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SEPTEMBER 2023 QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

- Quarterly production of 65,070 ounces gold and 305 tonnes copper (66,209 ounces gold equivalent[1]) with sales of 65,421 ounces gold and 295 tonnes copper at an average sales price of A$2,952/oz and AISC of A$1,717/oz (including a A$76/oz non-cash inventory charge associated with the treatment of Mount Monger stockpiles)

Deflector

- Quarterly gold production of 32,287 ounces and 305 tonnes of copper (33,426 ounces gold equivalent)
- Quarterly gold sales of 32,008 ounces and 295 tonnes copper at an AISC of A$1,382/oz

Mount Monger

- Quarterly gold production of 27,641 ounces with sales of 27,054 ounces at an AISC of A$2,113/oz (including A$166/oz of non-cash inventory charge associated with the treatment of stockpiles)

Sugar Zone

- Quarterly gold production of 5,142 ounces with sales of 6,359 ounces prior to the idling of mining and processing activities in August

Exploration

- Excellent high grade results from Flora Dora resource definition drilling, including 6m at 177 g/t, 4m at 6.51 g/t, 4m at 5.77 g/t and 3m at 7.76 g/t
- Ongoing Daisy Complex infill and discovery drilling continues to deliver increased confidence, extensions and new lode positions including 0.25m at 2,945 g/t, 2.48m at 238 g/t, 0.20m at 1,206 g/t, 0.32m at 504g/t and 0.20m at 668 g/t
- 3 dedicated exploration drives completed with 4 drill rigs actively executing the 93,000m FY24 Sugar Zone drill program
- Further high grade gold/copper results from Spanish Galleon at Deflector were reported during the quarter including 0.85m at 104 g/t gold & 7.1% copper and 0.3m at 75 g/t gold & 5.5% copper, and follow up drilling has commenced

Corporate and Finance

- Acquisition of strategic shareholding in Red 5 Limited (“Red 5”)
- Underlying free cash flow for the quarter of $13.3 million[2]
- Cash and bullion of $369.8 million at quarter end (excluding $21.9 million of gold in circuit and concentrate on hand, at net realisable value)
- As at 25 October 2023 listed investments had increased $11 million relative to 30 September to $128 million, inclusive of a further $2 million acquisition of 7.6 million Red 5 shares post quarter end

Outlook

- Maintain FY24 group sales guidance of 210,000 to 230,000 ounces at an AISC of A$1,850 to A$2,050 per ounce (including A$168 per ounce in non-cash inventory charge associated with the treatment of stockpiles at Mount Monger)

[1] Refer page 23 for Gold Equivalent Calculation Methodology and Assumptions

[2] Underlying free cash flow represents the cash and bullion movement excluding cash inflow from short term cash facility and cash consideration for the purchase of Red 5 shares

[3] Cash & bullion on a gross basis. For full cash and bullion movements over the quarter refer pages 3, 12 and chart 7

All dollars presented are in Australian dollars unless otherwise specified

Overview

During Q1 FY24 Silver Lake again delivered operating performance consistent with guidance and free cash generation in Western Australia and continued to seek out opportunities to generate returns for shareholders with commencement of the 93,000 metre FY24 drill program at Sugar Zone with 4 rigs now on site and the acquisition of a ~11.9% strategic shareholding in ASX listed Red 5.

Gold production for the quarter was 66,209 ounces gold equivalent with sales of 65,421 ounces gold and 295 tonnes copper at an average gold sales price of A$2,952/oz and AISC of A$1,717/oz. Sales from the Western Australian assets were 59,062 ounces gold, placing Silver Lake in a strong position to build on its nine year track record of delivering annual sales guidance.

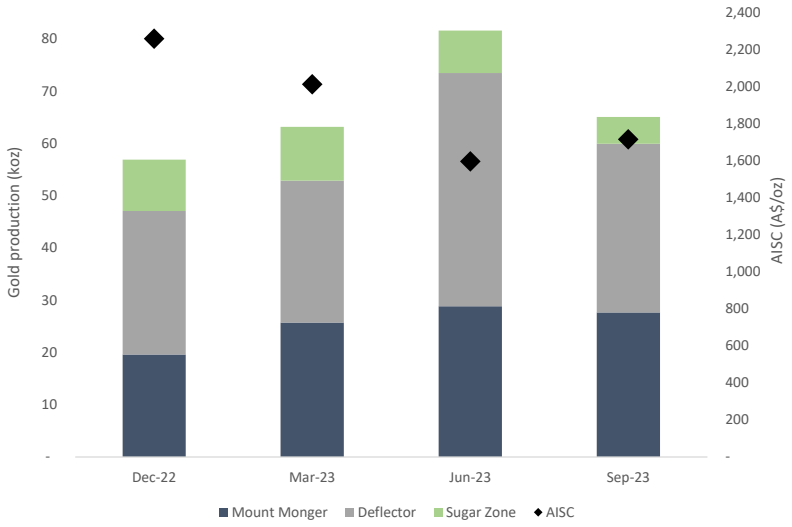

Chart 1: Rolling 12 month Group production and AISC (Q1 FY24 AISC excludes Sugar Zone)

During the quarter, Silver Lake released its annual Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates[4] providing a strong platform for further Ore Reserve conversion and Mineral Resource growth across all operations. At 30 June 2023 Group Ore Reserves and Mineral Resources were 1.44 million ounces and 6.19 million ounces gold respectively.

Exploration delivered excellent results during the quarter, demonstrating the potential of Silver Lake's organic growth options to deliver LOM extensions. At Mount Monger, drilling at Flora Dora within the Santa Mining Complex at Mt Belches, delivered excellent high grade results demonstrating the potential to deepen the southern end of the optimised open pit shell. Ongoing drilling at the Daisy Complex confirmed the continuity of high grade lodes beyond current development levels and discovered new lode positions, demonstrating both the potential to build on the proven track record of discovery and Ore Reserve replacement. At Deflector, and as reported during the quarter, were further extensions of high grade gold/copper mineralisation in the emerging Spanish Galleon area (including 0.85m at 104 g/t gold & 7.1% copper and 0.3m at 75 g/t gold & 5.5% copper)[4].

In parallel to the organic investment in LOM extension and growth opportunities during the quarter, Silver Lake continued to progress inorganic capital deployment opportunities with the acquisition of a strategic investment in ASX listed Red 5. Silver Lake currently holds a ~11.9% interest in Red 5, which has been acquired on market for consideration of $107.7 million. Red 5 owns the King of the Hills operation and has an established broader footprint in the Leonora district in Western Australia. Red 5's FY24 production guidance is 195,000 to 215,000 ounces at AISC A$1,850 to A$2,100 per ounces with growth capital of $40 million to $46 million. RED 5 had net debt of $68.2 million comprised of cash and bullion of $44.6 million and debt of $112.8 million at 30 September 2023[5].

[4] Refer ASX release dated 27 September 2023 "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement"
[5] Refer Red 5 ASX release dated 18 October 2023 "September 2023 Quarterly Activities Report"

The strong start to FY24 continued to enhance Silver Lake's strong organically generated balance sheet with underlying free cash flow generation for the quarter of $13.3 million. The cashflow generation demonstrates the benefits of the diverse portfolio with strong cash generation at the established Western Australian operations as activities pivoted to exploration and investment for future growth at Sugar Zone.

Cash and bullion at quarter end was $369.8 million (excluding $21.9 million of gold in circuit and concentrate on hand, at net realisable value). During the quarter Silver Lake implemented a short term cash facility of $130 million offset against a Silver Lake bank term deposit of $250 million, which was fully drawn at 30 September and was closed out in mid-October. At 30 September, Silver Lake held listed equity investments of $117.8 million, for a cash, bullion and liquid investment position of $487.7 million, with debt of $130 million for a net cash, bullion and liquid investments position of $357.7 million (30 June: $345.1 million). As at 25 October the value of Silver Lake's listed equity investments had increased $11.2 million to $129.1 million, which included the acquisition of a further 7.6 million shares in Red 5 for consideration of $2.0 million post quarter end.

Mount Monger

Mount Monger produced 27,641 ounces for the quarter and sold 27,054 ounces at an AISC of A$2,113/oz (including A$166/oz of non-cash inventory movements associated with the treatment of stockpiles).

Underground Mining

Mount Monger underground ore production was 177,358 tonnes at 3.7 g/t for 21,219 ounces. Production from the Daisy Complex was 6% higher q-o-q with higher mined grades offsetting marginally lower tonnes.

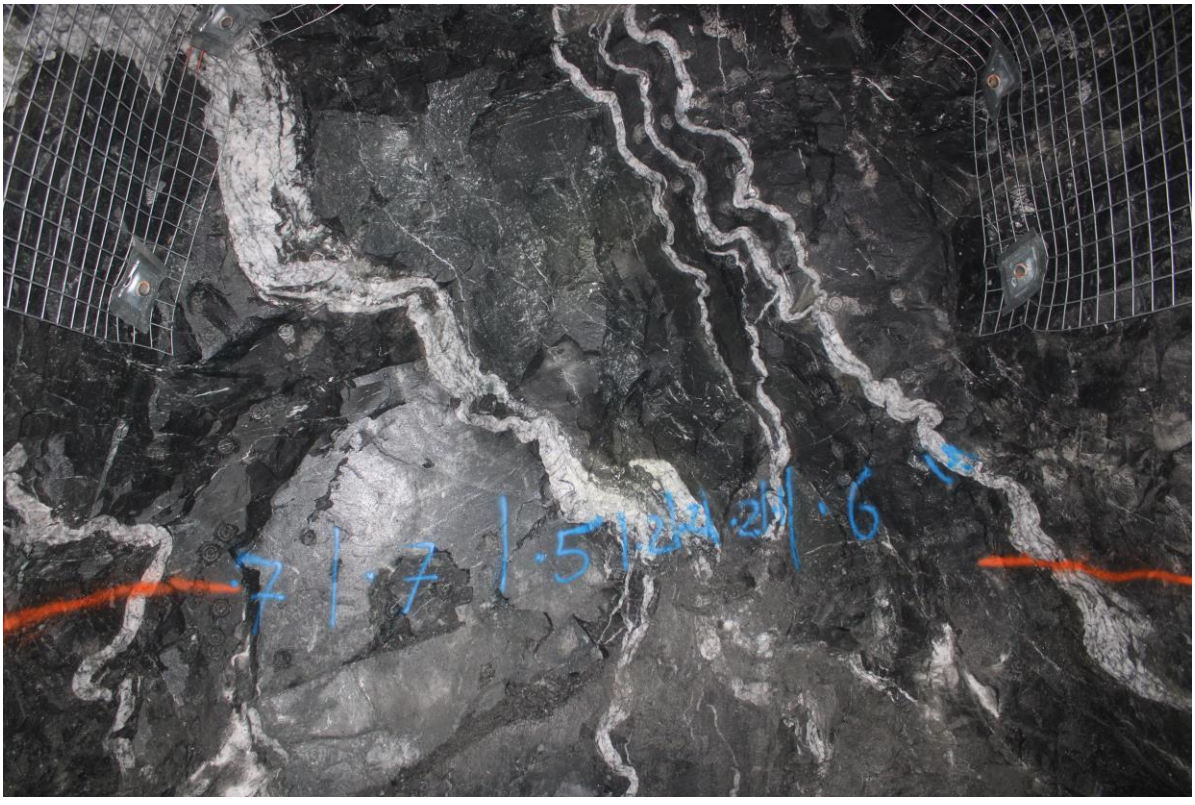

Figure 1: Haoma West multiple ptygmatic veins on the 6962 level returning average 14.3 g/t

Lower q-o-q mined tonnes from Tank South reflects the strong project to date performance with the primary stopes largely complete and paste filling commencing ahead of schedule thereby limiting production from secondary stopes whilst primary stope paste attained requisite strength.

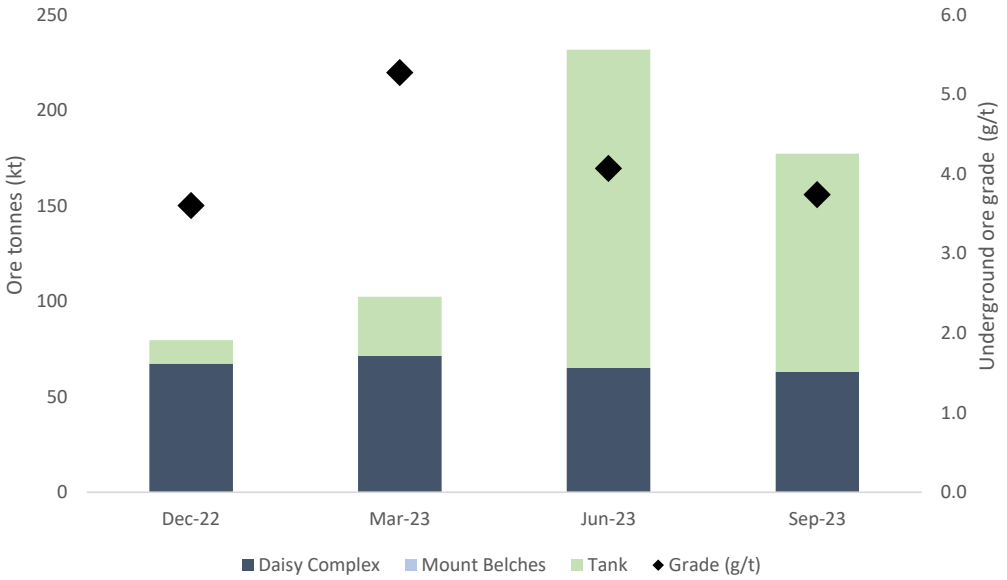

Chart 2: Mount Monger underground mine production

Processing

Gold production was marginally lower q-o-q reflecting lower mill throughput associated with increased maintenance downtime offset by higher milled grade for 297,182 tonnes at 3.3 g/t for 27,641 ounces. As outlined in FY24 guidance, FY24 sales are marginally weighted to the second half with a scheduled major mill maintenance shutdown of 2 weeks occurring during Q2 FY24.

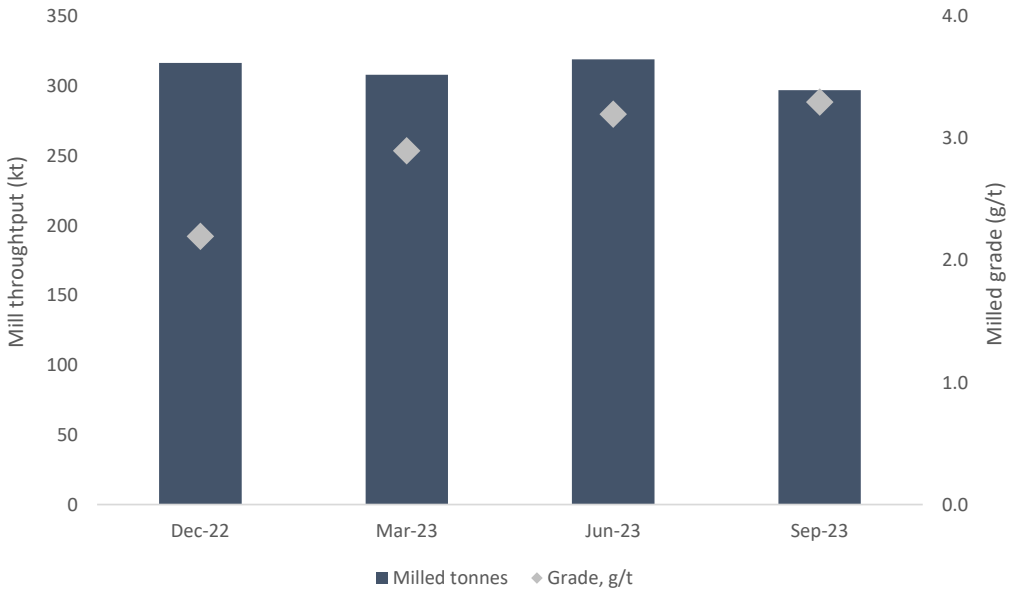

Chart 3: Mount Monger milled tonnes and grade

Mount Monger stockpiles decreased by ~8,473 ounces during the quarter, reflecting the drawdown of stockpiles to supplement underground run of mine production. Stockpiles at 30 September 2023 were ~2.3 million tonnes containing ~81,990 ounces (30 June 2023: ~2.4 million tonnes containing ~90,000 ounces).

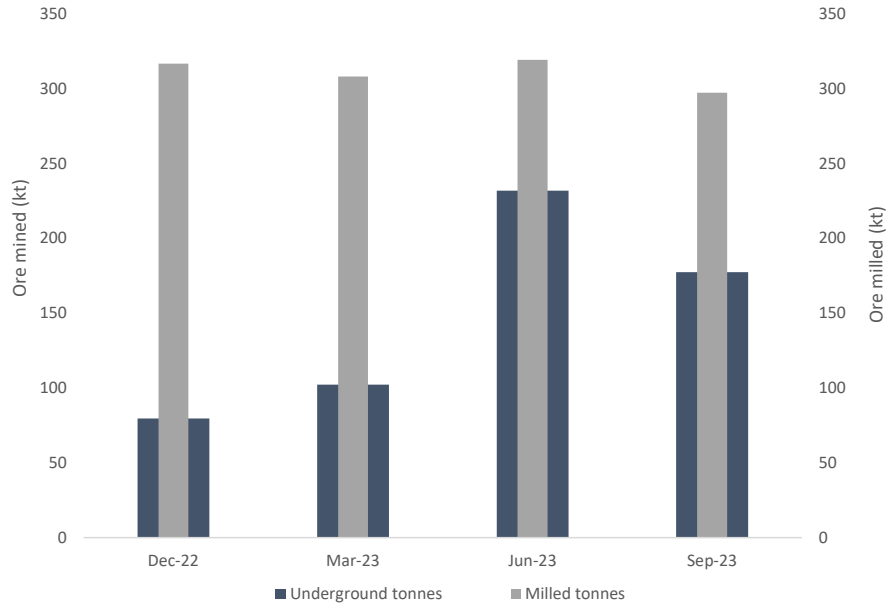

Chart 4: Mount Monger mined tonnes v milled tonnes

Mount Monger Camp - Mining	Units	Dec Qtr 2022	Mar Qtr 2023	Jun Qtr 2023	Sep Qtr 2023	FY24 YTD	FY23
Underground							
Ore mined	Tonnes	79,660	102,340	231,782	177,358	177,358	497,688
Mined grade	g/t Au	3.9	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.3
Contained gold in ore	Oz	10,087	17,295	30,481	21,219	21,219	69,431
Open pit							
Ore mined	Tonnes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mined grade	g/t Au	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contained gold in ore	Oz	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ore mined	Tonnes	79,660	102,340	231,782	177,358	177,358	497,688
Mined grade	g/t Au	3.9	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.3
Total contained gold in ore	Oz	10,087	17,295	30,481	21,219	21,219	69,431

Table 1: Mount Monger Camp - mine statistics

Mount Monger Camp – Processing	Units	Dec Qtr 2022	Mar Qtr 2023	Jun Qtr 2023	Sep Qtr 2023	FY24 YTD	FY23
Ore milled	Tonnes	316,733	308,139	319,177	297,182	297,182	1,275,326
Head grade	g/t Au	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.6
Contained gold in ore	Oz	22,299	29,176	32,514	31,183	31,183	108,406
Recovery	%	88	88	89	89	89	88
Gold produced	Oz	19,583	25,702	28,847	27,641	27,641	95,559
Gold sold	Oz	17,982	26,474	30,713	27,054	27,054	97,181

Table 2: Mount Monger Camp – processing statistics

Costs

Mount Monger's AISC was higher q-o-q (*Table 3)* at A$2,113/oz (including $166/oz non cash inventory movement associated with the treatment of stockpiles). Absolute cash costs were lower q-o-q with the higher unit AISC costs driven by the lower q-o-q gold sales and the non cash inventory movement charge associated with the treatment of stockpiles during the quarter (relative to the neutral stockpile movement in the prior quarter).

Mount Monger Camp	*Notes*	Unit	Dec Qtr 2022	Mar Qtr 2023	Jun Qtr 2023	Sep Qtr 2023	FY24 YTD	FY23
Mining costs	*1*	A$M	12.9	18.1	24.4	22.8	22.8	72.0
General and administration costs		A$M	3.1	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.6	13.2
Royalties		A$M	1.2	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	7.8
By-product credits		A$M	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.4)
Processing costs	*2*	A$M	13.6	15.0	15.4	14.5	14.5	58.9
Corporate overheads		A$M	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	3.3
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*3*	A$M	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	5.7
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*4*	A$M	5.3	6.4	8.9	9.1	9.1	25.5
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$M	38.6	47.1	57.8	54.1	54.1	186.0
Inventory movements	*5*	A$M	7.5	8.9	(8.7)	3.1	3.1	18.5
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$M	46.1	55.9	49.1	57.2	57.2	204.4
Gold sales for AISC purposes		oz	17,982	26,474	30,713	27,054	27,054	97,181
Mining costs	*1*	A$/oz	719	683	793	843	843	740
General and administration costs		A$/oz	171	135	134	135	135	135
Royalties		A$/oz	69	79	98	85	85	81
By-product credits		A$/oz	(4)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(4)
Processing costs	*2*	A$/oz	756	566	500	537	537	606
Corporate overheads		A$/oz	50	26	35	28	28	34
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*3*	A$/oz	89	52	35	40	40	59
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*4*	A$/oz	296	241	290	336	336	263
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (before non-cash items)		A$/oz	2,146	1,778	1,881	2,000	2,000	1,913
Inventory movements	*5*	A$/oz	420	335	(283)	113	113	190
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$/oz	2,566	2,113	1,598	2,113	2,113	2,104

Table 3: Mount Monger Camp AISC

1 Costs for UG & open pit operating activities (including infill and grade control drilling). Costs allocated upon mines reaching commercial production status.
2 Processing costs include costs of haulage from mine to mill.
3 Costs relating to regional exploration are excluded from the calculation (amounting to $0.5m for Q1 FY24).
4 Costs include underground decline development and sustaining capital works, but exclude site infrastructure/set up costs of new projects.
5 Included in the calculation of all-in sustaining cost based on World Gold Council guidelines.

Deflector

Deflector production for the quarter was 32,287 ounces gold and 305 tonnes copper (33,426 ounces gold equivalent) with quarterly gold sales of 32,008 ounces gold and 295 tonnes copper at an AISC of A$1,382/oz.

Mining

Total mined tonnes and grade for the Deflector region in the quarter was 267,225 tonnes at 4.1 g/t, 12% and 25% lower respectively q-o-q following on from the record Q4 FY23 result and consistent with FY24 guidance.

Deflector mined tonnes were lower q-o-q at 210,893 tonnes at 4.0 g/t gold and 0.2% copper (Q4 FY22: 252,567 tonnes at 5.8 g/t gold and 0.3% copper). Q1 FY24 mine production is the second and third highest quarterly production result in terms of tonnes and ounces respectively in Deflector's history and reflects continued strong mining performance.

Rothsay mined tonnes were marginally higher offset by lower grades during the quarter with 56,332 tonnes at 4.2 g/t resulting in lower q-o-q ounce production (Q4 FY23: 52,083 tonnes at 5.4 g/t). Ore haulage to Deflector was lower q-o-q at 43,804 tonnes, with a corresponding increase in ore stocks at Rothsay at quarter end.

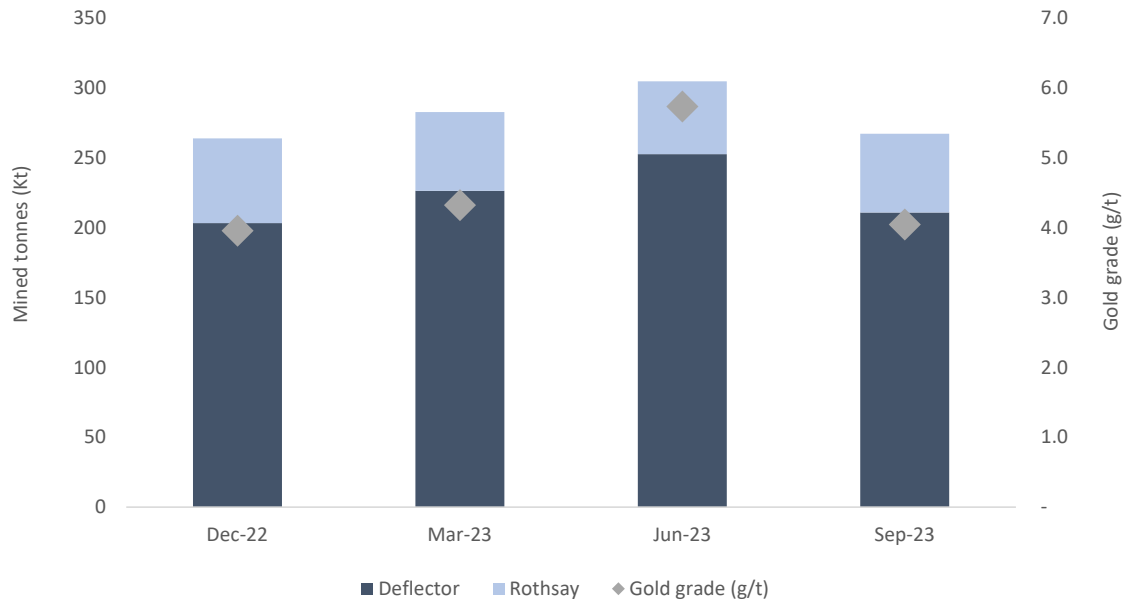

Chart 5: Deflector region mined tonnes and grade

Processing

Mill throughput of 191,785 tonnes was 8% higher q-o-q reflecting increased plant availability offset by lower feed grades from run of mine ore. Gold recovery was marginally higher at 97.3% for production of 32,287 ounces gold. Milled copper grades were lower q-o-q reflecting lower run of mine grades with a corresponding drop in copper recovery.

At 30 September 2023, Deflector regional ore stocks were 566,000 tonnes at 2.1 g/t gold (30 June 2023: 490,000 tonnes at 2.3 g/t gold).

Concentrate production was lower q-o-q at 2,112 tonnes, compared with 4,083 tonnes in the prior quarter, with average gold grades of 104.0 g/t and copper grades of 15%.

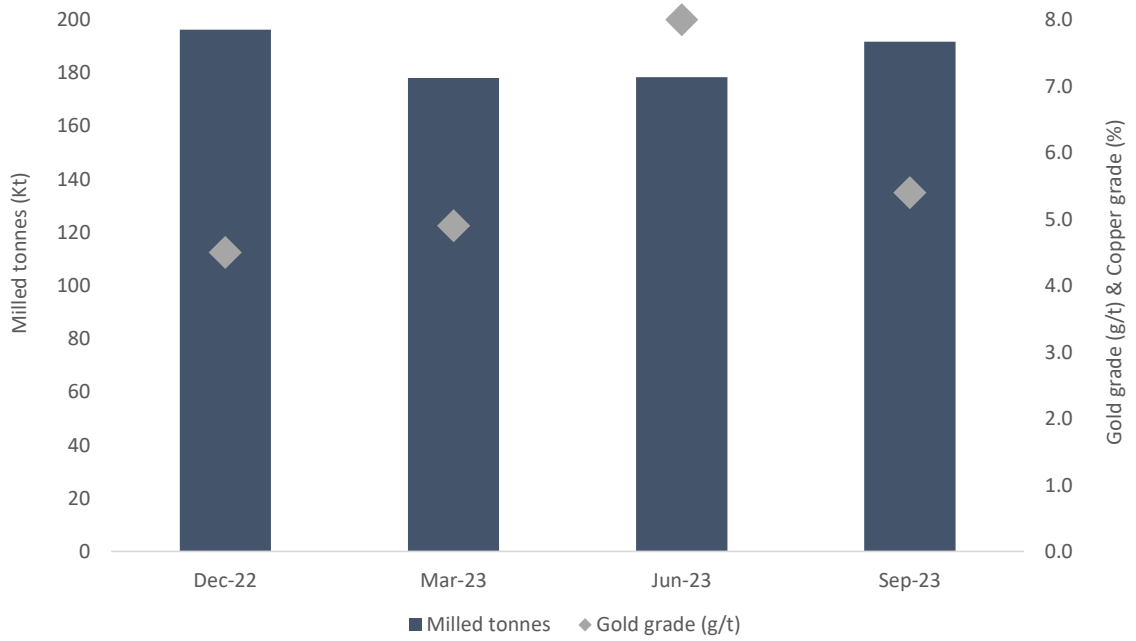

Chart 6: Deflector milled tonnes and grade

Deflector		Units	Dec Qtr 2022	Mar Qtr 2023	Jun Qtr 2023	Sep Qtr 2023	FY24 YTD	FY23
Deflector								
Ore mined		Tonnes	203,332	226,315	252,567	210,893	210,893	846,311
Mined grade	Gold	g/t Au	4.0	4.5	5.8	4.0	4.0	4.8
	Copper	% Cu	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Contained gold in ore		Oz	25,934	32,511	46,942	27,354	27,354	130,055
Contained copper in ore		Tonnes	346	519	866	326	326	2,046
Rothsay								
Ore mined		Tonnes	60,592	56,361	52,083	56,332	56,332	219,135
Mined grade		g/t Au	3.8	3.6	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.1
Contained gold in ore		Oz	7,327	6,482	9,045	7,577	7,577	29,054
Total ore mined		Tonnes	263,924	282,676	304,650	267,225	267,225	1,065,466
Mined grade		g/t Au	3.9	4.3	5.7	4.1	4.1	4.6
Total contained gold in ore		Oz	33,259	38,994	55,987	34,931	34,931	159,109
Total contained copper in ore		Tonnes	346	519	866	326	326	2,046
Ore milled		Tonnes	196,263	178,111	178,377	191,785	191,785	731,574
Milled grade	Gold	g/t Au	4.5	4.9	8.0	5.4	5.4	5.6
	Copper	% Cu	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Recovery	Gold	%	96.3%	96.1%	97.4%	97.3%	97.3%	96.7%
	Copper	%	77.6%	80.3%	87.5%	75.2%	75.2%	82.5%
Gold bullion produced		Oz	22,139	20,623	34,938	24,394	24,394	100,079
Concentrate produced		Tonnes	1,340	2,368	4,083	2,112	2,112	9,414
Contained metal in concentrate	Gold	Oz	5,356	6,538	9,676	7,893	7,893	26,990
	Copper	Tonnes	228	340	642	305	305	1,483
Total gold produced		Oz	27,495	27,161	44,614	32,287	32,287	127,069
Gold equivalent production		Oz	28,397	28,509	47,156	33,426	33,426	132,943
Gold bullion sales		Oz	21,460	21,052	34,910	25,025	25,025	99,634
Concentrate sold (dmt)		Tonnes	1,363	1,909	4,355	2,049	2,049	9,132
Payable metal in concentrate sold	Gold	Oz	5,386	6,261	8,394	6,983	6,983	24,918
	Copper	Tonnes	211	262	606	295	295	1,325

Table 4: Deflector mine and processing statistics

Costs

Deflector's AISC (*Table 5)* for the September quarter was A$1,382/oz. Absolute costs were consistent with the q-o-q movement in AISC unit costs reflective of the inventory adjustment resulting from the increase in Rothsay stockpiles during the quarter and lower q-o-q ounces sold.

Consistent with guidance, the Q1 AISC excludes $9.1 million in underground capital development associated with establishment of the Deflector South West lodes and, at Rothsay, development of the northern decline. Capital development expenditure excluded from the AISC is weighted towards first half as new production fronts are progressively established throughout FY24.

Deflector Camp	*Notes*	Unit	Dec Qtr 2022	Mar Qtr 2023	Jun Qtr 2023	Sep Qtr 2023	FY24 YTD	FY23
Mining costs	*1*	A$M	29.8	29.3	30.8	26.3	26.3	113.4
General and administration costs		A$M	5.5	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.0	20.7
Royalties		A$M	2.7	2.8	5.0	3.3	3.3	12.9
By-product credits	*2*	A$M	(3.0)	(4.0)	(8.1)	(3.8)	(3.8)	(17.6)
Processing costs		A$M	9.5	9.7	11.3	10.3	10.3	40.7
Corporate overheads		A$M	2.2	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.9	8.2
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*3*	A$M	2.8	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.9	12.6
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*4*	A$M	6.5	5.8	5.2	8.5	8.5	25.5
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$M	56.1	54.1	56.0	55.4	55.4	216.4
Inventory movements	*5*	A$M	(6.2)	(11.8)	(3.2)	(11.2)	(11.2)	(29.9)
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$M	49.9	42.3	52.8	44.2	44.2	186.5
Gold sales for AISC purposes		oz	26,846	27,313	43,304	32,008	32,008	124,553
Mining costs	*1*	A$/oz	1,112	1,071	711	823	823	910
General and administration costs		A$/oz	206	196	125	187	187	166
Royalties		A$/oz	99	104	115	103	103	104
By-product credits	*2*	A$/oz	(111)	(148)	(186)	(120)	(120)	(141)
Processing costs		A$/oz	352	354	261	321	321	327
Corporate overheads		A$/oz	84	64	63	60	60	66
Mine exploration (sustaining)	*3*	A$/oz	104	127	85	91	91	101
Capital expenditure and underground mine development (sustaining)	*4*	A$/oz	242	212	120	266	266	204
All-in Sustaining Cash Costs (Before non-cash items)		A$/oz	2,089	1,981	1,293	1,731	1,731	1,737
Inventory movements	*5*	A$/oz	(230)	(433)	(74)	(349)	(349)	(240)
All-in Sustaining Costs		A$/oz	1,859	1,548	1,219	1,382	1,382	1,497

Table 5: Deflector Camp AISC

1 Costs for underground operating activities (including infill and grade control drilling).
2 By product credits comprise net revenue from copper and silver sales.
3 Costs relating to regional exploration are excluded from the calculation (amounting to $2.2m for Q4 FY23).
4 Costs include underground decline development and sustaining capital works, but exclude site infrastructure/set up costs of new projects.
5 Included in the calculation of all-in sustaining cost based on World Gold Council guidelines.

Sugar Zone

Sugar Zone gold production for the quarter was 5,142 ounces with sales of 6,359 ounces prior to the idling of mining and processing activities in August.

Mined tonnes and grades reflect a full month of production in July prior to the ramp down of activities throughout August. Underground mine activities from August were focused on the development of the three dedicated exploration drives as part of the 93,000 drill metres scheduled in FY24. The three drives were completed in October with two underground drill rigs actively drilling on site, and a third drill rig scheduled to arrive in November 2023.

Sugar Zone	Units	Dec Qtr 2022	Mar Qtr 2023	Jun Qtr 2023	Sept Qtr 2023	FY24 YTD	FY23
Ore mined	Tonnes	66,217	60,253	45,365	29,268	29,268	234,671
Mined grade	g/t Au	5.3	4.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.1
Contained gold in ore	Oz	11,242	8,685	7,885	5,081	5,081	38,659
Ore milled	Tonnes	67,042	74,222	50,603	30,935	30,935	259,478
Head grade	g/t Au	4.8	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.9
Recovery	%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%	95%
Gold bullion produced	Oz	7,521	7,712	7,725	4,288	4,288	31,938
Gold in concentrate produced	Oz	2,301	2,578	430	854	854	7,038
Total gold produced	**Oz**	**9,822**	**10,290**	**8,155**	**5,142**	**5,142**	**38,976**
Gold bullion sold	Oz	8,129	6,461	7,589	5,333	5,333	30,129
Gold in concentrate sold	Oz	2,229	2,604	1,934	1,025	1,025	8,510
Total gold sold	**Oz**	**10,358**	**9,065**	**9,523**	**6,359**	**6,359**	**38,639**

Table 6: Sugar Zone mine and processing statistics

Group Finance

Cash and bullion at quarter end was $369.8 million (excluding $21.9 million of gold in circuit and concentrate on hand, at net realisable value), with a short term cash facility of $130 million offset against a Silver Lake term deposit of $250 million. The facility was closed out in mid-October. At 30 September, Silver Lake held listed equity investments of $117.8 million, for a cash, bullion and liquid investment position of $487.7 million, with debt of $130 million for a net cash, bullion and liquid investments position of $357.7 million (30 June: $345.1 million). As at 25 October the value of Silver Lake's listed equity investments had increased $11.2 million to $129.1 million, which included the acquisition of a further 7.4 million shares in Red 5 for consideration of $2.0 million.

The q-o-q cash movement reflects an underlying $13.3 million build during the quarter.

Key cash flow movements in the quarter included:

- Net cash inflow from the Mount Monger Operation of $30.5 million
- Net cash inflow from the Deflector Operation of $36.7 million (including all underground capital development)
- Net cash outflow from the Sugar Zone Operation of $0.4 million, which excludes exploration investment included below
- Acquisition of strategic shareholding in Red 5 for $105.7 million
- Cash inflow from short term cash facility of $130 million offset against an existing Silver Lake term deposit
- Exploration investment of $19.5 million, which includes $12.2 million of investment in dedicated exploration development drives at Sugar Zone

Cash flow for the quarter is summarised in *Chart 7*.

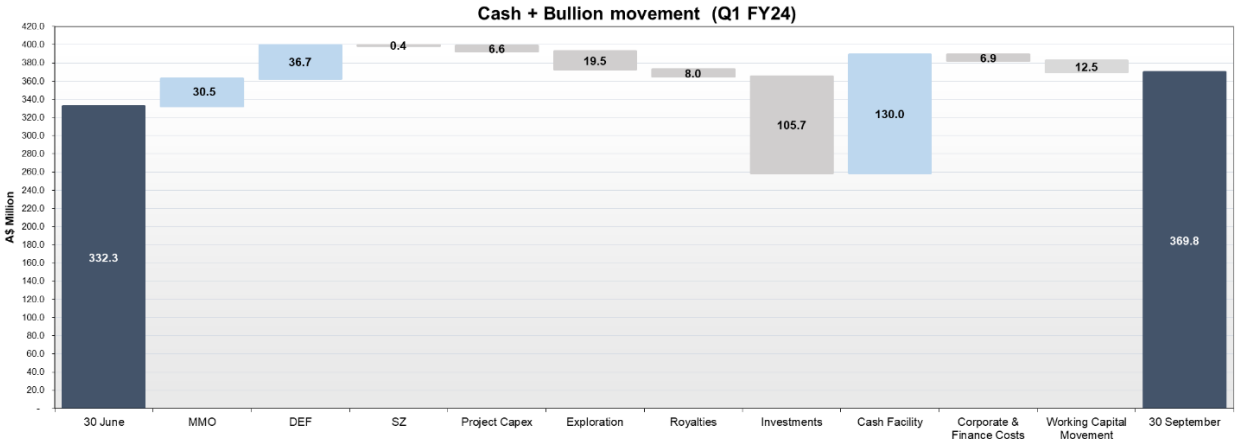

Chart 7: Group cash & bullion movement for the quarter

Hedging

As at 30 September 2023, Silver Lake's forward gold hedging program totalled 110,000 ounces, to be delivered over the next 27 months at an average forward price of A$3,007/oz. Silver Lake has no hedges in place throughout Q2 FY24.

	Total	Dec-23 HY	Jun-24 HY	Dec-24 HY	Jun-25 HY	Dec-25 HY
Ounces	110,000	-	24,000	26,000	30,000	30,000
Hedged gold price (A$/oz)	3,007	-	2,841	2,841	3,145	3,145

Table 7: Silver Lake hedge book at quarter end

Exploration

During the quarter Silver Lake invested $19.5 million in exploration to extended delineated Mineral Resources and advanced prospective discovery targets within established and proven mineralised corridors proximal to established infrastructure.

Sugar Zone

Sugar Zone accounted for the largest investment throughout the quarter with development of three dedicated exploration drives as part of the 93,000m drill program planned for FY24. The program is designed to deliver a step change in data across grade control, resource definition and advanced exploration. The in mine and near mine drilling will provide increased ore body knowledge to improve medium to long term mine planning and improved short term scheduling and predictability.

Two underground and two surface drill rigs were mobilised to site throughout Q1 and are now operating at Sugar Zone. A third underground rig is due in early Q2.

Figure 2: *Sugar Zone surface exploration drilling underway*

The Sugar Zone lodes remain open in multiple directions and underground drilling is in its infancy. In mine and near mine drilling in FY24 will target the areas shown in Figure 3 below. The Sugar Zone south target has the potential to become a new shallow mining front, within the existing footprint of the underground infrastructure.

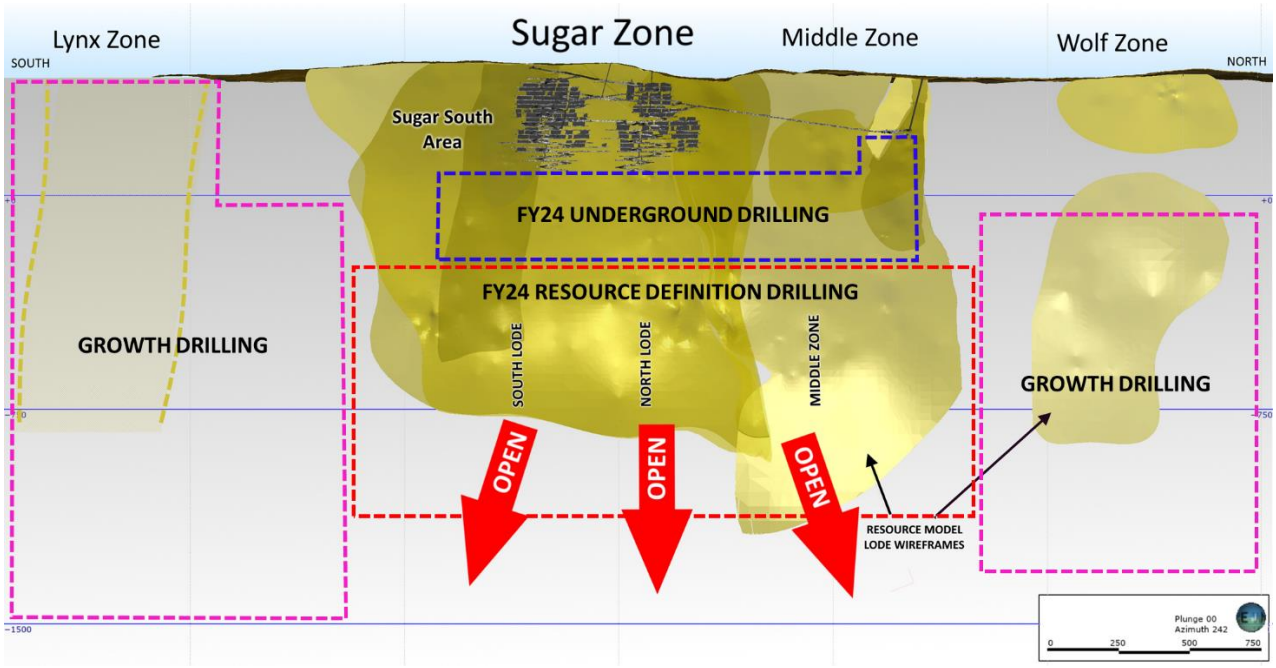

Figure 3: Sugar Zone long section highlighting areas of in-mine and near mine exploration focus

Mount Monger

RC drilling completed at Flora Dora within the Santa Mining Complex has returned excellent high grade results.

The Santa Mining Complex Ore Reserve is located at the Mount Belches Mining Centre and comprises two open pits dominated by the large Santa open pit (226,000 ounces) and the Flora Dora open pit (50,000 ounces).

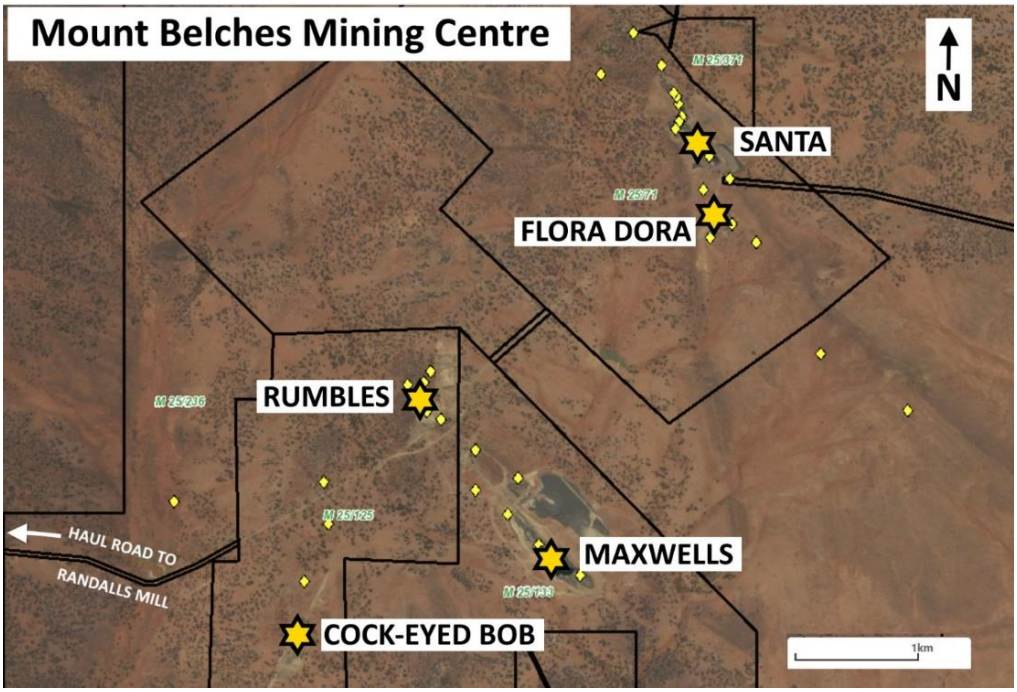

Figure 4: Mount Belches Mining Centre

Flora Dora is a higher grade open pit, when compared with Santa, and provides the opportunity to bring forward higher grade ounces to the Randalls mill.

The recent drill program was the first phase of the two phase program designed to increase confidence in the high grade domains within the Mineral Resource with potential to deepen the pit and increase open pit Reserves. Following the excellent results in the first phase of drilling, including 6.00m at 177 g/t, 4.00m at 6.51 g/t, 3.00m at 7.76 g/t and 4.00m at 5.77 g/t, the second phase is now underway to test potential strike extensions to the southern optimised pit limit. Highlights set out in Table 8 below.

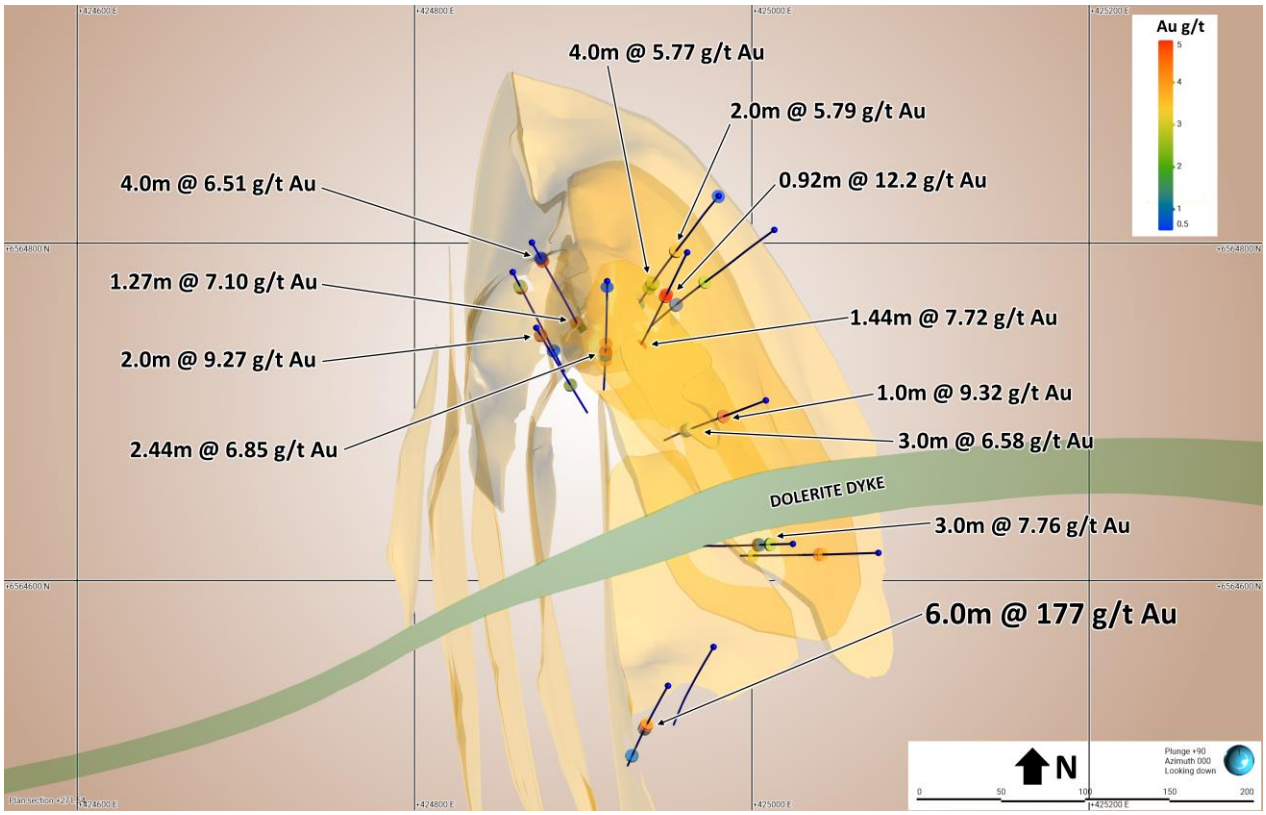

Figure 5: Plan view of Flora Dora deposit with recent Phase 1 drilling

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
23FDDD005	106.62	107.89	1.27	7.10
23FDDD006	71.49	73.93	2.44	6.85
23FDDD007	51.42	52.34	0.92	12.21
	109.29	110.73	1.44	7.72
23FDRC016	18.00	22.00	4.00	6.51
23FDRC017	8.00	10.00	2.00	9.27
23FDRC018	84.00	86.00	2.00	5.79
	134.00	138.00	4.00	5.77
23FDRC020	54.00	60.00	6.00	177
23FDRC022	53.00	54.00	1.00	9.32
	100.00	103.00	3.00	6.58
23FDRC023	33.00	36.00	3.00	7.76

Table 8: Assay highlights from Flora Dora surface drilling

At the Daisy Complex ongoing underground drilling, Resource definition and extensional drilling has delivered a suite of strong high grade results across multiple lodes and mining fronts.

Drilling at Haoma West intersected high-grade extensions to the core lodes beyond current development levels including 2.48m at 238 g/t, 1.59m at 41.79g/t, 3.26m at 19.98g/t and 1.63m at 38.68g/t. The results deliver increase confidence in the continuity of the high grade plunging lodes and demonstrate the potential for further Mineral Resource extension for future Ore Reserve conversion.

Drilling in the upper Haoma Region has defined new lode positions outside of the Mineral Resource including 0.2m at 271g/t, 1.57m at 43.13g/t, 0.2m at 210g/t and 0.2m at 95.97g/t. Drilling targeting the upgrade of lodes classified in Inferred Mineral Resources has also intersected high grade mineralisation including 0.25m at 2,945 g/t, 0.20m at 1,206 g/t, 0.32m at 504 g/t, 0.2 at 668 g/t and 0.62m at 91.61 g/t. The Upper Haoma region is readily accessible from existing development and provides the potential for a new mining position outside of Ore Reserves.

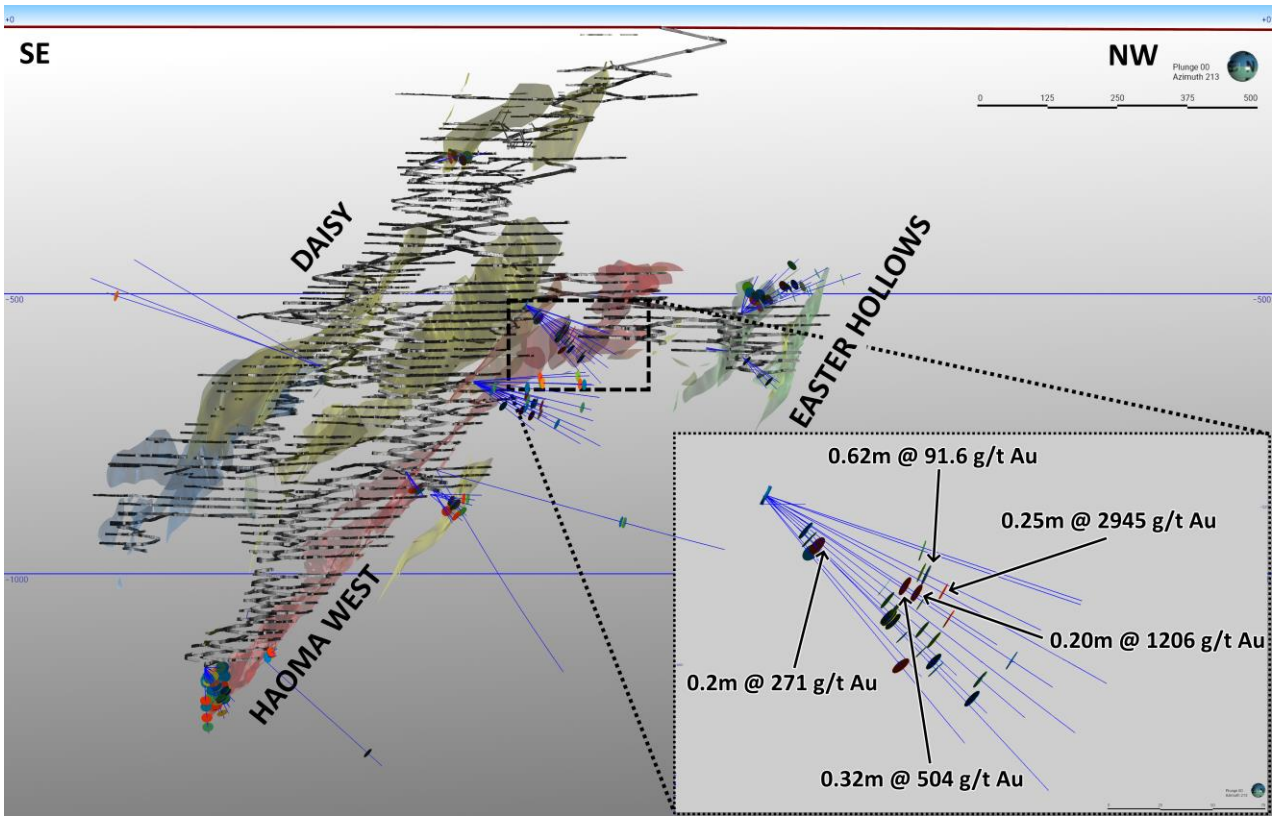

Figure 6: Section view of Daisy Milano showing FY24 completed drilling in relation to ore lodes

Highlights from underground drilling completed at the Daisy Complex are shown in Table 9 below.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
HW275006	96.47	96.72	0.25	2,945
HW117007	113.14	115.62	2.48	238
HW275008	90.27	90.47	0.20	1,206
	83.53	83.85	0.32	504
HW375285	132.10	132.30	0.20	668
HW275009	39.64	39.84	0.20	271
HW275007	85.80	86.42	0.62	91.61
HW375291	101.39	102.96	1.57	43.13
HW117009	89.69	91.28	1.59	41.79
HW375288	133.84	135.70	1.86	26.91
	112.40	112.60	0.20	210
HW117009	83.86	84.09	0.23	261
HW117013	135.25	138.51	3.26	19.89
HW117008	152.35	153.98	1.63	38.68
	100.08	101.61	1.53	33.45
HW275002	105.58	106.67	1.09	62.54
HW117011	109.73	110.23	0.50	75.93
HW275004	87.03	90.86	3.83	7.61
HW117014	46.92	47.93	1.01	26.48
HW117001	64.54	65.00	0.46	61.66
HW117020	91.58	91.82	0.24	89.39
HW117005	91.62	92.02	0.40	54.42
HW3752100	130.75	130.96	0.21	97.74
EH293039	132.86	135.73	2.87	7.01

Table 9: Assay highlights from Daisy drilling

Deflector

During the quarter Silver Lake released the results of diamond drilling targeting the emerging Spanish Galleon area (refer ASX release 27 September 2023, "*Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve statement")*. The Spanish Galleon area is one of the immediate focus areas to provide opportunities for Ore Reserve conversion and introduce a new high grade mining front proximal to established mine development servicing the established Deflector South West Lodes.

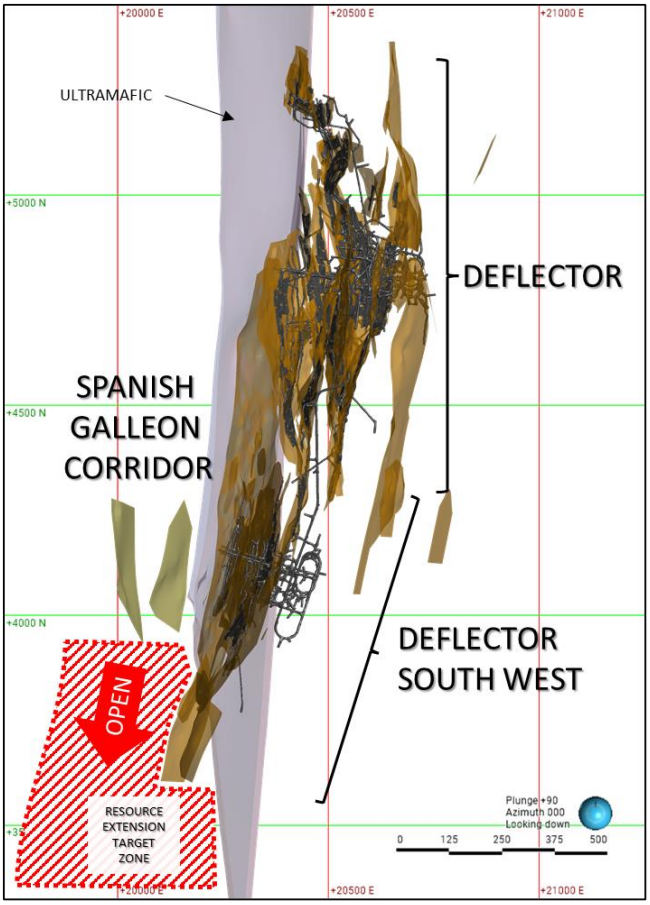

Figure 7: Plan view highlighting established Deflector and Deflector South West zones and proximal Spanish Galleon target

Results from recent diamond hole program are set out in the table below:

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
DFUG0320	309.20	309.75	0.55	1.20	0.38
DFUG0321	289.90	290.20	0.30	3.26	0.96
DFUG0323	295.60	296.45	0.85	104	7.10
DFUG0324	169.00	170.00	1.00	1.38	0.10
	333.30	334.80	1.50	6.40	1.00
	335.80	336.40	0.60	28.70	3.60
	341.60	341.90	0.30	75.30	5.53
DFUG0325	192.60	193.70	1.10	17.10	0.42

Table 10: Assay highlights from recent underground drilling at Spanish Galleon

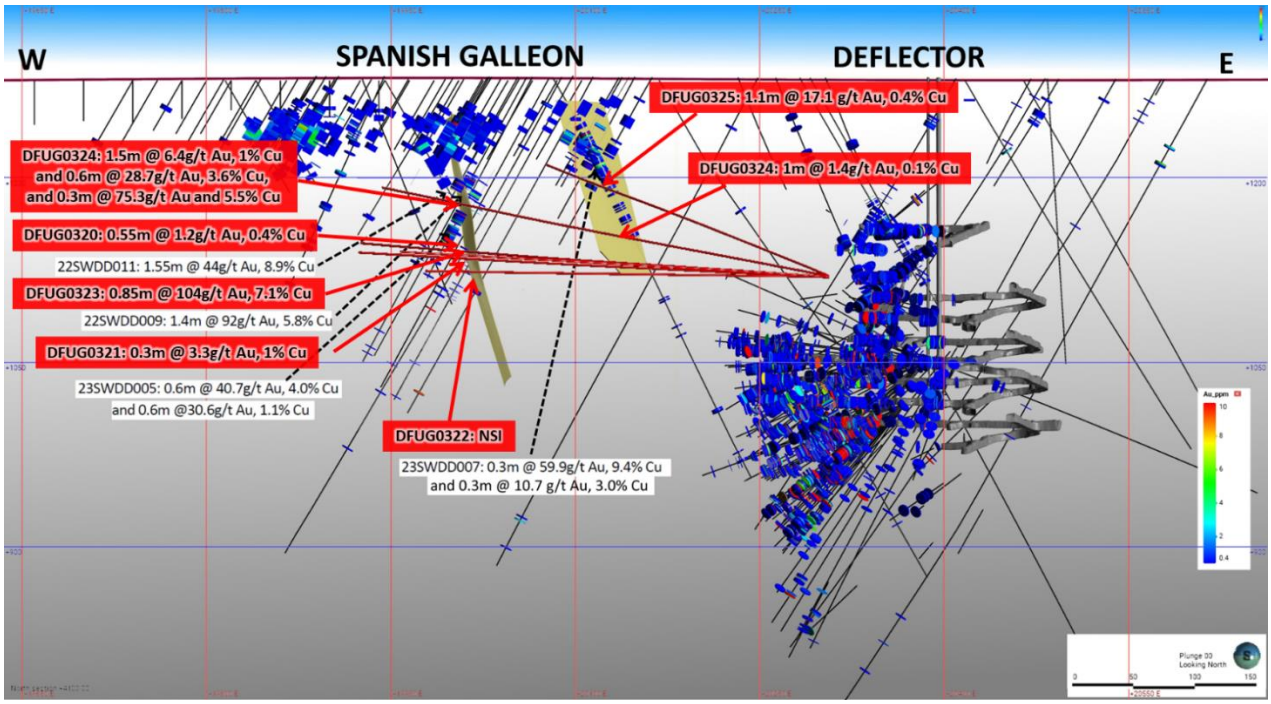

Figure 8: Deflector cross section showing Spanish Galleon wireframes and recent underground drilling results

This announcement was authorised for release to ASX by Luke Tonkin, Managing Director.

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

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Appendix 1: Silver Lake Ore Reserves as at 30 June 2023

June 2023	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)
Mount Monger									
Aldiss Mining Centre									
Tank	-	-	-	419	3.0	41	419	3.0	41
French Kiss	-	-	-	489	1.9	30	489	1.9	30
Total Aldiss Mining Centre	**-**	**-**	**-**	**909**	**2.4**	**71**	**909**	**2.4**	**71**
Daisy Complex									
Daisy Complex	100	6.9	22	378	7.7	94	478	7.5	116
Total Daisy Mining Centre	**100**	**6.9**	**22**	**378**	**7.7**	**94**	**478**	**7.5**	**116**
Mount Belches Mining Centre									
Cock-eyed Bob	25	3.6	3	194	3.9	24	219	3.8	27
Rumbles	-	-	-	316	1.3	13	316	1.3	13
Santa	-	-	-	5,538	1.7	303	5,538	1.7	303
Maxwells	20	3.2	2	154	3.5	17	174	3.5	19
Total Mount Belches	**45**	**3.5**	**5**	**6,202**	**1.8**	**358**	**6,247**	**1.8**	**363**
Mount Monger Stockpiles	2,384	1.2	90	-	-	-	2,384	1.2	90
Total Mount Monger	**2,530**	**1.4**	**118**	**7,489**	**2.2**	**522**	**10,018**	**2.0**	**640**
Deflector									
Deflector OP	-	-	-	140	3.1	14	140	3.1	14
Deflector UG	255	5.4	44	918	4.3	128	1,174	4.6	172
Stockpile	278	3.0	27	-	-	-	278	3.0	27
Total Deflector	**533**	**4.1**	**71**	**1,058**	**4.2**	**142**	**1,592**	**4.2**	**213**
Rothsay									
Rothsay	-	-	-	353	6.5	74	353	6.5	74
Stockpile	130	2.1	9	-	-	-	130	2.1	9
Total Rothsay	**130**	**2.1**	**9**	**353**	**6.5**	**74**	**483**	**5.3**	**82**
Total Deflector Region	**663**	**3.7**	**80**	**1,411**	**4.7**	**216**	**2,075**	**4.4**	**295**
Sugar Zone									
Sugar Zone	-	-	-	2,872	5.5	506	2,872	5.5	506
Stockpile	2	5.8	0	-	-	-	2	5.8	0
Sub Total	**2**	**5.8**	**0**	**2,872**	**5.5**	**506**	**2,874**	**5.5**	**506**
Total Gold Ore Reserves	**3,193**	**1.9**	**197**	**11,772**	**3.3**	**1,244**	**14,965**	**3.0**	**1,441**

June 2023	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	255	0.1%	400	918	0.2%	1,400	1,174	0.1%	1,800
Stockpile	278	0.2%	600	-	0.0%	-	278	0.2%	600
Total Deflector	**533**	**0.2%**	**900**	**1,058**	**0.2%**	**1,800**	**1,592**	**0.2%**	**2,800**
Total Copper Ore Reserves	**533**	**0.2%**	**900**	**1,058**	**0.2%**	**1,800**	**1,592**	**0.2%**	**2,800**

Appendix 2: Silver Lake Mineral Resources as at 30 June 2023

	Measured Mineral Resources			Indicated Mineral Resources			Inferred Mineral Resources			Total Mineral Resources		
June 2023	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	83	22.5	60	608	16.3	319	885	19.0	540	1,576	18.1	919
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	**576**	**5.3**	**99**	**3,149**	**4.9**	**493**	**2,589**	**7.9**	**661**	**6,314**	**6.2**	**1,253**
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	295	5.5	52	1,560	4.0	199	724	4.6	108	2,579	4.3	359
Santa	-	-	-	7,015	2.8	629	1,096	3.6	127	8,111	2.9	756
Rumbles	-	-	-	1,722	1.9	104	298	2.2	21	2,020	1.9	125
Anomaly A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub Total	**449**	**5.4**	**78**	**11,740**	**3.0**	**1,117**	**3,870**	**3.6**	**450**	**16,059**	**3.2**	**1,645**
Aldiss Mining Centre												
Karonie	-	-	-	2,493	1.9	150	1,150	1.6	60	3,643	1.8	210
Tank/Atreides	-	-	-	1,107	2.3	82	234	1.6	12	1,341	2.2	94
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	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,970**	**2.0**	**386**	**2,442**	**1.7**	**136**	**8,412**	**1.9**	**522**
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	2,384	1.2	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,384	1.2	90
Sub Total	**2,384**	**1.2**	**90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,384**	**1.2**	**90**
Mount Monger Total	**3,422**	**2.4**	**269**	**20,988**	**3.0**	**2,007**	**8,933**	**4.4**	**1,250**	**33,343**	**3.3**	**3,526**

June 2023	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)
Deflector												
Deflector	352	14.2	161	1,095	11.9	420	707	9.0	204	2,154	11.3	785
Stockpile	278	3.0	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	3.0	27
Sub Total	**630**	**9.3**	**188**	**1,095**	**11.9**	**420**	**707**	**9.0**	**204**	**2,432**	**10.4**	**812**
Rothsay												
Rothsay	-	-	-	579	9.9	184	408	10.1	133	987	10.0	317
Stockpile	130	2.1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	2.1	9
Sub Total	**130**	**2.1**	**9**	**579**	**9.9**	**184**	**408**	**10.1**	**133**	**1,117**	**9.1**	**326**
Deflector Total	**760**	**8.0**	**197**	**1,674**	**11.2**	**604**	**1,115**	**9.4**	**337**	**3,549**	**9.9**	**1,138**
Sugar Zone												
Sugar Zone	-	-	-	4,391	7.8	1,105	1,856	7.1	423	6,247	7.6	1,528
Stockpile	2	5.8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5.8	0
Sugar Zone Total	**2**	**5.8**	**0**	**4,391**	**7.8**	**1,105**	**1,856**	**7.1**	**423**	**6,249**	**7.6**	**1,528**
Total Gold Mineral Resources	**4,184**	**3.5**	**466**	**27,053**	**4.3**	**3,716**	**11,904**	**5.3**	**2,010**	**43,141**	**4.5**	**6,192**

June 2023	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	352	1.0%	3,600	1,095	0.6%	6,900	707	0.5%	3,300	2,154	0.6%	13,800
Stockpile	278	0.2%	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	278	0.2%	600
Sub Total	**630**	**0.7%**	**4,200**	**1,095**	**0.6%**	**6,900**	**707**	**0.5%**	**3,300**	**2,432**	**0.6%**	**14,400**
Total Copper Mineral Resources	**630**	**0.7%**	**4,200**	**1,095**	**0.6%**	**6,900**	**707**	**0.5%**	**3,300**	**2,432**	**0.6%**	**14,400**

Notes to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserve Tables:

1. Mineral Resources are reported inclusive of Ore Reserves.
2. Data is rounded to thousands of tonnes, thousands of ounces gold, and hundreds of tonnes copper. Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.
3. All Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates are produced in accordance with the 2012 Edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (the 2012 JORC Code).
4. The Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating to the updated 2012 JORC Code Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves estimates for significant projects that are reported for the first time or when those estimates have materially changed are contained in the Appendix to this announcement.

Appendix 3: Competent Persons Statement

The information in this ASX announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Phillip Stevenson, a Competent Person who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Stevenson is a full-time employee of the Company. Mr Stevenson 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 Stevenson consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

All information in this document relating to Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves has been extracted from the ASX announcement entitled "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement" dated 27 September 2023 ("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.

Appendix 4: Deflector Gold Equivalent Calculation Methodology and Parameters

FY24 gold equivalency calculations assume a Au price of A$2,800/oz, Cu price of A$11,600/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.

Appendix 5: Drillhole Information Summary

Surface Drilling – Flora Dora

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 on 500g samples by photon assay (PAAU2).
NSI = No significant assay intersections; Collar coordinates in MGA.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole width)
23FDDD005	Diamond	6564801	424869	343	-60	151	22.14	22.44	0.30m @ 7.57 g/t Au
						and	25.35	26.00	0.65m @ 8.45 g/t Au
						and	106.62	107.89	1.27m @ 7.10 g/t Au
						and	113.29	113.59	0.30m @ 2.14 g/t Au
23FDDD006	Diamond	6564778	424914	342	-55	181	63.57	64.06	0.49m @ 4.36 g/t Au
						and	71.49	73.93	2.44m @ 6.85 g/t Au
						and	81.19	81.55	0.36m @ 4.48 g/t Au
23FDDD007	Diamond	6564795	424961	342	-55	206	48.37	48.71	0.34m @ 5.68 g/t Au
						and	51.42	52.34	0.92m @ 12.21 g/t Au
						and	109.29	110.73	1.44m @ 7.72 g/t Au
						and	115.12	116.17	1.05m @ 8.13 g/t Au
23FDDD008	Diamond	6564617	425075	343	-55	268	57.38	57.72	0.34m @ 3.93 g/t Au

						and	61.41	61.71	0.30m @ 4.45 g/t Au
						and	128.14	128.44	0.30m @ 2.98 g/t Au
23FDRC016	RC	6564783	424858	344	-60	152	18.00	22.00	4.00m @ 6.51 g/t Au
23FDRC017	RC	6564750	424872	345	-55	150	8.00	10.00	2.00m @ 9.27 g/t Au
						and	67.00	69.00	2.00m @ 2.07 g/t Au
23FDRC018	RC	6564828	424980	354	-62	220	84.00	86.00	2.00m @ 5.79 g/t Au
						and	134.00	138.00	4.00m @ 5.77 g/t Au
						and	143.00	144.00	1.00m @ 2.00 g/t Au
						and	171.00	172.00	1.00m @ 1.19 g/t Au
23FDRC019	RC	6564808	425013	354	-60	233	98.00	99.00	1.00m @ 2.67 g/t Au
						and	141.00	142.00	1.00m @ 1.71 g/t Au
23FDRC020	RC	6564538	424950	343	-60	210	51.00	52.00	1.00m @ 3.78 g/t Au
						and	54.00	60.00	6.00m @ 177 g/t Au
23FDRC021	RC	6564561	424977	344	-60	210	NSI		
23FDRC022	RC	6564707	425008	347	-60	249	53.00	54.00	1.00m @ 9.32 g/t Au
						and	95.00	96.00	1.00m @ 3.78 g/t Au
						and	100.00	103.00	3.00m @ 6.58 g/t Au
23FDRC023	RC	6564622	425024	345	-55	269	22.00	24.00	2.00m @ 1.84 g/t Au
						and	33.00	36.00	3.00m @ 7.76 g/t Au

Underground Drilling – Daisy Milano

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 on 500g samples by photon assay (PAAU2).
NSI = No significant assay intersections; Collar coordinates in MGA.

Hole ID	Hole Type	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth From (m)	Depth To (m)	Intersection (down hole width)
EH293038	DD	396874	6568245	-172	28	213.53	63.00	63.22	0.22m @ 24.45g/t Au
EH293039	DD	396871	6568249	-171	39	241.16	48.34	48.60	0.26m @ 4.94g/t Au
EH293039						and	113.94	114.19	0.25m @ 7.70g/t Au
EH293039						and	132.86	135.73	2.87m @ 7.01g/t Au
EH293040	DD	396869	6568252	-172	29	266.15	35.19	35.39	0.20m @ 22.42g/t Au
EH293040						and	71.00	72.68	1.68m @ 7.59g/t Au
EH293040						and	96.79	96.99	0.20m @ 5.59g/t Au
EH293040						and	148.78	149.7	0.92m @ 11.62g/t Au
EH293041	DD	396869	6568253	-172	19	279.35	68.00	68.20	0.20m @ 8.05g/t Au
EH293041						and	91.52	93.20	1.68m @ 6.30g/t Au
EH293041						and	118.89	119.09	0.20m @ 10.81g/t Au
EH293041						and	123.83	124.07	0.24m @ 12.35g/t Au

EH293041						and	138.54	138.79	0.25m @ 49.09g/t Au
EH293041						and	184.30	185.20	0.90m @ 24.27g/t Au
EH476001	DD	397362	6567550	-452	-13	292.06	368.18	368.52	0.34m @ 19.62g/t Au
EH476001						and	459.27	459.54	0.27m @ 5.83g/t Au
EH476001						and	489.20	489.44	0.24m @ 29.21g/t Au
EH476001						and	506.42	506.62	0.20m @ 45.29g/t Au
EH476002	DD	397362	6567550	-452	-16	283.84	320.89	321.13	0.24m @ 5.44g/t Au
EH476002						and	350.00	350.22	0.22m @ 10.76g/t Au
EH476002						and	354.45	356.67	2.22m @ 7.78g/t Au
EH476002						and	447.50	450.00	2.50m @ 2.17g/t Au
EH476002						and	490.71	491.61	0.90m @ 2.63g/t Au
EH676001	DD	397621	6566948	-790	-39	245.07	263.65	264.1	0.45m @ 13.37g/t Au
EH676001						and	276.27	277.67	1.40m @ 3g/t Au
HW117001	DD	397718	6566842	-806	-54	230.64	64.54	65.00	0.46m @ 61.66g/t Au
HW117001						and	69.45	70.05	0.6m @ 12.74g/t Au
HW117002	DD	397718	6566842	-805	-41	234.71	58.53	61.58	3.05m @ 5.45g/t Au
HW117002						and	66.25	67.62	1.37m @ 11.05g/t Au
HW117003	DD	397718	6566842	-805	-42	219.37	39.38	39.58	0.20m @ 84.27g/t Au
HW117003						and	51.63	51.83	0.20m @ 57.73g/t Au
HW117003						and	70.14	73.95	3.81m @ 5.04g/t Au
HW117003						and	74.25	74.48	0.23m @ 18.72g/t Au
HW117003						and	74.93	75.17	0.24m @ 9.43g/t Au
HW117003						and	81.02	81.33	0.31m @ 32.7g/t Au
HW117004	DD	397718	6566842	-806	-54	215.69	57.14	57.34	0.20m @ 4.01g/t Au
HW117004						and	74.95	75.20	0.25m @ 63.88g/t Au
HW117004						and	98.55	99.76	1.21m @ 13.77g/t Au
HW117005	DD	397718	6566842	-805	-34	207.74	56.77	57.30	0.53m @ 3.59g/t Au
HW117005						and	89.91	90.16	0.25m @ 15.4g/t Au
HW117005						and	91.62	92.02	0.40m @ 54.42g/t Au
HW117005						and	95.49	95.73	0.24m @ 9.42g/t Au
HW117006	DD	397718	6566841	-804	-10	192.86	108.92	109.31	0.39m @ 20.96g/t Au
HW117006						and	123.63	123.96	0.33m @ 1.38g/t Au
HW117007	DD	397719	6566842	-805	-35	196.36	40.90	41.14	0.24m @ 54.99g/t Au
HW117007						and	67.77	68.90	1.13m @ 4.83g/t Au
HW117007						and	113.14	115.62	2.48m @ 238g/t Au
HW117007						and	118.64	119.46	0.82m @ 3.86g/t Au
HW117008	DD	397719	6566842	-805	-35	185.14	100.08	101.61	1.53m @ 33.45g/t Au
HW117008						and	119.3	119.82	0.52m @ 14.05g/t Au
HW117008						and	152.35	153.98	1.63m @ 38.68g/t Au

HW117009	DD	397718	6566842	-805	-23	208.85	38.80	39.00	0.20m @ 56.18g/t Au
HW117009						and	83.86	84.09	0.23m @ 261g/t Au
HW117009						and	89.69	91.28	1.59m @ 41.79g/t Au
HW117010	DD	397718	6566841	-805	-20	201.26	98.96	101.84	2.88m @ 5.47g/t Au
HW117010						and	106.08	106.46	0.38m @ 8.27g/t Au
HW117010						and	109.88	110.12	0.24m @ 22.63g/t Au
HW117011	DD	397719	6566842	-805	-30	199.71	82.57	82.85	0.28m @ 12.72g/t Au
HW117011						and	105.41	105.67	0.26m @ 72.49g/t Au
HW117011						and	109.73	110.23	0.5m @ 75.93g/t Au
HW117011						and	111.95	112.71	0.76m @ 3.59g/t Au
HW117012	DD	397719	6566842	-805	-24	194.45	126.62	127.09	0.47m @ 1.08g/t Au
HW117012						and	127.09	127.84	0.75m @ 8.04g/t Au
HW117013	DD	397719	6566841	-805	-30	191.73	64.92	65.38	0.46m @ 6.59g/t Au
HW117013						and	101.15	101.67	0.52m @ 12.25g/t Au
HW117013						and	127.43	131.30	3.87m @ 2.86g/t Au
HW117013						and	135.25	138.51	3.26m @ 19.89g/t Au
HW117014	DD	397718	6566841	-805	-15	196.43	46.92	47.93	1.01m @ 26.48g/t Au
HW117014						and	98.78	99.24	0.46m @ 10.59g/t Au
HW117014						and	119.35	120.70	1.35m @ 6.65g/t Au
HW117015	DD	397718	6566841	-805	-15	189.24	46.75	47.00	0.25m @ 8.54g/t Au
HW117015						and	50.87	51.17	0.30m @ 4.24g/t Au
HW117015						and	57.63	57.87	0.24m @ 11.25g/t Au
HW117015						and	122.52	123.00	0.48m @ 32.24g/t Au
HW117016	DD	397719	6566841	-805	-21	186.76	72.84	73.21	0.37m @ 11.19g/t Au
HW117016						and	144.00	144.20	0.20m @ 4.03g/t Au
HW117016						and	157.68	159	1.32m @ 4.73g/t Au
HW117017	DD	397719	6566841	-805	-24	190.23	57.64	57.84	0.2m @ 22.49g/t Au
HW117017						and	59.74	60.05	0.31m @ 28.51g/t Au
HW117017						and	135.93	138.19	2.26m @ 2.50g/t Au
HW117017						and	142.79	145.20	2.41m @ 7.46g/t Au
HW117018	DD	397718	6566841	-804	0	209.73	65.25	65.45	0.20m @ 22.62g/t Au
HW117018						and	78.69	79.17	0.48m @ 5.17g/t Au
HW117018						and	92.70	94.23	1.53m @ 5.99g/t Au
HW117019	DD	397718	6566841	-804	-9	204.53	82.37	82.57	0.20m @ 12.28g/t Au
HW117019						and	86.40	86.62	0.22m @ 1.96g/t Au
HW117019						and	106.22	107.21	0.99m @ 8.83g/t Au
HW117020	DD	397718	6566841	-804	-5	198.33	91.58	91.82	0.24m @ 89.39g/t Au
HW117020						and	93.00	93.22	0.22m @ 9.57g/t Au
HW117020						and	110.3	110.52	0.22m @ 2.12g/t Au

HW275001	DD	397240	6568000	-156	-38	272.19	71.66	71.90	0.24m @ 12.55g/t Au
HW275001						and	109.37	109.61	0.24m @ 9.37g/t Au
HW275001						and	152.25	152.45	0.2m @ 6.37g/t Au
HW275002	DD	397240	6568000	-156	-34	267.98	87.58	93.25	5.67m @ 1.7g/t Au
HW275002						and	98.12	98.47	0.35m @ 6.58g/t Au
HW275002						and	105.58	106.67	1.09m @ 62.54g/t Au
HW275002						and	141.46	141.84	0.38m @ 10.67g/t Au
HW275003	DD	397240	6568000	-157	-40	260.02	26.05	26.50	0.45m @ 12.74g/t Au
HW275003						and	78.00	78.30	0.3m @ 29.59g/t Au
HW275003						and	83.61	83.84	0.23m @ 34.51g/t Au
HW275003						and	99.47	100.17	0.7m @ 11.84g/t Au
HW275003						and	107.53	107.73	0.2m @ 35.98g/t Au
HW275003						and	136.16	137.22	1.06m @ 11.83g/t Au
HW275003						and	149.31	150.15	0.84m @ 3.54g/t Au
HW275004	DD	397240	6568000	-156	-42	247.57	20.00	20.30	0.3m @ 3.39g/t Au
HW275004						and	87.03	90.86	3.83m @ 7.61g/t Au
HW275004						and	105.27	105.94	0.67m @ 4.01g/t Au
HW275004						and	118.72	119.27	0.55m @ 7.99g/t Au
HW275004						and	145.04	145.67	0.63m @ 9.83g/t Au
HW275005	DD	397241	6567999	-157	-37	223.39	45.12	45.32	0.2m @ 13.55g/t Au
HW275005						and	92.62	92.93	0.31m @ 2.57g/t Au
HW275006	DD	397240	6568000	-156	-29	279.24	14.29	14.51	0.22m @ 7.06g/t Au
HW275006						and	93.41	93.64	0.23m @ 3.18g/t Au
HW275006						and	96.47	96.72	0.25m @ 2945g/t Au
HW275006						and	101.54	101.74	0.20m @ 2.82g/t Au
HW275006						and	105.67	105.89	0.22m @ 1.27g/t Au
HW275007	DD	397240	6568000	-157	-26	267	18.31	18.56	0.25m @ 2.11g/t Au
HW275007						and	83.15	85.57	2.42m @ 22.06g/t Au
HW275007						and	85.80	86.42	0.62m @ 91.61g/t Au
HW275007						and	123.95	124.15	0.20m @ 7.61g/t Au
HW275008	DD	397240	6568000	-157	-31	252.34	37.00	37.32	0.32m @ 2.87g/t Au
HW275008						and	83.53	83.85	0.32m @ 504g/t Au
HW275008						and	90.27	90.47	0.20m @ 1206g/t Au
HW275009	DD	397241	6567999	-157	-37	238.47	39.64	39.84	0.20m @ 271g/t Au
HW275009						and	87.80	88.79	0.99m @ 1.75g/t Au
HW275009						and	89.86	91.11	1.25m @ 6.01g/t Au
HW275009						and	93.40	93.70	0.30m @ 3.66g/t Au
HW275009						and	127.40	127.70	0.30m @ 7.59g/t Au
HW275010	DD	397240	6568000	-156	-19	277.24	17.25	17.50	0.25m @ 2.15g/t Au

HW275010A	DD	397240	6568000	-156	-20	277.18	17.52	17.77	0.25m @ 6.45g/t Au
HW275010A						and	79.15	79.63	0.48m @ 29.35g/t Au
HW275010A						and	82.00	82.21	0.21m @ 6.63g/t Au
HW275011	DD	397240	6568000	-157	-44	266.94	29.82	30.12	0.30m @ 21.73g/t Au
HW275011						and	84.80	85.00	0.20m @ 7.67g/t Au
HW275011						and	94.06	94.26	0.20m @ 11.01g/t Au
HW275011						and	105.40	105.60	0.20m @ 21.81g/t Au
HW275011						and	112.97	113.17	0.20m @ 5.95g/t Au
HW275011						and	116.22	116.5	0.28m @ 12.45g/t Au
HW275012	DD	397241	6567999	-157	-45	239.2	14.70	14.93	0.23m @ 2.98g/t Au
HW275012						and	81.97	82.17	0.20m @ 6.25g/t Au
HW275012						and	97.31	97.51	0.20m @ 2.94g/t Au
HW275012						and	113.09	113.33	0.24m @ 115.15g/t Au
HW3752100	DD	397325	6567904	-293	4	299.42	105.31	105.88	0.57m @ 5.11g/t Au
HW3752100						and	130.75	130.96	0.21m @ 97.74g/t Au
HW3752100						and	204.90	205.10	0.20m @ 42.56g/t Au
HW3752101	DD	397325	6567904	-294	-1	300.39	42.50	43.00	0.50m @ 8.54g/t Au
HW3752101						and	136.42	136.62	0.20m @ 84.3g/t Au
HW3752101						and	217.35	218.18	0.83m @ 6.83g/t Au
HW3752102	DD	397325	6567904	-294	-13	294.63	39.66	41.88	2.22m @ 7.48g/t Au
HW3752102						and	211.17	211.37	0.20m @ 24.27g/t Au
HW375285	DD	397325	6567900	-294	-19	259.9	69.45	69.65	0.20m @ 1.02g/t Au
HW375285						and	120.98	121.18	0.20m @ 15.44g/t Au
HW375285						and	132.10	132.30	0.20m @ 668g/t Au
HW375286	DD	397325	6567900	-294	-19	248.73	77.50	81.20	3.70m @ 1.11g/t Au
HW375286						and	123.88	124.08	0.20m @ 12.72g/t Au
HW375287	DD	397325	6567900	-294	-25	255.83	137.16	137.36	0.20m @ 72.85g/t Au
HW375287						and	138.96	139.19	0.23m @ 6.02g/t Au
HW375288	DD	397325	6567900	-294	-27	243.3	97.08	97.34	0.26m @ 7.29g/t Au
HW375288						and	112.40	112.60	0.20m @ 210g/t Au
HW375288						and	133.84	135.70	1.86m @ 26.91g/t Au
HW375289	DD	397325	6567899	-294	-26	229.77	73.79	74.00	0.21m @ 3.68g/t Au
HW375289						and	85.20	85.40	0.20m @ 3.71g/t Au
HW375289						and	87.47	87.67	0.20m @ 4.91g/t Au
HW375290	DD	397325	6567899	-294	-20	238.14	NSI		
HW375291	DD	397325	6567900	-294	-14	256.61	33.45	33.71	0.26m @ 2.84g/t Au
HW375291						and	77.55	79.77	2.22m @ 0.87g/t Au
HW375291						and	101.39	102.96	1.57m @ 43.13g/t Au
HW375292	DD	397325	6567900	-294	-34	238.14	78.15	78.35	0.2m @ 12.63g/t Au

HW375292						and	141.32	141.82	0.50m @ 1.25g/t Au
HW375293	DD	397324	6567903	-294	-31	282.39	NSI		
HW375294	DD	397324	6567903	-294	-23	287.32	37.20	37.40	0.20m @ 9.10g/t Au
HW375294						and	101.20	101.40	0.20m @ 9.04g/t Au
HW375294						and	195.56	195.76	0.20m @ 1.41g/t Au
HW375294						and	216.35	216.85	0.50m @ 1.82g/t Au
HW375295	DD	397324	6567902	-294	-26	291.85	38.07	39.69	1.62m @ 2.99g/t Au
HW375295						and	56.50	56.70	0.20m @ 9.12g/t Au
HW375295						and	107.98	108.19	0.21m @ 10.47g/t Au
HW375295						and	172.36	174.00	1.64m @ 6.85g/t Au
HW375295						and	239.32	239.66	0.34m @ 1.56g/t Au
HW375296	DD	397325	6567903	-294	-18	291.72	39.75	40.05	0.30m @ 1.60g/t Au
HW375296						and	106.20	106.40	0.20m @ 25.65g/t Au
HW375296						and	204.03	204.23	0.20m @ 9.74g/t Au
HW375297	DD	397325	6567904	-294	-6	298.74	42.00	42.36	0.36m @ 2.74g/t Au
HW375297						and	104.00	105.00	1.00m @ 13.18g/t Au
HW375297						and	225.15	225.35	0.20m @ 2.56g/t Au
HW375297						and	237.68	237.98	0.30m @ 3.85g/t Au
HW375298	DD	397325	6567904	-293	-1	297.65	38.30	41.00	2.70m @ 1.86g/t Au
HW375298						and	130.05	130.25	0.20m @ 32.14g/t Au
HW375298						and	205.63	205.83	0.20m @ 95.97g/t Au
HW375299	DD	397325	6567904	-293	4	296.65	41.62	41.82	0.20m @ 5.35g/t Au
HW375299						and	126.76	126.96	0.20m @ 6.38g/t Au
HW375299						and	184.85	185.25	0.40m @ 2.14g/t Au

Appendix 6: JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Surface Drilling at the Flora Dora Project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, or riffle splitter delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1m samples collected during drilling at Santa were sent for analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All 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 meter 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.

Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and PQ HQ & NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility, veining, and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected). • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for most 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 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 and diamond cores, 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 diamond and RC holes have been analysed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2) • Samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • Photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • 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. • Historic fire assay samples were typically 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. • 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	• All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical, 500g samples were analysed by photon assay (PAAU2) • Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using 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. • 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 most 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 surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro survey. • RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Santa is resource definition phase and has been carried out at approximately 20m x 20m spacing to an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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.
Sample security	• 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. • The selected laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Silver Lake Resources (SLR) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• 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	• 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	• 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 'Maxwells', CEB and 'Flora Dora' deposits are hosted within the lower 'Maxwells' member of The Mount

	Belches group and the 'Santa' deposit is hosted within the upper 'Santa'' member both members are located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulfides 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	• Where new exploration results are reported, 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 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 meter of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection. • No metal equivalent values are stated. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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	• When new exploration results are reported, appropriate diagrams have been provided the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	• When new exploration results are reported, 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 Santa

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval then split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, or riffle splitter delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1m samples collected during drilling at Santa were sent for analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All 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 meter 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.
Drilling techniques	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and PQ HQ & NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation.

	• For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility, veining, and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • RC sample quality records also include sample moisture (i.e., whether dry, moist, wet or water injected). • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • Data Shed has been utilised for most 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 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 and diamond cores, 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 diamond and RC holes have been analysed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2) • Samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • Photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • 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. • Historic fire assay samples were typically 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. • 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	• All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical, 500g samples were analysed by photon assay (PAAU2) • Min-Analytical insert blanks and standards at a ratio of one in 20 samples in every batch. • Repeat assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. In addition, further repeat assays were selected at random by the quality control officer, the frequency of which was batch dependent. • Contamination between samples is checked for using blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out using 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. • 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 most 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 surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro survey. • RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by continuous gyro. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Santa is resource definition phase and has been carried out at approximately 20m x 20m spacing to an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• 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.
Sample security	• 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. • The selected laboratory checks the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Silver Lake Resources (SLR) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• Field quality control and assurance has been assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis.

Appendix 7: JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Drilling at the Daisy Milano Project.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	• All current DD is NQ2. Drill core has been cut in half along the core axis. All DD core has been sampled with a minimum sample length of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.2m. • 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 (to 3mm) & splitting to 500g as required. Sample preparation for photon assay is dry, crush to 3mm and linear split 500g into jar. • 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.
Drilling techniques	• Core types are NQ2 sampled as half core. Diamond core (DC) samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling.
Drill sample recovery	• DD 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.

Logging	• All 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, & mineralisation. All core is photographed dry and wet. • Geological logging is both qualitative & quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• RD core is half core sampled. The remaining DC resides in the core tray & is archived. • For all DC sample boundaries are chosen according to changes in geology (lithology, mineralisation, alteration and structure) so that samples are representative of their geological domains. • DC samples are placed in calico bags that are pre-printed with a unique sample identification number. This number is recorded in the site Database under the hole identification number along with the depth from and to down the hole. • For all DC Certified Reference Material (CRM) standards are inserted randomly at a rate of 1 every 10 samples in mineralised zones and 1 every 50 samples in waste zones. A range of standards is used which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • Sample preparation is oven dry (between 85°C & 105°C), crush to 3mm, linear split 500g into a jar which is conveyed through the Photon Assay machine. The Photon Assay unit uses a high-power industrial linear accelerator (LINAC) source to activate the nucleus of gold atoms. The gold isomer (^{197}AU) has a 7.73 second half life and releases gamma rays when it decays that are measured by two semiconductor germanium detectors covering the top and bottom of the sample. • 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 crushing. • 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• 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 mineralisation style. • The Photon Assay unit uses a high-power industrial linear accelerator (LINAC) source to activate the nucleus of gold atoms. The gold isomer (^{197}AU) has a 7.73 second half life and releases gamma rays when it decays that are measured by two semiconductor germanium detectors covering the top and bottom of the sample. • An on-site study was conducted on duplicate samples sent to fire assay and photon assay. There was good correlation between the results from the two techniques, but grade variability remained as would be expected in a coarse gold deposit. This variability has always existed in duplicates when only the fire assay technique was used. What was significant was that when visible gold was logged in a sample the fire assay technique would sometimes return a surprisingly low grade where the photon assay technique would return an elevated grade. This is attributed to the much larger sample size analysed in the photon assay technique (500g vs. 40g). • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralisation. • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence & also submitted around expected zones of mineralisation. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC result (a result outside of expected statistically derived tolerance limits) & re-assay if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy & precision for all stages of the sampling & analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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	• All drill holes have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Data is collected in Solomon local grid. The Solomon local grid is referenced back to MGA 94 and the Australian Height Datum (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 have been measured using a gyroscopic tool (Reflex Sprint IQ). Measurements are taken every 6m or less.

	• Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of the area over the last 20 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• 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.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • UG DC can be drilled from footwall to hanging wall. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• 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. Samples are delivered to the Min-Analytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Internally, Min-Analytical operates an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.
Audits or reviews	• Internal reviews are completed on sampling techniques and data as part of the Silver Lake Resource continuous improvement practice • 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	• The mining operations for Daisy Complex occurs on these granted Mining Leases – M26/129, M26/251, M26/38, M26/389, M26/825 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	• A significant proportion of exploration, resource development & mining was completed by companies which held tenure over the Daisy Complex 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 fore mentioned company's aids in SLR's exploration, resource development & mining.
Geology	• The deposit type is classified as an orogenic gold deposit within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone sequence. The accepted interpretation for gold mineralisation is related to (regional D2-D3) deformation of the stratigraphic sequence during an Archaean orogeny event. • Locally, the mineralisation is characterised as a deformed vein, hosted within intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic 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	• All drill results are reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Data aggregation methods	• 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 intersections. Minimum reported interval is 0.2m for DC intersections. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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	• Drilling is presented in long-section and cross section as appropriate and reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Balanced reporting	• All results have been reported (relative to the intersection criteria) including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• No other exploration data that may have been collected is considered material to this announcement.

Further work	• Further work at Daisy Complex will include additional resource development drilling to updating geological models. • An exploration campaign is intended to test targets and grow the Daisy Complex resource.