21 September 2020

Silver Lake Resources Limited

Suite 4, Level 3
South Shore Centre
85 South Perth Esplanade
South Perth WA 6151
TEL +61 8 6313 3800
FAX +61 8 6313 3888
ABN 38 108 779 782

ASX Code: SLR

Drill results emphasise Silver Lake's strong & rapidly advancing organic growth pipeline

Continued spectacular high-grade gold/copper intersections at Deflector

- The latest Deflector South West drilling results continue to return high-grade gold/copper mineralisation and demonstrate continuity of the Deflector South West lodes beyond the Ore Reserve, including:
  - 1.3m @ 389 g/t gold and 4.70% copper
  - 1.7m @ 60.3 g/t gold and 3.90% copper
  - 1.1m @ 125 g/t gold and 0.20% copper
  - 0.8m @ 134 g/t gold and 0.70% copper
  - 1.7m @ 30.4 g/t gold and 2.90% copper
  - 2.5m @ 14.8 g/t gold and 9.70% copper
- Mine design and evaluation work are well progressed to provide long term access to the Deflector South West lodes and establish a new high-grade mining area at Deflector
- Defining further extensions to South West Lodes and potential Deflector repeats within the prospective untested basalt host stratigraphy remains one of the highest priority exploration targets for Silver Lake, with the South West lodes located adjacent to mine, services and processing infrastructure

First Tank step out hole intersects broad high-grade mineralisation in target zone

- EIS hole stepping out 1km south of the Tank South deposit at Mount Monger has successfully intersected a broad zone of high-grade gold mineralisation, returning:
  - 4.05m @ 10.2 g/t including 2.06m @ 17.2 g/t
- The EIS program marks the first step out hole targeting Tank South style mineralisation within a lithological unit not previously targeted by exploration on the Aldiss land package

Highly encouraging aircore anomalism defined through SATA trend

- First pass regional aircore drilling testing for gold anomalism on potential extensions and repeats of the SATA trend has successfully intersected significant gold anomalism. Results significantly exceed the background gold levels (<10 ppb Au) and are consistent with aircore and RAB intersections over the existing SATA deposits, with multiple results returned above 200 ppb including:
  - 1m @ 4,656 ppb Au
  - 6m @ 848 ppb Au
  - 6m @ 844 ppb Au
  - 8m @ 414 ppb Au
- Exploration targeting at the SATA trend is realising the benefits from a recent high resolution magnetic survey, enhanced geochemical analysis and an enlarged drill hole data base to target lithological and structural features not defined in previous exploration

Further spectacular high-grade gold/copper mineralisation intersected at Deflector South West

Following successful exploration drilling throughout FY20 which delivered significant Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve growth at Deflector, Silver Lake extended the 1033 exploration drive to allow for further underground drilling to target upgrades and extensions to the Deflector South West Inferred Mineral Resources.

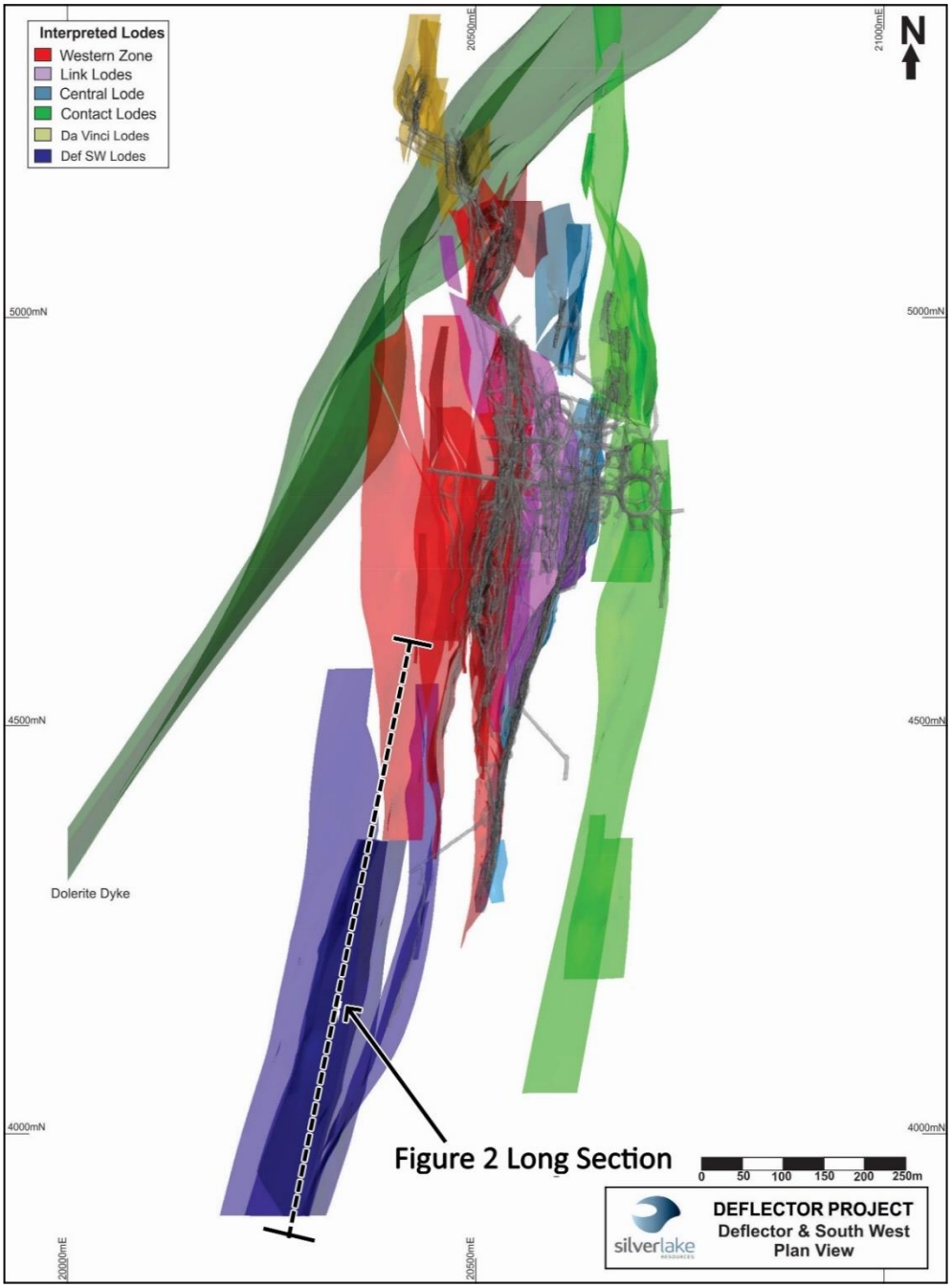

Figure 1: Plan view of Deflector South West relative to current Deflector lode interpretations and underground development

Results have been received for the latest round of underground drilling. 16 holes were drilled from the 1033 exploration drive with 9 of the holes intersecting visible gold and 21 assays of greater than 10 gram-metres recorded.

Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)
DFUG205	141.2	142.9	1.7	60.3	3.90
DFUG206	73.6	74.9	1.3	389	4.70
DFUG207	138.3	142.1	3.8	8.1	0.60
DFUG208	81.3	81.8	0.5	57.0	0.10
	167.2	168.2	1.0	13.2	0.50
DFUG209	88.4	89.4	1.0	23.5	0.20
	109	110	1.0	22.6	0.20
DFUG210	98.7	99.5	0.8	134	0.70
	133.4	133.9	0.5	58.9	0.20
	148.9	150.0	1.1	125	0.20
DFUG211	124.7	125.4	0.7	16.1	2.20
DFUG212*	221.6	223.0	1.4	13.7	*
DFUG214	109.7	110.5	0.8	24.7	1.70
	142.8	143.1	0.3	115	0.20
DFUG215*	103.7	104.4	0.7	68.5	*
	189.3	189.9	0.5	93.0	*
DFUG216	203.5	205.1	1.6	7.3	0.10
DFUG217*	152.1	153.1	1.0	14.2	*
DFUG218	137.0	139.5	2.5	14.8	9.7
	141.0	142.7	1.7	30.4	2.9

* Copper assay pending

Table 1: Assay highlights from the latest round of Deflector south west drilling

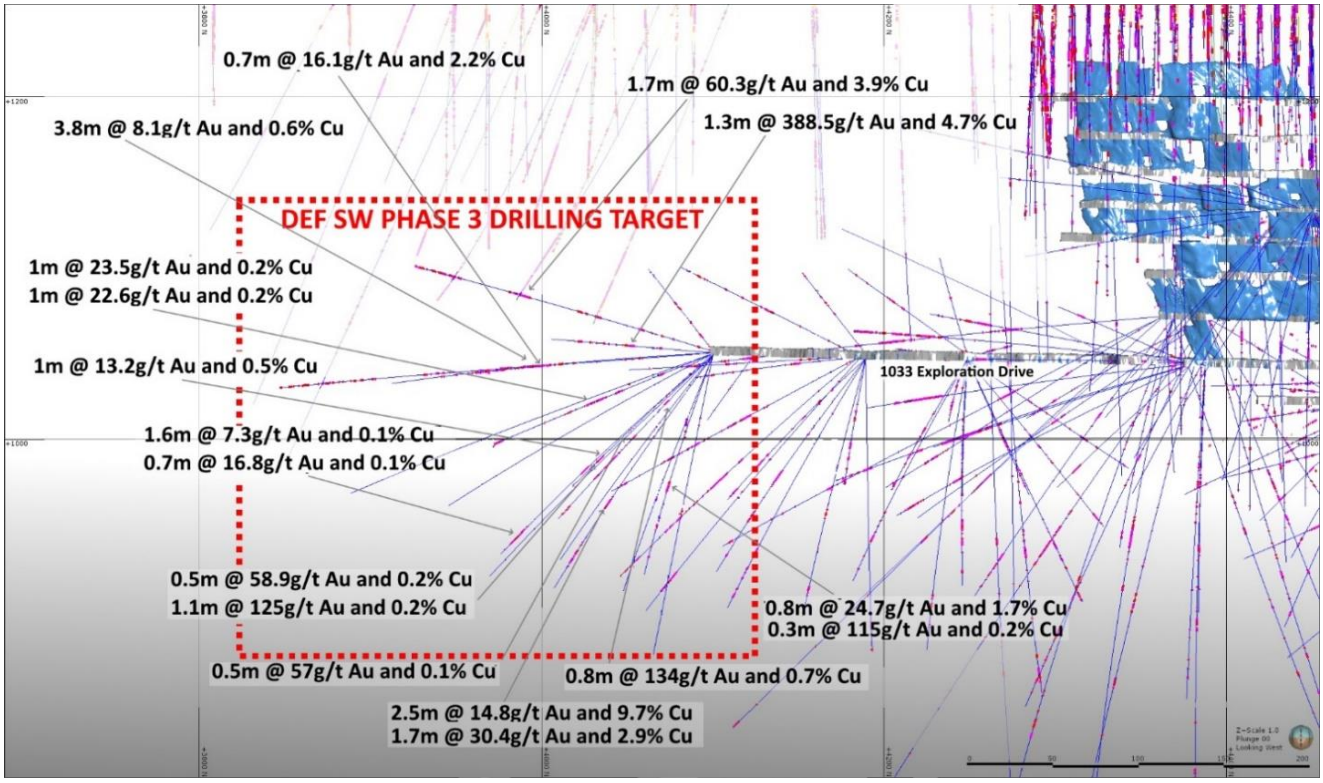

Figure 2. Long section showing recent drilling and southern end of Deflector mine development, intercepts >=5g/t Au reported

Future work program and mine optimisation activities

The results released today further support the continuity of Deflector mineralisation in the Deflector South West lodes beyond the limits of the current Ore Reserve[1] and demonstrate the potential for further conversion of Mineral Resources to Ore Reserves.

The 1033 exploration drive currently extends 150m beyond the limit of Deflector mine development and in addition to providing the necessary drill platforms to target the South West lodes, provides data informing mine design and evaluation of the area.

The South West lodes have a higher gold and copper tenor relative to the broader Deflector Ore Reserve and a key focus of Silver Lake's mine evaluation is reducing dilution by reducing ore drive profiles, relative to current practices adopted within the Deflector mine. Reducing drive profiles reduces waste dilution and increases grades of ore won from development, which in turn improves mill feed grade and liberates mill capacity for higher grade feed.

The proximity of the South West lodes to adjacent mine development and mine services drives low capital establishment costs and reduces the production lead time to establish a new high-grade mining front during FY22, subject to Silver Lake Board approval.

Further underground and surface drilling will target lode extensions and potential Deflector repeats within the Deflector corridor, which remains open in multiple directions, within the highly prospective and inadequately tested basalt host stratigraphy.

Figure 3. Deflector South West mineralisation in the 1033-120 exploration drive

1 Refer ASX release 19 August 2020 "2020 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement"

First Tank step out hole intersects broad high-grade mineralisation in target zone

Drilling at the highly prospective SATA trend within the Aldiss Mining Centre at Mount Monger continues to deliver promising results.

The discovery of a new broad zone of high-grade mineralisation to the south of the historical Tank Mineral Resource in December 2018, and its subsequent progression into Ore Reserves, highlights the significant exploration potential of the >6km mineralised SATA trend.

Following infill drilling and the announcement of a maiden Ore Reserve at Tank South, Silver Lake has refocused SATA trend exploration targeting extensions and repetitions of known mineralisation.

As part of the Western Australian government EIS co-funding program, Silver Lake completed a program of diamond drill holes targeting the stratigraphy and structures that potentially host extensions and repeats of the high grade Tank South-style mineralisation. The targets were identified using enhanced ground magnetics, litho-geochemistry, and drill data obtained from drilling of the Tank South Ore Reserve throughout FY20.

Hole 20EISD005, located 1km south of the Tank deposit, returned assays of 4.05m at 10.2 g/t gold, including 2.06m at 17.2 g/t gold. This high grade intersection is located on the lithological contact between the typical Tank host rocks and the Tank footwall stratigraphy, along the magnetic feature that characterises the priority SATA Trend targets.

The 20EISD005 intersection is highly encouraging, given the possibility that the Tank South lithological unit may have significant mineralised strike extent to the south. 20EISD005 demonstrates the value of the increasing geological dataset in an inadequately tested, proven mineralised corridor, enabling more efficient and effective targeting of follow-up exploration.

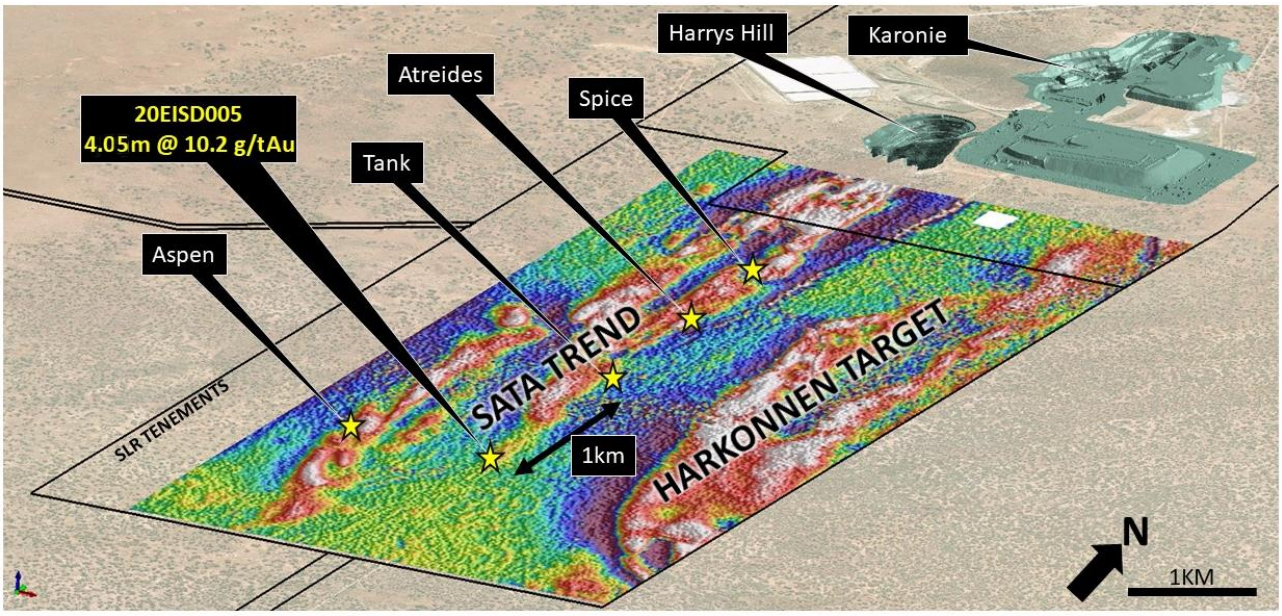

Figure 4. Aldiss Mining Centre oblique view showing location of EIS drillhole relative to the SATA Trend

Highly encouraging aircore anomalism defined through SATA trend regional discovery exploration

The Aldiss Mining Centre was established by Silver Lake in mid 2018 based on Ore Reserves at Harrys Hill and French Kiss, both of which have been successfully mined. Ore Reserves have also been defined at Karonie South and Tank.

The SATA trend is characterised by areas of significant transported cover which limit the effectiveness of traditional first pass exploration vectors, accordingly the historical discoveries and focus of drilling are limited to areas with little or no transported cover. As a result, a large portion of the SATA trend remains effectively untested.

Following exploration success in validating and extending historical Mineral Resources and the discovery of the broad, high-grade Tank South deposit, Silver Lake commenced a program of broad spaced reconnaissance aircore drilling at the Harkonnen Fold target, with the aim of defining areas of coherent gold anomalism to identify potential extensions and repeats of the SATA trend deposits.

The Harkonnen Fold target is a SATA trend analogue/repeat target immediately to the east of the SATA Trend. Robust targeting criteria have been developed, incorporating leading exploration technologies that have identified lithological and structural features not defined in the historical exploration work across this area.

Approximately half of the aircore holes have been completed in the current drilling program. Assays received to date have identified coherent gold anomalism across multiple broad spaced drilling lines, with results of up to 4,656 ppb received and multiple results greater than 200 ppb highlighting the prospectivity of the Harkonnen trend stratigraphic package including:

- 1m @ 4,656 ppb Au
- 6m @ 848 ppb Au
- 6m @ 844 ppb Au
- 8m @ 414 ppb Au

The known zones of mineralisation along the SATA trend at Aldiss are characterised by clearly defined geochemical footprints of >200 ppb Au, whereas the background gold levels from regional aircore and RAB drilling are generally less than 10 ppb (Figure 5). Consequently, the high level of gold anomalism intersected by the reconnaissance aircore drilling at Harkonnen, within similar stratigraphy and regolith to the SATA Trend, is highly encouraging. Infill aircore drilling and follow up RC and diamond drilling will be planned once pending assay results are received.

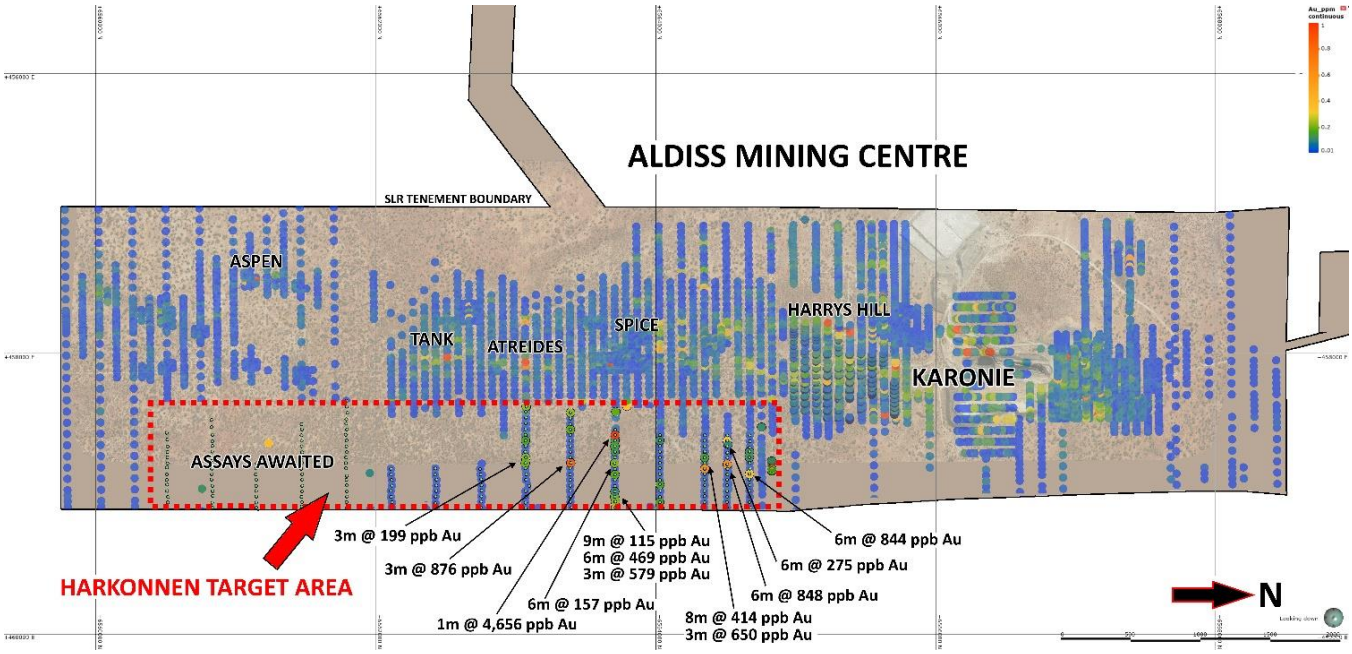

Figure 5. Aldiss Mining Centre plan, highlighting locations of known mineralisation, historical aircore and RAB drilling, and assay highlights from the current reconnaissance aircore drilling within the Harkonnen target area

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.

For further information concerning this announcement, please contact:

Luke Tonkin
Managing Director
+61 8 6313 3800
contact@silverlakeresources.com.au

Len Eldridge
Corporate Development Officer
+61 8 6313 3800
contact@silverlakeresources.com.au

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 her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: Deflector Drillhole Information Summary

Drill hole intersections are based on logged geological intervals inclusive of internal dilution. All coordinates are in Deflector Local Mine Grid. 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 (Local)	NORTHING (Local)	RL (Local)	DIP/AZI	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERVAL
DFUG0204	20383	4100	1049	29/245	52.7	53.3	0.6m @ 4.5g/t Au and 1% Cu
					57.9	58.2	0.3m @ 1.7g/t Au and 10.3% Cu
					59.7	60	0.3m @ 7.1g/t Au and 4.1% Cu
DFUG0205	20383	4100	1049	14.2/215.5	141.2	142.9	1.7m @ 60.3g/t Au and 3.9% Cu
DFUG0206	20383	4100	1049	2.1/230.6	73.6	74.9	1.3m @ 388.5g/t Au and 4.7% Cu
					87.8	88.2	0.4m @ 4.5g/t Au and 1.8% Cu
DFUG0207	20383	4100	1049	-3.3/221.1	138.3	142.1	3.8m @ 8.1g/t Au and 0.6% Cu
					145.2	145.7	0.5m @ 6.5g/t Au and 0.4% Cu
					149.4	150.2	0.8m @ 9g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
					164	164.3	0.3m @ 4.4g/t Au and 0.4% Cu
					211.5	211.8	0.3m @ 22.7g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DFUG0208	20383	4100	1049	-21.1/244	75.1	75.9	0.8m @ 7.2g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					81.3	81.8	0.5m @ 57g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					87.7	88	0.3m @ 10.8g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					161.6	162	0.4m @ 14.2g/t Au and 0% Cu
					167.2	168.2	1m @ 13.2g/t Au and 0.5% Cu
					179	179.5	0.5m @ 5.8g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DFUG0209	20383	4100	1049	-14.2/232	88.4	89.4	1m @ 23.5g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					109	110	1m @ 22.6g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					124	125	1m @ 5.7g/t Au and 0% Cu
DFUG0210	20383	4100	1049	-29.1/237.9	98.7	99.5	0.8m @ 134g/t Au and 0.7% Cu
					117.6	117.9	0.3m @ 10g/t Au and 1.1% Cu
					122.4	122.9	0.5m @ 5.8g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					133.4	133.9	0.5m @ 58.9g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					148.9	150	1.1m @ 125g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
DFUG0211	20383	4100	1049	-2.6/216.1	124.7	125.4	0.7m @ 16.1g/t Au and 2.2% Cu
					169	171.8	2.8m @ 2.8g/t Au and 2% Cu
DFUG0212	20383	4100	1049	-19.6/227.3	88.8	89.2	0.4m @ 16.7g/t Au and pending Cu
					165.7	166.8	1.1m @ 9.2g/t Au and pendng Cu
					190.4	190.7	0.3m @ 2.2g/t Au and pending Cu
					221.6	223	1.4m @ 13.7g/t Au and pending Cu
DFUG0213	20383	4100	1049	-15/221.1	116.6	117.1	0.5m @ 3g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					120.6	121.2	0.6m @ 4.1g/t Au and 0.3% Cu
					156.1	158.8	2.7m @ 3.2g/t Au and 0.5% Cu
DFUG0214	20383	4100	1049	-42.5/250.4	109.7	110.5	0.8m @ 24.7g/t Au and 1.7% Cu
					139.1	139.4	0.3m @ 6g/t Au and 0% Cu
					142.8	143.1	0.3m @ 115g/t Au and 0.2% Cu
					144	145	1m @ 5.9g/t Au and 0% Cu
					171	171.3	0.3m @ 2.5g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DFUG0215	20383	4100	1049	-34.3/236.2	103.7	104.4	0.7m @ 68.5g/t Au and pending Cu
					117	117.8	0.8m @ 7.7g/t Au and pending Cu
					121.1	122	0.9m @ 7.7g/t Au and pending Cu
					176.3	177	0.7m @ 16.4g/t Au and pending Cu
					177.7	178	0.3m @ 6.2g/t Au and pending Cu
					178.4	178.7	0.3m @ 2.4g/t Au and pending Cu
					189.3	189.8	0.5m @ 93g/t Au and pending Cu
DFUG0216	20383	4100	1049	-29/229.2	131.7	132	0.3m @ 21.3g/t Au and 1.1% Cu
					137	137.6	0.6m @ 3.5g/t Au and 1.2% Cu
					202.3	202.9	0.6m @ 1.7g/t Au and 4% Cu
					203.5	205.1	1.6m @ 7.3g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					207.5	208.2	0.7m @ 16.8g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
					215.5	216	0.5m @ 1.5g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DFUG0217	20383	4100	1049	-45.3/245.1	152.1	153.1	1m @ 14.2g/t Au and pending Cu
DFUG0218	20383	4100	1049	-38.3/234.6	137	139.5	2.5m @ 14.8g/t Au and 9.7% Cu
					140	140.6	0.6m @ 5.2g/t Au and 0.9% Cu
					141	142.7	1.7m @ 30.4g/t Au and 2.9% Cu
					189.6	190.3	0.7m @ 10.5g/t Au and 1.2% Cu
					196	196.6	0.6m @ 1.6g/t Au and 0.1% Cu
DFUG0219	20383	4100	1049	-32.4/228	189.2	189.8	0.6m @ 4.5g/t Au and 0.03% Cu
					222.3	222.6	0.3m @ 1.8g/t Au and 0.05% Cu

Appendix 2: SATA Trend Aircore Drillhole Information Summary

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 100 ppb Au lower cut, including 1m on internal dilution and minimum width of 1m
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. Only significant intersections >100ppb Au shown.

Hole_ID	Collar E (MGA)	Collar N (MGA)	Colar RL (MGA)	Dip	Azimuth (MGA)	Depth_From (m)	Depth_To (m)	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
20HKAC004	458697	6564666	318	-90	0	60	63	3m @ 122.00 ppb Au
20HKAC005	458738	6564665	317	-90	0	78	81	3m @ 118.00 ppb Au
20HKAC008	458857	6564666	317	-90	0	60	66	6m @ 844.00 ppb Au
20HKAC016	458620	6564506	316	-90	0	54	60	6m @ 274.50 ppb Au
20HKAC020	458788	6564507	315	-90	0	45	51	6m @ 847.50 ppb Au
20HKAC033	458740	6564346	315	-90	0	45	53	8m @ 413.88 ppb Au
20HKAC035	458819	6564346	315	-90	0	42	45	3m @ 650.00 ppb Au
20HKAC044	458618	6564025	314	-90	0	27	30	3m @ 103.00 ppb Au
20HKAC052	458931	6564026	314	-90	0	18	21	3m @ 159.00 ppb Au
20HKAC055	459059	6564025	315	-90	0	27	30	3m @ 159.00 ppb Au
20HKAC056	459101	6564024	315	-90	0	27	30	3m @ 143.00 ppb Au
20HKAC058	458579	6563707	312	-90	0	44	45	1m @ 4,656.00 ppb Au
20HKAC059	458619	6563706	312	-90	0	48	49	1m @ 129.00 ppb Au
20HKAC060	458659	6563704	311	-90	0	42	45	3m @ 152.00 ppb Au
20HKAC061	458699	6563706	312	-90	0	6	9	3m @ 119.00 ppb Au
20HKAC063	458780	6563702	313	-90	0	36	39	3m @ 211.00 ppb Au
20HKAC065	458861	6563705	312	-90	0	24	30	6m @ 156.50 ppb Au
20HKAC068	458981	6563704	312	-90	0	42	45	3m @ 167.00 ppb Au
					0	27	36	9m @ 115.33 ppb Au
20HKAC069	459019	6563704	312	-90	0	39	45	6m @ 469.00 ppb Au
20HKAC070	459054	6563708	312	-90	0	42	45	3m @ 579.00 ppb Au
					0	30	33	3m @ 212.00 ppb Au
20HKAC071	459098	6563710	312	-90	0	30	33	3m @ 248.00 ppb Au
20HKAC072	458419	6563388	314	-90	0	21	24	3m @ 228.00 ppb Au
20HKAC075	458540	6563386	313	-90	0	24	27	3m @ 187.00 ppb Au
20HKAC081	458778	6563390	312	-90	0	66	69	3m @ 876.00 ppb Au
20HKAC090	458377	6563073	314	-90	0	19	20	1m @ 154.00 ppb Au
20HKAC096	458618	6563067	312	-90	0	18	19	1m @ 161.00 ppb Au
20HKAC099	458740	6563068	311	-90	0	102	104	2m @ 215.00 ppb Au
20HKAC100	458779	6563065	311	-90	0	75	78	3m @ 199.00 ppb Au

Appendix 3: Aldiss EIS Diamond & Reverse Circulation Drillhole Information Summary

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)
20EISD005	458176	6561243	306	-55	270	147.9	148.7	0.8m @ 6.88 g/t Au
						246.36	250.41	4.05m @ 10.19 g/t Au
						Including:		
						248.35	250.41	2.06m @ 17.21 g/t Au

Appendix 4:

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: DEFLECTOR SOUTH WEST

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	*Commentary*
Sampling techniques	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 veins. • Mineralisation determined quantitatively on half-core via fire assay with atomic absorption (AAS) and inductively coupled mass spectrometry and optical emission spectrometry (ICPMS/OES). • 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, including the bottom-of-hole orientation line, is retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work.
Drilling techniques	• Diamond core is NQ2and sampled as whole core and half-core Diamond core samples were collected into core trays & transferred to core processing facilities for logging & sampling.
Drill sample recovery	• Diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Diamond drilling contractors use a core barrel & wire line unit to recover the diamond core, adjusting drilling methods & rates to minimize core loss (e.g. changing rock type, broken ground conditions etc.). Core recovery is generally very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. Sample recovery issues from diamond core drilling are logged and recorded in the drill hole database. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation.
Logging	• All diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, veining, alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources' (SLR) standard logging code library. • Diamond drill core is routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. Geotechnical logging of ore zones includes core recovery, RQD, structure frequency, structure count, and infill type and thickness. • Diamond drill core trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for reference. • Sample quality data recorded for all drilling methods includes recovery and sampling methodology. • All drill hole logging data is digitally captured, and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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. 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. • Regular 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 or repeatability. • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival at the laboratory to ensure they are free of moisture prior to crushing/pulverising. • For diamond cores the entire sample is crushed to nominal <10mm, and rotary split ~3kg sample is pulverised to 75µm (85% passing). The bulk pulverized sample is then bagged & approximately 200g extracted by spatula to a numbered paper bag that is used for the 50g fire assay charge. • Samples >3kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised • Duplicates are taken at the coarse crush stage on diamond core selected by the geologist. Results show that there is acceptable grade variability between original and duplicates samples. • Pulp duplicates and repeats are taken at the pulverising stage at the laboratory's discretion. • Sample size is appropriate for grain size of samples material. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Samples were analysed by MinAnalytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005). • 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 (grade dependent). The technique involved using a 50g 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. Assay techniques are appropriate for the elements and style of mineralisation being tested. • Standards, blank, and duplicates were inserted throughout the hole during drilling operations, with increased QAQC sampling targeting mineralised zones. • Certified reference material was inserted by the geologist at a rate of 1 in 20 to test for accuracy. • Blanks (unmineralised material) were inserted by the geologist after predicted high-grade samples to test for contamination. • Lab barren quartz flushes were requested by the geologist following a predicted high-grade sample (i.e. visible gold). • No geophysical tools or other remote sensing instruments were utilized for reporting or interpretation of gold mineralization. • Repeat pulp assays were completed at a frequency of 1 in 20 and were selected at random throughout the batch. • 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 and significant intersections are routinely inspected by senior geological staff. • 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. • Data is stored in Data Shed (SQL database) on an internal company server, with logging performed in Logchief and synchronised to Data Shed. Assay results are merged into the database when received electronically from the commercial laboratory. Data is validated by the database administrator, with import validation protocols in place. • Assay results are reviewed against logging data in Leapfrog and Surpac by SLR geologists. • 2% of samples returned >0.1g/t Au are sent to an umpire laboratory on a quarterly basis for verification. • No adjustments or calibrations were made to any assay data used in this report. First gold assay is utilised for any Resource estimation.
Location of data points	• Collar coordinates for diamond drillholes are surveyed with differential GPS. • Historical drillhole collar coordintes have been surveyed using various methods over the years using several grids. Historical survey data was transformed from MGA 94 into the Deflector Local Grid by the SLR Chief surveyor.

Criteria	Commentary
	• Recent diamond drillholes were surveyed with north-seeking DeviFlex and Champ Axis Gyro tools at 30m intervals during drilling, and at 3-5m intervals at end of hole. • Historical data used down-hole single shot cameras on 30m intervals. • Topographic control was generated from survey pick-ups of drill sites, as well as historical surveys of the general area.
Data spacing and distribution	• 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. Drilling at Deflector South West has been tested to an approximate depth of 350m below surface.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Drilling is designed to cross the ore structures close to perpendicular as practicable. • Drillholes are oriented based on drill location point to intersect the orebody in a regularised pattern. Drillhole intersection angle may therefore be oblique to the strike and dip of the ore zone. • No drilling orientation and sampling bias has been recognized.
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 are bagged and tied in a numbered calico bag, then grouped in to larger polyweave bags and cable tied. Polyweave bags are placed into larger bulky bags with a sample submission 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 samples are delivered to MinAnalytical in Perth where they were in a secured fenced compound security with restricted entry. Internally, MinAnalytical operates an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.
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 regularly monthly intervals (trend analysis). • 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	• 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. All production is subject to a WA state government NSR royalty of 2.5%
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). Deflector South West was initially intercepted by Mutiny Gold in 2014.
Geology	• The deposit type is classified as a hybrid Archean orogenic gold-copper deposit within the Gullewa greenstone sequence. The deposit comprises a series of en echelon veins hosted within a flexure in the greenstone stratigraphy. • Locally, the mineralization is hosted in a series of vein sets, similar to the Deflector Lode system. The 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 lamprophyric dykes. In general the mafic sequence is bound in the east by a volcanic-clastic unit, and in the west by an ultramafic unit. The metamorphic grade is defined as lower green-schist facies. Mineralisation occurs in all lithological units.

Criteria	*Commentary*
Drill hole Information	• All drill results are reported quarterly to the Australian Stock Market (ASX) in line with ASIC requirements
Data aggregation methods	• No top cuts are applied when reporting results, however DFUG0192 includes one sample at 800ppm (the limit of detection for fire assay) which acts as a top cut. • First assay from the interval in question is reported. • Aggregate sample assays are calculated using a length-weighted. • 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	• Drillhole intersections are oriented on drill location point to intersect the orebody in a regularised 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 north-south (in local grid) and varies between steeply west dipping to moderately east dipping.
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 drillhole results have been reported including those drill holes where no significant intersection was recorded.
Other substantive exploration data	• Initial work into use of DHEM includes a petrophysical study of 19 samples from Deflector South West
Further work	• Further work at Deflector South West will include additional resource evaluation and modelling activities to support development of mining operations.

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: ALDISS/SATA TREND RC AND DIAMOND DRILLING

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. • 1 m samples collected during drilling were submitted for Photon assay analysis or Fire assay analysis. 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 or Fire assay analysis. • 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 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 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 Historic RC and diamond drill hole samples were analysed using 50g fire assay using Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (FA50AAS) • All diamond and RC holes drilled since August 2018 have been analyzed for gold using photon assay on a 500g sub sample (PAAU2)

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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. • All historic fire assay samples were 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 since August 2018 were analysed by Min-Analytical (NATA accredited for compliance with ISO/IEC17025:2005) • 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, 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. • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• All RC and diamond drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid • All resource estimations are undertaken in local Mine grid.
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at Aldiss/SATA Trend 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 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 proceeding 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 Karonie Main and West Zones, Harrys Hill Zone, and the Aldiss/SATA Trend. It consists of a series of sheared amphibolite facies, mafic rocks, with remnant veining and late stage faulting. A number of 'late stage' porphyries intrude the host rock.
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 meters 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 Aldiss/SATA Trend

JORC 2012 – TABLE 1: EXPLORATION SURFACE AIRCORE DRILLING AT HARKONNEN

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Aircore Drilling • Drill spoils from Aircore drilling are collected in 1 m intervals and dumped in rows of 10 near the drill collar. • 3 m composite spear samples are collected and sent for analysis. Anomalous results are spear sampled at 1 m intervals and sent for further analysis.
Drilling techniques	• Standard aircore drilling techniques were utilized during regional exploration within the mount Monger area.
Drill sample recovery	• Aircore sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation
Logging	• Aircore spoils are geologically logged for lithology, regolith, veining, mineralisation, alteration & magnetic susceptibility using Logchief digital data capture software, and Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s standard logging code library. • Data Shed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables is consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• All aircore samples are analysed using 10 g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) • All samples are sorted and dried upon arrival to ensure they are free of moisture prior to pulverising. • Samples that are too coarse to fit directly into a pulverising vessel will require coarse crushing to nominal 10 mm. • Samples >3 kg are sub split to a size that can be effectively pulverised. Representative sample volume reduction is achieved by either riffle splitting for free flowing material or rotary splitting for pre-crushed (2 mm) product. • All samples are pulverised utilising 300 g, 1000 g, 2000 g and 3000 g grinding vessels determined by the size of the sample. Dry crushed or fine samples are pulverised to produce a homogenous representative sub-sample for analysis. A grind quality target of 85% passing 75µm has been established and is relative to sample size, type and hardness. • Min-Analytical utilise low chrome steel bowls for pulverising. On completion of analysis all solid samples are stored for 60 days. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the grain size of the material being sampled. • Sample preparation techniques are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation being tested for – this technique is

Criteria	Commentary
	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) • 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 10g aircore samples are analysed using 10 g aqua regia digest (AR10MS) • 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 QA/QC issues have arisen in recent drilling results. • These assay methodologies are appropriate for the resource evaluation and exploration activities in question.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• 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 Aircore 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. • Aircore drill holes are not down hole surveyed. • Topographic control is generated from RTK GPS. This methodology is adequate for the resources and exploration activities in question. • All Aircore drilling activities are carried out in MGA94_51 grid
Data spacing and distribution	• Drilling completed at 40m x 320m center's

Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Aircore drilling is preliminary in nature and mineralisation orientations are yet to be accurately defined.
Sample security	• Aircore, 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 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. 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 typically lie within a series of north-trending steep dipping ductile shears. Mineralisation tends to be flanked by sulphide bearing amphibolite facies rocks and other calc-silicate assemblages. Numerous post mineralisation faults have been observed throughout the area, these faults typically offset mineralisation.
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. • No metal equivalent values are stated. • Aircore drill results have been calculated using a 100 ppb Au lower cut-off grade with a minimum intersection width of 1m. • A total up to 1.0 metres of internal waste can be included in the reported intersection.

Criteria	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width.
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, and modelling activities will be undertaken to further develop the target area.