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Issued Capital:
818.2m Shares
7.4m Performance Rights

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

High-grade mineralisation intersected in new area of focus between Deflector and the South West target area

High-grade mineralisation intersected in a previously untested 300m corridor between Deflector and Deflector South West

- Surface and underground diamond drilling has successfully intersected high-grade gold and copper mineralisation over a 300m zone between the southern limits of the Deflector mine and the 2014 intercept at Deflector South West (3.1m @ 9.9 g/t Au and 7.5% Cu)
- Four surface holes were completed to test the continuity of mineralisation within the 300m Deflector South West corridor. Significant results include:
  - 5.5m @ 18.4 g/t Au & 0.1% Cu and 1.0m @ 17.9 g/t Au & 0.1% Cu
  - 1.0m @ 89.4 g/t Au & 2.0% Cu
  - 1.1m @ 69.6 g/t Au & 0.7% Cu
- Underground drilling extended high grade gold-copper mineralisation ~40m beyond the previous southernmost limits of the Deflector mine workings. Significant results include:
  - 0.3m @ 239 g/t Au & 2.4% Cu
  - 0.8m @ 60.5 g/t Au & 0.3% Cu
  - 0.6m @ 51.1 g/t Au & NSA Cu
  - 1.0m @ 34.1 g/t Au & 2.6% Cu
  - 5.1m @ 9.70 g/t Au & 0.1% Cu
- These high-grade "Deflector style" intersections indicate continuity of mineralisation, in particular the high-grade Western Zone lodes, at established mining grades and widths
- The Deflector southern extent has demonstrable potential to grow the metal inventory as mineralisation remains open both along strike beyond the 2014 intersection and to the west.

In-mine drilling identifies new lode analogous to the Link Lode

- In-mine drilling within the Western Zone has identified a new high-grade gold and copper lode analogous to the Link Lode structure discovered in FY18. Significant results include:
  - 0.3m @ 90.7 g/t Au & 11.5% Cu
  - 0.3m @ 17.1 g/t Au & 1.6% Cu
  - 0.4m @ 36.8 g/t Au & 4.8 % Cu
- The identified in-mine extensions & repetitions of mineralised structures highlight the exploration potential within the Deflector mine footprint as underground drilling is at an early stage

Final assay received from recent Tank South discovery at Mount Monger

- High-grade assays from the final hole of the recent discovery program at Tank South have extended high-grade gold mineralisation (refer ASX release 18 June 2019 *"Spectacular gold intersections at Tank South"*). Highlights from hole 19STDD018 include:
  - 6.49m @ 7.74 g/t Au & 8.71m @ 3.38 g/t Au

High-grade gold and copper mineralisation intersected along the target corridor between Deflector and Deflector South West

Background

The Deflector South West target zone extends approximately 300m to the south of the current Deflector lode wireframes. This prospective corridor is defined by a 2014 intersection which returned 3.1m @ 9.9 g/t Au and 7.5% Cu (Figure 1, 14DEFDD015)[1]. The 2014 intersection contains Deflector style mineralisation comprising quartz veining and massive chalcopyrite-pyrite sulphides in a basalt host rock.

Until recently this target has received limited follow up drilling with the primary focus on development and mining of the dominant Deflector lodes. Mining operations are now well established, and exploration is now targeting direct extensions and repetitions of the Deflector lodes both along strike and to the west.

Historical drilling along the Deflector South West corridor is limited with much of the previous drilling oriented parallel to the newer lode interpretations. Targeting now benefits from an increased Deflector dataset since the commencement of mining which has resulted in a revised interpretation of the strike and dip orientation of mineralisation to the south west.

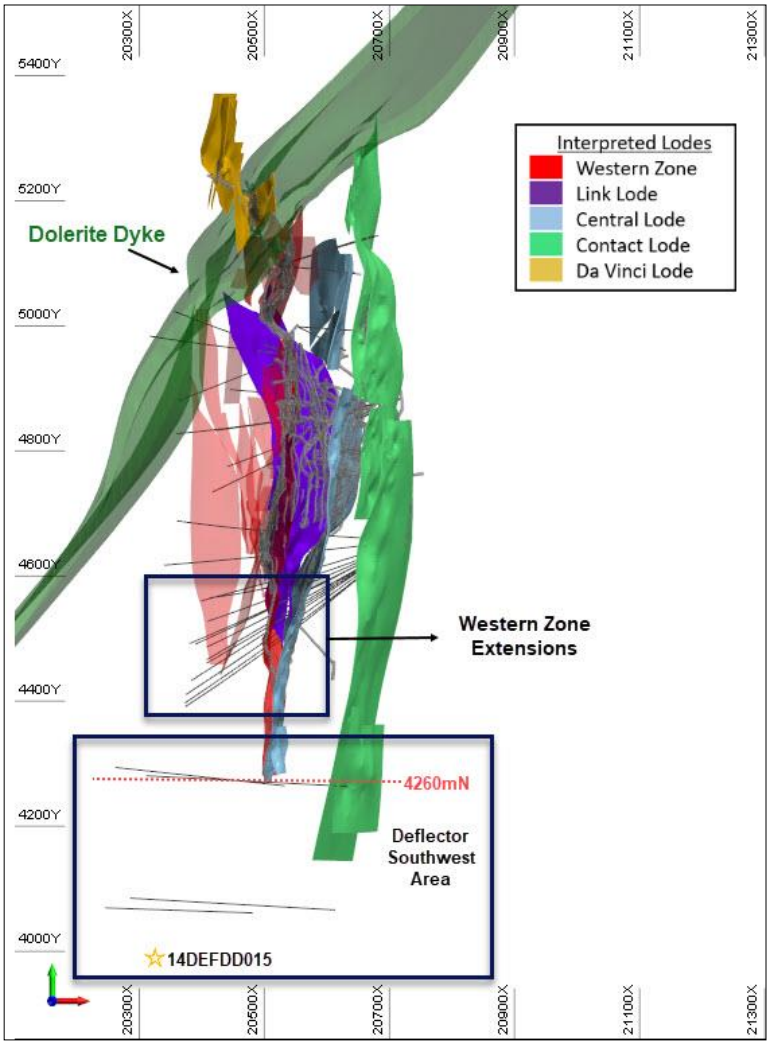


Figure 1: Plan view of Deflector South West relative to Deflector with lode interpretations and underground development

[1] Refer Mutiny Gold Limited ASX release dated 27 August 2014, *Drilling returns 10gpt Gold & 7.5% Copper at Deflector*

Recent drilling results

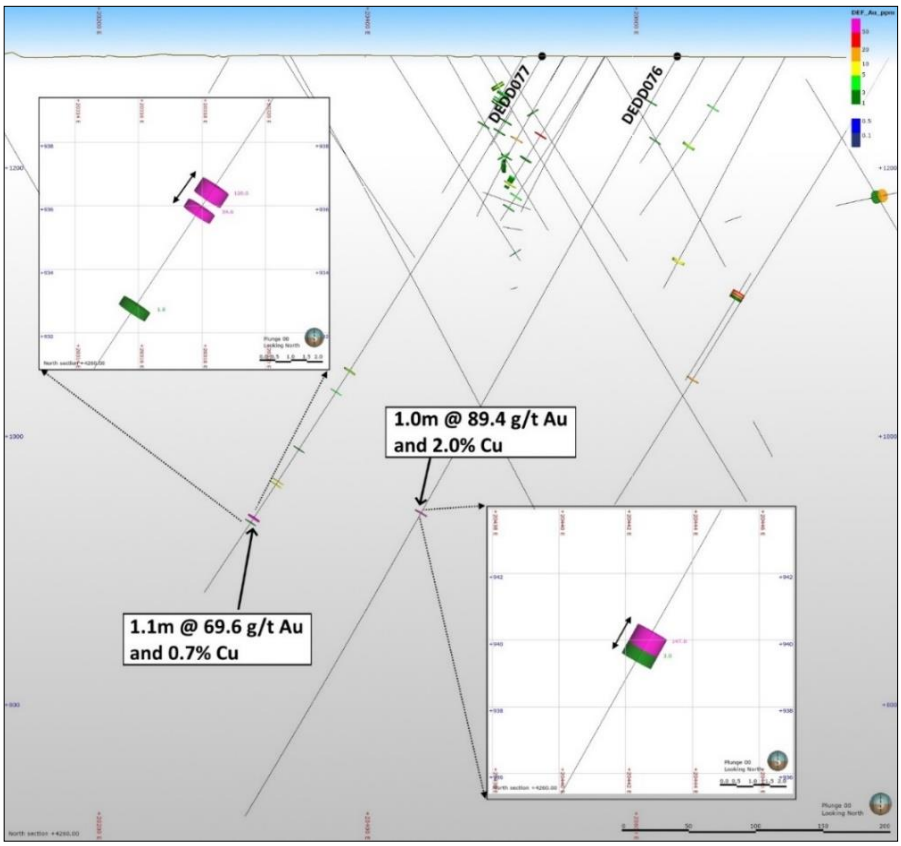
Surface and underground diamond drill programs, to follow up the RC drilling reported in March 2019[2], have returned multiple intersections of high-grade gold and copper Deflector style mineralisation in the target area.

Four surface diamond holes were completed on 200m line spacing within the corridor to test the updated geological and structural interpretation between the Deflector mine and the Deflector South West target zone. Significant results include:

Hole #	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
DEDD074	1.9	5.33	NSA
	5.5	18.4	0.1
	1.0	17.9	0.1
DEDD076	1.0	89.4	2.0
DEDD077	1.1	69.6	0.7

Table 1: Significant assays from surface drilling targeting south western extensions to Deflector

The south-west striking intersections are both east and west dipping, consistent with the structure and controls on high-grade lodes within the Deflector deposit. Gold and copper are hosted in quartz veining with massive sulphides within the same basalt host rock as the Western and Central lodes in the Deflector mine.



[2] Refer Doray Minerals Limited ASX release 7 March 2019, *Deflector near-mine exploration drilling intersects exciting gold and copper mineralisation*

Figure 2: Cross section 4260mN (Deflector Local Grid)

Underground diamond drilling targeted extensions immediately beyond the previous limits of the modelled Deflector Western Zone lodes, stepping out 40m to the south.

Intersections in holes DFUG0075 (0.3m @ 239.0 g/t Au & 2.4% Cu) and DFUG0077 (1.0m @ 34.1 g/t Au & 2.6% Cu) confirm the continuity of Western Zone high-grade mineralisation immediately to the south west, supporting recent geological modelling that shows the Deflector lode system repeats to the west (Figure 3).

Holes DFUG0109 (0.5m at 14.9g/t Au and 0.2% Cu) and DFUG0111 (5.1m at 9.7g/t Au and 0.1% Cu, including 0.3m at 112.0g/t and 1.3% Cu) are located 40m south of the southernmost boundary of modelled Deflector lodes and demonstrate continuity of mineralisation immediately beyond the current lode boundaries, with mineralisation remaining open in the direction of the Deflector South West target, ~300m away (Figure 4).

Highlights from the recent underground drilling program include:

Hole #	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
DFUG0074	0.6	51.1	NSA
	0.4	32.5	0.1
	0.4	31.3	0.2
DFUG0075	0.3	17.1	1.6
	0.3	239	2.4
DFUG0076	0.8	60.5	0.3
	0.4	24.7	NSA
DFUG0077	1.0	34.1	2.6
DFUG0078	1.2	10.3	0.2
	0.4	13.5	0.5
	0.3	23.8	NSA
	0.3	13.3	9.4
DFUG0079	0.3	41.0	0.1
	1.7	8.2	0.3
	0.3	12.5	0.1
DFUG0080	0.6	24.6	NSA
DFUG0109	0.4	36.8	4.8
	0.3	24.1	2.6
	0.5	14.9	0.2
DFUG0111	0.7	38.8	0.1
	5.1	9.7	0.1
	0.3	9.0	0.1

Table 2: Significant assays from underground drilling targeting south western extensions to Deflector

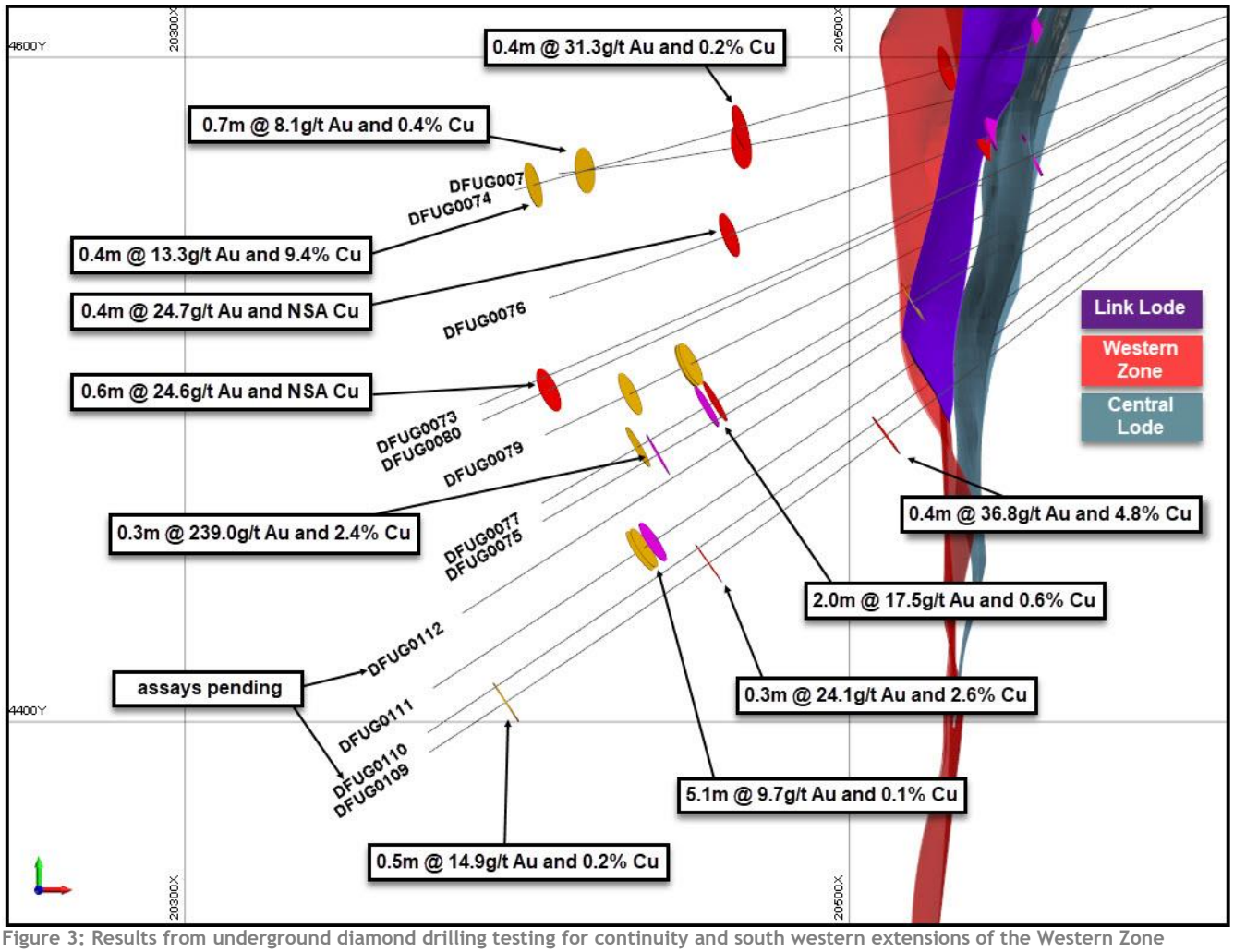


Figure 3: Results from underground diamond drilling testing for continuity and south western extensions of the Western Zone

Forward work program

The FY20 Deflector mine exploration budget will include several phases of drilling, following up the high-grade intersections along the Deflector South West corridor to infill and extend mineralisation.

In-mine drilling supports the continuity of high-grade Western Zone Lodes and identifies a new lode analogous to the Link Lode

Recent in-mine Resource definition drilling was designed to upgrade Inferred Resources to higher confidence classifications, update the geological model and identify potential extensions to Western Zone splays.

The program successfully increased confidence in the continuity of high-grade gold mineralisation of the Western Lodes of the Deflector mine.

A significant outcome of in-mine drilling within the Western Zone was the identification of a new high-grade gold and copper lode analogous to the Link Lode structure discovered in FY18. These lodes contain high grade chalcopyrite rich massive sulphides, highlighted by:

Hole #	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
DFUG0075	0.3	17.1	1.6
DFUG0076	0.3	26.1	0.3
DFUG0096	0.3	90.7	11.5
DFUG0109	0.4	36.8	4.8

Table 3: Significant assays intersecting new lode analogous to the Link Lode

Full results for recent in-mine drilling are contained in Appendix 1. The intersections of extensions and repetitions of the mineralised structures in the Western Zone area demonstrate the exploration opportunities of the Deflector mine. The increase in geological understanding resulting from underground mapping, detailed drill core logging and structural modelling indicates much of the historical surface drilling of the Western Zone was an ineffective test of the lodes at depth. Drilling from underground provides better intersection angles and can better target extensions to the currently defined lodes and discover new lodes to the west and down dip.

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 for Deflector is based on information compiled by Ms Karen Wellman, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Ms Wellman 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'. Ms Wellman consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results for Tank South and Mount Monger are 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: Deflector Drillhole Information Summary

Diamond and Reverse Circulation Drilling – Deflector

Drill hole intersections are based on logged geological intervals inclusive of internal dilution. All coordinates are in MGA (GDA94 Zone 5) with azimuth recorded in Magnetic Degrees. Gold is analysed by 50g Fire Assay with AAS finish and copper by ICP-MS/OES at Minanalytical Laboratories, Perth. NSA = No Significant Assay.

HOLE ID	EASTING	NORTHIING	RL	DIP/AZI	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL
DFUG0067	439426	6828700	95.9	-26/110			NSA
DFUG0068	439426	6828700	95.9	-27/086			NSA
DFUG0069	439482	6828823	99.5	-40/084			NSA
DFUG0070	439483	6828823	99.9	-25/062	36.6	38.1	1.5m @ 4.0g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0071	439485	6828825	100.1	-29/048			NSA
DFUG0072	439485	6828825	100.2	-20/032	46.6	46.9	0.3m @ 4.7g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0073	439372	6828354	41.9	1/243	188.9	189.9	1.0m @ 125.7g/t Au and 5.6% Cu
					220.7	221.2	0.5m @ 8.0g/t Au and 0.5% Cu
					234.9	235.2	0.3m @ 6.7g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0074	439373	6828355	41.5	-15/253	180.5	181.1	0.6m @ 51.1g/t Au and NSA Cu
					211.4	211.8	0.4m @ 32.5g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					278.1	278.5	0.4m @ 31.3g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					345.0	345.7	0.7m @ 8.1g/t Au and 0.4% Cu
DFUG0075	439372	6828354	41.9	1/238	242.3	242.6	0.3m @ 17.1g/t Au and 1.6% Cu
					331.7	332.0	0.3m @ 239.0g/t Au and 2.4% Cu
DFUG0076	439372	6828354	41.4	-14/246	203.9	204.7	0.8m @ 60.5g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
					208.4	208.7	0.3m @ 26.1g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
					293.6	294.0	0.4m @ 24.7g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0077	439372	6828354	41.7	-6/239	267.6	267.9	0.3m @ 5.2g/t Au and 3.1% Cu
					310.7	311.0	0.3m @ 23.9g/t Au and 0.4% Cu
					313.0	314.0	1.0m @ 34.1g/t Au and 2.6% Cu
					337.9	338.2	0.3m @ 11.9g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
DFUG0078	439372	6828355	40.5	-21/247	202.4	203.6	1.2m @ 10.3g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					217.8	218.2	0.4m @ 13.5g/t Au and 0.5% Cu
					260.5	261.0	0.5m @ 6.4g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
					294.4	294.7	0.3m @ 23.8g/t Au and NSA Cu
					346.8	347.1	0.3m @ 13.3g/t Au and 9.4% Cu
DFUG0079	439372	6828354	41.4	-13/239	229.7	230.0	0.3m @ 41.0g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					320.2	321.9	1.7m @ 8.2g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
					322.8	323.4	0.6m @ 5.9g/t Au and NSA Cu
					339.0	339.4	0.4m @ 7.8g/t Au and NSA Cu
					341.5	341.8	0.3m @ 12.5g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0080	439372	6828354	40.5	-20/241	374.1	374.7	0.6m @ 24.6g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0081	439449	6828729	118.7	12/116			NSA
DFUG0082	439449	6828729	120.3	37/093	82.4	82.7	0.3m @ 16.1g/t Au and NSA Cu

DFUG0083	439485	6828824	100.5	-12/094			NSA
DFUG0084	439485	6828824	101.9	16/094	44.3	44.6	0.3m @ 174.0g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0085	439484	6828823	101.0	33/094	66.1	66.4	0.3m @ 6.4g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DFUG0086	439485	6828825	101.7	15/071	72.4	73.0	0.6m @ 30.4g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					144.4	146.2	1.8m @ 6.8g/t Au and 1.0% Cu
DFUG0087	439485	6828824	102.6	31/072			NSA
DFUG0088	439418	6828696	95.6	53/249			NSA
DFUG0089	439418	6828697	95.6	54/288	26.0	26.5	0.5m @ 17.8g/t Au and NSA Cu
					32.0	35.0	3.0m @ 14.9g/t Au and NSA Cu
					37.0	38.0	1.0m @ 5.8g/t Au and NSA Cu
					49.6	50.7	1.1m @ 9.7g/t Au and NSA Cu
					128.4	130.0	1.6m @ 13.4g/t Au and NSA Cu
					155.6	155.9	0.3m @ 10.7g/t Au and NSA Cu
					182.6	182.9	0.3m @ 9.5g/t Au and NSA Cu
					203.5	203.8	0.3m @ 8.0g/t Au and NSA Cu
					206.0	206.6	0.6m @ 31.0g/t Au and NSA Cu
					247.0	248.0	1.0m @ 5.1g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0090	439418	6828696	95.6	39/276	14.9	15.3	0.4m @ 45.7g/t Au and 0.5% Cu
					35.0	36.7	1.7m @ 7.4g/t Au and NSA Cu
					62.0	63.0	1.0m @ 17.4g/t Au and NSA Cu
					64.4	64.7	0.3m @ 14.1g/t Au and NSA Cu
					75.8	76.1	0.3m @ 5.6g/t Au and 0.4% Cu
					169.5	171.9	2.4m @ 8.4g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
DFUG0091	439507	6828537	43.7	-33/244	9.0	10.4	1.4m @ 54.7g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DFUG0092	439507	6828537	43.7	-40/259			NSA
DFUG0093	439507	6828537	43.7	-35/284			NSA
DFUG0094	439507	6828538	43.7	-31/272			NSA
DFUG0095	439507	6828537	43.7	-29/258			NSA
DFUG0096	439507	6828538	44.2	-18/259	6.1	6.4	0.3m @ 10.4g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
					190.1	190.4	0.3m @ 90.7g/t Au and 11.5% Cu
					248.8	249.1	0.3m @ 66.3g/t Au and 0.8% Cu
					283.0	283.3	0.3m @ 9.4g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					334.5	335.0	0.5m @ 9.5g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0104	439373	6828355	41.1	-9/263	197.5	198.1	0.6m @ 14.8g/t Au and 0.4% Cu
					242.1	242.4	0.3m @ 28.6g/t Au and 1.4% Cu
					343.1	343.5	0.4m @ 6.6g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
DFUG0105	439373	6828355	40.9	-16/274	102.9	103.2	0.3m @ 6.4g/t Au and NSA Cu
					183.0	183.4	0.4m @ 6.8g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					250.4	250.7	0.3m @ 37.1g/t Au and NSA Cu
					262.9	263.2	0.3m @ 9.7g/t Au and NSA Cu
					266.4	266.7	0.3m @ 70.2g/t Au and NSA Cu

					328.1	328.4	0.3m @ 8.0g/t Au and NSA Cu
					339.0	339.4	0.4m @ 6.0g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
DFUG0108	439507	6828538	43.8	-28/234	11.0	12.2	1.2m @ 80.2g/t Au and NSA Cu
DFUG0109	439373	6828356	42.0	-1/231	236.7	237.1	0.4m @ 9.8g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					272.0	272.4	0.4m @ 36.8g/t Au and 4.8% Cu
					337.9	338.2	0.3m @ 24.1g/t Au and 2.6% Cu
					411.8	412.3	0.5m @ 14.9g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
DFUG0111	439373	6828355	42.0	-15/234	250.1	250.8	0.7m @ 38.8g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					359.4	364.5	5.1m @ 9.7g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					397.3	397.6	0.3m @ 9.0g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DEDD074	438816	6828035	281	-60/308	303.1	305	1.9m @ 5.33g/t Au and NSA Cu
					323.7	329.2	5.5m @ 18.4g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					334.5	336.7	2.2m @ 6.3g/t Au and NSA Cu
					361	362	1m @ 17.9g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					374.5	375	0.5m @ 14.1g/t Au and NSA Cu
DEDD075	438922	6827958	280	-62/309	78	79	1m @ 5.7g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
DEDD076	439060	6828101	280	-61/310	389.5	390.5	1m @ 89.4g/t Au and 2.0% Cu
DEDD077	438816	6828035	281	-60/308	274.4	275.5	1.1m @ 6.8g/t and 2.4% Cu
					373.1	373.4	0.3m @ 5.1g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					375.9	376.2	0.3m @ 8.7g/t Au and 7.3% Cu
					405.4	406.5	1.1m @ 69.6g/t Au and 0.7% Cu

Surface Diamond & Reverse Circulation Drilling – Tank South (Mount Monger)

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)
19STDD018	458137	6562266	310	-60	270	160.00	161.00	1.00m @ 4. 01 g/t Au
						172.00	173.79	1.79m @ 1.83 g/t Au
						174.83	183.54	8.71m @ 3.38 g/t Au
						184.67	188.78	4.11m @ 1.72 g/t Au
						194.00	194.93	0.93m @ 1.47 g/t Au
						200.00	203.35	3.35m @ 7.09 g/t Au
						206.51	213.00	6.49m @ 7.74 g/t Au

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration RC & Diamond Drilling at Deflector South West Prospect.

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 Reverse Circulation (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 piles and placed in rows near the drill collar. • Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay with atomic absorption (AAS) and inductively coupled mass spectrometry and optical emission spectrometry (ICPMS/OES). • All samples pulverized to 75 µm and all samples analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS finish for Au, and via ICP-MS/OES for multi-element suite. • When visible gold is observed in RC chips this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory. **Diamond Drilling** • Diamond drilling (DD) HQ and NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. Minimum sample width of 0.3m and a maximum of 1.3m • Core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging determined by the geologist. • Mineralisation determined qualitatively through: presence of sulphide in quartz; internal structure (massive, brecciated, laminated) of quartz. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively via fire assay with atomic absorption (AAS) and inductively coupled mass spectrometry and optical emission spectrometry (ICPMS/OES). • All samples pulverized to 75 µm and analysed by 50g Fire Assay and AAS finish for Au, and via ICP-MS/OES for multi-element suite. • When visible gold is observed in diamond drill core this sample is flagged by the supervising geologist for the benefit of the laboratory. • The remaining core, is retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work.
Drilling techniques	• RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ/NQ2 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, mineralisation, veining and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. • Diamond drill core trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future

Criteria	Commentary
	reference. • All RC holes are chipped and stored in trays for 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 consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Diamond core is either whole or half core sampled and submitted 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. • For RC and diamond cores, the entire sample is crushed and ~3kg sample is pulverized to 75µm (85% passing). • Gold analysis is determined by a 50g charge fire assay with an AAS finish. Copper and silver analysis is determined by ICP-MS and ICP-OES techniques (dependent on grade). • Pulp duplicates taken at the pulverising stage and selective repeats conducted at the laboratories discretion. • Sample size appropriate for grain size of samples material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Fire assay (50g), total digest technique, appropriate for gold. • AAS determination, appropriate for gold. • ICP-MS/OES technique, appropriate for copper and silver • KT10 handheld magnetic susceptibility meter used. • Certified reference material standards, 1 in 20 samples. • Blanks: unmineralised material is inserted at regular intervals, as part of the CRM rotation and to check contamination. • A lab barren quartz flush is requested following a predicted high grade sample (i.e. visible gold). • Random pulp duplicates are taken on average 1 in every 10 samples by the lab. • 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 Minanalytical laboratory QAQC and field based QAQC has been satisfactory.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• All sampling is routinely inspected by senior geological staff Significant intersections are inspected by senior geological staff. • 2% of samples returned > 0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification. • No twinned holes utilised. • Data stored in Datashed database on internal company server, logging performed on LogChief and synchronised to Datashed database, data validated by database administrator, import validate protocols in place. Visual validation in Leapfrog by Silver Lake Resources (SLR) geologists. • No adjustments made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for any Resource estimation.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for surface RC and diamond drill-holes are surveyed with DGPS. • Downhole surveys are conducted with north-seeking Champ Axis Gyro tool. • All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_50 grid. • Topographic control is based on survey pick-ups of drill sites, as well as historical surface surveys of the general area • Historic drill hole collar coordinates have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids.

Criteria	Commentary
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling planned on targeted features, with an average sectional spacing of ~80m. • Data spacing considered appropriate for the stage of exploration and geological conditions encountered.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drill holes are oriented based on drill location point to intersect the orebody in a regularized pattern. Drillhole intersection angle may therefore be oblique to the strike and dip of the ore zone, sampling believed to be unbiased.
Sample security	• All samples are bagged in a tied numbered calico bag, grouped into larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission sheet and tied shut. Consignment note and delivery address details are written on the side of the bag and dispatched from Deflector minesite via Coastal Midwest Transport. The bags are delivered directly to MinAnalytical in Canning Vale, WA who are NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005.
Audits or reviews	• Performance meetings held between a SLR and MinAnalytical representative are conducted quarterly. QAQC data are reviewed with each assay batch returned, and on regular monthly intervals (trend analysis).

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	• Silver Lake Resources controls a 100% interest in M59/442 and M59/356 via its 100% owned subsidiaries Deflector Gold Pty Ltd and Gullewa Gold Project Pty Ltd respectively. • M59/442 is covered by the Southern Yamatji Native Title Claim. • Heritage surveys have been conducted over active exploration areas. • M59/442 is valid until 4 November 2039. • M59/442 and M59/356 are subject to the Gullewa Royalty, being a 1% royalty on gross revenue from the tenement, payable to Gullewa Ltd.
Exploration done by other parties	• Historic exploration and open pit mining was carried out at Deflector by various parties between 1990 and 2006. Modern exploration, consisting mainly of mapping, sampling and surface drilling, was carried out by Sons of Gwalia Ltd. (1990-1994), National Resources Exploration Ltd. (1995-1996) Gullewa Gold NL Ltd. (1996-2000); King Solomon Mines Pty Ltd./Menzies Gold NL (2001-2002); Batavia/Hallmark Consolidated Ltd. (2003-2008); ATW Gold Corp. Pty Ltd. (2008-2010); Mutiny Gold Ltd. (2010-2014).
Geology	• Geology consists of Archean aged orogenic style gold-copper mineralisation. Primary mineralisation is hosted in three main vein sets, the Western, Central, and Contact Lodes. The main ore lodes are narrow, sub-parallel, fault-hosted, quartz-sulphide veins within a thick sequence of high-Mg basalt intruded by a series of dacitic, dolerite, and lamprophyre dykes.
Drill hole Information	• See table of Significant Intersections.
Data aggregation methods	• No top-cuts have been applied when reporting results. • First assay from the interval in question is reported (i.e. Au1). • Aggregate sample assays calculated using a length weighted average. • Significant intervals are based on the logged geological interval, with all internal dilution included. No metal equivalent values are used for reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Drill holes are oriented based on drill location point to intersect the orebody in a regularized pattern. Drillhole intersection angle may therefore be oblique to the strike and dip of the ore zone. Down hole widths are reported. • Strike of mineralisation is approximately 040° dipping to the West and East at 80°, based on lode geometry.

Criteria	Commentary
Diagrams	• Refer to plan and long sections attached.
Balanced reporting	• All holes drilled are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• All meaningful and material data is reported.
Further work	• Ongoing drilling, resource evaluation and modelling activities will be undertaken to support the development of mining operations at Deflector Southwest

JORC 2012 – Table 1: Exploration Surface RC & Diamond Drilling at Tank Deposit (Mount Monger)

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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 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)

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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.
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.

Criteria	Commentary
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 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