



Gabbro Veins Continue to Extend Up Plunge

Black Cat Syndicate Limited (“**Black Cat**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on underground diamond drilling at the 100% owned Paulsens Gold Operation (“**Paulsens**”). Paulsens underground is one of Australia’s highest grade deposits with a current JORC 2012 Mineral Resource (“Resource”) of 259koz @ 10.7 g/t Au (56% Measured & Indicated).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Ongoing extensional and discovery drilling outside the current Gabbro Veins Resource continues to demonstrate the growth potential at Paulsens. Significant assays from drilling up plunge of previous drilling include:
 - **0.90m @ 9.32g/t Au** from 59.30m (PGRD23001A)
 - **1.96m @ 5.71g/t Au** from 61.47m; and
 - **1.63m @ 16.05g/t Au** from 64.87m; including
 - **0.56m @ 35.30g/t Au** from 64.87m (PGRD23002 – Figure 1 below)
 - **1.10m @ 8.95g/t Au** from 92.90m (PGRD23002A)
 - **0.32m @ 62.00g/t Au** from 47.24m (PGRD23003)
 - **0.70m @ 13.00g/t Au** from 78.30m; and
 - **0.50m @ 14.00g/t Au** from 91.50m (PGRD23005)
- Drilling is ongoing with two underground rigs operating in preparation for a Resource update in May 2023.



Figure 1: Visible Gold in PGRD23002 (65m depth). This interval returned 0.56m @ 35.30g/t Au from 64.87m

Black Cat’s Managing Director, Gareth Solly, said: “More extensional results from the footwall Gabbro Veins highlight their extensive and high-grade nature. The Gabbro Veins represent an untested opportunity at Paulsens with strong near-term mining potential, being located adjacent to the existing decline. The current Resource is already robust at 259k oz @ 10.7 g/t Au (56% Measured & Indicated). With two underground diamond rigs now operating and accelerating results, we are excited about the growth potential of the high-grade underground Resource at Paulsens.

Engineering and mining studies are progressing well. The recent appointment of a new General Manager for Paulsens is a significant step forward for a potential restart decision in mid-2023.”

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SNAPSHOT – PAULSENS GOLD OPERATION

Large Scale Area, 100% Owned by Black Cat

- 530km² of highly prospective ground, 100% owned by Black Cat.

Background

- Paulsens underground is already one of Australia's highest-grade deposits with a current Resource of 259k oz @ 10.7 g/t Au (56% Measured & Indicated).
- Underground mining at Paulsens produced 907koz @ 7.3g/t Au at an average of 75koz pa and recovery of 92%.
- Over 12 years of production, the underground mine had a Resource high of 540koz and low of 125koz with an average Resource of ~270koz. This demonstrates the robust nature of the current Resource.
- Previous regional exploration largely involved surface activities with numerous gold and base metal anomalies identified but with only limited follow-up. Total Resources in the company's regional package total 401koz @ 3.3g/t Au.

Infrastructure in Place, Ready for a Low-Cost Restart

- On care and maintenance since 2018.
- Well maintained, 450ktpa processing facility requiring minimal restart capital.
- +110-person camp.
- Mine and advanced Resources on Mining Licences, minimal barriers to restart.
- Underground mine fully dewatered and ventilated.
- Excellent access with sealed road and gas pipeline within 7km.

Significant Opportunities at All Stages – Multi-metal Potential

- Paulsens has multi-metal potential with numerous base-metal (Cu, Pb and Zn) targets, Australia's third largest antimony deposit at Mt Clement (along with Cu, Pb and Ag Resource) and thermal coal at Kazput.
- Paulsens is an under-explored orogenic gold region with four main prospect areas – the 15km long Paulsens Structural Corridor ("PSC"), the Northern Anticline, Mt Clement and Electric Dingo (Figure 2).
- The PSC is a complex zone of faults with the main structure through the PSC being the Hardey Fault. All gold mined at the Paulsens underground mine comes from where the Hardey Fault (and related fault splays) cut through the Paulsens Mine Gabbro. Finding similar faulted-off gabbro is a priority given the obvious grade and scale potential.
 - Belvedere, located within the PSC only 5km from the processing facility, is a Paulsens-style target with >2km of mineralised strike. Minimal drilling has identified a shallow Resource of 30,000ozs @ 3.9 g/t Au.
- Underground drilling in 2023 includes:
 - New mining fronts located close to existing infrastructure being the Gabbro Veins, Quartz Zone and Apollo with potential for readily accessible ounces; and
 - Paulsens Repeat located 200m from the decline and representing a large-scale, faulted-off gabbro targeting "another Paulsens".

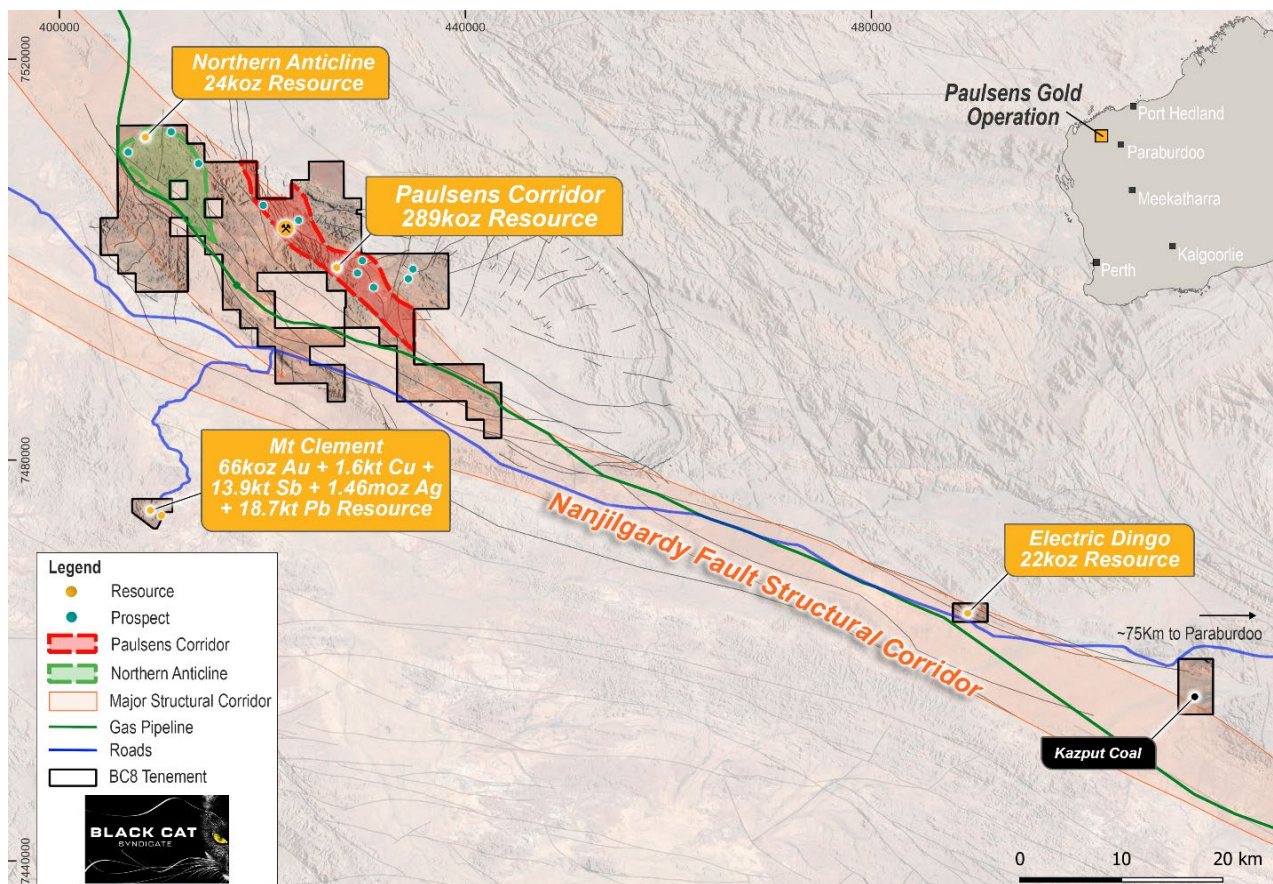


Figure 2: Regional map of the Paulsens Gold Operation showing the location of Resources and large-scale fault architecture.

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GABBRO VEINS DRILLING UPDATE

Drilling to expand and upgrade the Gabbro Veins Resource is ongoing with two underground drill rigs. Recent encouraging results from outside the current Resource include:

- **1.44m @ 4.84g/t Au** from 54.98m; and
0.90m @ 9.32g/t Au from 59.30m; and
1.04m @ 4.14g/t Au from 67.96m (PGRD23001A)
- **2.43m @ 2.89g/t Au** from 57.00m; and
1.96m @ 5.71g/t Au from 61.47m; and
1.63m @ 16.05g/t Au from 64.87m; including
0.56m @ 35.05g/t Au from 64.87m; and
1.20m @ 6.56g/t Au from 99.05m (PGRD23002)
- **1.10m @ 8.95g/t Au** from 92.9m; and
1.17m @ 4.81g/t Au from 108.94m; and
1.67m @ 4.84g/t Au from 167.33m (PGRD23002A)
- **0.32m @ 62.00g/t Au** from 47.24m; and
0.85m @ 3.34g/t Au from 116.85m (PGRD23003)
- **0.70m @ 13.00g/t Au** from 78.30m; and
0.50m @ 14.00g/t Au from 91.50m (PGRD23005)

These results are located up plunge from previous drilling into the Gabbro Veins and outside of the current Resource of 259k oz @ 10.7 g/t Au (56% Measured & Indicated).

Previously reported results from the Gabbro Veins down plunge include¹:

- **3.42m @ 16.21g/t Au** from 69.70m (22PGRD001)
- **0.55m @ 67.20g/t Au** from 47.63m (22PGRD002)
- **1.88m @ 21.77g/t Au** from 95.87m (22PGRD003)
- **2.79m @ 4.83g/t Au** from 11.85m (22PGRD005)
- **2.50m @ 6.55g/t Au** from 65.00m (22PGRD011)

Two underground diamond rigs continue to drill readily accessible Resource growth opportunities, including the Gabbro Veins, Quartz Zone and numerous other near-mine targets. An updated Resource will be announced in May 2023.

Engineering and mining studies are underway to support a potential restart decision in mid-2023. The 450ktpa Paulsens processing plant is currently on care and maintenance and remains in good condition. The 7km long decline is fully dewatered and provides ready access to the Gabbro Veins and other mining areas.

¹ Refer to ASX Announcement dated 6 February 2023

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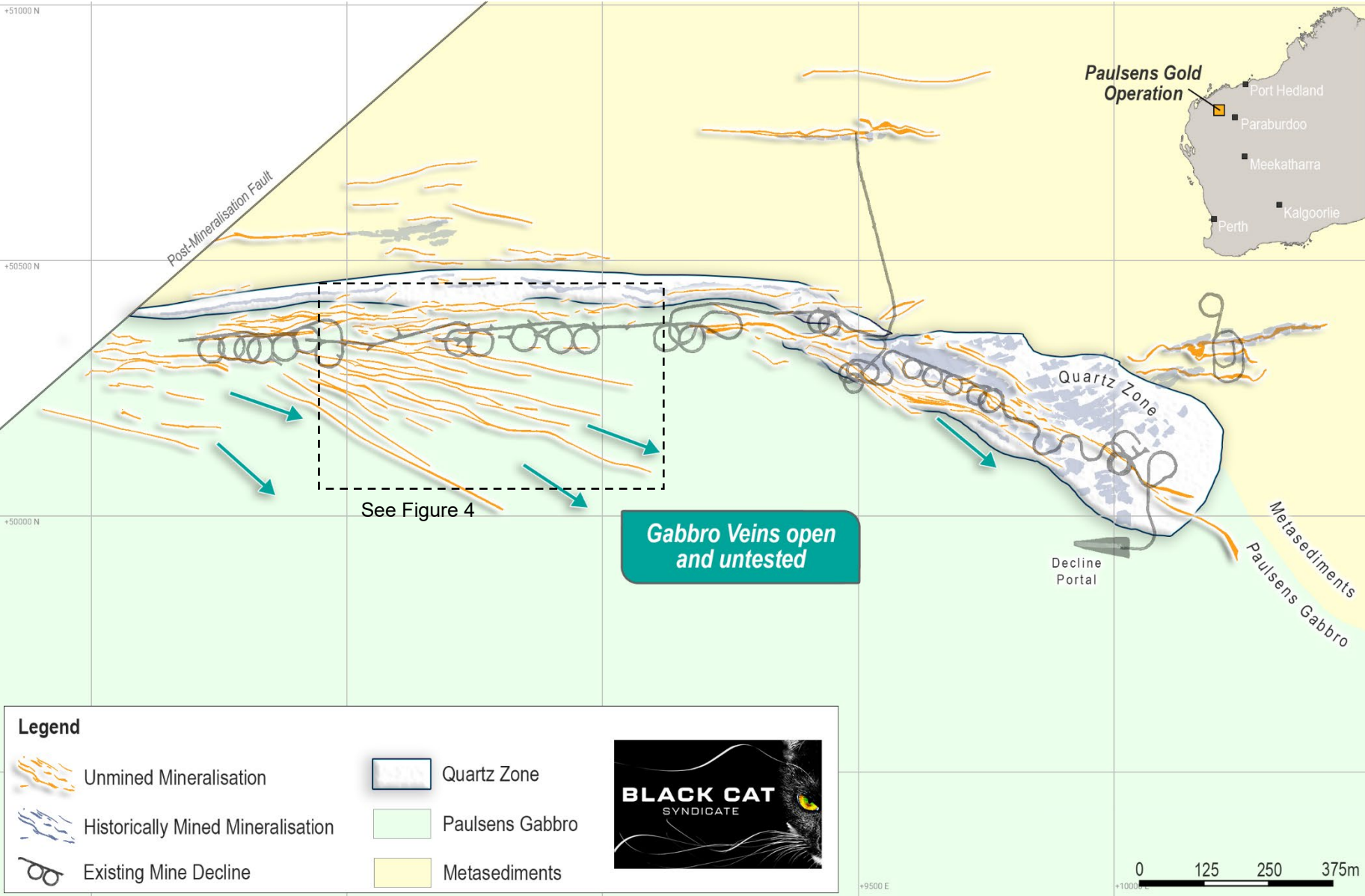


Figure 3: Plan view showing the location of the unmined, high-grade Gabbro Veins, the mined and unmined portions of the main Quartz Zone, which produced ~1,000 ounces per vertical metre from narrow lodes within the Quartz Zone. Recent drilling has focussed on near-surface targets including Apollo (right). The 7km long dewatered decline provides easy access to the recently identified mineralisation. View is in mine grid.

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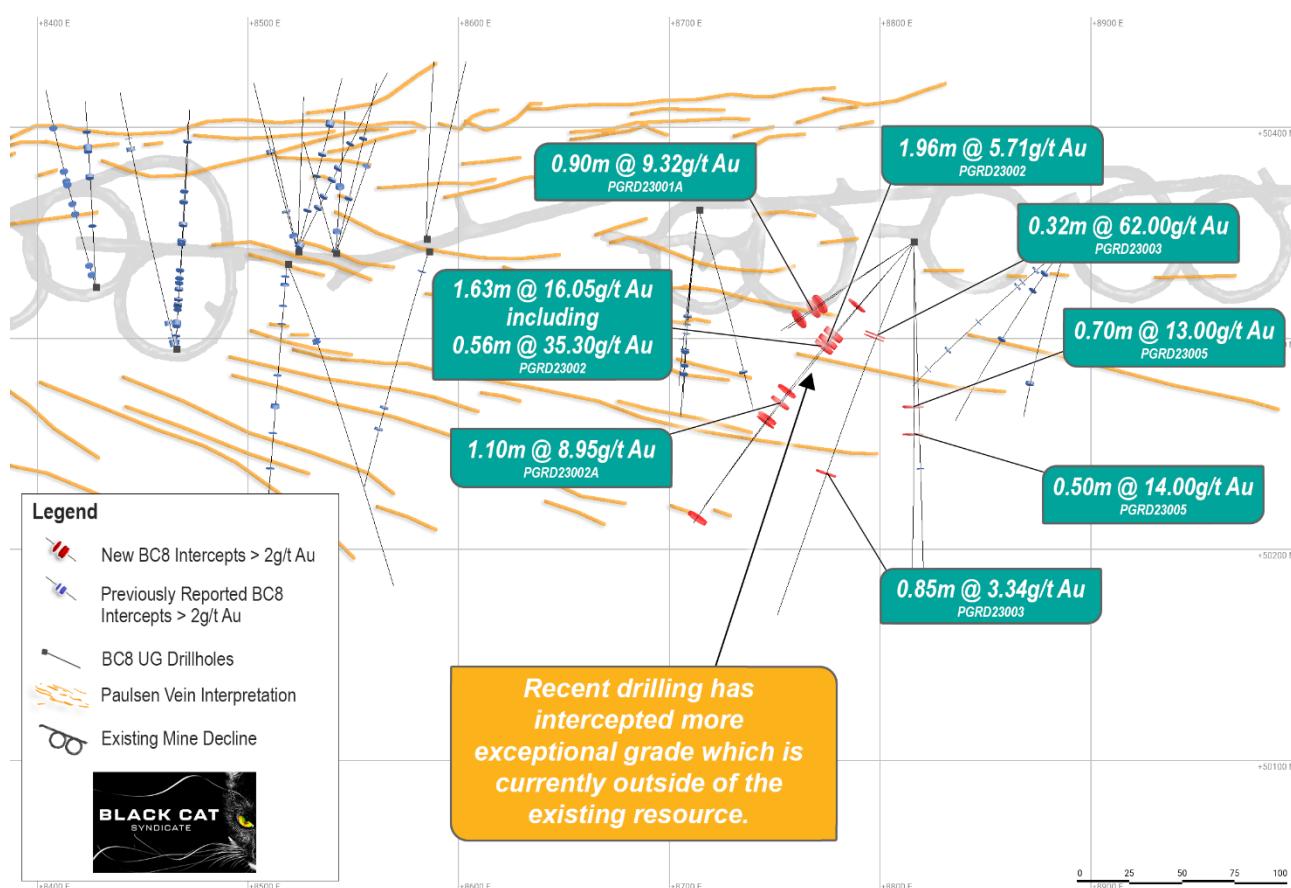


Figure 4: Drilling results in the middle of the mine targeting extensions to the Gabbro Veins (Figure 3) which are readily accessible as potential new mining areas from the existing decline (grey)

2023 PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Mar 2023:	Regional exploration update – Paulsens
Apr 2023:	Ongoing underground drilling results – Paulsens
Apr 2023:	Regional exploration program – Paulsens
Apr 2023:	Quarterly Activities Report
May 2023:	Ongoing underground drilling results – Paulsens
May 2023:	Paulsens Resource Update
9-11 May 2023:	RIU Conference – Sydney
June 2023:	Regional exploration program – Coyote
Mid-2023:	Paulsens restart decision

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This announcement has been approved for release by the Board of Black Cat Syndicate Limited.

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Table 1: Drill Hole Locations – Paulsens Gold Operation

Paulsens Underground Diamond Drilling						Downhole			
Hole ID	Local East	Local North	RL Local	Dip	Azimuth Local	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
PGRD23001	8816	50345	460	-19	237			No Significant Results	
PGRD23001A	8816	50345	460	22	237	13.00	14.28	1.28	1.57
						54.98	56.42	1.44	4.84
						59.30	60.20	0.90	9.32
						62.17	62.63	0.46	1.96
						67.96	69.00	1.04	4.14
PGRD23002	8816	50345	460	10	221	6.55	7.06	0.51	1.53
						40.00	40.66	0.66	2.58
						50.34	50.54	0.20	1.13
						57.00	59.43	2.43	2.89
						61.47	63.43	1.96	5.71
						64.87	66.50	1.63	16.05
						99.05	100.25	1.20	6.56
						106.00	107.00	1.00	1.74
PGRD23002A	8816	50345	460	-9	221	111.02	111.36	0.34	4.74
						73.90	74.36	0.46	1.54
						92.90	94.00	1.10	8.95
						108.94	110.11	1.17	4.81
						160.45	161.45	1.00	1.12
PGRD23003	8816	50345	460	2	201	164.17	164.83	0.66	1.25
						167.33	169.00	1.67	4.84
						47.24	47.56	0.32	62.00
						48.85	49.11	0.26	3.71
						67.19	67.80	0.61	1.06
PGRD23005	8816	50345	460	4	179	70.10	70.50	0.40	1.06
						108.98	109.43	0.45	1.55
						116.85	117.70	0.85	3.34
						78.30	79.00	0.70	13.00
						91.50	92.00	0.50	14.00
PGRD23006	8816	50345	460	-5	178	157.00	158.00	1.00	1.09
						92.59	92.74	0.15	1.62
PGRD23007	9998	50084	1082	24	256	107.61	107.91	0.30	2.47
PGRD23008	9999	50083	1081	21	231			Assays Pending	
PGRD23009	9998	50084	1081	10	254			Assays Pending	
PGRD23014	9848	50123	1032	16	228			Assays Pending	
PGRD23015	9842	50129	1031	44	271			Assays Pending	
PGRD23016	9844	50127	1031	9	244			Assays Pending	
PGRD23017	9842	50131	1030	13	275			Assays Pending	
PGRD23018	9842	50129	1030	25	257			Assays Pending	
PGRD23019	9842	50132	1029	-8	292			Assays Pending	
PGRD23020	9730	50199	966	37	190			Assays Pending	
PGRD23021	9725	50199	966	27	230			Assays Pending	
PGRD23022	9725	50200	965	20	241			Assays Pending	
PGRD23023	9725	50202	965	8	251			Assays Pending	
PGRD23024	9725	50201	964	0	258			Assays Pending	
PGRD23025	9725	50202	964	-7	263			Assays Pending	
PGRD23026	9728	50199	964	36	218			Assays Pending	
PGRD23027	9665	50249	942	-12	269			Assays Pending	
PGRD23028	9666	50246	942	-5	256			Assays Pending	
PGRD23048	9533	50303	872	-6	161			Assays Pending	
PGRD23054	9446	50400	719	-14	124			Assays Pending	
PGRD23055	9436	50391	718	-33	139			Assays Pending	
PGRD23056	9436	50391	718	37	180			Assays Pending	
PGRD23057	9411	50397	714	-10	167			Assays Pending	

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PGRD23107	9728	50199	964	5	172	Assays Pending
PGRD23108	9728	50199	964	-4	182	Assays Pending
PGRD23109	9728	50199	964	-3	192	Assays Pending
PGRD23110	9728	50199	964	20	174	Assays Pending
PGRD23111	9728	50199	964	19	188	Assays Pending

Notes:

All significant intercepts are reported at 1 g/t Au cut with a maximum of 1m continuous internal dilution

Negative Dip points down

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ABOUT BLACK CAT SYNDICATE (ASX: BC8)

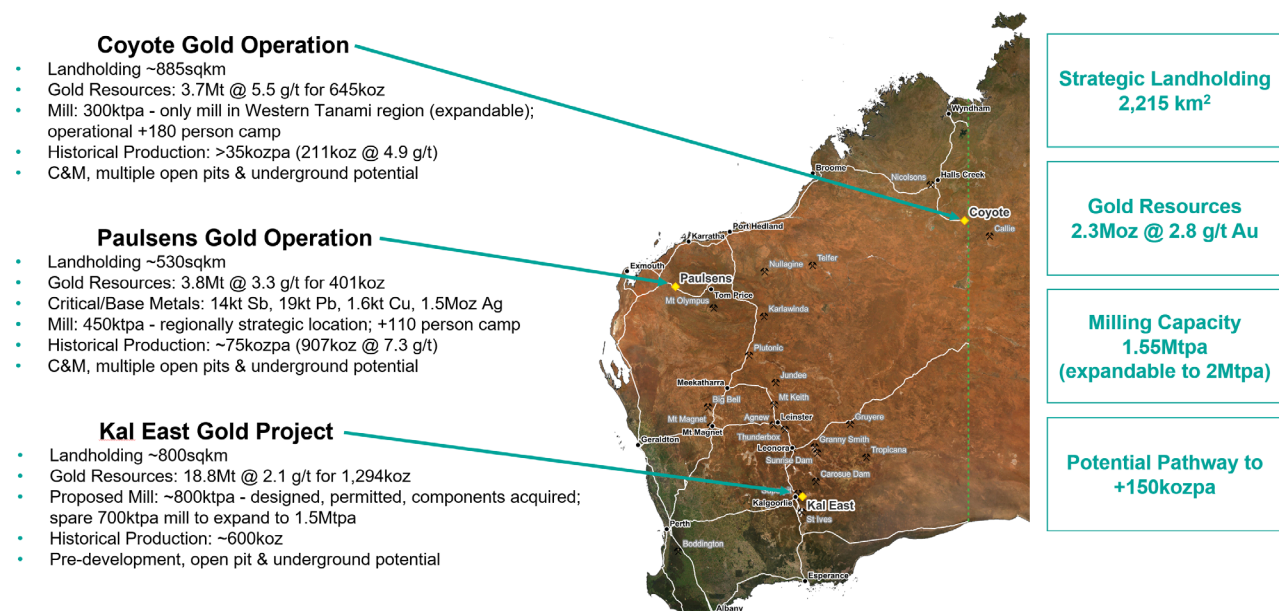
Key pillars are in place for Black Cat to become a multi operation gold producer at its three 100% owned operations. The three operations are:

Coyote Gold Operation: Coyote is located in Northern Australia, ~20km on the WA side of the WA/NT border, on the Tanami Highway. There is a well-maintained airstrip on site that is widely used by government and private enterprises. Coyote consists of an open pit and an underground mine, 300,000tpa processing facility, +180 person camp and other related infrastructure. The operation is currently on care and maintenance and has a Resource of 3.7Mt @ 5.5g/t Au for 645koz with numerous high-grade targets in the surrounding area.

Paulsens Gold Operation: Paulsens is located 180km west of Paraburdoo in WA. Paulsens consists of an underground mine, 450,000tpa processing facility, +110 person camp, numerous potential open pits and other related infrastructure. The operation is currently on care and maintenance, has a Resource of 3.7Mt @ 3.3g/t Au for 401koz and significant exploration and growth potential.

Kal East Gold Project: comprises ~800km² of highly prospective ground to the east of the world class mining centre of Kalgoorlie, WA. Kal East contains a Resource of 18.8Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 1,294koz, including a preliminary JORC 2012 Reserve of 3.7Mt @ 2.0 g/t Au for 243koz.

Black Cat plans to construct a central processing facility near the Majestic Mining Centre, ~50km east of Kalgoorlie. The 800,000tpa processing facility will be a traditional carbon-in-leach gold plant which is ideally suited to Black Cat's Resources as well as to third party free milling ores located around Kalgoorlie.



COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology, and planning was compiled by Dr. Wesley Groome, who is a Member of the AIG and an employee, shareholder and option holder of the Company. Dr. Groome has sufficient experience which 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'. Dr. Groome consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information in the original reports, and that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original reports.

Where the Company refers to the exploration results, Mineral Resources, and Reserves in this report (referencing previous releases made to the ASX), it confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in that announcement and all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Mineral Resource and Reserve estimates with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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APPENDIX A - JORC 2012 GOLD RESOURCE TABLE - BLACK CAT (100% OWNED)

Mining Centre		Measured Resource			Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
		Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000 oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000 oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000 oz)	Tonnes ('000)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000 oz)
Kal East													
Bulong	Open Pit	-	-	-	1,000	2.7	86	1,380	1.8	79	2,380	2.1	164
	Underground	-	-	-	230	4.6	34	937	3.5	107	1,167	3.8	141
	Sub Total	-	-	-	1,230	3.0	120	2,316	2.5	185	3,546	2.7	305
Mt Monger	Open Pit	13	3.2	1	7,198	1.8	407	6,044	1.5	291	13,253	1.6	699
	Underground	-	-	-	1,178	4.5	169	710	4.6	104	1,888	4.5	274
	Sub Total	-	-	-	8,375	2.1	576	6,754	1.8	395	15,142	2.0	972
Rowes Find	Open Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	3.6	17	148	3.6	17
Kal East Resource		13	3.2	1	9,605	2.3	696	9,219	2.0	597	18,836	2.1	1,294

Coyote Gold Operation

Coyote Central	Open Pit	-	-	-	608	2.8	55	203	3.0	19	811	2.9	75
	Underground	-	-	-	240	23.4	181	516	10.5	175	757	14.6	356
	Sub Total	-	-	-	849	8.7	236	719	8.4	194	1,568	8.5	430
Bald Hill	Open Pit	-	-	-	560	2.8	51	613	3.2	63	1,174	3.0	114
	Underground	-	-	-	34	2.7	3	513	5.0	82	547	4.8	84
	Sub Total	-	-	-	594	2.8	54	1,126	4.0	145	1,721	3.6	198
Stockpiles		-	-	-	375	1.4	17	-	-	-	375	1.4	17
Coyote Resource		-	-	-	1,818	5.3	307	1,845	5.7	339	3,664	5.5	645

Paulsens Gold Operation

Paulsens	Underground	82	8.7	23	316	11.9	121	345	10.3	114	742	10.8	258
	Stockpile	11	1.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.6	1
	Sub Total	93	8.0	24	316	11.9	121	345	10.3	114	753	10.7	259
Mt Clement	Open Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,249	1.5	61	1,249	1.5	61
	Underground	-	-	-	-	-	-	492	0.3	5	492	0.3	5
	Sub Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	1.2	66	1,741	1.2	66
Belvedere	Open Pit	-	-	-	129	3.1	13	111	4.8	17	240	3.9	30
Northern Anticline	Open Pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	523	1.4	24	523	1.4	24
Electric Dingo	Open Pit	-	-	-	98	1.6	5	444	1.2	17	542	1.3	22
Paulsens Resource		93	8.0	24	543	8.0	139	3,164	2.3	238	3,799	3.3	401
TOTAL Resource		106	7.3	25	11,966	3.0	1,143	14,228	2.6	1,174	26,299	2.8	2,340

Notes on Resources:

- The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conforms to the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Statement) 2012 Edition'.
- All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.
- Data is rounded to thousands of tonnes and thousands of ounces gold. Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.
- Resources have been reported as both open pit and underground with varying cut-offs based off several factors discussed in the corresponding Table 1 which can be found with the original ASX announcements for each Resource
- Resources are reported inclusive of any Reserves
- Paulsens Inferred Resource includes Mt Clement Eastern Zone Au of 7koz @ 0.3g/t Au accounting for lower grades reported

The announcements containing the Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating for the 2012 JORC compliant Resources are:

- Kal East:
 - Boundary – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 "Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune"
 - Trump – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 "Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune"
 - Myhree – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 "Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune"
 - Strathfield – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 March 2020 "Bulong Resource Jumps by 21% to 294,000 oz"
 - Majestic – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25 January 2022 "Majestic Resource Growth and Works Approval Granted"
 - Sovereign – Black Cat ASX announcement on 11 March 2021 "1 Million Oz in Resource & New Gold Targets"
 - Imperial – Black Cat ASX announcement on 11 March 2021 "1 Million Oz in Resource & New Gold Targets"
 - Jones Find – Black Cat ASX announcement 04 March 2022 "Resource Growth Continues at Jones Find"
 - Crown – Black Cat ASX announcement on 02 September 2021 "Maiden Resources Grow Kal East to 1.2Moz"
 - Fingals Fortune – Black Cat ASX announcement on 23 November 2021 "Upgraded Resource Delivers More Gold at Fingals Fortune"
 - Fingals East – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 May 2021 "Strong Resource Growth Continues at Fingals"
 - Trojan – Black Cat ASX announcement on 7 October 2020 "Black Cat Acquisition adds 115,000oz to the Fingals Gold Project".
 - Queen Margaret – Black Cat ASX announcement on 18 February 2019 "Robust Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Bulong"
 - Melbourne United – Black Cat ASX announcement on 18 February 2019 "Robust Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Bulong"
 - Anomaly 38 – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 March 2020 "Bulong Resource Jumps by 21% to 294,000 oz"
 - Wombola Dam – Black Cat ASX announcement on 28 May 2020 "Significant Increase in Resources - Strategic Transaction with Silver Lake"

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- Hammer and Tap – Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2020 “JORC 2004 Resources Converted to JORC 2012 Resources”
 - Rowe’s Find – Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2020 “JORC 2004 Resources Converted to JORC 2012 Resources”
 - 2. Coyote Gold Operation
 - Coyote OP&UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 16th January 2022 “Coyote Underground Resource increases to 356koz @ 14.6g/t Au – One of the highest-grade deposits in Australia”
 - Sandpiper OP&UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - Kookaburra OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - Pebbles OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - Stockpiles SP (Coyote) – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - 3. Paulsens Gold Operation:
 - Paulsens UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 13th February 2023 “Paulsens Underground Resource increases to 258koz @ 10.8g/t Au - Black Cat now owns two of the highest-grade deposits in Australia”
 - Paulsens SP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 “Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents”
 - Belvedere OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 “Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents”
 - Mt Clement – Black Cat ASX announcement on 24th November 2022 “High-Grade Au-Cu-Sb-Ag-Pb Resource at Paulsens”
 - Merlin – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
- Electric Dingo – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”

APPENDIX B - JORC 2012 POLYMETALLIC RESOURCES - BLACK CAT (100% OWNED)

The current in-situ, drill-defined polymetallic Resources for Black Cat Syndicate are listed below.

Deposit	Resource Category	Tonnes ('000 t)	Grade					Contained Metal				
			Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Sb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Au (koz)	Cu (kt)	Sb (kt)	Ag (koz)	Pb (kt)
Western	Inferred	415	-	0.4	0.2	76.9	-	*	1.6	0.7	1,026	-
	Total	415	-	0.4	0.2	76.9	-	*	1.6	0.7	1,026	-
Central	Inferred	532	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
	Total	532	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-
Eastern	Inferred	794	-	-	1.7	17.0	2.4	*	-	13.2	434	18.7
	Total	794	-	-	1.7	17.0	2.4	*	-	13.2	434	18.7
Total		1,741	-	-	-	-	-	*	1.6	13.9	1,460	18.7

Notes on Resources:

- The preceding statements of Mineral Resources conforms to the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition’.
- All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.
- Data is rounded to thousands of tonnes and thousands of ounces/tonnes for copper, antimony, silver, and lead. Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.
- Resources have been reported as both open pit and underground with varying cut-offs based off several factors discussed in the corresponding Table 1 which can be found with the original ASX announcements for each Resource
- Resources are reported inclusive of any Reserves
- Gold is reported in the previous table for Mt Clement, and so is not reported here. A total of 66koz of gold is contained within the Mt Clement Resource

The announcements containing the Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating for the 2012 JORC compliant Resources are:

- Paulsens Gold Operation:
 - Mt Clement – Black Cat ASX announcement on 24th November 2022 “High-Grade Au-Cu-Sb-Ag-Pb Resource at Paulsens”

APPENDIX C - JORC 2012 GOLD RESERVE TABLE - BLACK CAT (100% OWNED)

The current in-situ, drill-defined Reserves for the Kal East Gold Project are listed below.

	Proven Reserve			Probable Reserve			Total Reserve		
	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000s oz)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000s oz)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000s oz)
Open Pit Reserves	-	-	-	3,288	1.8	193	3,288	1.8	193
Underground Reserves	-	-	-	437	3.6	50	437	3.6	50
TOTAL Resource	-	-	-	3,725	2.0	243	3,725	2.0	243

Notes on Reserve:

- The preceding statements of Mineral Reserves conforms to the ‘Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code) 2012 Edition’.
- All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.
- Data is rounded to thousands of tonnes and thousands of ounces gold. Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.
- Cut-off Grade:
 - Open Pit - The Ore Reserves are based upon an internal cut-off grade greater than or equal to the break-even cut-off grade.
 - Underground - The Ore Reserves are based upon an internal cut-off grade greater than the break-even cut-off grade.
- The commodity price used for the Revenue calculations was AUD \$2,300 per ounce.
- The Ore Reserves are based upon a State Royalty of 2.5% and a refining charge of 0.2%.

The announcements containing the Table 1 Checklists of Assessment and Reporting Criteria relating for the 2012 JORC compliant Reserves are:

- Kal East:
 - Black Cat ASX announcement on 03 June 2022 “Robust Base Case Production Plan of 302koz for Kal East”

APPENDIX D – PAULSENS DRILLING UNDERGROUND- JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Diamond core is sampled based on geological logging of mineralised intervals. Samples range in width from 0.10m to 1.20m. Adequate buffers of surrounding non-mineralised rock are sampled around primary samples of between 1 and 5m depending on the nature of the interval to characterise the mineralised boundaries as “hard” or “soft”. Samples are collected on half NQ2 core with cutting off the orientation line (where available) and half core routinely selected to sample the same side of the cut line to avoid bias. Historically, core samples were collected from whole core for resource definition holes and half-core, similar to what is outlined above, for exploration holes.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Core is aligned and measured by tape, comparing back to down hole core blocks consistent with industry practice. For the current drill program, downhole orientation of the core is done via True Core and hole orientation is measured downhole using a Devi Gyro.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. ‘reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g charge for fire assay’). In other cases, more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	Diamond core is sampled on intervals ranging from 0.10 to 1.20m depending on the nature of the logged interval. Core is half-cut along a cut line just off the orientation line (where available) and core from the same side of the cut line is submitted for assay to avoid human bias of sample selection. Samples are crushed and pulverised at a commercial lab to produce an ~200g pulp sub sample to use in the assay process. Samples are analysed via fire assay using a 40g charge. Visible gold has been reported in recent and historic logging.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	Current core drilling is via NQ2 core size. Core is currently oriented using a True Core tool, which is a commercially available product. Historic diamond drilling was a mixture of NQ2 and LTK48 core sizes.
	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Diamond drill recoveries are recorded as a percentage calculated from measured core versus drilled intervals. Achieving >95% recovery. Greater than 0.2 metre discrepancies are resolved with the drill supervisor.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Standard diamond drilling practice results in high recovery due to competent nature of the ground.
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade, sample recovery is very high.
Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	Core logging is carried out by company and contract geologists. Holes are routinely logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation and where oriented and appropriate structural measurements are collected. Geotechnical logging is limited to recording RQD data for exploration holes.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is qualitative and all core is photographed. Visual estimates are made of sulphide, quartz vein and alteration percentages.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	100% of the drill core is logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Current sampling is via half core, which is cut using an Almonte diamond core saw with the right half consistently sampled to intervals delineated by the logging geologist. The left half is archived. All major mineralised zones are sampled plus associated visibly barren host rock between 1 and 5m depending on the thickness of the primary sample interval. Sample intervals range from 0.1 to 1.2m in length. Historic sampling was a mixture of whole core and half core sampling as above.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	Current drilling is only via diamond coring.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Sample preparation is conducted at a commercial laboratory to an acceptable standard. Blank samples are routinely submitted to assess the preparation QAQC.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	For drill core the external labs coarse duplicates are used. CRM standards are inserted into the sample stream on a 1:20 ratio in addition to internal laboratory CRMs. Blanks are inserted into the sample stream routinely to assess the QAQC of the sample preparation stage.

Gabbro Veins Continue to Extend Up Plunge

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second half sampling.</i>	Field duplicates are not utilised in the current drill program. Routine other half core sampling is not undertaken, but half core is archived for re-sampling if deemed necessary. Duplicate lab analysis is routinely undertaken at regular sampling intervals on crushed material.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Sample sizes are considered appropriate.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	For all drill core samples, gold concentration is determined by fire assay using the lead collection technique with a 40 gram sample charge weight. An AAS finish is used, considered to be total gold.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	No other sources of data reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	The QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: Commercial coarse blanks are inserted at an incidence of 1 in 40 samples or after intervals of significant visual mineralisation. Commercially prepared certified reference materials are inserted at an incidence of 1 in 20 samples. The CRM used is not identifiable to the laboratory. The primary laboratory QAQC protocols used include the following for all drill samples: Repeat of pulps at a rate of 5%. Screen tests (percentage of pulverised sample passing a 75µm mesh) are undertaken on 1 in 100 samples. Failed standards are followed up by re-assaying a second 40 g pulp sample of the failed standard ± 10 samples either side by the same method at the primary laboratory. Both the accuracy component (CRM's and umpire checks) and the precision component (duplicates and repeats) are deemed acceptable.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intercepts have been reviewed by the competent person as part of the due diligence process
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinned holes have been drilled as part of this drill program.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Current logging is done via a protected Excel spreadsheet and uploaded into an external Access database at the completion of each drillhole. The original logs are archived.
Location of data points	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments to assay data have been made.
	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Drill hole collar positions are picked up by survey using a calibrated total station Leica 1203+ instrument. Drill hole, downhole surveys are recorded at the collar and then every 50m downhole using a Devi Gyro, north-seeking tool with the Paulsens Local Grid transformation pre-loaded.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	A local grid system (Paulsen Mine Grid) is used. It is rotated 41.7 degrees to the west of GDA94 – MGA zone 50 grid. Local origin is 50,000N and 10,000E Conversion. MGA E = (East_LOC*0.75107808+North_LOC*0.659680194+381644.16) MGA N = (North_LOC*0.75107808-East_LOC*0.659680194+7571963.75) MGA RL = mRL_LOC-1000
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is not relevant to the underground mine. For general use, an airborne survey was flown in 2023. Resolution is +/- 0.5m.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Exploration result data spacing can be highly variable, up to 100m and down to 10m.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	Measured data spacing is better than 7m x 7m and restricted to areas in immediate proximity to mined development. Data spacing for indicated material is approximately, or better than, 20m x 20m. All other areas where sample data is greater than 20m x 20m, or where intercept angle is low, is classified as inferred.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Core sampling is conducted on geologic intervals and is not field-composited. Assay data is composited using a 1g/t cut-off with up to 2m total internal dilution and 1m continuous dilution.
	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling is designed to be as close to perpendicular to the known mineralised trend being tested as achievable given drill collar location constraints. Core is routinely oriented and structural measurements taken of significant mineralisation zones to calculate true thickness during Resource Estimation. Hanging-wall drill drives provide excellent intercept orientation to the geological structures used in the estimate.
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	The drill orientation to mineralised structures biases the number of samples per drill hole. It is not thought to make a material difference in the Resource estimation as opportunity arises, better angled holes are drilled with higher intersection angles.

Gabbro Veins Continue to Extend Up Plunge

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples are selected, cut and bagged in tied pre-numbered calico bags, grouped in larger tied plastic bags, and placed in large bulka bags with a sample submission sheet. The bulka bags are transported via freight truck to Perth, with consignment note and receipts. Sample pulp splits are returned to BC8 via return freight and stored in shelved containers on site. Pre BC8 operator sample security assumed to be similar and adequate.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Recent external review confirmed core and face sampling techniques are to industry standard. Data handling is considered adequate and was further improved recently with a new database. Pre BC8 data audits found less QAQC reports, though in line with industry standards at that time.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as Joint Ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	Paulsens Gold Mine is located on tenements M08/99 and M08/196, both of which are held by Black Cat (Paulsens) Pty Ltd, a subsidiary of Black Cat Syndicate Ltd and are in good standing. All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%. There are several registered heritage sites on surface around the Paulsens Gold Mine, but they do not impact underground operations.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	No known impediment to obtaining a licence to operate exists and the remainder of the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Extensive exploration and development have been conducted around Paulsens dating from the 1970s for various commodities, including gold and base metals. Several operators have conducted exploration, much of which is recorded digitally in the Black Cat database. Most recently, Paulsens was owned by Northern Star, who conducted significant underground and surface exploration, which Black Cat has in digital form. Work activities included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Extensive underground drilling and development work - Surface RC and diamond drilling around Paulsens Gold Mine and on regional tenure - Several campaigns of surface and underground bedrock mapping to constrain the local and district-scale structural architecture as an aid in exploration targeting - Several rounds of geophysical acquisitions including airborne magnetics and radiometrics, surface gravity surveys, ground and airborne EM surveying and 2D and 3D seismic surveys over the Paulsens Gold Mine
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Paulsens is a narrow vein orogenic gold deposit hosted in the Wyloo dome within the Ashburton Basin. Mineralisation is hosted in quartz-sulphide (pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and galena) veins ranging in thickness from a few centimetres to several metres, as well as in semi-massive sulphidic shear zones containing milled sulphides (primarily pyrite and chalcopyrite). Most of the mined ore zone at Paulsens is hosted in veins within a highly sheared argillic sandstone/siltstone within a broad shear zone that forms a subsidiary structure to the regionally extensive Nanjilgardy Fault system. A second set of mineralised quartz veins are hosted in tension gash structures within the Paulsens Mine Gabbro, which is a medium grained gabbro/dolerite sill that intrudes the sedimentary succession. The mined portion of the Paulsens Deposit is hosted in a shear zone that cuts through the Paulsens Mine Gabbro and offsets the gabbro several 10s to 100s of metres.
Drill hole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar; • elevation or Reduced Level ("RL") (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar; • dip and azimuth of the hole; • down hole length and interception depth; • hole length; and • if the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	All drill collar location details are reported in the body of this report.

Gabbro Veins Continue to Extend Up Plunge

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g., cutting of high-grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	Composite assay results are reported using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off. No top-cut is applied to assay data.
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low-grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	All composites are reported with a maximum total internal waste of 2m, with up to 1m of contiguous waste included between mineralised intervals. The minimum composite grade reported is 1g/t. Internal high grades are reported in the body of the text as "including" intervals. Typically, these high-grade sub-intervals are reported if they are more than 10x the composite grade
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	All intercepts are reported as downhole depths which is considered close to true width for most intercepts.
Diagrams	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Appropriate diagrams have been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results are not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high-grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All significant results have been tabulated in this release, including drillholes with no significant results
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Geophysical surveys including aeromagnetic surveys and seismic have been carried out by previous owners to highlight and interpret prospective structures in the project area.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Black Cat is continuing an exploration program which will target extension of mineralisation and regional targets within the Paulsens area