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

Issued Capital:
503.9m Shares
8.4m Performance Rights

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

Santa diamond drilling demonstrates potential for a third shallow, high grade underground mine at Mount Belches

- Nine hole diamond drilling program for 1,565m completed targeting the largely untested and prospective Western BIF unit below the Santa North open pit
- Drilling by previous owners focused on the Eastern BIF unit below the Santa open pit, which currently has a JORC 2012 compliant 425koz Mineral Resource
- Highly encouraging results with numerous +50 gram-metre intervals returned over a 250m strike length from the base of the Santa North open pit to a depth of 250 vertical metres and mineralisation remains open down-plunge
- Highlights include:
  - 4.72m @ 9.16 g/t Au
  - 3.26m @ 22.3 g/t Au
  - 3.20m @ 14.5 g/t Au
  - 0.59m @ 133 g/t Au
  - 0.30m @ 84.4 g/t Au
  - 6.15m @ 9.37 g/t Au, including 0.84m @ 35.6 g/t Au
  - 5.27m @ 5.63 g/t Au, including 0.54m @ 41.7 g/t Au
- Results demonstrate strike and vertical continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the West Lode BIF units
- Mineralisation in drill core is observed to be consistent with the high-grade BIF lodes seen at the Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob underground mines
- Further drilling program being prepared to target immediate down plunge and strike extensions to lodes in areas of no previous drilling

Commenting on the results, Silver Lake Resources Limited Managing Director Luke Tonkin said:

“Over the past two years, Silver Lake has enhanced its geological understanding of the structural controls and gold mineralisation of the BIF hosted deposits in the Mount Belches Mining Centre. Importantly, this has directly translated to a significant increase in the production transparency of the Mount Belches Mining Centre through the development of the Maxwells, and re-commencement of the Cock-eyed Bob, underground mines.

The intersection of high-grade, visible gold mineralisation at Santa validates our belief in the potential for Mount Belches to host a third high-grade, shallow, underground mine.

The ability to leverage off the installed above-ground support services and maintenance infrastructure at Mount Belches provides potential for an internally funded, near-term, low capital mine development should sufficient confidence in the continuity of mineralisation at Santa be established in further drilling programs.”

Santa Underground - High-grade Western lodes below the Santa North pit significantly increase confidence in the potential for a third underground mine at Mount Belches

The Santa gold deposit is located approximately 5km north-east from the Cock-eyed Bob and Maxwells underground mines within the Mount Belches Mining Centre at Mount Monger. Historical mining has focused on multiple open pits within the Santa Area, with the most recent open pit mine completed by Silver Lake in Q1 FY2017. The Santa Area gold lodes remain open down plunge below the open pit floors, and the mineralised trend extends along strike to the south of the open pit mining area.

Depth drilling by the previous owner focused on the Eastern BIF units below the Santa open pit. The current JORC 2012 compliant Santa Mineral Resource estimate is set out below.

- Indicated Mineral Resources: 3,095kt @ 2.2 g/t Au for 222koz Au
- Inferred Mineral Resources: 2,510kt @ 2.5 g/t Au for 203koz Au
- Total Ind & Inf Mineral Resources: 5,605kt @ 2.4 g/t Au for 425koz Au

(see SLR ASX announcement: Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement: Mount Monger Operation, released 4 August 2017)

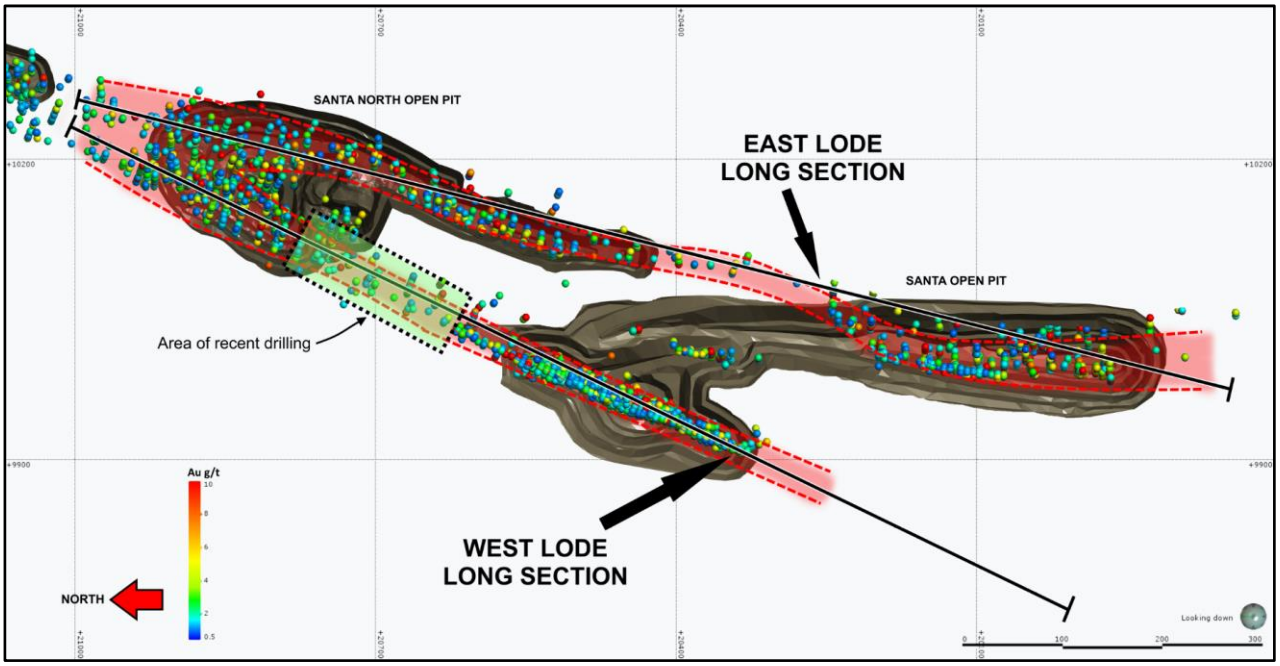


Figure 1: Plan view of the Santa mine area showing the historical open pit, previous drilling intersections projected to surface, and the locations of the East Lode and West Lode long sections (Figure 2 and Figure 5)

Updated geological models of the Santa Area gold deposits identified the potential for high grade ore shoots beneath the current open cut mines, analogous to the plunging gold lodes defined by resource definition drilling and further informed by underground mining at Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob under Silver Lake stewardship of the Mount Belches Mining Centre.

The gold mineralisation at Santa is hosted by Banded Iron Formation (BIF) units that define the core of an anticlinal fold hinge defining the chevron folds within the Mount Belches area (Figure 1). Both the east limb and west limbs of the Santa BIF are mineralised, although previous drill testing of the Western limb was limited to below the Santa North mining area (Figure 2). The updated geological model for Santa is now targeting the plunging high grade lodes within both the Western and Eastern BIF units, as seen at Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob.

An initial phase of exploration diamond drilling was completed in early 2017 based on the new geological model with results reported in the March 2017 quarterly report. Results were encouraging with drill holes intersecting strongly mineralised BIF at the modelled target horizons. Visible gold was noted in 2 of the 4 holes, including coarse arsenopyrite indicative of higher grade lodes typical of the Santa-style gold mineralisation. Highlights from the drilling assays include 0.52 m @ 67.73 g/t Au associated with visible gold reported from hole 17SARD007.

Following the successful re-commencement of mining at Cock-eyed Bob, Silver Lake has re-focused on a potential third underground mine at Mount Belches with follow up drilling on the 2017 results the immediate priority. The results of the recently completed nine diamond drill hole program (for a total of 1,565m) both infill and extend the high grade plunging shoot beneath the Santa North open pit on the western limb of the Santa BIF (Figure 1). All drill holes intersected the target BIF units, accompanied by quartz veining and strong sulphide alteration characteristic of the higher-grade lodes at the Maxwells and Cock-eyed Bob mines. Five of the nine drill holes also intersected visible gold in the target zone, with three drill holes intersecting visible gold in two separate BIF units within the same drill hole (Figure 4).

Significant assay highlights from the drilling include:

- 4.72m @ 9.16 g/t Au, including 0.47m @ 51.4 g/t Au
- 3.26m @ 22.3 g/t Au
- 3.20m @ 14.5 g/t Au
- 0.59m @ 133 g/t Au
- 0.30m @ 84.4 g/t Au
- 6.15m @ 9.37 g/t Au, including 0.84m @ 35.6 g/t Au
- 5.27m @ 5.63 g/t Au, including 0.54m @ 41.7 g/t Au

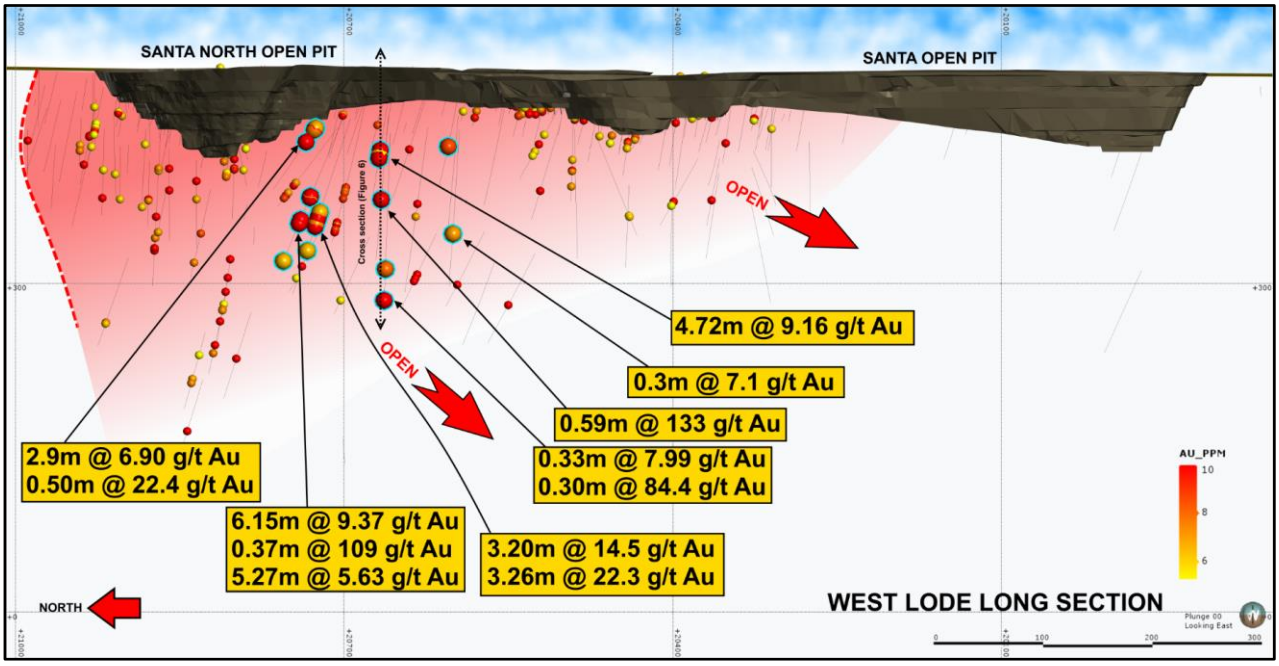


Figure 2: Santa West Lode long section showing recent assay results highlights and historical drilling intersections >5.0 g/t Au.

The results confirm the strike and vertical continuity of high-grade mineralisation within the West Lode BIF units, and highlight the potential for immediate down plunge and strike extensions to the high-grade lodes into the area of no previous drilling on the western limb of the Santa BIF (Figures 2 and 3). Evaluation of these results has significantly increased the confidence in the potential to yield additional Mineral

Resources at Santa and the potential development of a third underground mine at the Mount Belches Mining Centre.

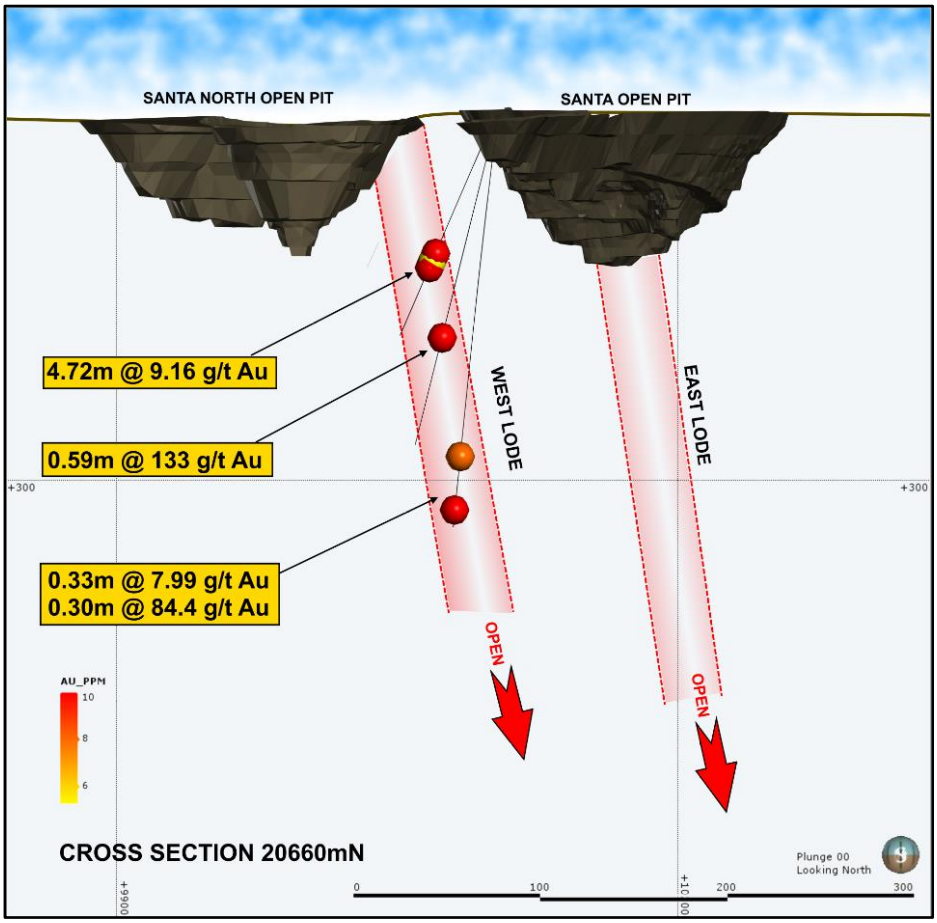


Figure 3: Santa lodes cross section 20660mN showing recent assay results highlights.

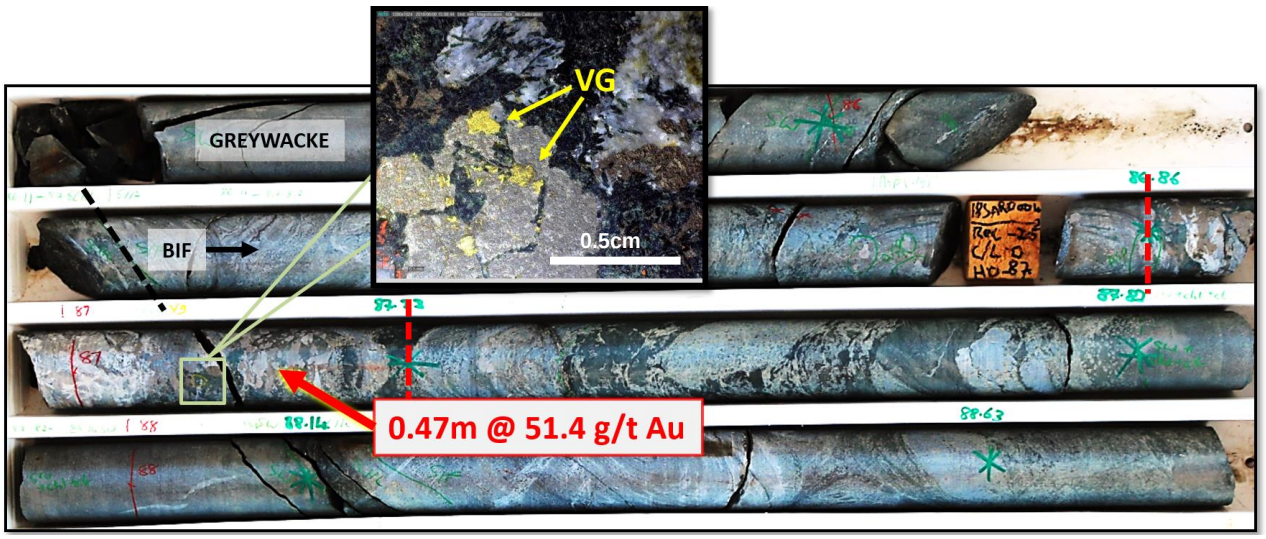


Figure 4: 18SARD004 drill core photos showing high grade BIF unit with strong sulphide alteration and coarse visible gold. Sample with VG returned 0.47m @ 51.4 g/t Au, within a broader intersection of 4.72m @ 9.16 g/t Au.

A follow up program incorporating additional phases of RC and diamond drilling is in preparation to infill and extend the existing Mineral Resources for the Santa Area, targeting both the West Lode and East Lode BIF units (Figure 5). Drilling is planned for early in FY2019.

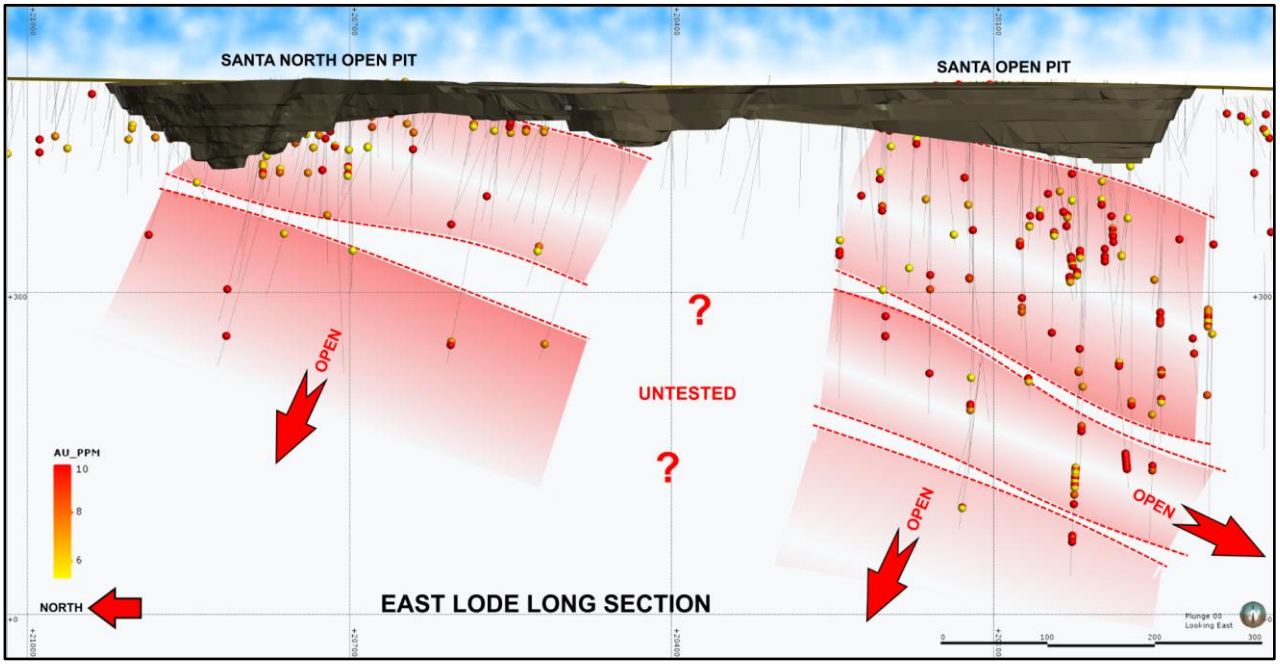


Figure 5: Santa East Lode long section showing historical drilling intersections >5.0 g/t Au. The untested area at depth between the Santa and the Santa North open pits is highlighted and will be the focus of planned follow up drilling.

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

For further information, please contact

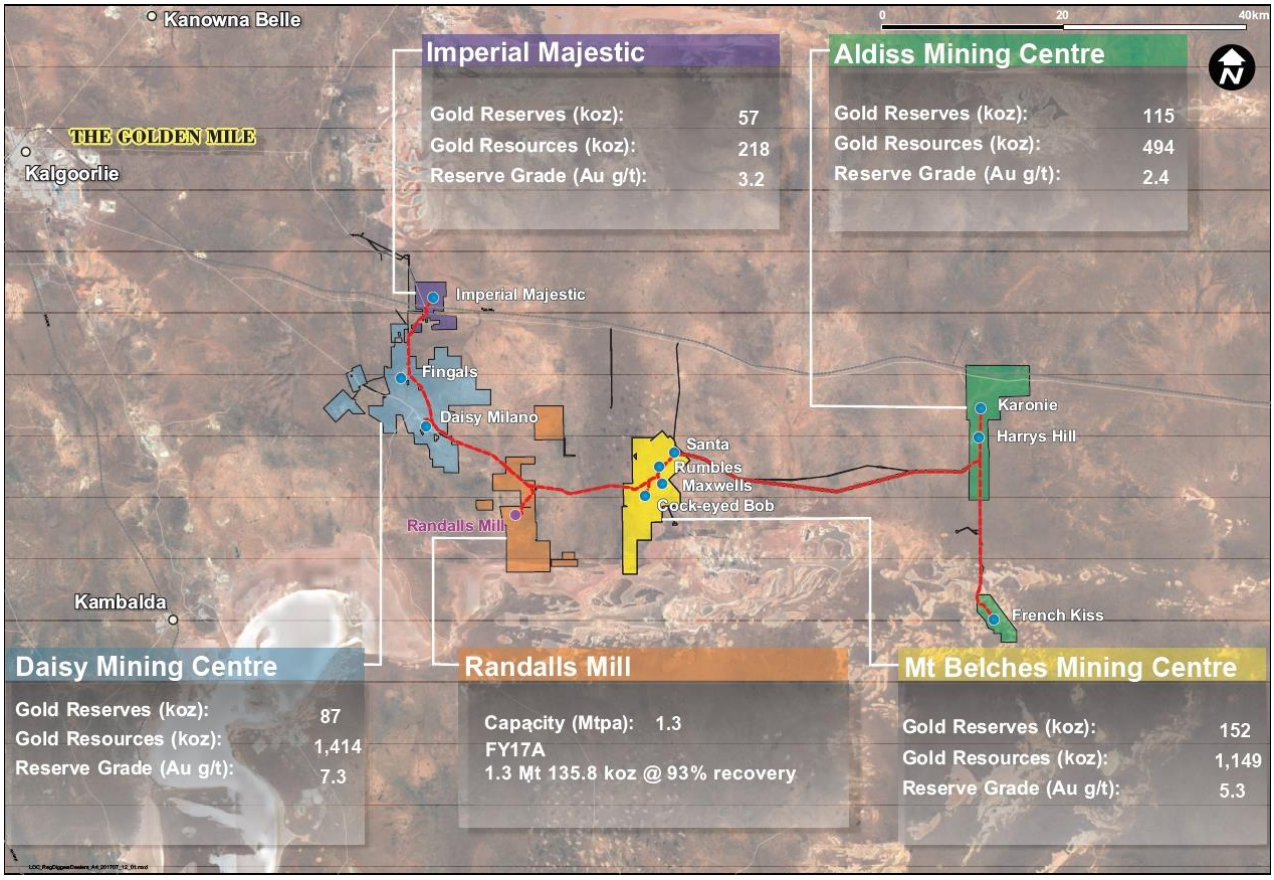
Luke Tonkin
Managing Director
+61 8 6313 3800
contact@silverlakeresources.com.au

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

Appendix 1: Mount Monger Camp



Location of Mount Monger Camp Mining Centres and the centralised Randalls Mill. Refer to ASX announcement "Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement – MMO" dated 4 August 2017 for further information relating to Resources and Reserves

Appendix 2: Drillhole Information Summary

Surface RC and Diamond Drilling – Santa Deposit

Drill hole Intersections are calculated with at a 1g/t Au lower cut, including maximum 1m of internal dilution and minimum sample width of 0.2m. Assays are analysed by a 50g Fire Assay Digest and ICP-AAS. NSI = no significant assay intersections. **(VG) = Visible gold logged.**

Hole_ID	Collar E	Collar N	Collar RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth_From	Depth_To	Gold Intersection (down hole width)
18SARD001	424587	6565493	354	-60	251	78.53	79.72	1.19m @ 3.96 g/t Au
						83.19	84.00	0.81m @ 2.08 g/t Au
						85.92	86.46	0.54m @ 1.43 g/t Au
18SARD002	424588	6565493	354	-73	250	0.00	160.10	2.38m @ 0.94 g/t Au
18SARD003	424588	6565493	354	-79	250	150.70	151.00	0.30m @ 7.07 g/t Au
						155.00	155.45	0.45m @ 2.22 g/t Au
18SARD004	424567	6565560	356	-65	250	79.93	80.28	0.35m @ 1.54 g/t Au
						81.35	81.56	0.21m @ 14.7 g/t Au
						85.21	89.93	4.72m @ 9.16 g/t Au incl. 0.47 @ 51.4 g/t Au **(VG)**
						92.27	93.23	0.96m @ 2.09 g/t Au
18SARD005	424568	6565560	356	-75	250	112.95	113.62	0.67m @ 2.01 g/t Au **(VG)**
						118.64	119.12	0.48m @ 2.17 g/t Au
						122.78	123.37	0.59m @ 133 g/t Au **(VG)**
18SARD006	424569	6565560	356	-81	249	181.90	186.19	4.29m @ 1.80 g/t Au **(VG)**
						193.65	194.60	0.95m @ 1.24 g/t Au
						199.05	201.35	2.30m @ 1.54 g/t Au
						204.40	204.70	0.30m @ 3.01 g/t Au
						212.40	212.70	0.30m @ 84.4 g/t Au **(VG)**
						216.14	218.60	2.46m @ 1.17 g/t Au
18SARD008	424559	6565585	357	-65	306	124.45	130.60	6.15m @ 9.37 g/t Au incl. 0.64 @ 30.1 g/t & 0.84 @ 35.6 g/t **(VG)**
						151.00	151.37	0.37m @ 109 g/t Au
						153.40	158.67	5.27m @ 5.63 g/t Au incl. 0.54 @ 41.7 g/t **(VG)**
						159.93	160.42	0.49m @ 1.63 g/t Au
						168.27	168.70	0.43m @ 2.04 g/t Au
						189.15	189.51	0.36m @ 1.66 g/t Au
						190.70	192.40	1.7m @ 1.93 g/t Au
						193.65	194.12	0.47m @ 1.11 g/t Au
18SARD009	424560	6565584	357	-72	306	137.90	140.25	2.35m @ 2.67 g/t Au
						142.48	145.68	3.2m @ 14.5 g/t Au
						149.56	152.82	3.26m @ 22.3 g/t Au
						156.27	157.37	1.1m @ 3.41 g/t Au
						159.60	160.59	0.99m @ 1.41 g/t Au
						175.49	176.28	0.79m @ 6.50 g/t Au
						186.57	187.13	0.56m @ 2.35 g/t Au **(VG)**
18SARD010	424551	6565588	358	-54	300	67.90	70.80	2.9m @ 6.90 g/t Au
						83.75	84.25	0.5m @ 22.4 g/t Au
						96.43	99.20	2.77m @ 1.03 g/t Au

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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	**RC Drilling** • Drill cuttings are extracted from the RC return via cyclone. The underflow from each 1 m interval then 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 1m samples collected during drilling at Maxwell's were sent for analysis. **Diamond Drilling** • All HQ2 and NQ2 diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist. • Within fresh rock, core is oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over intervals ranging from 0.2 & 1.2 metre and submitted for fire assay analysis. • The remaining core, including the bottom of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core has been sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core. **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	• Both RC face sampling hammer drilling and HQ/NQ diamond drilling techniques have been used. • Standard aircore drilling techniques were utilized during regional exploration within the mount Monger area.
Drill sample recovery	• RC sample recovery is recorded at 1 m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the assay evaluation. • For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of assay evaluation. • 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	• All RC chips and diamond drill cores have been geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation, magnetic susceptibility and alteration utilising Silver Lake Resources (SLR)'s

Criteria	Commentary
	standard logging code library. • Diamond core has also been logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, • sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. • Diamond drill core and RC chip trays are routinely photographed and digitally stored for future reference. • Diamond drill holes are routinely orientated, and structurally logged with orientation confidence recorded. All drill hole logging data is digitally captured and the data is validated prior to being uploaded to the database. • 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 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 & Aircore chips, 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 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 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) • 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) • 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.

Criteria	Commentary
	• 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 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. • 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 RC, Diamond and Aircore 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 Santa is resource definition phase and 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 & Diamond drilling is orientated to intersect mineralisation as close to normal as possible. • Analysis of assay results based on RC & Diamond drilling direction show minimal sample and assay bias. • Aircore drilling is preliminary in nature and mineralisation orientations are yet to be accurately defined.
Sample security	• Aircore, 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 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 'Maxwells', CEB and 'Flora Dora' deposits are hosted within the lower 'Maxwells' member of The Mount Belches group and the 'Santa' deposit is hosted within the upper 'Santa'' member both members are located in the southern Eastern Goldfields Superterrane, Yilgarn Craton, Western Australia. • The iron formation is a silicate/oxide-facies unit with over printing sulphides, and has undergone metamorphism (upper-greenschist facies) and deformation (two generations of folds). The gold deposits are hosted in both the hinge zone and along the limbs of a regional scale, chevron folded BIF package. • Gold dominantly occurs as inclusions of native gold and/or electrum within or around pyrrhotite, magnetite, and arsenopyrite, and economic mineralisation is typically restricted to the BIF horizons. • The Mt Monger area is comprised of reworked intermediate to felsic volcanic rocks. The entire sequence is intruded by felsic quartz-feldspar porphyries'. Mineralisation typically occurs in steep north – south to north northwest trending quartz veins commonly on or proximal to the porphyry contacts. • The Aldiss Area gold deposit lies within a north-trending ductile shear zone as the Karonie Main and West Zones, 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. • 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.
Relationship between mineralisation	• Unless indicated to the contrary, all results reported are down hole width. • All RC & Diamond drill holes are drilled 'normal' to the interpreted mineralisation.

Criteria	Commentary
widths and intercept lengths	
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 Santa