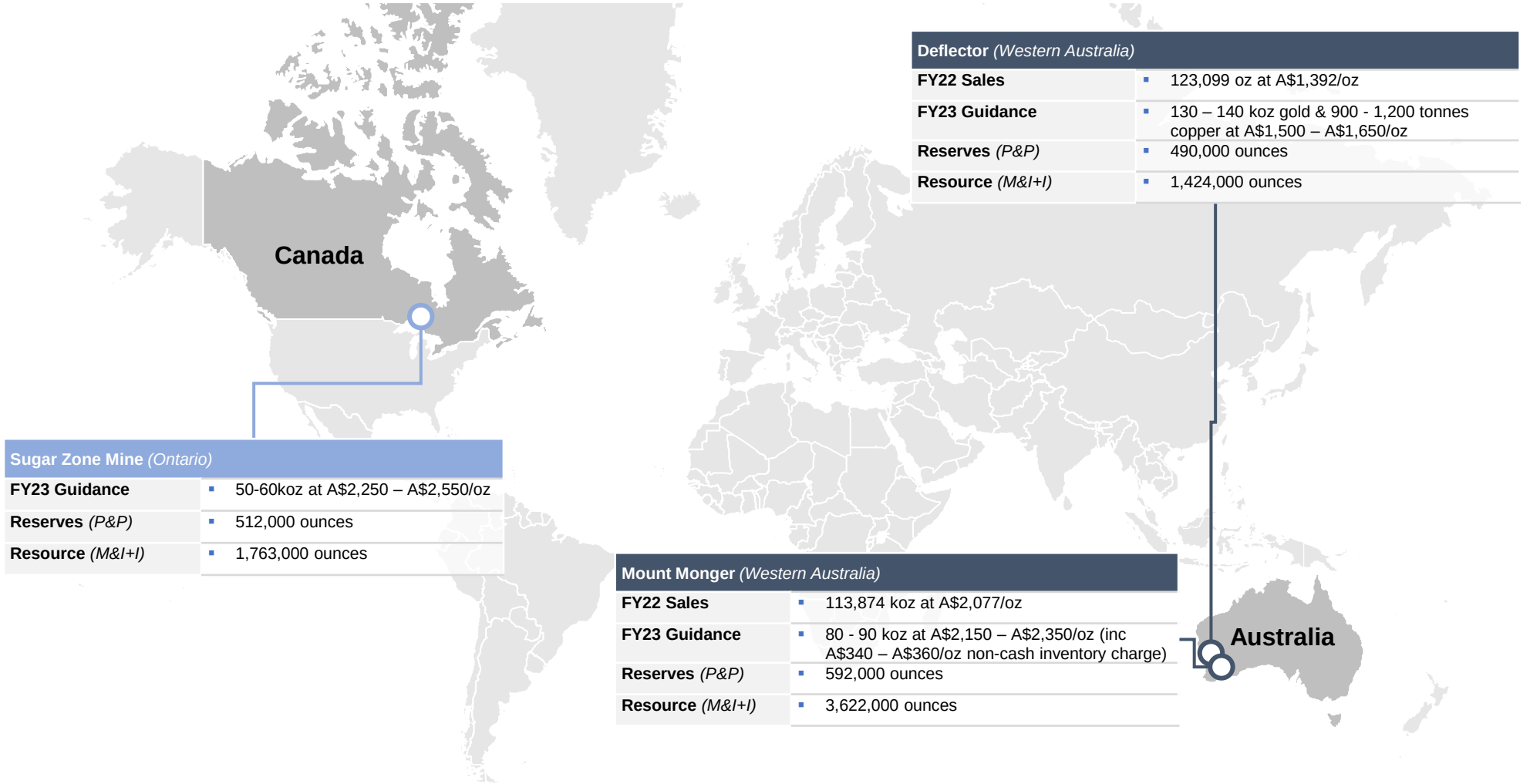
Paul Mitchell – Deflector General Manager (Mining Engineer)

Greg Winder – Sugar Zone General Manager (Mining Engineer)

Broker coverage

RBC, Euroz Hartleys, cg Capital Markets, Argonaut, Macquarie, Ord Minnett

Well balanced portfolio in established mining jurisdictions

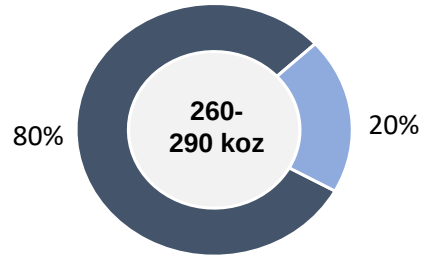


Sugar Zone Mine *(Ontario)*	
FY23 Guidance	▪ 50-60koz at A$2,250 – A$2,550/oz
Reserves *(P&P)*	▪ 512,000 ounces
Resource *(M&I+I)*	▪ 1,763,000 ounces

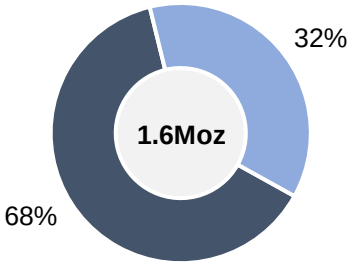
Deflector *(Western Australia)*	
FY22 Sales	▪ 123,099 oz at A$1,392/oz
FY23 Guidance	▪ 130 – 140 koz gold & 900 - 1,200 tonnes copper at A$1,500 – A$1,650/oz
Reserves *(P&P)*	▪ 490,000 ounces
Resource *(M&I+I)*	▪ 1,424,000 ounces

Mount Monger *(Western Australia)*	
FY22 Sales	▪ 113,874 koz at A$2,077/oz
FY23 Guidance	▪ 80 - 90 koz at A$2,150 – A$2,350/oz (inc A$340 – A$360/oz non-cash inventory charge)
Reserves *(P&P)*	▪ 592,000 ounces
Resource *(M&I+I)*	▪ 3,622,000 ounces

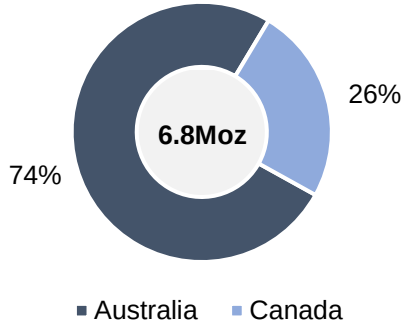
FY23 Sales Guidance



Reserves *(P&P)*[1]



Resources *(M&I+I)*[1]

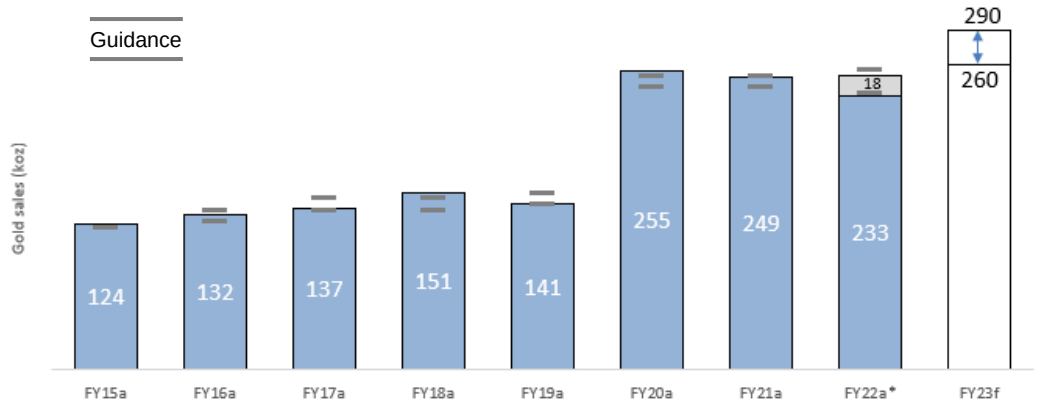


1. Refer slides 21 & 22 for full form Ore Reserves & Mineral Resource statements.

Strategy & execution has delivered a platform to build a leading gold producer

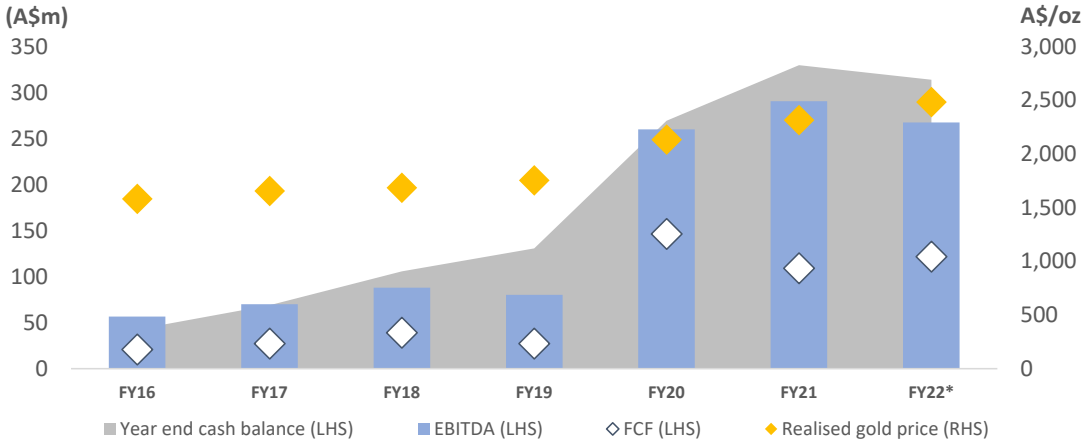
*Executed an internally funded strategy to maximise the value of our ore bodies and infrastructure, **whilst** generating cash & delivering growth*

1. Meeting our commitments



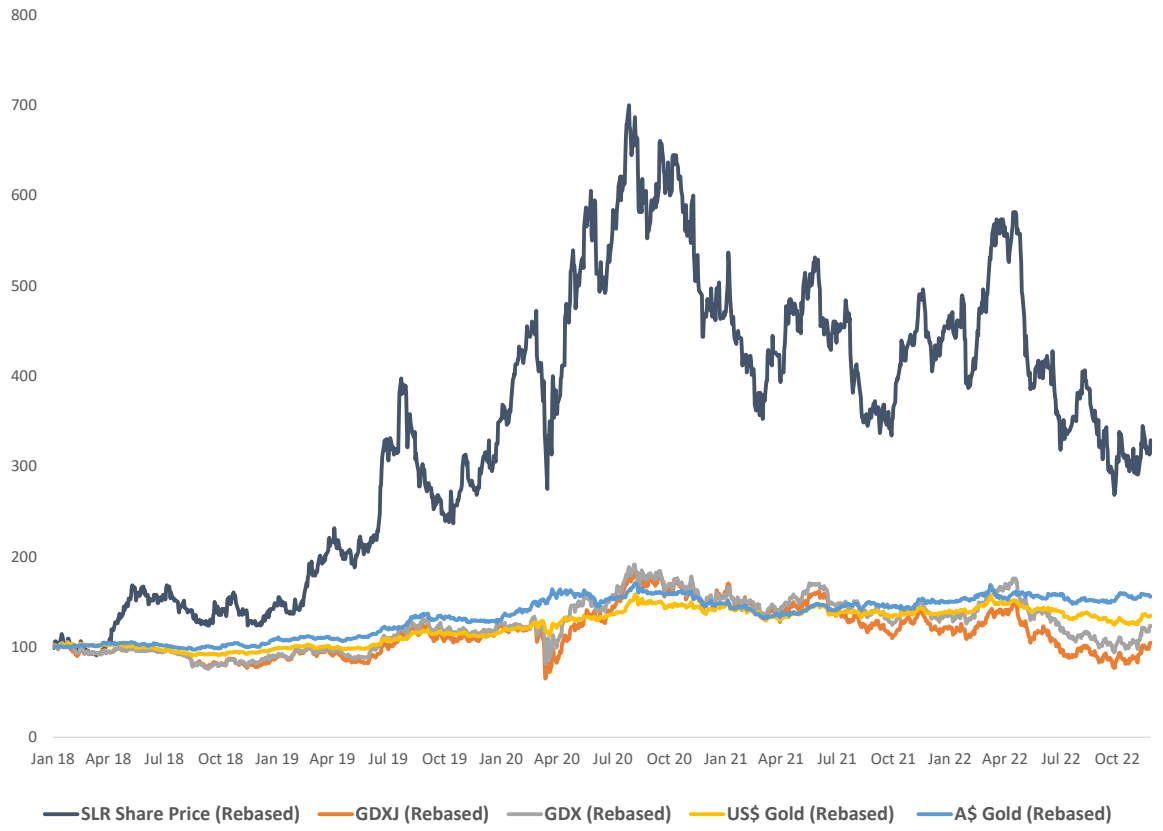
* FY22 guidance withdrawn on 28 April 2022, original guidance range shown, grey area represents Sugar Zone contribution post acquisition on 18 February 2022 for which no FY22 guidance was provided

2. Focus on free cash flow generation



* FY22 FCF excludes investing cashflows associated with the acquisition of Harte Gold

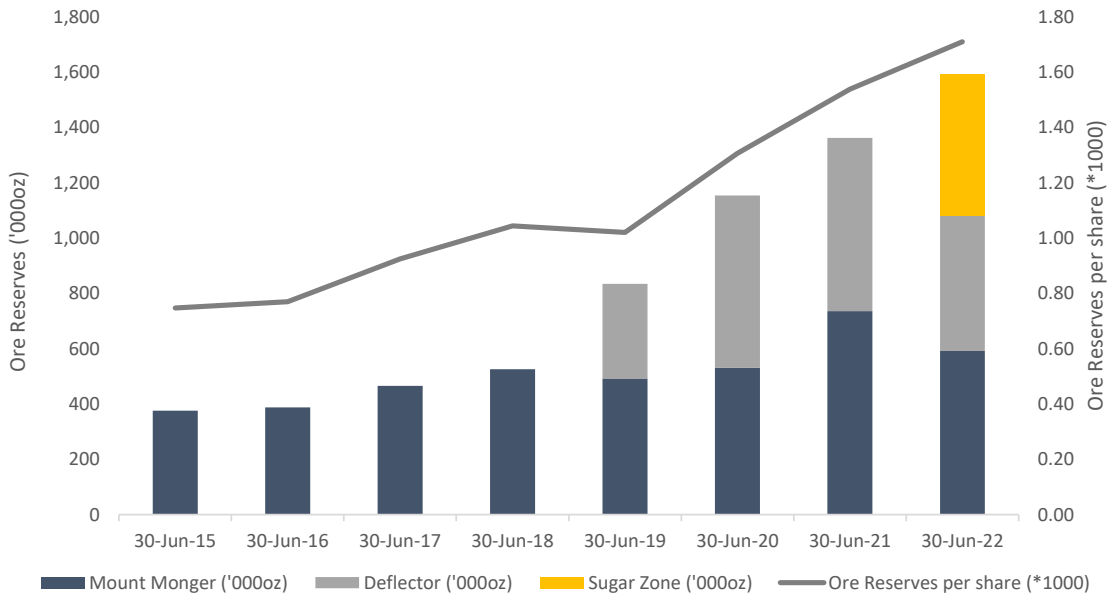
3. Strategy to deliver long term value creation through cycles



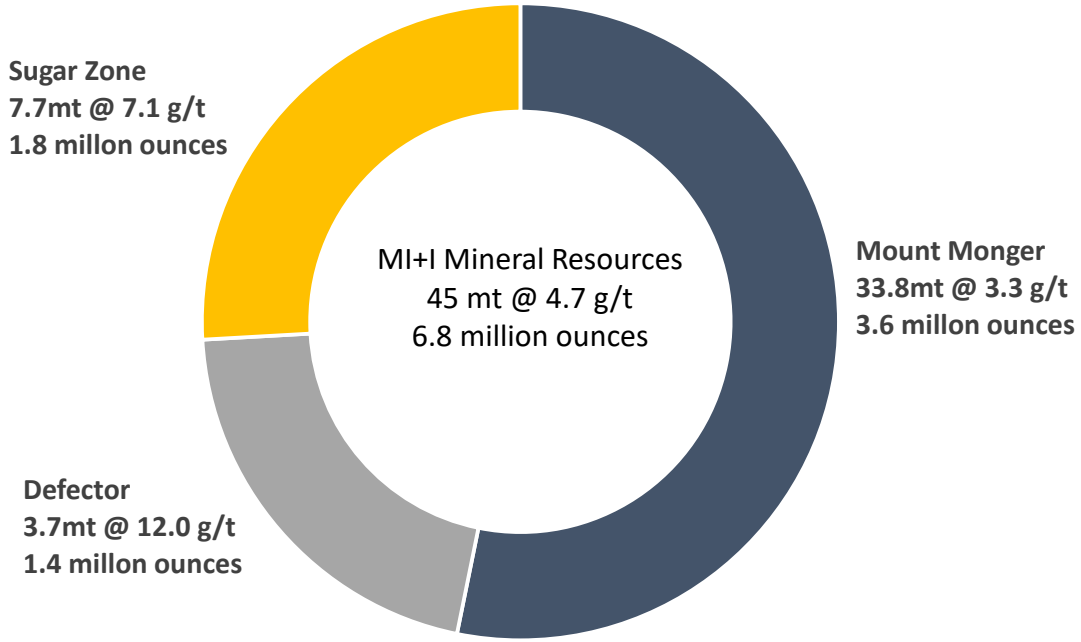
Exploration and M&A success have delivered Reserve & Resource growth

Commitment to exploration within our proven mineralised corridors governed by "3 P's"– Size of Prize, Probability of success & Priority to the business

Sustained period of accretive Ore Reserve growth[1]



Significant Mineral Resources at established Mining Centres for further growth[1]

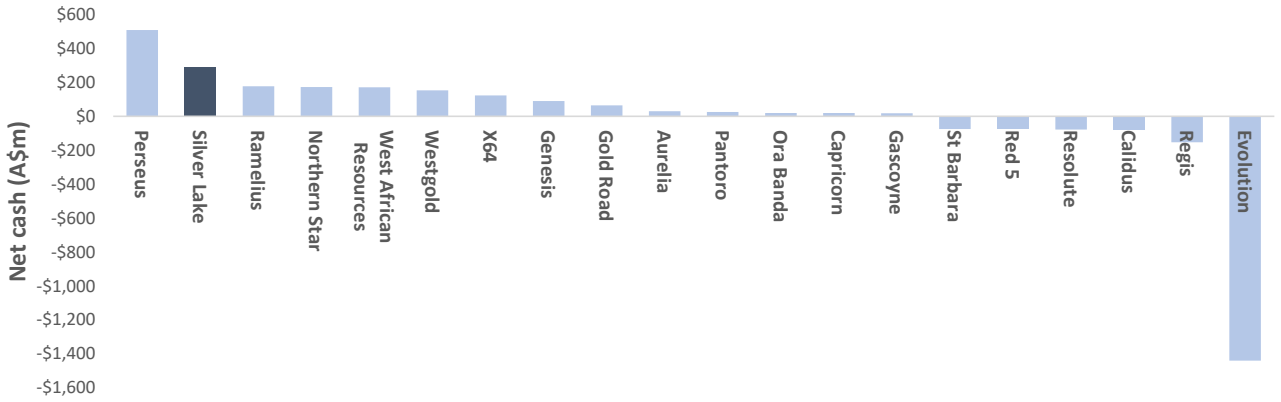


1. Refer slides 21 & 22 for full form Ore Reserves & Mineral Resource statements.

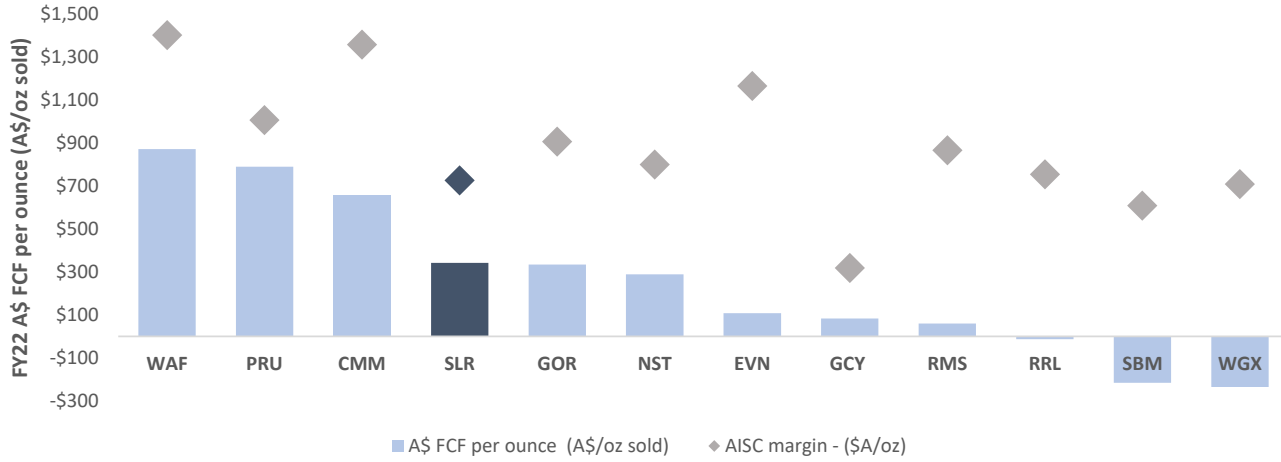
Organically generated balance sheet strength drives returns & growth

- Organically generated balance sheet
  - Last equity raising February 2014
  - Portfolio enhancement through accretive acquisitions and divestment
- Demonstrated disciplined capital allocation
  - Extensive infrastructure supports high returning, low capital projects with short payback periods
- Strong cash position allows Silver Lake to:
  - Maintain operations through the cycle
  - Internally fund investment in projects and exploration to maximise the value of existing operations, projects and tenement holdings
- Competition for excess capital is dynamic and situational
  - Share buy-back facility in place with 3.26 million shares re-purchased to date for ~$4 million
  - Opportunistic during periods of volatility and uncertainty
- <u>The ability to become "larger, lower cost & longer life" will drive value creation and shareholder returns</u>

Balance sheet positions Silver Lake to approach opportunities from a position of strength[1]



Strong AISC margin conversion to free cash flow per ounce in FY22[2]



1. Source: Company disclosures as at 30 September 2022, Gold Road Resources cash position adjusted for purchase of De Grey Mining shares on 6 October 2022, Regis Resources net cash position adjusted for dividend paid post quarter end as per September Quarterly Activities Report, Red 5 net cash position adjusted for capital raising completed 3 October 2022 and Pantoro net cash position adjusted for capital raising 20 October 2022, Resolute Mining net cash position adjusted for capital raising 14 November 2022
2. Source: Company disclosures. Free cash flow per ounce = Operating cash flow - investing cash flow adjusted for non operational capex (i.e acquisitions and divestments) - operating lease liabilities / ounces sold. Evolution Mining ounces sold adjusted to gold equivalent basis based on copper sales revenue / average realised gold price, Silver Lake Resources ounces sold adjusted to gold equivalent basis based on copper sales revenue / average realised gold price. Results for entities with calendar year financial periods (Gold Road and West African Resources) are based on corresponding half year periods. AISC margin = Realised gold price – AISC

FY23 guidance – Accretive year on year growth

	Consolidated	Mount Monger	Deflector	Sugar Zone
Gold sales (koz)	**260 - 290**	80 - 90	130 – 140	50 – 60
Copper sales (t)	**900 – 1,200**	-	900 – 1,200	-
All in sustaining costs (A$/oz)	**1,850 - 2,050**	2,150 - 2,350	1,500 - 1,650	2,250 - 2,550
Capital underground development excluded from AISC ($Am)	**36.4**	14.9	21.5	-
Capital excluded from AISC (A$m)	**31.7**	2.7	9.0	20.0
All in cost (A$/oz)	**2,100 - 2,300**	2,350 - 2,550	1,700 - 1,850	2,600 – 2,900
Exploration (A$m)	**27**			

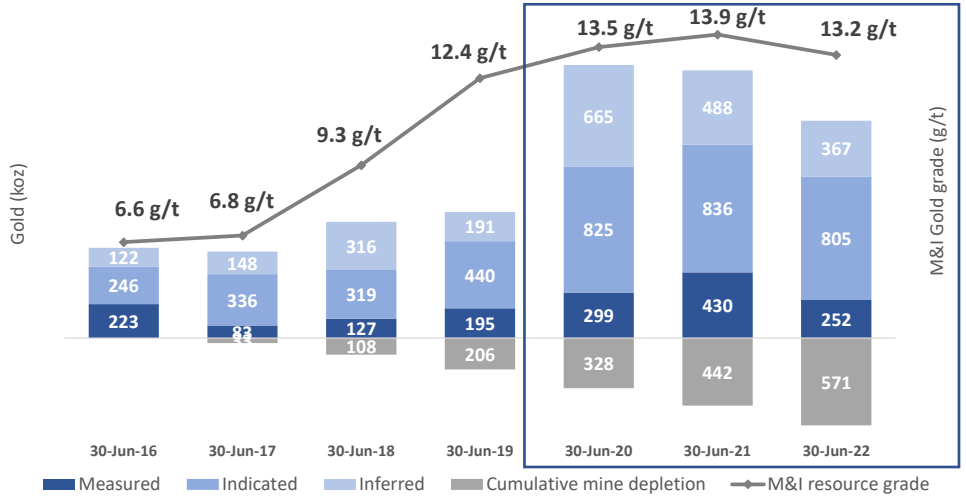
Notes to FY23 AISC guidance

- Deflector region underground development capital not included in the AISC totals $21.5 million and predominantly relates to decline development at Rothsay establishing access to multiple levels and associated production areas across both declines
- Deflector region expected stockpile build of 10,000 - 20,000 ounces in FY23
- Mount Monger AISC includes a A$340 - A$360 per ounce non-cash inventory movement associated with the treatment of stockpiles. On a group basis this charge equates to A$107 per ounce.
- Mount Monger capital underground development relates to Tank South capital development costs prior to the commencement of stoping in Q4 FY23
- Sugar Zone capital excluded from the AISC is averaged across FY23 & FY24, total spend in either year will be subject to permitting and project scheduling
- Sugar Zone AISC guidance is provided in AUD and assumes an average AUD:CAD exchange rate of 0.89 for FY23
- $6 million of the $27 million exploration budget is included in AISC
- AISC guidance includes corporate cost allocations of A$34/oz (Mount Monger), A$56/oz (Deflector) and A$38/oz (Sugar Zone) totalling A$13 million

Deflector – Delivering strong returns on investment

- **Investment has delivered volume growth and returns**
  - Record sales result in FY22 of 123,099 ounces at A$1,392/oz for 16% CAGR since acquisition
  - Record mill throughput, successful tie in of CIP circuit with 14% and 10% increase in throughput and gold recoveries respectively
  - Deflector South West infrastructure substantially complete
  - Secondary high grade ore source established and introduced into mill
- **FY23 outlook**
  - Sales growth of up to 15% y-o-y driven by increasing gold grades as mill feed is increasingly sourced from the Deflector South West lodes through FY23
  - Consolidate the uplift in FY22 plant performance
  - Inflationary operating cost impacts somewhat offset by volume growth
    - Weighted to H2 FY23 as higher grade ore is delivered to the mill

High quality Mineral Resource and production growth since acquisition

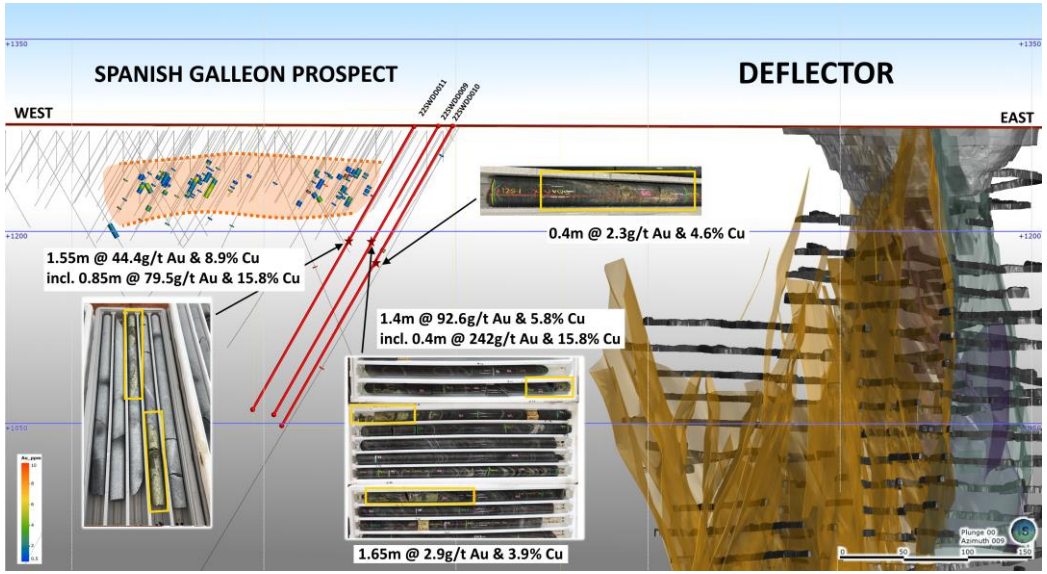


Increased LNG power generation capacity installed

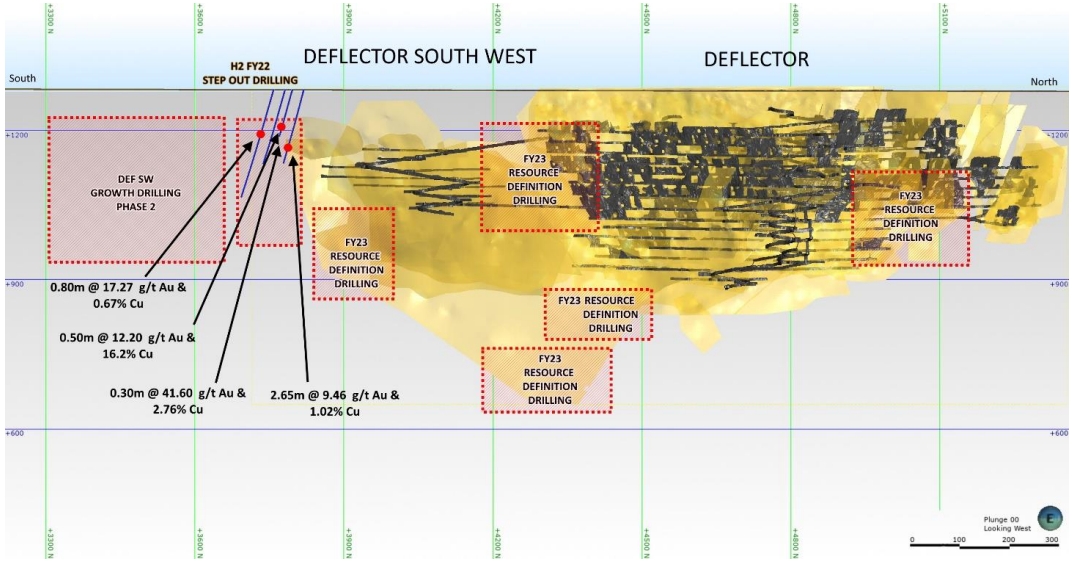
Deflector – Discovery and growth within the Deflector corridor

- FY22 exploration drilling focused on definition of new production fronts
- FY23 to see increased underground and surface drilling to target further extensions to the South West lodes and prospective host stratigraphy to the west
  - Budgeted 47% year on year increase in diamond and RC drill metres
- Encouraging results confirming Deflector style mineralisation ~70m beyond Deflector South West Mineral Resource limits
- High grade Deflector style mineralisation confirmed at the Spanish Galleon prospect (~300m west from Deflector South West)
  - Limited RC (3) and diamond holes (1) drilled beneath Spanish Galleon oxide mineralisation
  - Highly encouraging assay results (1.55m at 44.4 g/t Au & 8.9% Cu and 1.40m at 92.6 g/t Au & 5.8% Cu) targeting similar host stratigraphy to Deflector intersected Deflector-style copper sulphide mineralisation[1]

High quality Mineral Resource and production growth since acquisition



High value exploration targets to be pursued in FY23

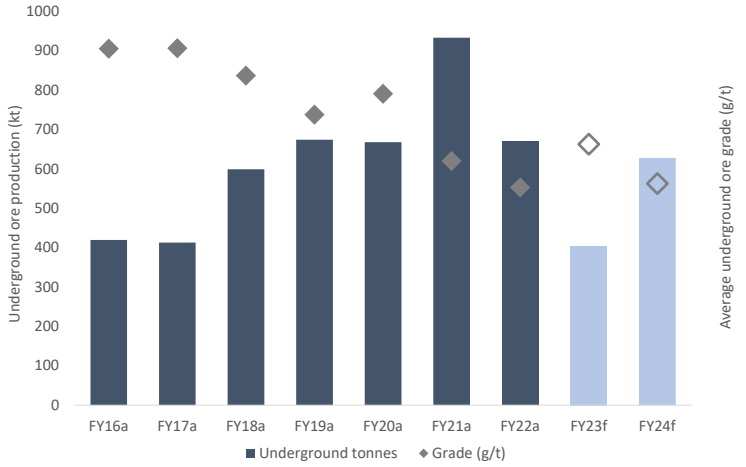


1. Refer slides 25-28 for drill hole information

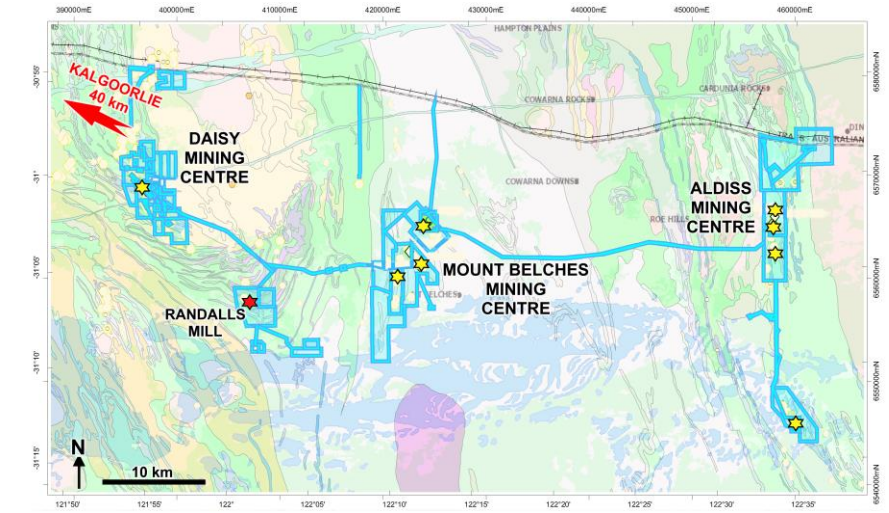
Mount Monger – Walking the talk on margins over ounces

- **Prioritising cashflow and value over ounces**
  - FY22 gold sales 113,875 ounces at A$2,077/oz
  - H2 mining activities impacted by labour and supply chain constraints which necessitated an operational pivot to treat a greater portion of stockpile feed
- **FY23 outlook**
  - Prioritise highest returning and cash generative operations to preserve ore body optionality and margin in the prevailing operating climate
  - 80,000 – 90,000 ounces at AISC A$2,150 – A$2,350/oz (including A$340 - A$360/oz non-cash inventory movement associated with the treatment of stockpiles)
  - Inflationary operating cost impacts and labour market tightness offset by increased proportion of stockpile feed and development of more favourable Tank South underground (~9% y-o-y reduction in cash based AISC unit cost[1])
  - Infill and extensional drilling beyond Mineral Resource boundary at Mount Belches, in anticipation of a return to more normalised operating and supply chain conditions in Western Australia

FY23 investment at Tank to yield in FY24



Installed mining centre infrastructure drives optionality



1. Cash based unit cost defined as "*AISC less non cash inventory charge associated with treatment of stockpile ore*" at mid-point of FY23 guidance range

Sugar Zone – Adding exposure to a prominent metals province

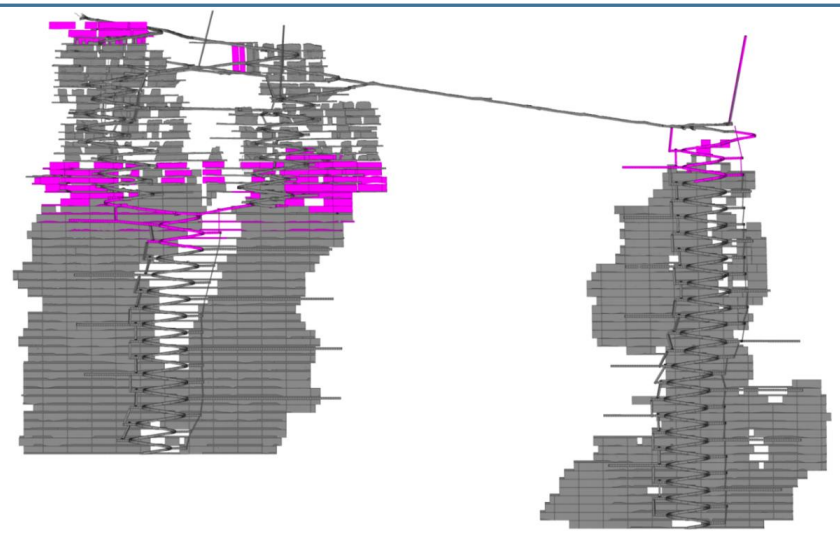
- **Compelling value proposition to enter a tier 1 jurisdiction**
  - Acquired Harte Gold in February 2022 for A$137 million (cash and scrip), simultaneously extinguished 2% property wide NSR and closed out hedge book
  - Entry price presents a measured entry and compelling value proposition for the acquisition of a producing gold mine and associated land package in a proven and established prominent metals district
- **FY23 outlook**
  - Commencement of capital investment program to improve current operating performance and margins ($40m over FY23 & FY24)
  - $7.5 million (~71,000m) surface and underground drilling program commenced to target the significant exploration within and immediately adjacent to the mine
  - Permits received for increased mine and mill capacity limits of 1,400 and 1,500 tpd respectively
  - 50,000 – 60,000 ounces at AISC A$2,250 – 2,550/oz

Prolific gold mining district

Sugar Zone – Operational reset to leverage installed infrastructure

- **Mining reset through investment & approach**
  - Introduce latest generation drilling, loading & haulage fleet
    - Supports mine redesign to incorporate increase level intervals, improved operating efficiency and lower costs
  - Establish fit for purpose maintenance and warehouse facilities
  - Deliver acceptable availabilities and utilisation of fleet, followed by optimising the flow of work
- **Plant optimisation to provide flexibility**
  - New crusher removes high cost bottleneck & increases throughput from 40t/hr to >100t/hr
  - Paste plant and reticulation system to deliver paste underground
    - Increased ore recovery, improved stope stability & reduced LOM TSF footprint with the majority of tailings deposited underground
- **Site services to create the environment for success**

Sugar Zone mine redesign eliminates duel declines

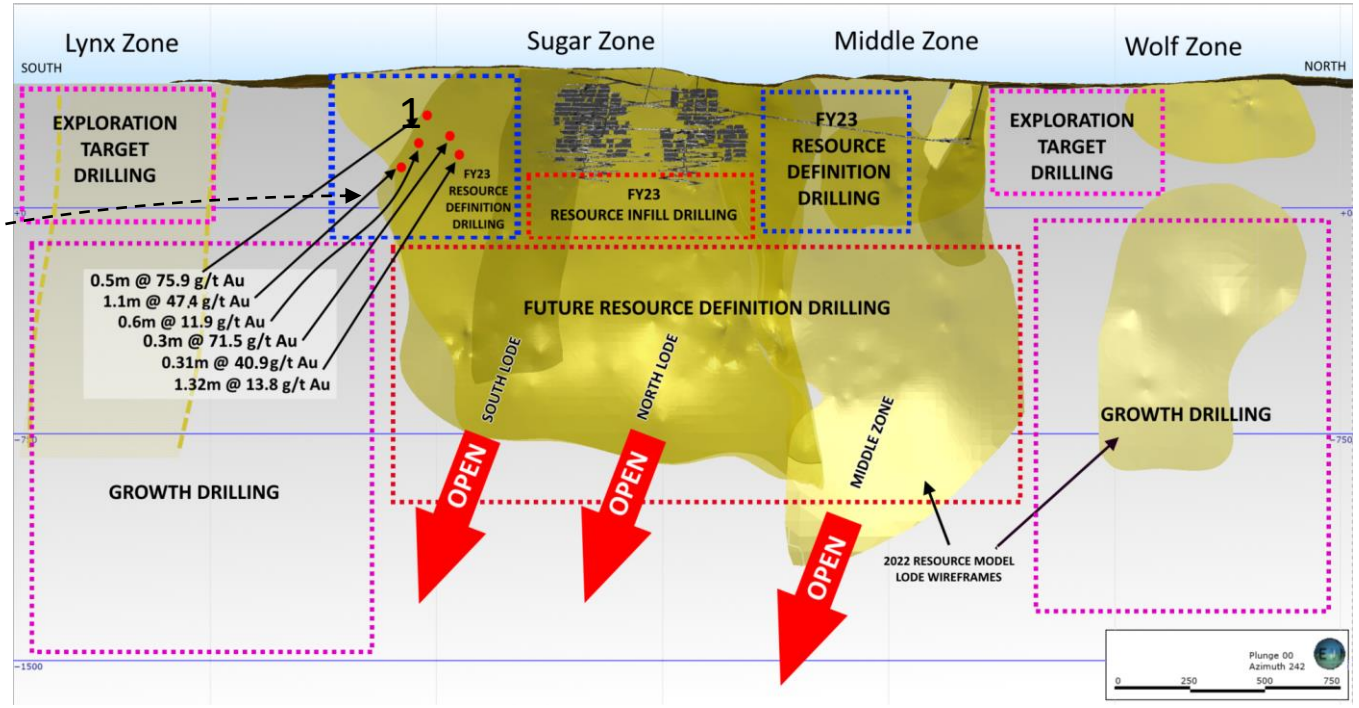


New fit for purpose workshop approaching completion

Sugar Zone – Exploration has the potential to transform the outlook

- **Mine exploration is in its early stages**
  - Main lodes remain open along strike and at depth over a 3km mineralised trend
  - Drill test to confirm repetitions of high grade lodes proximal to the main North and South Sugar Zone lodes identified in broad space drilling
    - Phase 1 surface drill program intersected Sugar Zone style mineralisation with coarse visible gold[1]
  - Down plunge extensions to mineralisation identified in existing broad spaced drilling
  - Limited drill coverage & inadequate exploration within the mineralised trend → potential for highly accretive discovery
  - Exploration will be progressively expanded to target discovery of new mineralisation to grow the Resource base

Sugar Zone mine corridor long section highlighting in & near mine FY23 drilling targets



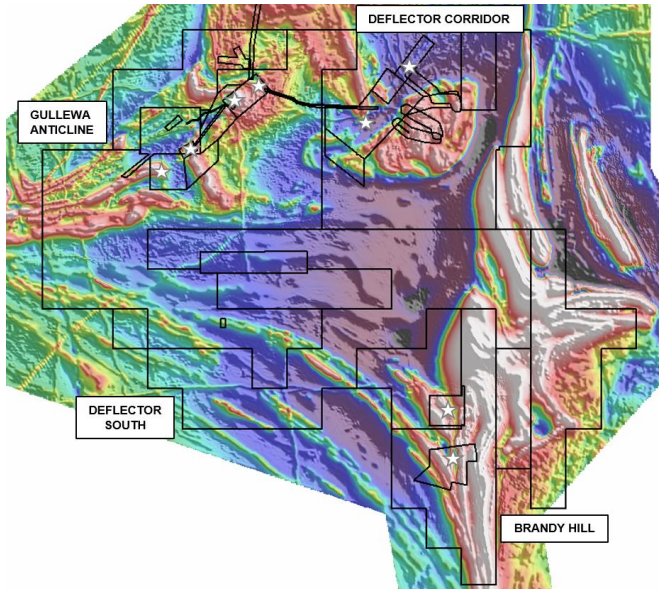
1. Refer ASX release 20 October 2022 "*Resource and Reserve Statement and Exploration Update*"

Sugar Zone – Exploration has the potential to transform the outlook

	Infill & in-mine drilling	Extension drilling	Mine corridor	Advanced targets	Generative stage
Priority to the business / outcomes	- Replace mine depletion through Reserve conversion - Increase ounces per vertical metre	- Extend mineralisation to support Mineral Resource growth - LOM extension & expansion opportunities - Leverage existing underground infrastructure	- New mines to support growth and LOM extensions - Leverage process and surface infrastructure	- 81,287 hectare of contiguous claim package in the Dayohessarah and Kabinakagami greenstone belts - Potential for satellite or standalone operations - Create a pipeline of targets to support future growth - Significant data acquisition over past 24 months to meet CEE requirements	
Focus	- Parallel structures - Linking structures - Strike extensions between zones & deposits - Within current development footprint	- High-value targets to confirm continuity of mineralisation in underexplored areas - Depth extensions	- Step-out along corridor, following up on mineralization - 3.5km defined mine corridor (Sugar Deformation Zone)	- Known mineralisation - Progression of recently defined and untested anomalies	- Define full extent of Dayohessarah greenstone belt - Define extent of Sugar Deformation Zone - Relationship between the Dayohessarah and Kabinakagami greenstone belts
Targets	- Middle Zone Gap - Middle Zone - Footwall and hanging wall lodes	- Sugar Zone South - Depth extensions - Wolf Gap at depth	- Wolf, Fox, Fisher (North) - Lynx and Moose (South) - Extension of near-mine deformation corridor	- TT8, 007 and Money prospects - Historical drilling - Recent anomalies	- Geophysics /Geochemistry/Field Work (geological mapping, strain mapping, and sampling) - Regional JV opportunities
Capital allocation & work programs	- $7.5m and 71,211m of drilling budgeted for FY23 - Ongoing underground infill drilling - Ongoing surface extension drilling		- Database review and aggregation - Application of modern Geochemical and Geophysical work to support first principles geology - Review and re-evaluate targets continually to ensure priority programs are progressed		

Discovery exploration focused on proven corridors proximal to established infrastructure

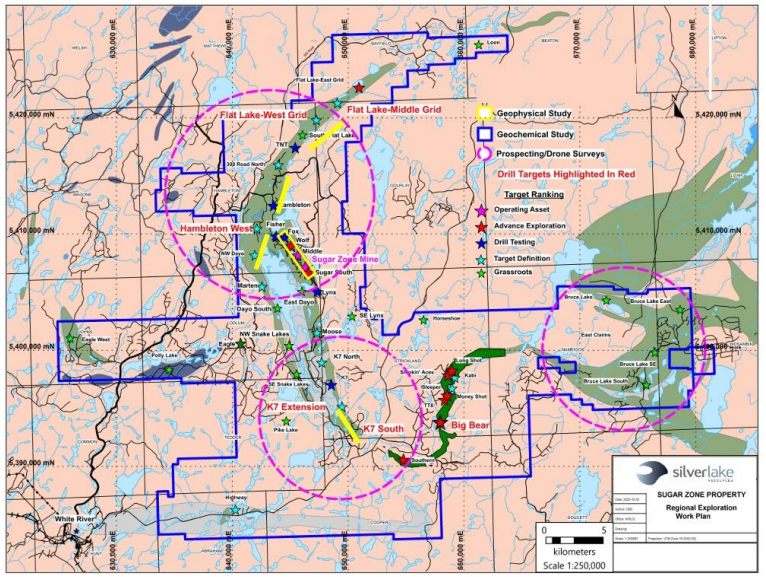
Deflector



Mine corridor & regional targets

- Leverage Deflector CIP circuit investment to treat multiple ore types
- Focus on underexplored advanced targets within 3 focus area
- Underexplored corridors of historic mining activity, large areas of prospective geology and structural features

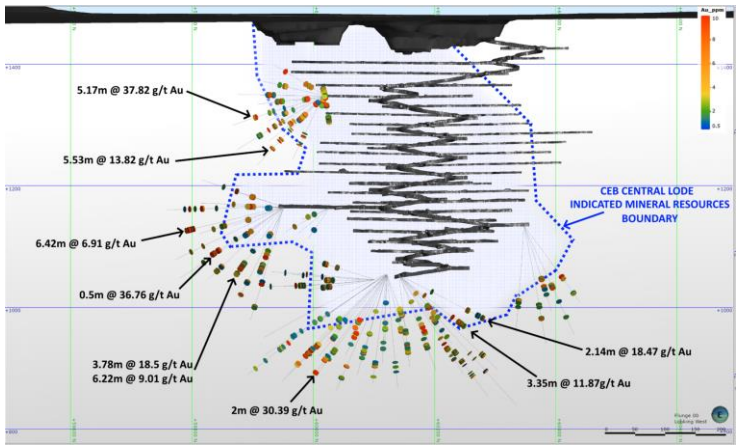
Sugar Zone



Extensive underexplored and prospective land package

- District scale land package hosting highly-prospective, under-explored greenstone belt
- Significant exploration data acquisition over the past 2 years including drilling, geophysics, geochem and prospecting
- Comprehensive data review to deliver a dynamic pipeline of exploration targets, ranked for systematic testing

Mount Monger



Leveraging mining and process infrastructure

- Utilise hiatus of mining at Cock-eyed Bob to infill and extend Mineral Resources
- Emerging targets with the potential to deliver new mines at Mount Belches
- Extension of recently accessed shallower Easter Hollows lodes at Daisy Complex

Relevant and liquid platform to grow a leading intermediate gold producer

- Diverse operating portfolio with strong liquidity and relevant scale to execute the strategy to be "*Larger, Lower Cost and Longer Life"*
- Deflector region growth trajectory commenced in FY22 with full benefits of investment to be delivered from FY23
  - Higher grades and increased gold recovery post addition of CIP circuit
- Low cost acquisition of Sugar Zone operation provides an immediate operational footprint in a prominent mining jurisdiction with a large underexplored district scale land package with significant potential
- Continue to leverage extensive infrastructure at Mount Monger
  - Significant stockpile position (123,000 ounces) provides mine scheduling and feed optionality in challenging operating environment
- Growth and LOM extension opportunities are all proximal to established mine, services and process infrastructure = low capital expenditure
- Exploration continues to focus on proven mineralised corridors = highly accretive discovery ounces
- Strong balance sheet to fund all organic growth initiatives and share buy back implemented to facilitate opportunistic and accretive capital management

Appendices

FY22 operational & financials reflect resilient performance & growth

- FY22 sales 251,686 ounces at an AISC of A$1,756/oz
  - Record production & sales at high margin Deflector region
- Group EBITDA of $268 million at 42% EBITDA margin[1]
  - Deflector EBTIDA $190 million with a sector leading 58% EBITDA margin
  - Mount Monger EBITDA $93.2 million at 35% EBITDA margin
- Cashflow from operations of $249 million with a 20% y-o-y increase in underlying free cash flow of $89.2m or $354 per ounce
- Underlying $89 million cash build for closing cash and bullion of $314 million[2]
- Commencement of capital returns to shareholders with the implementation of on market share buyback
- Hedge book at 30 June totalled 40,000 ounces at average price of A$2,505/oz representing 15% of the mid point of FY23 guidance
- Australian & Canadian tax losses of $304 million and $130m respectively, available for offset against future taxable earnings

FY22 Financial results snapshot

Key measures ($m)	FY22	FY21	Variance
Gold equivalent sales (oz)	255,994	248,781	+3%
Average realised gold price (A$/oz)	2,482	2,315	+7%
AISC (A$/oz)	1,756	1,484	+18%
Revenue	634.6	598.3	+6%
EBITDA	267.6	290.8	-8%
EBITDA margin (%)	*42%*	*49%*	*-14%*
Normalised profit before tax	95.4	141.3	-32%
NPAT	77.7	98.2	-21%
Operating cash flow	249.2	268.8	-7%
Underlying free cash flow	**89.2**	**74.4**	**+20%**
Underlying free cash flow ($/oz)	**354.2**	**297.6**	**+19%**
Ore stocks at period end (at cost)	104.5	94.6	+10%
Cash and bullion at period end	313.8	330.2	-5%

1. EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure and comprises net profit after tax, adjusted to exclude significant items such as net finance costs, business combination expenses, depreciation and amortisation. An unaudited reconciliation between the net profit after tax and EBITDA (excluding significant items) is set out on page 7 of the Company's Annual Financial Report released to the ASX on 29 August 2022.
2. As at 30 June 2022 and excludes GIC/concentrate on hand of $19.9 million at net realisable value

Group Ore Reserves

June 2022	Proved Ore Reserves			Probable Ore Reserves			Total Ore Reserves		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Aldiss Mining Centre									
Tank	-	-	-	569	3.2	59	569	3.2	59
French Kiss	-	-	-	489	1.9	30	489	1.9	30
Total Aldiss Mining Centre	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,058**	**2.6**	**89**	**1,058**	**2.6**	**89**
Daisy Mining Centre									
Daisy Complex	63	5.9	12	293	7.5	70	355	7.2	82
Total Daisy Mining Centre	**63**	**5.9**	**12**	**293**	**7.5**	**70**	**355**	**7.2**	**82**
Mount Belches Mining Centre									
Maxwells	20	3.2	2	154	3.5	17	174	3.5	19
Santa	-	-	-	5,132	1.6	258	5,132	1.6	258
Cock-eyed Bob	15	4.0	2	187	3.2	19	202	3.2	21
Total Mount Belches	**35**	**3.6**	**4**	**5,473**	**1.7**	**294**	**5,509**	**1.7**	**298**
Mount Monger Stockpiles	3,142	1.2	123	-	-	-	3,142	1.2	123
Total Mount Monger	**3,239**	**1.3**	**139**	**6,824**	**2.1**	**453**	**10,064**	**1.8**	**592**
Deflector									
Deflector UG	502	6.1	98	1,634	4.8	251	2,136	5.1	349
Deflector OP	-	-	-	140	3.1	14	140	3.1	14
Stockpile	38	3.3	4	-	-	-	38	3.3	4
Total Deflector	**540**	**5.9**	**102**	**1,774**	**4.6**	**265**	**2,314**	**4.9**	**367**
Rothsay									
Rothsay	-	-	-	615	6.0	119	615	6.0	119
Stockpile	61	1.9	4	-	-	-	61	1.9	4
Total Rothsay	**61**	**1.9**	**4**	**615**	**6.0**	**119**	**676**	**5.7**	**123**
Sugar Zone									
Sugar Zone	-	-	-	3,139	5.1	511	3,139	5.1	511
Stockpile	17	2.4	1	-	-	-	17	2.4	1
Sugar Zone	**17**	**2.4**	**1**	**3,139**	**5.1**	**511**	**3,156**	**5.1**	**512**
Total gold Ore Reserves	**3,857**	**2.0**	**247**	**12,352**	**3.4**	**1,348**	**16,209**	**3.1**	**1,594**

June 2022	Proved Ore Reserves			Probable Ore Reserves			Total Ore Reserves		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)
Deflector									
Deflector OP	-	0.0%	-	140	0.3%	400	140	0.3%	400
Deflector UG	502	0.2%	900	1,634	0.2%	3,500	2,136	0.2%	4,400
Stockpile	38	0.7%	300	-	0.0%	-	38	0.7%	300
Total Copper Ore Reserves	**540**	**0.2%**	**1,200**	**1,774**	**0.2%**	**3,900**	**2,314**	**0.2%**	**5,100**

Group Mineral Resources

June 2022	Measured Mineral Resources			Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources			Total Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces (Au '000s)
Mount Monger												
Daisy Mining Centre												
Daisy Complex	90	32.5	94	616	18.1	359	872	23.1	649	1,578	21.7	1,102
Mirror/Magic	493	2.5	39	1,003	2.3	74	682	2.5	55	2,178	2.4	168
Lorna Doone	-	-	-	1,501	2.0	98	785	2.0	51	2,286	2.0	149
Costello	-	-	-	37	1.7	2	237	2.0	15	274	1.9	17
Sub Total	**583**	**7.1**	**133**	**3,157**	**5.3**	**533**	**2,576**	**9.3**	**770**	**6,316**	**7.1**	**1,436**
Mount Belches Mining Centre												
Maxwells	154	5.3	26	1,443	4.0	185	1,752	3.4	194	3,349	3.8	405
Cock-eyed Bob	258	5.4	45	1,017	3.9	129	825	3.6	95	2,100	4.0	269
Santa	-	-	-	7,097	2.6	591	1,414	3.0	137	8,511	2.7	728
Rumbles	-	-	-	888	1.9	55	538	1.9	32	1,426	1.9	87
Anomaly A	-	-	-	232	1.9	14	44	1.4	2	276	1.8	16
Sub Total	**412**	**5.4**	**71**	**10,677**	**2.8**	**974**	**4,573**	**3.1**	**460**	**15,662**	**3.0**	**1,505**
Aldiss Mining Centre												
Karonie	-	-	-	2,493	1.9	150	1,150	1.6	60	3,643	1.8	210
Tank/Atreides	-	-	-	1,251	2.5	102	234	1.6	12	1,485	2.4	114
French Kiss	-	-	-	1,112	2.2	80	189	2.0	12	1,301	2.2	92
Harrys Hill	-	-	-	479	2.2	34	415	2.3	31	894	2.3	65
Italia/Argonaut	-	-	-	531	1.6	27	19	1.6	1	550	1.6	28
Spice	-	-	-	136	1.6	7	296	1.4	13	432	1.4	20
Aspen	-	-	-	112	1.7	6	139	1.6	7	251	1.6	13
Sub Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,114**	**2.1**	**406**	**2,442**	**1.7**	**136**	**8,556**	**2.0**	**542**
Randalls Mining Centre												
Lucky Bay	13	4.8	2	34	4.6	5	8	7.8	2	55	5.1	9
Randalls Dam	-	-	-	95	2.0	6	24	1.3	1	119	1.8	7
Sub Total	**13**	**4.8**	**2**	**129**	**2.7**	**11**	**32**	**2.9**	**3**	**174**	**2.9**	**16**
Mount Monger												
Stockpile	3,142	1.2	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,142	1.2	123
Sub Total	**3,142**	**1.2**	**123**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,142**	**1.2**	**123**
Mount Monger Total	**4,150**	**2.5**	**329**	**20,077**	**3.0**	**1,924**	**9,623**	**4.4**	**1,369**	**33,850**	**3.3**	**3,622**
Deflector												
Deflector	414	18.3	243	1,347	13.1	569	716	9.4	216	2,477	12.9	1,028
Stockpile	99	1.9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	1.9	6
Sub Total	**513**	**15.1**	**249**	**1,347**	**13.1**	**569**	**716**	**9.4**	**216**	**2,576**	**12.5**	**1,034**
Deflector Total	**513**	**15.1**	**249**	**1,347**	**13.1**	**569**	**716**	**9.4**	**216**	**2,576**	**12.5**	**1,034**
Rothsay												
Rothsay	-	-	-	581	12.6	236	475	9.9	151	1,056	11.4	387
Stockpile	54	1.7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	1.7	3
Sub Total	**54**	**1.7**	**3**	**581**	**12.6**	**236**	**475**	**9.9**	**151**	**1,110**	**10.9**	**390**
Rothsay Total	**54**	**1.7**	**3**	**581**	**12.6**	**236**	**475**	**9.9**	**151**	**1,110**	**10.9**	**390**
Sugar Zone												
Sugar Zone	-	-	-	4,698	8.1	1,219	3,010	5.6	543	7,708	7.1	1,762
Stockpile	17	1.8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1.8	1
Sugar Zone Total	**17**	**1.8**	**1**	**4,698**	**8.1**	**1,219**	**3,010**	**5.6**	**543**	**7,725**	**7.1**	**1,763**
Total Gold Mineral Resources	**4,734**	**3.8**	**582**	**26,703**	**4.6**	**3,948**	**13,824**	**5.1**	**2,279**	**45,261**	**4.7**	**6,809**

June 2022	Measured Mineral Resources			Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources			Total Mineral Resources		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (% Cu)	Copper (Tonnes)
Deflector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deflector	414	1.1%	4,400	1,347	0.7%	9,200	716	0.4%	2,800	2,477	0.7%	16,400
Stockpile	99	0.4%	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	0.4%	400
Sub Total	**513**	**0.9%**	**4,800**	**1,347**	**0.7%**	**9,200**	**716**	**0.4%**	**2,800**	**2,576**	**0.7%**	**16,800**
Total Copper Mineral Resources	**513**	**0.9%**	**4,800**	**1,347**	**0.7%**	**9,200**	**716**	**0.4%**	**2,800**	**2,576**	**0.7%**	**16,800**

Competent person requirements

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

All information on Mount Monger, Deflector, Sugar Zone Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves has been extracted from the ASX announcement entitled "Resource and Reserve Statement and Exploration Update" dated 20 October 2022 ("Original ASX Announcement") which is available to view at www.silverlakeresources.com.au. Silver Lake confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Original ASX Announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the Original ASX Announcement continues to apply and has not materially changed. Silver Lake confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the Original ASX Announcement.

Deflector Gold Equivalent Calculation

- FY23 gold equivalency calculations assume a Au price of A$2,500/oz, Cu price of A$11,000/t and a 10% payability reduction for treatment and refining charges. The gold equivalent formula is Au Eq koz = Au koz + (Cu kt * 4.0), based on the commodity price assumptions outlined above.

Surface Diamond Drilling – Spanish Galleon

- Surface Diamond Drilling – Spanish Galleon
  - 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 50g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS and copper by ICP-MS/OES
  - NSI = No significant assay intersections; (AP) = Assays Pending. Collar coordinates in MGA

Hole_ID	Collar E (NAD83)	Collar N (NAD83)	Collar RL (NAD83)	Dip	Azimuth (True)	From (m)	To (m)	Intersection (m)	Gold (g/t) (down hole width)	Copper (%) (down hole width)
22SWDD009	438449	6828248	286	-60	308	94.3	95.7	1.40	92.6	5.8
						Includes		0.40	242	15.8
						98.95	100.6	1.65	2.9	3.9
22SWDD010	438486	6828267	286	-60	308	125.1	125.5	0.40	2.3	4.6
22SWDD011	438485	6828307	285	-60	308	98.55	100.1	1.55	44.4	8.9
						Includes		0.85	79.5	15.8
						105.85	106.2	0.35	7.5	3.2
						167.7	168.4	0.7	1.3	3.1

Table 1: Exploration Surface Diamond Drilling at Spanish Galleon Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections)

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Diamond Drilling • All HQ2 and NQ2 diamond holes have been whole 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, the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 & 1.2 metre and submitted for Fire Assay and Aqua Regia analysis.
Drilling techniques	• HQ/NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used.
Drill sample recovery	• For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• Diamond core has been logged for lithology, alteration, veining and geological structure. • Diamond drill core are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All diamond cores are whole core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • The 'un-sampled' diamond core is palletized and retained. • All diamond drill hole samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA001) and Aqua Regia (MA100, MA101 & MA102) • 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. • Bureau Veritas 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.

Table 1: Exploration Surface Diamond Drilling at Spanish Galleon Prospect

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (continued)

Criteria	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO9001) • Data produced by Bureau Veritas is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Bureau Veritas, 50g samples were assayed by fire assay (FA001) and Aqua Regia (MA100, MA101 & MA102) • Bureau Veritas 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 Bureau Veritas 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 QAQC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results are verified by the data manager and by geologists who compare results with geological logging. • No independent or alternative verifications are available. • All data used in the calculation of resources and reserves are compiled in databases (underground and open pit) which are overseen and validated by senior geologists. • No adjustments have been made to any assay data. • All drill hole data is digitally captured using Logchief software and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed (SQL database) has been utilised for the majority of the data management. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for 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. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All Diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_50 grid • All resource estimations are undertaken in local Mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Spanish Galleon is exploration phase and has been carried out at nominal 20m to 40m spacing to an approximate depths of 250 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on Diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias.
Sample security	• 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. • Bureau Veritas check the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Silver Lake Resources (SLR) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Table 1: Exploration Surface Diamond Drilling at Spanish Galleon Prospect

Section 2 Reporting of exploration results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases covering the Spanish Galleon prospect. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	• Silver Lake tenements have a long history of exploration and mining activities. The tenements have been variously mapped, drilled and sampled and mined since the early 1900's • Data from historic exploration is rigorously assessed prior to use in current exploration and development activities carried out by Silver Lake Resources. • Erroneous and unsubstantiated data is excluded from datasets utilised for Silver Lake Resources exploration and development activities
Geology	• The nearby Deflector deposit is a high-grade, Au-Cu mineral system located in the southern Murchison Domain of the Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • Mineralisation is hosted in basalts and ultramafics of the Gullewa greenstone belt on the western flank of the Yalgoo Dome as quartz-sulphide veins in shear and extensional veins.
Drill hole Information	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
Data aggregation methods	• All results presented are weighted average. • No high-grade cuts are used. • Reported diamond 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.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • All Diamond drill holes are drilled 'normal' to the interpreted mineralisation.
Diagrams	• Appropriate diagrams have been provided the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• Appropriate balance in exploration results reporting is provided.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no other substantive exploration data associated with this announcement.
Further work	• Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Deflector