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Issued Capital:
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Spectacular gold intersections at Tank South a highlight of recent drilling results at Mount Monger

Thick, high-grade intersections point to a new gold discovery at Aldiss

- Recent drilling at Tank South on the SAT Trend at the Aldiss Mining Centre has returned spectacular gold intersections including the widest, high grade intersections ever reported by Silver Lake from Aldiss
- Hole 19STDD010 returned 17.0 m @ 24.7 g/t Au, confirming the potential significance of the newly discovered zone. Assay highlights include:
  - 17.00m @ 24.7 g/t Au
  - 24.00m @ 9.39 g/t Au
  - 10.00m @ 10.1 g/t Au
  - 31.00m @ 4.44 g/t Au
  - 19.68 @ 4.25 g/t Au
- Tank South is located on a granted Mining Lease, 3km south of the Harrys Hill open pit
- Early stage but exceptional results suggest the discovery of a wider, higher grade zone of mineralisation than previously identified by the limited historical drilling along the prospective SAT Trend

Further high-grade assays confirm the potential of Easter Hollows

- Drilling to test for continuity and extensions of lodes in the Upper Easter Hollows area at the Daisy Complex has continued to intersect “Daisy” style mineralisation, including:
  - 1.83m @ 32.6 g/t Au
  - 0.20m @ 21.4 g/t Au
  - 2.45m @ 8.79 g/t Au
  - 3.79m @ 12.4 g/t Au
  - 0.20m @ 108 g/t Au
- These “Daisy” style intersections increase Silver Lake’s confidence in the potential for the Easter Hollows area to provide a new mining front for the Daisy Complex, higher in the mine elevation and readily accessible by lateral development from existing underground workings

Next phase of Santa drilling has commenced

- Drilling has commenced to infill the high-grade zone and target extensions to the plunging lodes from the beneath the base of the Santa North pit
- Santa is proximal to the shallow, high-grade underground mines at Mount Belches and has the potential to leverage installed above-ground infrastructure to provide an additional high-grade feed source to Randalls

Thick, high-grade results point to a new gold discovery at the Aldiss Mining Centre

Background

The Tank Mineral Resource is located within the prospective "SAT Trend" extending south of the Harrys Hill and Karonie open pits (Figure 1). All the SAT Trend gold occurrences are located within a granted Mining Lease and are proximal to the established Aldiss Mining Centre infrastructure.

Wide spaced historical RAB drilling along the SAT Trend shear zones from Spice to Aspen are typically constrained to a depth of between 20 to 40 metres. Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drilling was previously limited to the three currently estimated SAT Trend gold deposits, Spice, Atriedes and Tank[1].

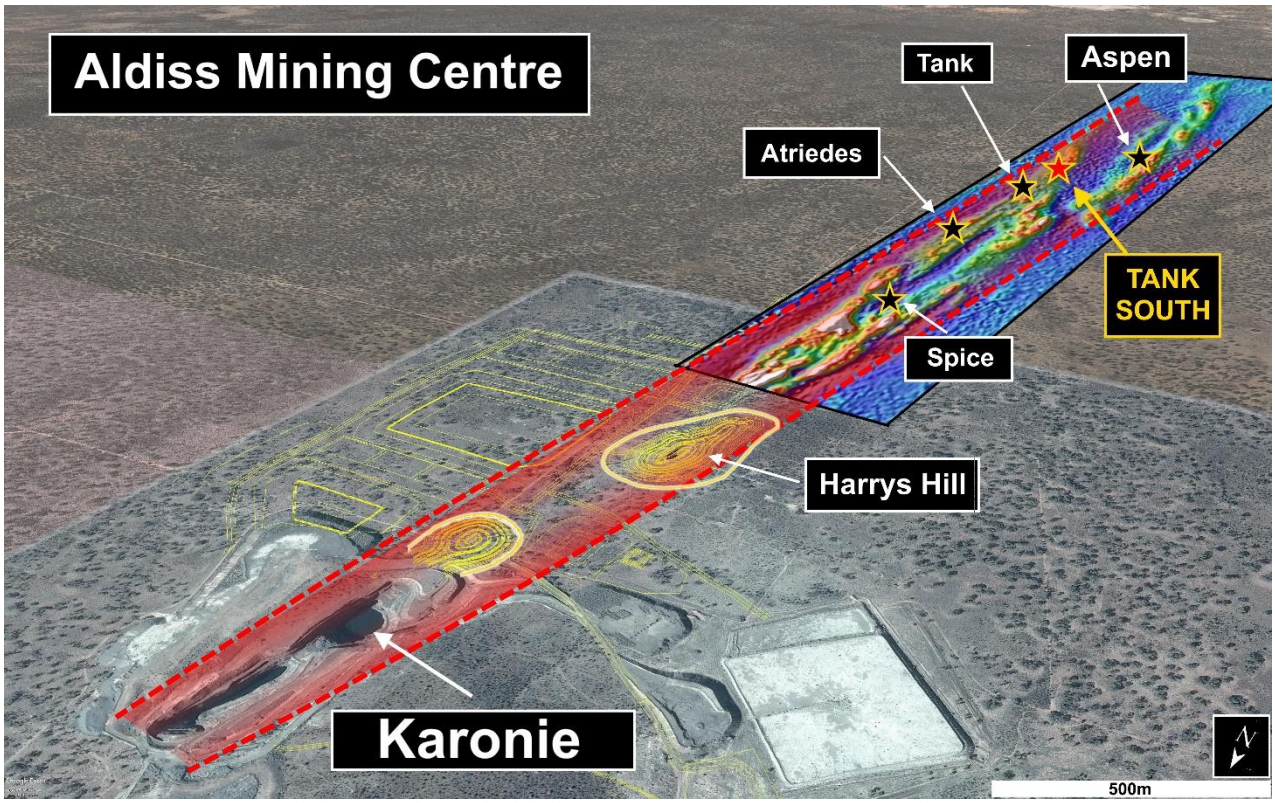

Figure 1: Oblique plan view looking south-east highlighting SAT Trend deposits, Harry's Hill open pit, Karonie pit and area of recent detailed ground magnetics survey.

Recent exploration work and drilling

Silver Lake completed a detailed ground magnetic survey in Q1 FY19 which provided a significant improvement in geophysical resolution over the SAT Trend stratigraphic unit (refer Figure 1) and significantly improved exploration targeting in the area.

A preliminary phase of RC and diamond drilling was completed on the SAT Trend deposits in September 2018[2]. A follow-up phase of RC and diamond drilling was completed in December 2018 targeting direct extensions to mineralisation at the SAT Trend deposits. Assays received from this program included 24.0m @ 9.39 g/t Au and 12.0m @ 3.25 g/t Au in hole 18STRC017D at the southern end of the Tank deposit.

[1] Refer ASX release 24 August 2018, *Mineral Resource & Ore Reserve Statement*

[2] Refer ASX release 31 January 2019, *Quarterly Activities Report*

The gold intersection returned in 18STRC017D (24.0m @ 9.39 g/t Au) was wider and higher grade than any mineralisation previously intersected along the SAT Trend to the south of Harrys Hill. The intersections are offset, along a different plunge direction to the existing Mineral Resources at Tank and are of a different style of mineralisation, indicating this discovery is potentially part of a new mineralised system proximal to the existing shallow Tank deposit.

Follow up RC and diamond drilling (including a scissor hole at Tank South) confirmed local extensions over 160 metres strike length around the original intersections in 18STRC017D. Diamond hole 19STDD010 returned a spectacular 17.0m @ 24.7 g/t Au and is now the widest high grade intersection seen at the SAT Trend. Highlights from the initial and a follow up phase of drilling are set out in Table 1 below and shown in Figures 2 & 3.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Gram-Metres
18STRC017D	**134**	**158**	**24.00**	**9.39**	**225.36**
	168	182	12	2.99	41.86
19STRC001	**141**	**172**	**31.00**	**4.44**	**137.64**
19STDD004	144	163	19.68	4.25	83.64
19STRC004	128	130	2.00	11.37	22.74
	148	154	6.00	2.15	12.90
	158	169	11.00	3.87	42.57
	172	178	6.00	2.38	14.28
19STDD005	143	144	1.00	37.44	37.44
	165	**175**	**10.00**	**10.05**	**100.50**
	180	187	7.00	2.87	20.90
19STDD007	155.00	167.92	12.92	3.39	43.80
19STD009	84.96	96.58	11.62	2.32	26.96
19STDD010	111	124	13.00	2.05	26.65
	139	**156**	**17.00**	**24.68**	**419.56**

Table 1: Significant assays from current phase of Tank South drilling. Drilling details in Appendix 2

High grade mineralisation has currently been defined over a 120m strike length at Tank South. Detailed geological interpretation and analysis is underway to understand the structural and stratigraphic controls on the mineralisation to guide further exploration drill targeting of potential extensions and offsets.

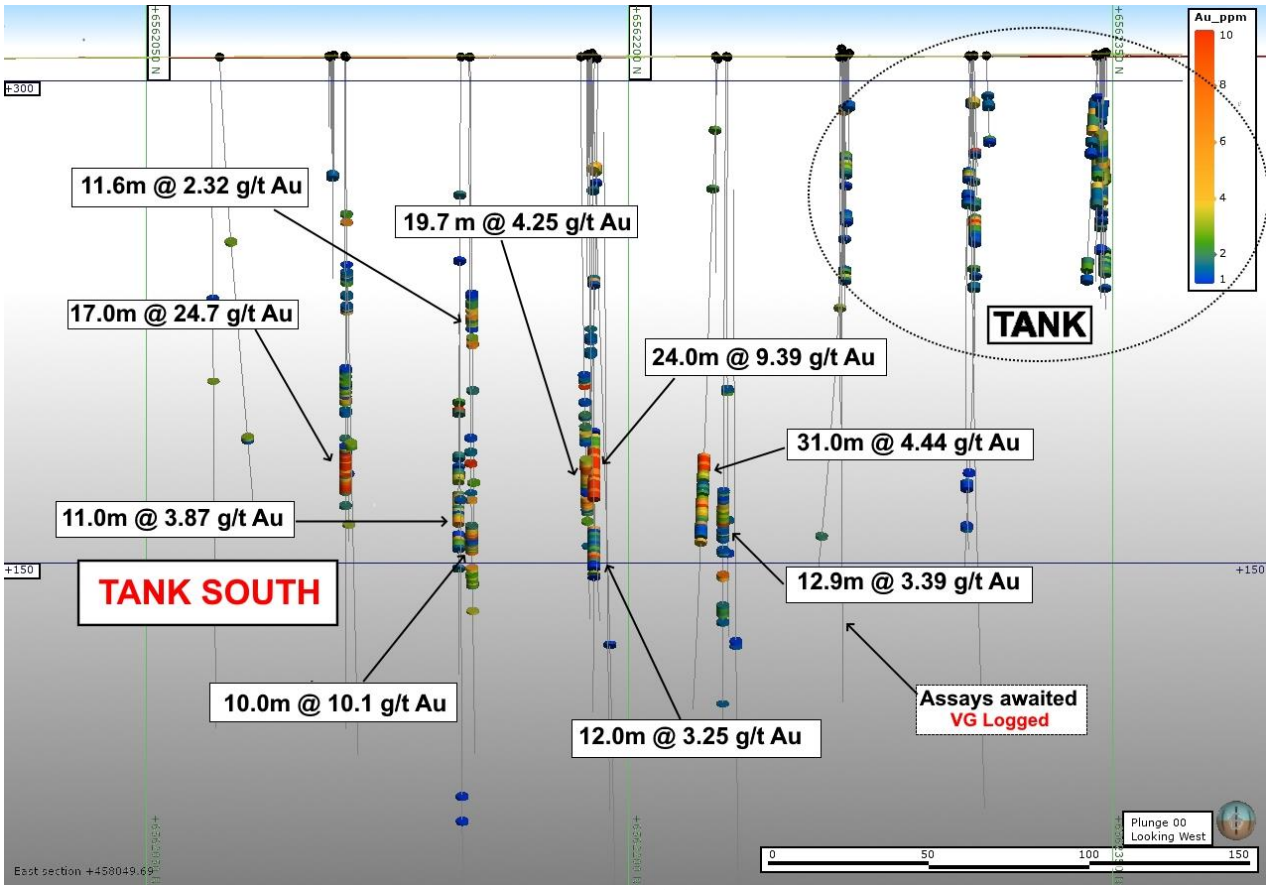

Figure 2: Vertical long section looking west, highlighting recent drilling intersections at Tank South, showing all assays >1 g/t Au

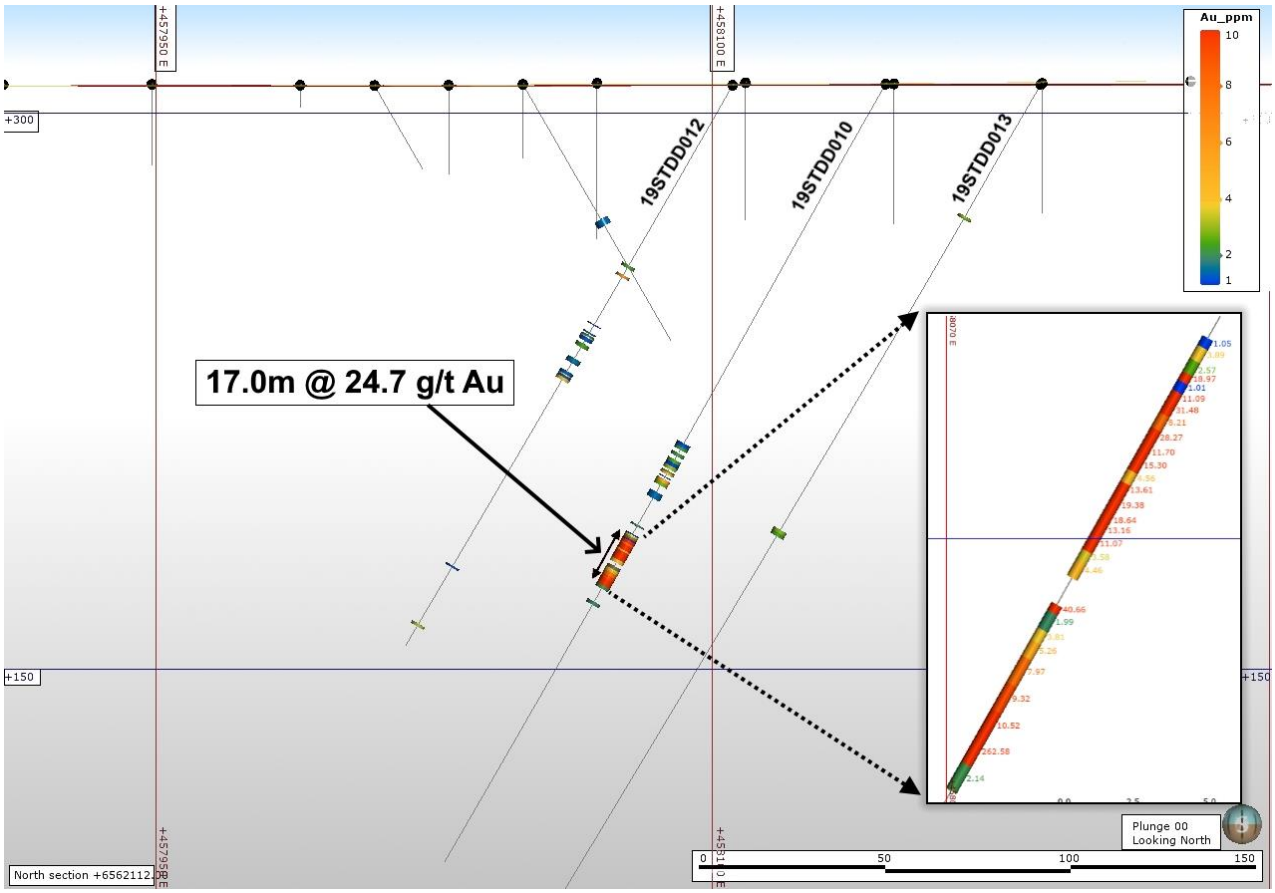

Figure 3: Vertical cross section looking north highlighting the intersections within diamond hole 19STDD010, showing all assays >1 g/t Au

Tank South work program

Further drilling will be planned to target extensions to the high-grade mineralisation whilst at the same time providing data to better understand the geometry of adjacent fault structures and their impact on the continuity of the high-grade zone. Immediate follow up exploration work will include structural, geophysical and litho-geochemical analysis to develop robust targeting criteria for potential extensions and offsets. This work will continue through the remainder of FY19 and into FY20.

Significant Regional opportunity

The shallow gold mineralisation associated with the SAT Trend is open for 2km to the south of Tank and for 1km to the north of Spice. The mineralised strike of the Aldiss Mining Centre extends for 7km and is located within Silver Lake's Mining Lease. The spectacular high-grade discovery at Tank South highlights a significant exploration opportunity for Silver Lake at the Aldiss Mining Centre given historical reconnaissance drilling along the SAT Trend is sporadic and relatively shallow.

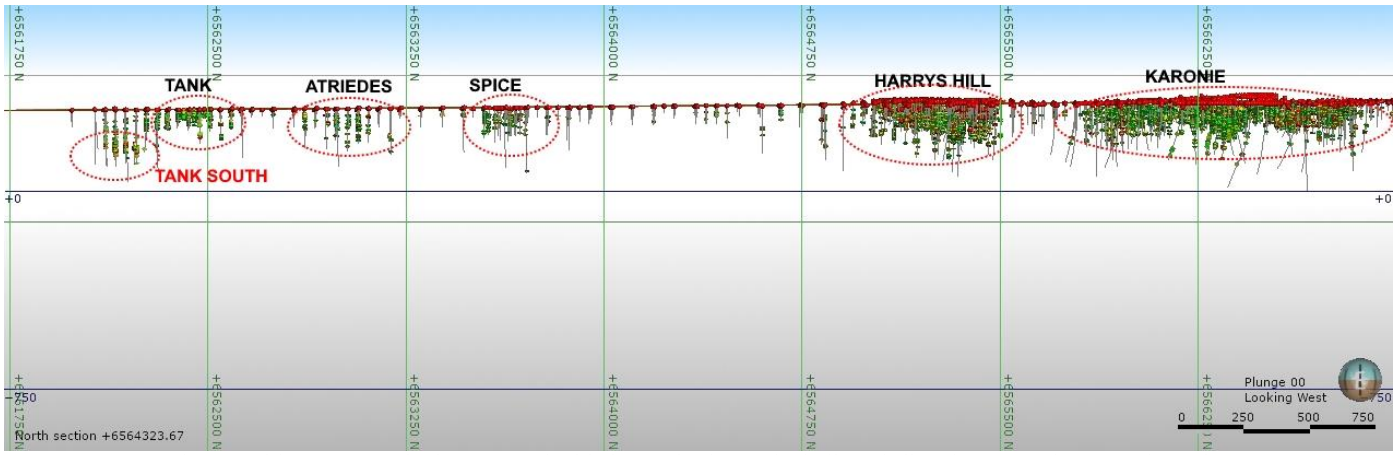

Figure 4: Regional vertical long section looking west, highlighting the limited, shallow drilling between deposits along the SAT Trend from Karonie to Tank South

Further high-grade results confirm the potential of Easter Hollows at Daisy Complex

The Easter Hollows target zone comprises multiple "Daisy style" lodes located up to 450m to the west of existing workings at the Daisy Complex. Mineralisation along the Easter Hollows area has been intersected over a 1,000m plunge from surface and has the potential to provide a new mining front for the Daisy Complex, higher in the mine elevation and accessible by lateral development from existing underground infrastructure.

Recent underground diamond drilling at Easter Hollows continues to build on previous drilling programs[3] targeting continuity and extensions to lode wireframes and has successfully intersected high grade "Daisy style" mineralisation. Significant assays are highlighted in Table 3 and on Figure 5:

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)
EH246008	283.2	285.0	1.83	32.60
EH246009	315.3	315.5	0.20	21.40
	375.5	378.0	2.45	8.79
EH246011	264.0	267.0	3.00	4.15
EH246012A	136.7	140.5	3.79	12.44
	390.6	390.8	0.20	108.00

Table 3: Significant assays from latest round of Easter Hollows drilling

Silver Lake is aiming to delineate a maiden Mineral Resource for the Easter Hollows area in the 2019 Annual Mineral Resource update. The target area for the Mineral Resource is ≈350m to the west of existing Daisy Complex underground development and between the 520RL and 660RL, which has received most of the drilling to date. Underground diamond drilling will be ongoing to infill and target extensions to higher grade mineralisation and repetitions of lodes to increase our understanding of the production potential of the Easter Hollows area.

Mineralisation identified in intersections (including EH246011, 3.79m @ 12.4 g/t Au), located between the Haoma West and Easter Hollows area, highlight the potential for additional lodes between the Daisy mineralised system and Easter Hollows. Follow up assessment of this mineralisation is a near term

[3] Refer ASX release 7 September 2018, *Drilling highlights significant upside at Daisy Complex*

opportunity as the area has the potential to be readily accessed as part of the development into the broader Easter Hollows area, should a positive investment decision be made to commence development.

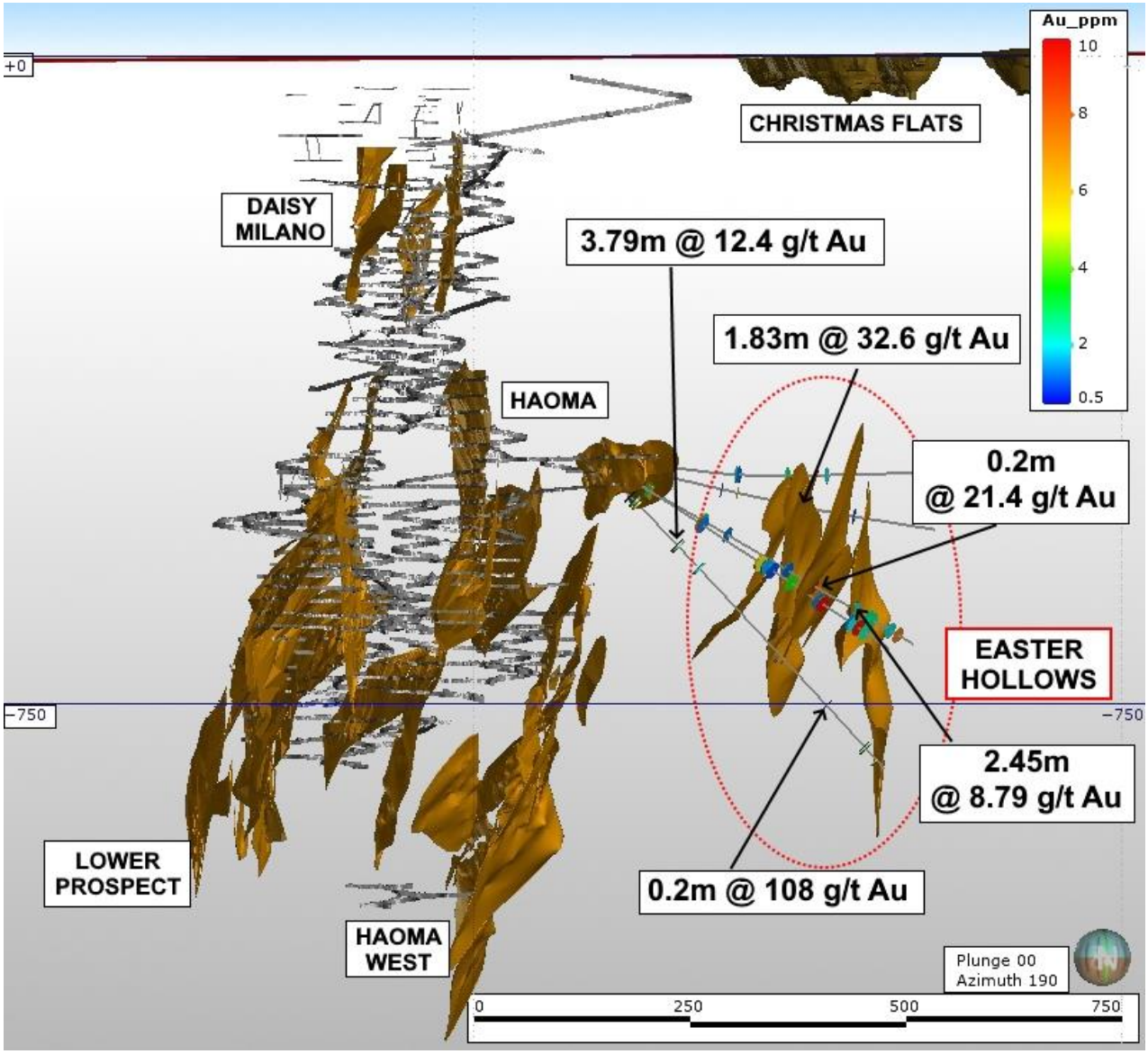

Figure 5: Oblique view looking south highlighting the Easter Hollows target area and showing the modelled lode wireframes and existing underground development.

Santa drilling commenced

Mount Monger's surface diamond drilling rig has recently re-mobilised to Santa at the Mount Belches Mining Centre to follow up the wide, high-grade results reported at the Santa West Limb in December 2018[4] (Figure 6). As a result of the successful programs in 1H FY19, a preliminary assessment of the project was completed to inform the current phase of drilling which will infill the high-grade zone and target extensions to the southerly plunging lodes from the beneath the base of the Santa North pit.

[4] Refer ASX release 7 December 2018, *Thick, high-grade results at Santa confirm potential for a third shallow underground mine at Mount Belches*

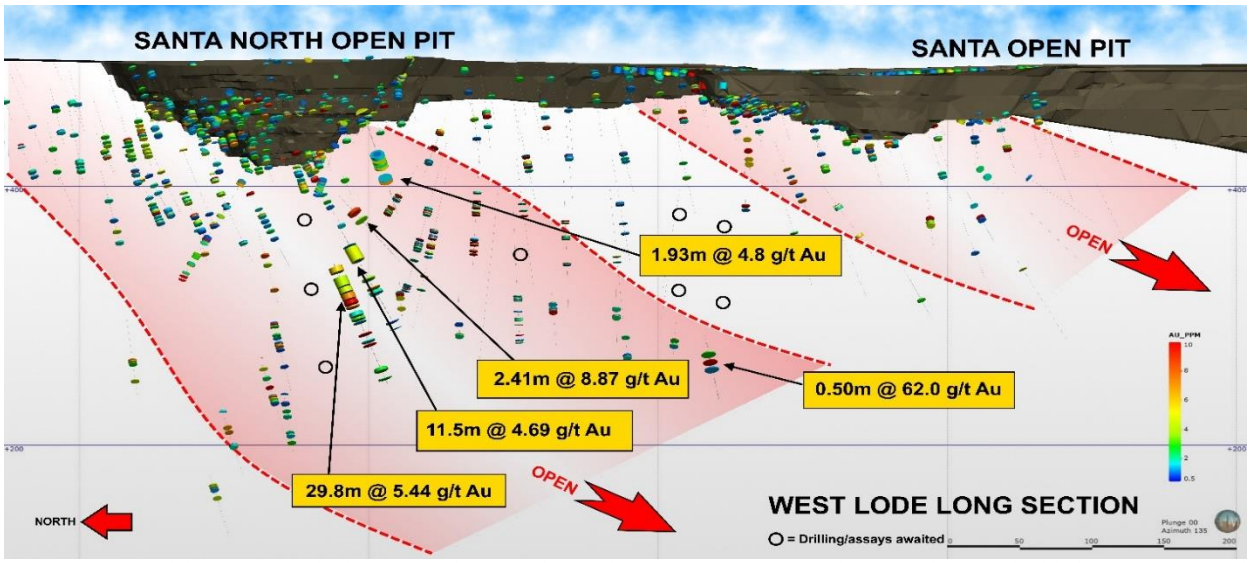

Figure 6: Vertical long section looking east showing the outline of Santa West Limb mineralisation highlighting assay results released in December 2018, open plunging to the south.

To support the potential development of further underground mines at Mount Belches, the FY20 capital budget will include an upgrade of the power supply to the Mount Belches Mining Centre. The upgrade will increase the power supply capacity and reliability to the Mount Belches Mining Centre and lower the unit power cost by approximately 28% by connecting Mount Belches to the existing gas fired power station located at Daisy Milano via a new overhead powerline.

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

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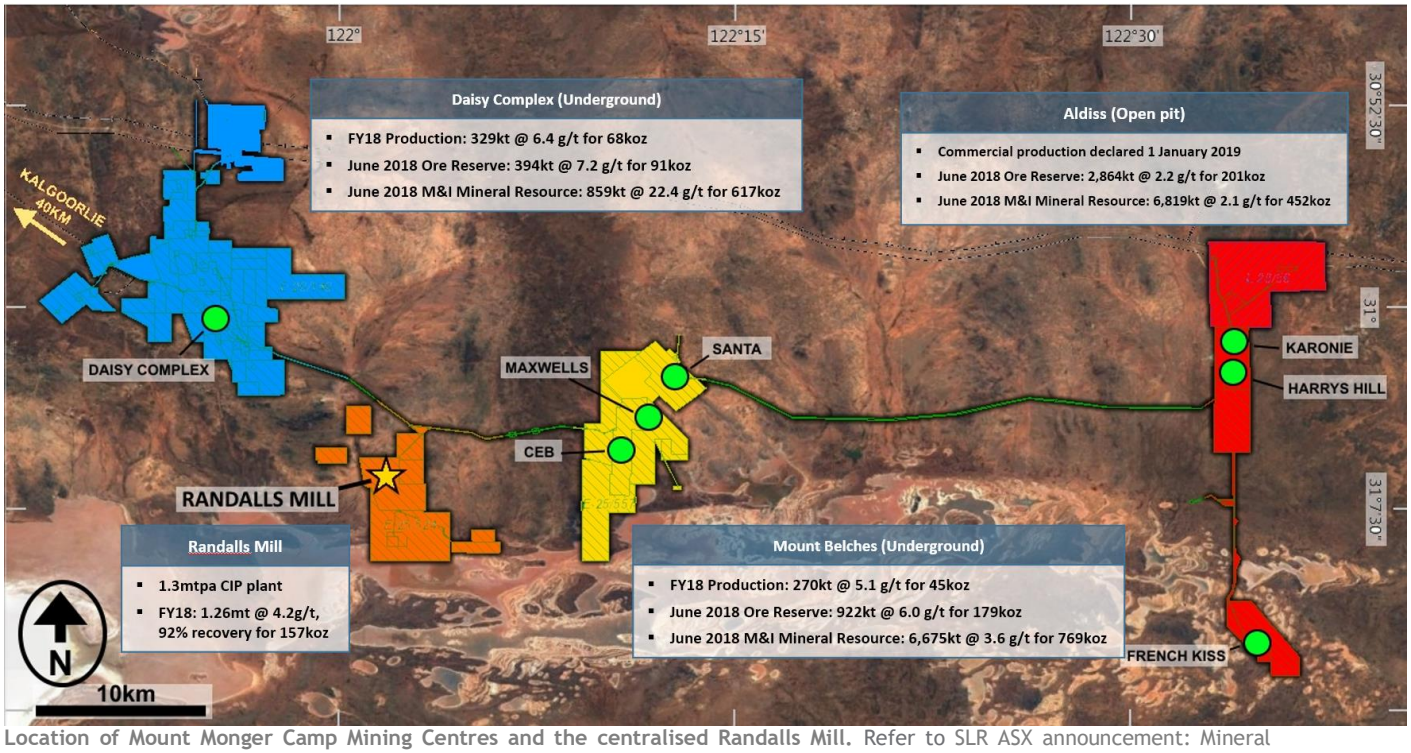
Competent Person's Statement

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

Appendix 1: Mount Monger Camp



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

Appendix 2: Drillhole Information Summary

Surface Diamond & Reverse Circulation Drilling – Tank South

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS or Photon analysis with 500g sub-sample.
NSI = No significant assay intersections; (AP) = Assays Pending. Collar coordinates in MGA.

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
18STRC017D	457979	6562188	307	-59	89	40.00	41.00	1.00m @ 3.90 g/t Au
						48.00	49.00	1.00m @ 1.56 g/t Au
						55.00	56.00	1.00m @ 1.01 g/t Au
						80.00	83.00	3.00m @ 2.88 g/t Au
						134.00	158.00	24.0m @ 9.39 g/t Au
						including: 141.00	158.00	17.0m @ 12.3 g/t Au
						168.00	182.00	14.0m @ 2.99 g/t Au
						183.38	185.14	1.76m @ 1.43 g/t Au **(VG)**
19STDD001	458114	6562468	308	-50	271	28.92	30.00	1.08m @ 3.85 g/t Au
						52.55	53.06	0.51m @ 2.73 g/t Au
						74.30	77.96	3.66m @ 1.95 g/t Au
						116.30	123.80	7.50m @ 1.19 g/t Au
						138.57	139.12	0.55m @ 22.6 g/t Au
19STDD002	458187	6562986	312	-61	271	77.44	77.74	0.30m @ 1.01 g/t Au
19STDD003	458021	6563193	311	-61	89	132.00	132.94	0.94m @ 1.06 g/t Au
						138.00	138.45	0.45m @ 2.38 g/t Au
						186.00	187.00	1.00m @ 1.07 g/t Au
19STDD004	458127	6562185	308	-61	270	113.54	116.53	2.99m @ 1.95 g/t Au **(VG)**
						117.83	118.13	0.30m @ 27.4 g/t Au
						123.19	124.21	1.02m @ 1.24 g/t Au
						127.86	129.77	1.91m @ 2.15 g/t Au
						132.10	133.16	1.06m @ 2.00 g/t Au
						134.30	138.57	4.27m @ 1.57 g/t Au
						143.82	163.50	19.68m @ 4.25 g/t Au
						including: 146.87	148.25	1.38m @ 12.6 g/t Au
						and: 148.65	154.46	5.81m @ 3.94 g/t Au
						and: 157.50	161.43	3.93m @ 5.76 g/t Au
						166.00	166.85	0.85m @ 2.66 g/t Au
						175.02	175.54	0.52m @ 1.52 g/t Au
19STDD005	458148	6562150	307	-61	271	134.00	135.00	1.00m @ 1.17 g/t Au
						139.00	140.00	1.00m @ 1.62 g/t Au
						143.00	144.00	1.00m @ 37.4 g/t Au
						153.70	154.00	0.30m @ 1.51 g/t Au
						156.00	156.90	0.90m @ 5.56 g/t Au
						165.00	175.00	10.0m @ 10.1 g/t Au **(VG)**
						including: 165.00	169.50	4.5m @ 18.0 g/t Au

						180.00	187.00	7.00m @ 2.87 g/t Au
						195.30	196.10	0.80m @ 3.34 g/t Au
19STDD006	458094	6562189	307	-63	268	95.31	95.69	0.38m @ 1.67 g/t Au
						97.85	100.22	2.37m @ 1.48 g/t Au
						102.90	105.00	2.10m @ 1.46 g/t Au
19STDD007	458137	6562230	308	-61	269	155.00	167.92	12.92m @ 3.39 g/t Au **(VG)**
						including: 158.43	167.00	8.57m @ 4.42 g/t Au
						169.00	173.06	4.06m @ 1.65 g/t Au
						176.00	178.13	2.13m @ 1.60 g/t Au
						185.00	186.90	1.90m @ 5.39 g/t Au
						196.00	200.00	4.00m @ 2.21 g/t Au
						201.90	202.93	1.03m @ 1.64 g/t Au
						231.46	231.82	0.36m @ 1.51 g/t Au
19STDD008	458096	6562231	307	-61	269	118.00	119.99	1.99m @ 2.06 g/t Au
						165.00	166.00	1.00m @ 1.48 g/t Au
						177.00	178.00	1.00m @ 1.07 g/t Au
19STDD009	458104	6562150	307	-60	271	84.96	96.58	11.62m @ 2.32 g/t Au
						97.81	98.44	0.63m @ 1.13 g/t Au
						101.06	101.63	0.57m @ 2.85 g/t Au
						103.00	104.35	1.35m @ 6.49 g/t Au
						120.00	121.00	1.00m @ 1.81 g/t Au
						153.51	154.24	0.73m @ 2.55 g/t Au
19STDD010	458147	6562111	308	-60	270	111.00	124.00	13.00m @ 2.05 g/t Au
						126.00	128.00	2.00m @ 1.44 g/t Au
						136.19	136.74	0.55m @ 1.90 g/t Au
						139.00	156.00	17.0m @ 24.7 g/t Au **(VG)**
						including: 141.02	148.00	6.98m @ 14.0 g/t Au
						and: 149.00	156.00	7.00m @ 44.4 g/t Au
						160.00	161.01	1.01m @ 1.87 g/t Au
19STDD012	458105	6562112	307	-60	270	56.00	56.91	0.91m @ 2.37 g/t Au
						59.00	59.76	0.76m @ 6.93 g/t Au
						74.47	74.77	0.30m @ 1.01 g/t Au
						76.92	81.60	4.68m @ 1.52 g/t Au
						85.03	86.50	1.47m @ 1.50 g/t Au
						89.00	91.78	2.78m @ 2.57 g/t Au
						149.84	150.39	0.55m @ 1.13 g/t Au
						168.00	168.78	0.78m @ 3.13 g/t Au
19STDD013	458188	6562111	308	-60	272	40.92	41.80	0.88m @ 2.79 g/t Au
						139.00	141.00	2.00m @ 2.65 g/t Au
19STDD014	458149	6562070	307	-61	271	86.00	87.00	1.00m @ 1.11 g/t Au
						115.80	116.18	0.38m @ 2.90 g/t Au
						161.93	162.32	0.39m @ 2.57 g/t Au
19STDD015	458195	6562146	308	-60	271	158.85	159.90	1.05m @ 1.36 g/t Au
						266.00	267.00	1.00m @ 1.03 g/t Au
						275.00	276.00	1.00m @ 1.03 g/t Au
19STDD016	458179	6562232	309	-61	271	33.60	34.62	1.02m @ 2.05 g/t Au **(VG)**
						211.00	213.50	2.50m @ 0.69 g/t Au
19STDD017	6562190.73	458166.36	308	-60	270	186.00	187.79	1.79m @ 4.32 g/t Au
						200.10	200.30	0.20m @ 1.70 g/t Au

						203.00	207.97	4.97m @ 3.09 g/t Au
						222.97	223.58	0.61m @ 1.22 g/t Au
						226.00	227.00	1.00m @ 1.20 g/t Au
						231.90	232.93	1.03m @ 1.52 g/t Au
						243.47	243.77	0.30m @ 7.23 g/t Au
						249.89	252.23	2.34m @ 1.19 g/t Au
19STDD018	458137	6562266	307	-60	271	-	-	Assays pending **(VG logged 172.6 - 173.5m)**
19STRC001	457979	6562227	307	-61	94	25.00	26.00	1.00m @ 2.45 g/t Au
						46.00	47.00	1.00m @ 2.22 g/t Au
						141.00	172.00	31.0m @ 4.44 g/t Au
						including: 141.00	150.00	9.00m @ 7.80 g/t Au
						and: 156.00	170.00	14.0m @ 3.84 g/t Au
19STRC002D	457939	6562188	307	-60	86	38.00	41.00	3.00m @ 4.49 g/t Au
						44.00	45.00	1.00m @ 1.04 g/t Au
						207.00	208.00	1.00m @ 1.10 g/t Au
19STRC004	457979	6562148	307	-58	90	50.00	51.00	1.00m @ 1.76 g/t Au
						74.00	75.00	1.00m @ 1.02 g/t Au
						125.00	126.00	1.00m @ 2.33 g/t Au
						128.00	130.00	2.00m @ 11.4 g/t Au
						144.00	146.00	2.00m @ 1.79 g/t Au
						148.00	154.00	6.00m @ 2.15 g/t Au
						158.00	169.00	11.0m @ 3.87 g/t Au
						172.00	178.00	6.00m @ 2.38 g/t Au
						184.00	185.00	1.00m @ 1.71 g/t Au
19STRC006	458098	6562266	307	-58	272	171.00	172.00	1.00m @ 1.96 g/t Au
19STRC007	458101	6562306	308	-58	273	151.00	152.00	1.00m @ 1.00 g/t Au
						170.00	172.00	2.00m @ 1.35 g/t Au
19STRC008	458106.57	6562072.43	307	-58	275	68.00	69.00	1.00m @ 2.84 g/t Au
						139.00	141.00	2.00m @ 2.11 g/t Au

Underground Diamond Drilling - Easter Hollows

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 0.2m
High grade Intersections (within lower grade zones) are calculated with a 30g/t Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m
Assays are analysed by a 30g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS
NSI = No significant assay intersections; (AP) = Assays Pending. Collar coordinates in MGA.

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Collar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
EH246008	397110	6568139	-102	-13	256	151	151.25	0.25m @ 1.14 g/t Au
						169.8	170	0.20m @ 5.69 g/t Au
						283.17	285	1.83m @ 32.6 g/t Au
						297	297.2	0.20m @ 3.07 g/t Au
						300.65	300.85	0.20m @ 1.07 g/t Au
						307.9	308.5	0.60m @ 1.09 g/t Au
EH246009	397110	6568139	-102	-26	274	77	77.5	0.50m @ 2.96 g/t Au
						81	81.5	0.50m @ 6.01 g/t Au
						150.83	154.7	3.87m @ 2.58 g/t Au
						188.4	188.6	0.20m @ 1.40 g/t Au

						275.7	277.8	2.10m @ 0.94 g/t Au
						315.3	315.5	0.20m @ 21.4 g/t Au
						372.52	373.8	1.28m @ 3.63 g/t Au
						375.55	378	2.45m @ 8.79 g/t Au
						397.15	397.35	0.20m @ 2.60 g/t Au
						403.7	403.9	0.20m @ 2.47 g/t Au
						429.5	430.2	0.70m @ 1.89 g/t Au
						441.55	441.85	0.30m @ 7.47 g/t Au
EH246010	397110	6568139	-102	-6	268	170.3	171	0.70m @ 2.52 g/t Au
						173	173.85	0.85m @ 1.22 g/t Au
						230.85	232	1.15m @ 2.74 g/t Au
						278.16	278.37	0.21m @ 2.04 g/t Au
EH246011	397110	6568139	-102	-24	286	17	18	1.00m @ 1.48 g/t Au
						167.35	167.55	0.20m @ 7.82 g/t Au
						168.7	168.9	0.20m @ 3.03 g/t Au
						170.6	170.8	0.20m @ 1.34 g/t Au
						264	267	3.00m @ 4.15 g/t Au
						274	276	2.00m @ 1.02 g/t Au
						283.4	284.9	1.50m @ 1.56 g/t Au
						315.2	315.4	0.20m @ 3.59 g/t Au
						360	361	1.00m @ 1.30 g/t Au
						367	367.71	0.71m @ 7.70 g/t Au
						415.16	416	0.84m @ 1.38 g/t Au
						419.3	419.6	0.3m @ 2.04 g/t Au
						427.2	427.4	0.20m @ 9.70 g/t Au
						437.85	438.05	0.20m @ 2.45 g/t Au
EH246012A	397110	6568139	-102	-45	242	58.2	59.55	1.35m @ 2.99 g/t Au
						65.45	68	2.55m @ 3.57 g/t Au
						70.1	72.3	2.2m @ 5.69 g/t Au
						136.71	140.5	3.79m @ 12.4 g/t Au
						171.3	171.5	0.20m @ 3.19 g/t Au
						173	175.73	2.73m @ 2.25 g/t Au
						311.49	311.85	0.36m @ 1.17 g/t Au
						314	314.2	0.20m @ 1.02 g/t Au
						390.6	390.8	0.20m @ 108 g/t Au
						455.3	455.5	0.20m @ 1.24 g/t Au
						458	459	1.00m @ 3.71 g/t Au
						477.25	477.6	0.35m @ 5.84 g/t Au

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Surface RC & Diamond Drilling at Tank Deposit.

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 is split with a variable aperture, cone splitter, delivering approximately 3 kg of the recovered material into calico bags for analysis. The residual material is retained in mining bags and stored in rows near the drill collar. • The 1 m samples collected during drilling were submitted for Photon assay analysis. Fire assay analysis is used for umpire assay validation. **Diamond Drilling** • All HQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core is sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 & 1.2 metre and submitted for Photon assay analysis. Fire assay analysis is used for umpire assay validation. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, is 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	• RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ 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. • 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 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

Criteria	Commentary
	consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All diamond cores are halved using a diamond-blade saw, with the same 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 RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed by Min-Analytical or SGS using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All diamond drill holes drilled since August 2018 have been analyzed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2) • The samples for photon assay were dried, crushed to a nominal 85% passing 2mm, linear split and a nominal 500g sub sample taken (PAP3512R) • The photon assay technique is a chemical free and nondestructive process that utilizes a significantly larger sample than the conventional 50g fire assay. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm. • Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product. • All samples are pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Min-Analytical utilise low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is industry standard across the Eastern Goldfields.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• All samples were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) or SGS (ISO 9001:2008 & NATA ISO 17025 accredited) • The photon assays were analysed by MinAnalytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2018 testing) • Data produced by Min-Analytical is reviewed and compared with the certified values to measure accuracy and precision. Selected anomalous samples are re-digested and analysed to confirm results. • At Min-Analytical, 50g samples (diamond and RC) were assayed by fire assay (FA50AAS) and 500g samples 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 by the use of blank samples. Assessment of accuracy is carried out by the use of certified standards (CRM). • QAQC results are reviewed on a batch by batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias are acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of Min-Analytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory. • Field duplicates, standards and blanks were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • The QAQC procedures used are considered appropriate and no significant QAQC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.

Criteria	Commentary
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 surface RC and diamond drill-holes were generally determined by either RTK-GPS or a total station survey instrument. • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. • Recent diamond holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. • Recent RC holes were surveyed during drilling with down-hole single shot cameras and then at the end of the hole by Gyro-Inclinometer at 10 m intervals. • 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	• Recent drilling completed at Tank has been carried out at approximately 40m x 40m spacing to an average depth of 200 vertical metres below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• The majority of RC and diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC and 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. • Min-Analytical check the samples received against the submission form and notify Silver Lake Resources (SLR) of any discrepancies. • Following analysis, the crushed 500g photon assay sample, pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects are held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets are returned to the Silver Lake Resources (SLR) warehouse on secure pallets where they are documented for long term storage and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	• 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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 Aldiss Area gold deposits lie within a north-Trending ductile shear zone as the Karonie Main and West Zones, Spice, Atreides and Tank. It consists of a series of steeply west dipping, right-stepping; en echelon lenses. Foliation-parallel quartz veins (1–15 cm wide) are relatively common and include some late, flat-lying veins. Mineralisation tends to be flanked by pyroxene-bearing calc-silicate assemblages. Ore lenses tend to be biotitized (up to 40% biotite) and there is a consistent presence of biotite in ore zones.
Drill hole Information	• 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 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 RC and 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 Tank

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Easter Hollows Underground Diamond Drilling

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Two diamond core (DC) sizes were drilled LTK48 and NQ2. NQ2 core was drilled for exploration drilling and LTK48 was drilled for grade control drilling. NQ2 core was cut in half and sampled down to 20 cm as a minimum sample width. LTK48 was sampled in whole core and also sampled down to 20cm as a minimum sample width. • Samples were taken to a commercial laboratory for assay. Sample preparation included all or part of: oven dry between 85°C & 105°C, jaw-crushing (nominal 10mm) & splitting to

Criteria	Commentary
	3.5kg as required, pulverize sample to >85% passing 75um, complete a 40g fire assay charge. • Uncertified blank material was inserted into the sampling sequence after samples where coarse gold was suspected. A barren flush was completed during the sample prep after suspected coarse gold samples. • Uncertified blank material is sourced from a Proterozoic mafic dyke that is void of gold mineralisation. The blank is used not as an internal quality control check to ensure there is no cross-contamination between samples during the sample preparation process. Barren flushes are used to clean the mill during sample prep. In some cases, the barren flush is analysed for gold to quantify gold smearing in the milling process.
Drilling techniques	• Core types are: (1) LTK48 sampled as whole core; and (2) NQ2 sampled as half core. Diamond core samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling. • The face sampling is conducted by rock chip sampling collected by a geologist across development face.
Drill sample recovery	• DC contractors use a core barrel & wire line unit to recover the DC, adjusting drilling methods & rates to minimize core loss (e.g. changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). • Sample recovery issues from DC drilling are logged and recorded in the drill hole database. • Rock chip samples, taken by the geologist UG, do not have sample recovery issues.
Logging	• All exploration DC is logged for core loss (and recorded as such), marked into 1m intervals, orientated, structurally logged and geologically logged for the following parameters: rock type, alteration, & mineralization. 100% of all core is photographed. • Grade control drilling is processed and logged as described above except for core orientation and structural logging due to the context of the information. • Geological logging is qualitative & quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• LTK48 core is sampled whole. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • NQ2 core is half core sampled. The remaining DC resides in the core tray & archived. Standards are placed every 20 samples which include a low grade, medium grade, or a high grade certified standard. • The sample preparation has been conducted by commercial laboratories & involves all or part of: oven dried (between 85°C & 105°C), jaw crushed to nominal <10mm, riffle split to 3.5kg as required, pulverized in a one stage process to >85% passing 75um. The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged & approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 40g fire assay charge. • Rock chip & DC samples submitted to the laboratory are sorted & reconciled against the submission documents. Routine CRM (standards) are inserted into the sampling sequence at a rate of 1:20 for standards & 1:33 for uncertified blanks or in specific zones at the Geologist's discretion. The commercial laboratories complete their own QC check. Barren quartz flushes are used between expected mineralized sample interval(s) when pulverizing. • Selective field duplicate campaigns are completed throughout the fiscal year on DC and face data. Results show that there is significant grade variability between original and duplicate samples for all sampling techniques. Field duplicates are relatively accurate but not precise • The sample & size (2.5kg to 4kg) relative to the grain size (>85% passing 75um) of the material sampled is a commonly utilised practice for gold deposits within the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia for effective sample representivity.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• The assay method is designed to measure total gold in the sample. The laboratory procedures are considered appropriate for the testing of gold at this project, given its mineralization style. The technique involved uses a 40g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCl & HN03) before measurement of the gold content by an AAS machine. • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralization. • QC samples were routinely inserted into the sampling sequence & also submitted around expected zones of mineralization. Standard procedures are to examine any erroneous QC

Criteria	Commentary
	result (a result outside of expected statistically derived tolerance limits) & validate if required; establishing acceptable levels of accuracy & precision for all stages of the sampling & analytical process.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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-twining 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 used have been surveyed for easting, northing & reduced level. Recent data is collected in Solomon local grid. The Solomon local grid is referenced back to MGA 94 and AHD using known control points. • Drill hole collar positions are surveyed by the site-based survey department (utilizing conventional surveying techniques, with reference to a known base station) with a precision of less than 0.2m. The survey instrument used is a Leica Total Station tool. • Down hole surveys consist of regular spaced Eastman single or mutli-shot borehole camera, & digital electronic multi-shot surveys (generally <30m apart down hole). Ground magnetics can affect the result of the measured azimuth reading for these survey instruments Daisy Milano. • Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of the area over the last 20 years.
Data spacing and distribution	• The nominal drill spacing is 40m x 40m with some areas of the deposit at 80m x 80m or greater. This spacing includes data that has been verified from previous exploration activities on the project. • Grade control drill (LTK48) spacing is nominally 10m x 20m or 20m x 20m • Level development is 15 metres between levels and face sampling is 2.5m to 10m spacing. This close spaced production data provides insights into the geological and grade continuity and forms the basis of exploration drill spacing. • Samples were composited by creating a single composite for each drill hole intercept within a geological domain. This is completed for the resource modelling process.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • Most of the surface DC was drilled from the hanging wall to the footwall to achieve the best possible angle of intersection. Some of the surface holes intersect an orebody at acute angles. UG DC can be drilled from footwall to hanging wall. All FS sampling was performed across the mineralised veins. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized at this time.
Sample security	• Historical samples are assumed to have been under the security of the respective tenement holders until delivered to the laboratory where samples would be expected to have been under restricted access. • Recent samples were all under the security of SLR until delivered to analytical laboratory in Kalgoorlie where they were in a secured fenced compound security with restricted entry. Since 2012 all samples from Daisy Milano are submitted for analysis to Bureau Veritas laboratory in Kalgoorlie. Internally, Bureau Veritas operates an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.
Audits or reviews	• Internal reviews are completed on sampling techniques and data as part of the Silver Lake Resource continuous improvement practice • Periodic audit of the commercial lab facilities and practices is undertaken by SLR geologists ensuring ongoing dialogue is maintained • No external or third party audits or reviews have been completed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The mining operations for Daisy Milano occurs on three granted Mining Leases – M26/129, M26/251 and M26/38, and are held by Silver Lake Resources Limited. There are five registered heritage sites on M26/251. All Mining Leases were granted pre-Native Title. Third party royalties are applicable to these tenements & are based on production ($/ore tonne) or proportion of net profit. All production is subject to a WA state government NSR royalty of 2.5%
Exploration done by other parties	• A significant proportion of exploration, resource development & mining was completed by companies which held tenure over the Daisy Milano deposit since the mid 1990's. Companies included: Nickel Seekers, BGRM nominees and Ridgeview Nominees (1994-2002), Aberdeen Mining (2002-2003) and Perilya PL (2004-2007). Results of exploration & mining activities by the afore mentioned company's aids in SLR's exploration, resource development & mining. Reporting of results in this announcement only concerns results obtained by SLR.
Geology	• The deposit type is classified as an orogenic gold deposit within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone sequence. The accepted interpretation for gold mineralization is related to (regional D2-D3) deformation of the stratigraphic sequence during an Archaean orogeny event. • Locally, the mineralization is characterised as a deformed vein, hosted within intermediate volcanic and 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	• Tables containing drill hole collar, downhole survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement
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 intercepts. Minimum reported interval is 0.2 for DC intercepts. • No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• 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/or cross section and reported regularly 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 results where no significant intercept (NSI) 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 Milano Complex will include additional resource development drilling to updating geological models.