



Paulsens West and Big Sarah Showing Promise

Black Cat Syndicate Limited (“**Black Cat**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on regional and near mine gold exploration activities at the 100% owned Paulsens Gold Operation (“**Paulsens**”).

HIGHLIGHTS (All figures in A\$ unless otherwise stated)

- **The first (1,332m) of a two hole (2,500m) diamond drill program at Paulsens West has been completed** testing a Paulsens-like target identified in the 3D seismic data. This hole intersected ~30m of altered and mineralised gabbro at a depth of ~880m, which included multiple quartz-carbonate veins and widespread sulphide alteration (~1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite), similar to the geology around the Gabbro Veins, which are currently being mined at Paulsens. **Note: visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.**
- This drill program is co-funded by the Western Australia Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration (“**DMPE**”) Exploration Incentive Scheme (“**EIS**”) and the second hole is expected to be completed during September 2025. Assays are expected in September 2025.
- In addition, **a 14 hole RC drill program (1,692m) has now been completed at Big Sarah**, intersecting multiple broad (~10-20m) sulphide alteration zones with quartz veining. This is the first known drill program at Big Sarah. Assays are expected in October 2025.
- Also at Big Sarah, a ~1,500km² aerial imagery and LiDAR survey has been completed over several regional prospects, including Silent Sisters, which will be used for detailed photogeology interpretation in advance of on-ground exploration activities.



Figure 1: Diamond drilling at Paulsens West (PWDD25002)

Black Cat’s Managing Director, Gareth Solly, said: “*Visual results from Paulsens West and Big Sarah, while early days, look promising and assays from a ~30m interval at Paulsens West have been expedited. At Big Sarah, we intersected up to 20m zones of sulphide alteration with localised quartz veining which is also promising. With exploration accelerating, the regional potential for **more gold** is significant and we look forward to **growing it faster.**”*

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BACKGROUND

Paulsens is located within ~3,650km² of tenements controlled by Black Cat. Highlights of the recent regional programs include:

Paulsens West Seismic Target

A two diamond drill hole program (2,500m) commenced in August 2025¹ testing a seismic target identified from reprocessing of 2018 3D seismic data. This program is co-funded by the Department of Mines, Petroleum and Exploration's Exploration Incentive Scheme².

This program is testing an interpreted extension of the Paulsens Gabbro adjacent to a fault zone, a similar setting as the Paulsens Main Zone. The target area is ~600m southwest of the Paulsens Main Zone. The first drillhole (PWDD25001, 1,332m) is complete and the second hole (PWDD25002, ~1,200m) is in progress with expected completion in September 2025. Encouragingly PWDD25001 intersected ~30m of altered and mineralised gabbro at the interpreted target depth of ~880m. Within the gabbro there are several quartz-carbonate veins with trace amounts of sphalerite and galena, similar to veins in both the Paulsens Main Zone and the Gabbro Veins. The gabbro itself contains up to ~1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite throughout, similar to the Paulsens gabbro proximal to gold mineralisation in the mine. Assays for this interval are expected in September 2025. PWDD25002 is expected to be completed in September 2025.

Note: visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

Big Sarah

An initial 14 hole (1,692m) RC drill program has been completed at Big Sarah. The program is testing a zone of high-grade surface quartz veining, including historical samples up to 24.51g/t Au³. This is the first ever drilling at the Big Sarah.

Several holes intersected broad (up to 20m wide) zones of sulphide alteration (pyrite +/- arsenopyrite) with localised quartz veining that broadly line up with mapped surface mineralisation (Figure 5). Assays are expected in October 2025 and follow up activities will be planned based on results.

Big Sarah Regional Prospects

A ~1,500km² aerial LiDAR and imagery survey has been completed over the recently acquired Silent Sisters prospect⁴ as well as at Big Sarah South. This survey has delivered high resolution aerial imagery that will be used to complete a photogeology interpretation and identify areas for follow up on ground exploration in 2026.

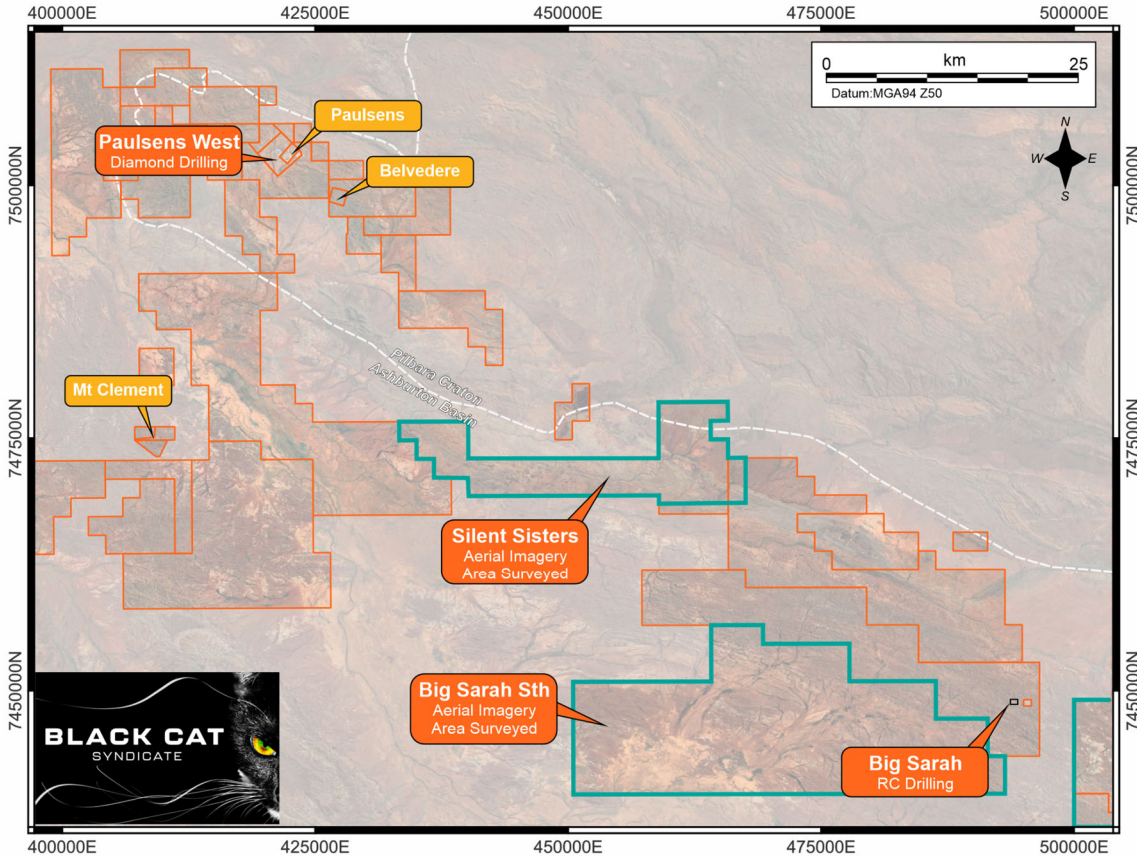


Figure 2: Index map showing current exploration activities around Paulsens.

¹ BC8 ASX announcement 11/08/25

² BC8 ASX announcement 24/10/24

³ BC8 ASX announcement 10/07/25

⁴ BC8 ASX announcement 03/09/25

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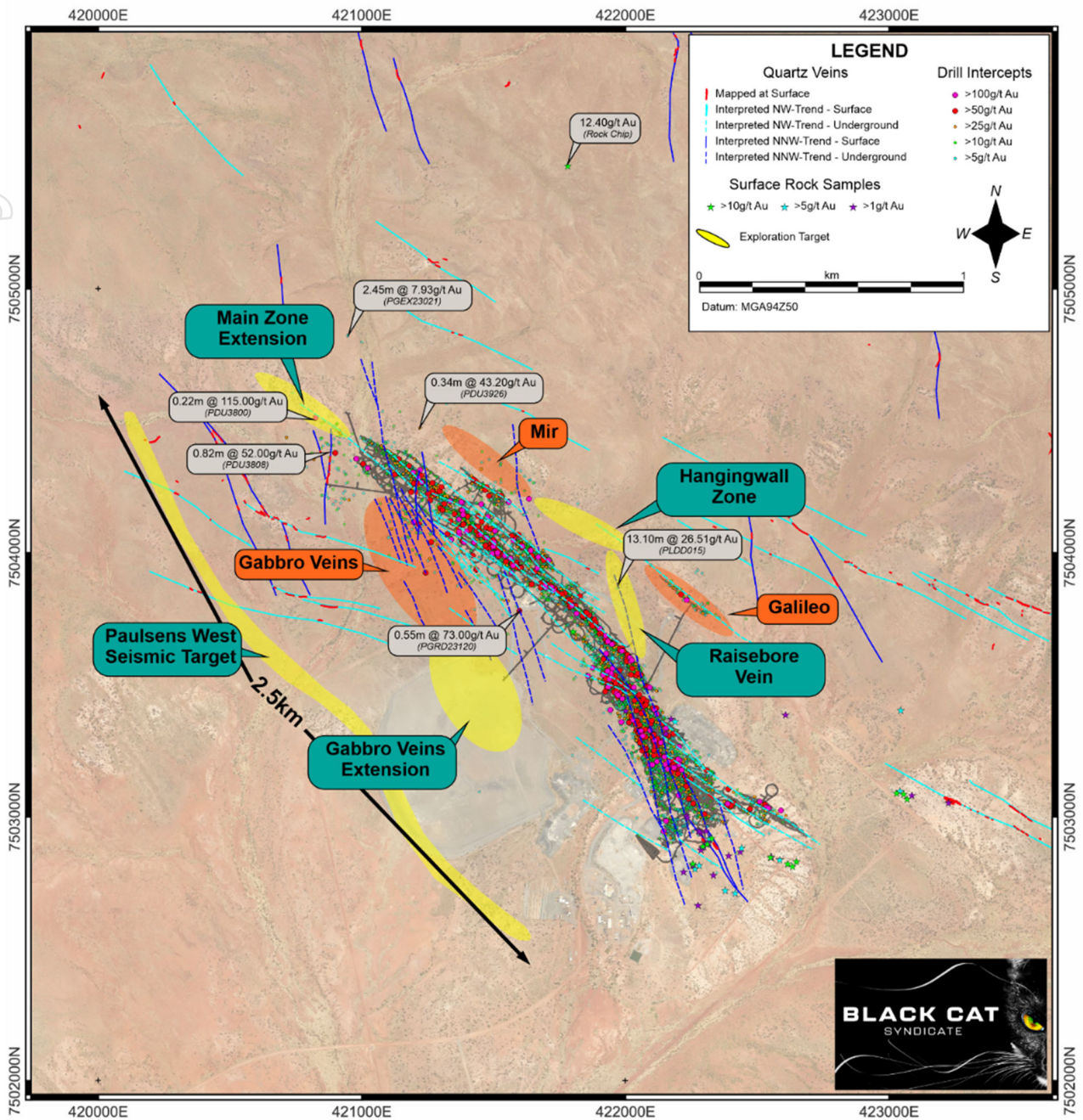


Figure 3: Map of the Paulsens near mine area showing some of the historical high-grade intercepts requiring follow up, recent surface samples, mapped surface veins, interpreted vein orientations and high priority, near mine targets⁵

⁵ BC8 ASX announcement 31/10/23

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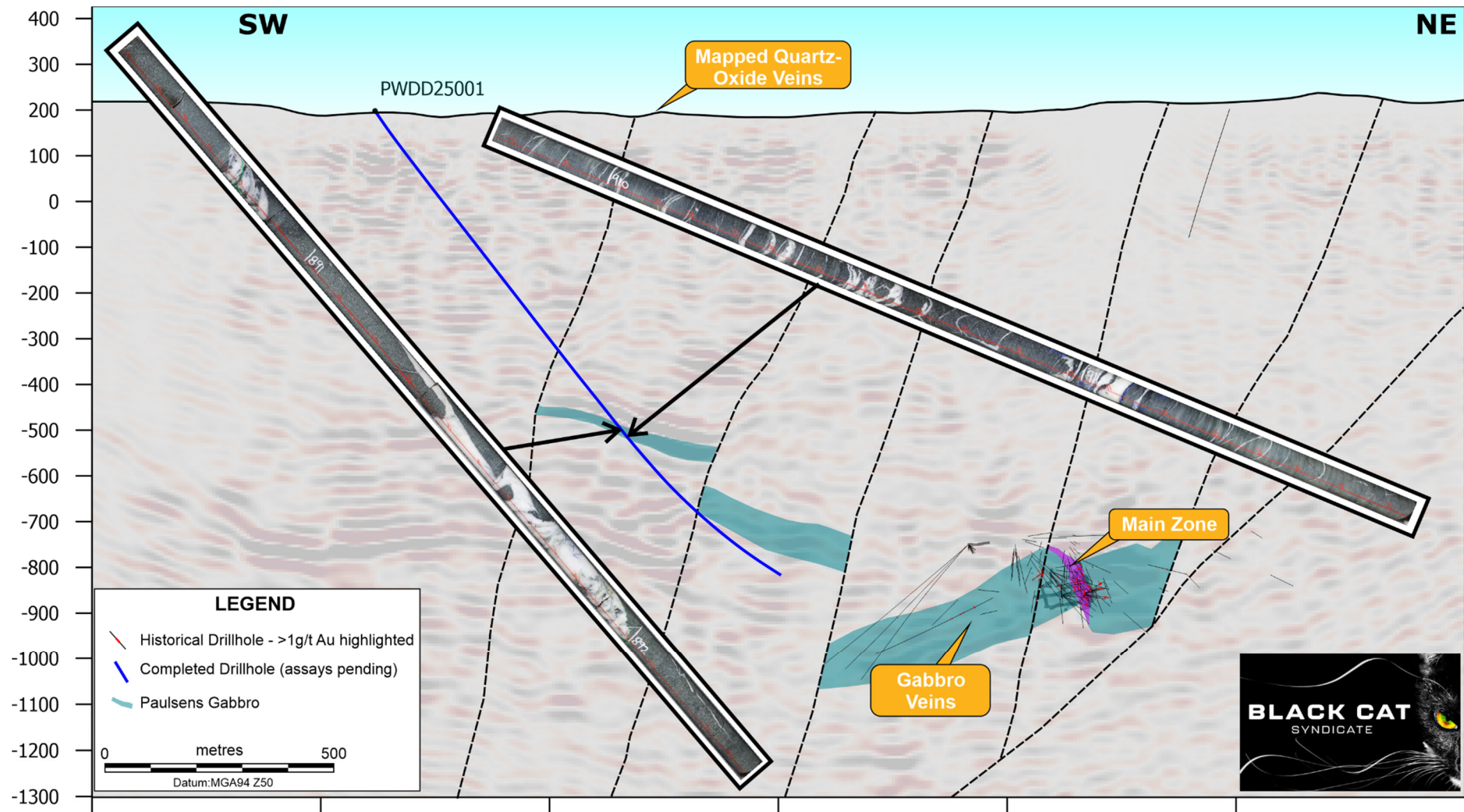


Figure 4: Interpreted cross section for drillhole PWDD25001, which is the first of two deep diamond holes testing the Paulsens West seismic target. Interpreted geology is based on drill results and the interpretation of the 3D seismic data. The core photo shows two ~1.5m sections of core within the altered gabbro showing quartz-carbonate veins cutting through the gabbro, similar in appearance to many veins within the Gabbro Veins. Assays are pending for these intervals.

Note: visual estimates of mineral abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analyses where concentrations or grades are the factor of principal economic interest. Visual estimates also potentially provide no information regarding impurities or deleterious physical properties relevant to valuations.

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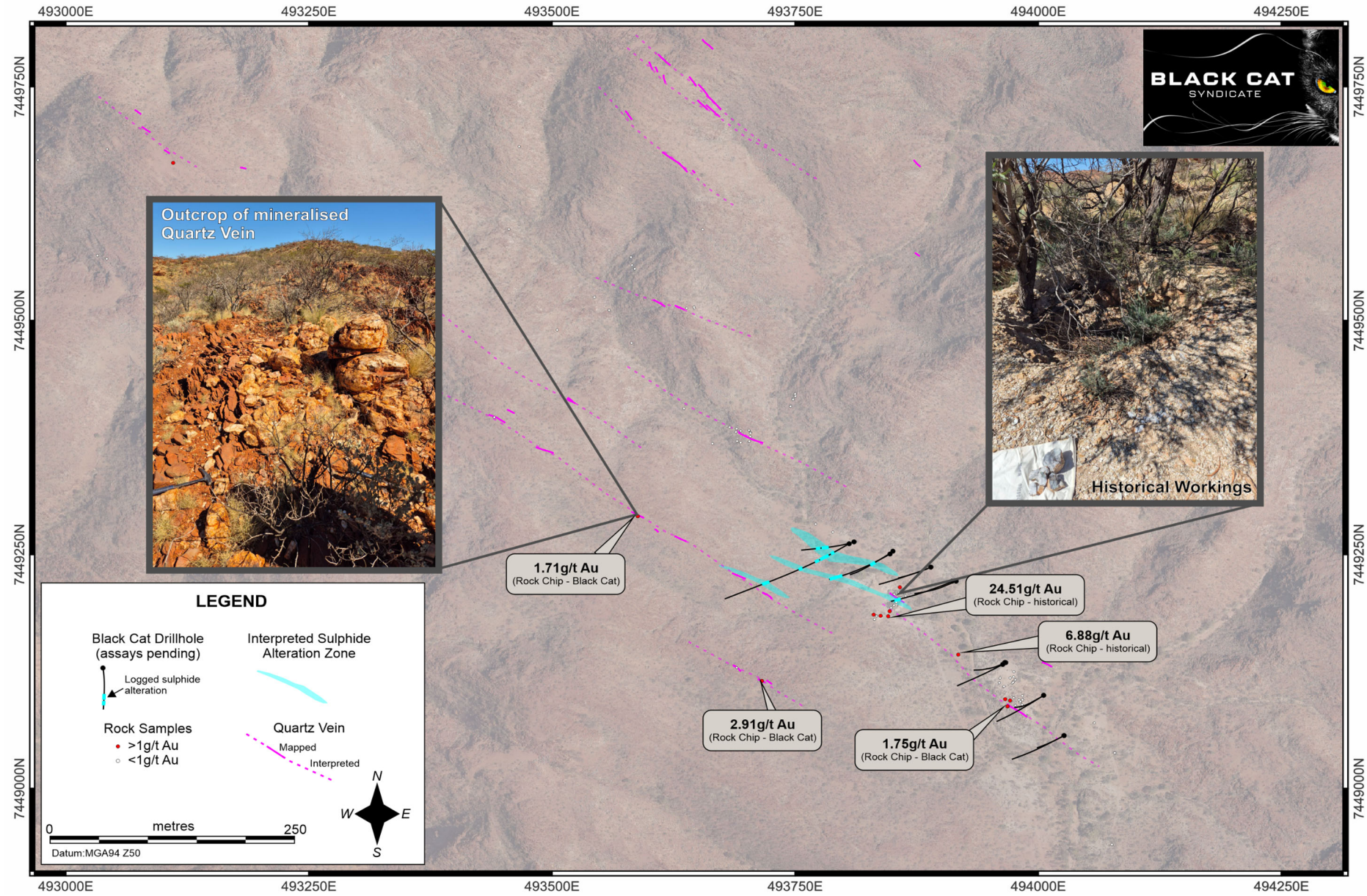


Figure 5: Plan view of recent drilling at Big Sarah showing intersected pyrite-arsenopyrite alteration zones in the drilling, mapped surface quartz-oxide veins and historical surface rock chip samples in the area⁶. Assays are pending for all drillholes.

⁶ BC8 ASX announcement 10/07/25

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PLANNED ACTIVITIES

The following drilling and exploration activities are planned at Paulsens over the coming months:

Ongoing	Paulsens underground drilling
Ongoing	Paulsens regional exploration
Ongoing	Paulsens West seismic target drilling (EIS Co-funded)
Sep 2025	Beaver Creek (9-12 Sep) and Denver Gold (14-17 Sep) conferences
Sep - Oct 2025	Mt Clement Eastern Zone antimony drilling
Sept - Oct 2025	Ashburton MT survey (Geophysics Programme Co-funded)
Oct - Mar 2026	Mt Clement metallurgical testwork

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

TABLE 1: DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS – PAULSENS

Hole ID	Paulsens Surface Drilling						Downhole			
	MGA East	MGA North	RL MGA	Dip	Azimuth MGA	End of Hole (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
PWDD25001 Paulsens West	419,820	7,503,485	198	55	45	1,332				Assays Pending
							872.34	906.70	34.36	Interval of gabbro with up to 1-2% disseminated pyrite and pyrrhotite and multiple quartz-carbonate veins up to 1m width. Assays are pending for this interval and are expected in September 2025.
PWDD25002 Paulsens West	419,820	7,503,485	198	55	30	1,200 (planned)				Drilling in Progress
SRRC25001 Big Sarah	493,805	7,449,260	295	55	239	204				Assays Pending
SRRC25002 Big Sarah	493,810	7,449,260	295	70	250	144				Assays Pending
SRRC25003 Big Sarah	493,850	7,449,250	295	70	233	150				Assays Pending
SRRC25004 Big Sarah	493,845	7,449,250	295	55	238	120				Assays Pending
SRRC25005 Big Sarah	493,915	7,449,220	299	70	246	132				Assays Pending
SRRC25006 Big Sarah	493,910	7,449,220	299	70	248	120				Assays Pending
SRRC25008 Big Sarah	493,965	7,449,135	298	70	231	114				Assays Pending
SRRC25009 Big Sarah	493,965	7,449,130	298	55	236	90				Assays Pending
SRRC25010 Big Sarah	494,005	7,449,100	299	55	241	108				Assays Pending
SRRC25011 Big Sarah	494,005	7,449,100	299	70	238	102				Assays Pending
SRRC25012 Big Sarah	494,025	7,449,055	299	70	245	108				Assays Pending
SRRC25013 Big Sarah	494,025	7,449,055	299	55	239	90				Assays Pending
SRRC25014 Big Sarah	493,890	7,449,235	297	70	250	108				Assays Pending
SRRC25015 Big Sarah	493,890	7,449,235	297	55	249	102				Assays Pending

Note: *Significant intercepts calculated using 1g/t Au minimum cut-off grade with a minimum composite length of 0.2m and 1m internal waste. Note positive dip points downward. Datum is MGA94 Zone 50

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ABOUT BLACK CAT SYNDICATE (ASX: BC8)

Black Cat is a gold producer with operating mines and processing facilities at two of its three 100% owned operations.

Gold production occurs at:

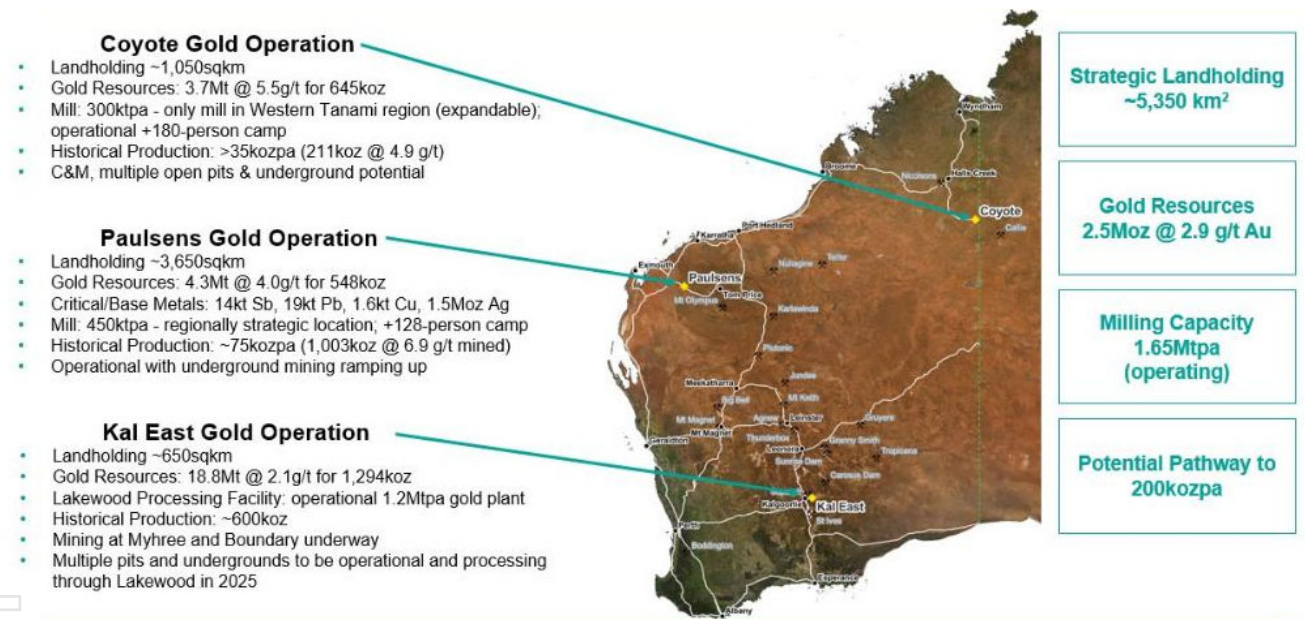
Kal East: comprising ~650km² of highly prospective ground to the east of the world class mining centre of Kalgoorlie, WA. Kal East contains a Resource of 18.8Mt @ 2.1g/t Au for 1,294koz, including a preliminary JORC 2012 Reserve of 3.7Mt @ 2.0 g/t Au for 243koz. A turn-key funding, development & processing arrangement to mine and mill the Myhree and Boundary open pit deposits is underway⁷. Black Cat 100% owns and operates the 1.2Mtpa Lakewood gold processing facility, located ~6km east of Kalgoorlie.

Paulsens: comprising ~3,650km² of tenure located ~180km west of Paraburdoo in WA. Paulsens is an operational underground mine, with a 450ktpa processing facility, 128-person camp and other related infrastructure. Gold production restarted in December 2024 and will move to full production during 2025. Paulsens has a regional Resource of 4.3Mt @ 4.0g/t Au for 548koz and significant exploration and growth potential.

The Company also has significant regional exploration potential at both Paulsens and Kal East. In addition, the Company has two major organic growth projects at:

Coyote: comprising 1,050km² of prospective ground in Western Australia within ~20km of the WA/NT border, on the Tanami Highway. Coyote has substantial infrastructure including an airstrip, underground mine, 300ktpa processing facility, +180-person camp and other related infrastructure. The operation has a Resource of 3.7Mt @ 5.5g/t Au for 645koz with numerous high-grade targets in the surrounding area. Operations are planned to restart in the future.

Mt Clement: is located 30 km from Paulsens and is currently the 4th largest antimony deposit in Australia. Significant upside potential for growth of the antimony the Company actively advancing the project.



COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology, exploration results (including visual observations) and planning was compiled by Dr. Wesley Groome, RPGeo, who is a Registered Professional Geoscientist (Mineral Exploration) in 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.

The Company confirms that all material assumptions underpinning the production targets, or the forecast information derived from the production targets, included in the original ASX announcements dated, 8 May 2024, 9 May 2024 and 15 May 2024 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

⁷ BC8 ASX announcement 20/05/24

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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 Operation													
Bulong	Myhree/Boundary OP	-	-	-	903	2.7	78	300	1.8	17	1,203	2.5	95
	Myhree/Boundary UG	-	-	-	230	4.6	34	585	3.8	71	815	4.0	105
	Other Open Pits	-	-	-	97.5	2.5	7.8	1,079.40	1.8	61.8	1,176.80	1.8	69.6
	Other Underground	-	-	-	-	-	-	351.6	3.2	35.7	351.6	3.2	35.7
	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
Rows 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	159	10.8	55	827	9.6	254	348	8.6	97	1,334	9.5	406
	Stockpile	11	1.6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	1.6	1
	Sub Total	170	10.2	56	827	9.6	254	348	8.6	97	1,345	9.4	407
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	Underground	-	-	-	95	5.9	18	44	8.3	12	139	6.6	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		170	10.2	56	1,019	8.4	277	3,100	2.2	216	4,289	4.0	548
TOTAL Resource		183	9.7	57	12,442	3.2	1,280	14,164	2.5	1,152	26,789	2.9	2,488

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 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 Gold Operation

- Boundary, Trump, 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, 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, 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"
- Hammer and Tap, Rowe's Find – Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2020 "JORC 2004 Resources Converted to JORC 2012 Resources"

Coyote Gold Operation

- Coyote OP&UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 16 January 2022 "Coyote Underground Resource increases to 356koz @ 14.6g/t Au – One of the highest-grade deposits in Australia"
- Sandpiper OP&UG, Kookaburra OP, Pebbles OP, Stockpiles, SP (Coyote) – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25 May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"

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Paulsens Gold Operation

- Paulsens UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 October 2023 "24% Resource Increase, Paulsens Underground - 406koz @ 9.5g/t Au"
- Paulsens SP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19 April 2022 "Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents"
- Belvedere UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 21 November 2023 "Enhanced Restart Plan for Paulsens"
- Mt Clement – Black Cat ASX announcement on 24 November 2022 "High-Grade Au-Cu-Sb-Ag-Pb Resource at Paulsens"
- Merlin, Electric Dingo – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25 May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"

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

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:

1. 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'.
2. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. Resources are reported inclusive of any Reserves.
6. 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 Reserves are:

Paulsens Gold Operation

- Mt Clement – Black Cat ASX announcement on 24 November 2022 "High-Grade Au-Cu-Sb-Ag-Pb Resource at Paulsens"

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

	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)
Kal East Operation									
Myhree Open Pit	-	-	-	545	2.4	46	545	2.4	46
Boundary Open Pit	-	-	-	120	1.5	6	120	1.5	6
Other Open Pits	-	-	-	2,623	1.7	141	2,584	1.7	142
Sub total Open Pits	-	-	-	3,288	1.8	193	3,288	1.8	193
Underground	-	-	-	437	3.6	50	437	3.6	50
Kal East Reserve	-	-	-	3,725	2.0	243	3,725	2.0	243
Paulsens Gold Operation									
Underground	93	4.5	14	537	4.3	74	631	4.3	87
Paulsens Reserve	93	4.5	14	537	4.3	74	631	4.3	87
TOTAL Reserves	93	4.5	14	4,262	2.3	317	4,356	2.4	330

Paulsens Gold Operation

Underground	93	4.5	14	537	4.3	74	631	4.3	87
Paulsens Reserve	93	4.5	14	537	4.3	74	631	4.3	87
TOTAL Reserves	93	4.5	14	4,262	2.3	317	4,356	2.4	330

Notes on Reserve:

1. 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'.
2. All tonnages reported are dry metric tonnes.
3. Data is rounded to thousands of tonnes and thousands of ounces gold. Discrepancies in totals may occur due to rounding.
4. 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.
5. The commodity price used for the Revenue calculations for Kal East was AUD \$2,300 per ounce.
6. The commodity price used for the Revenue calculations for Paulsens was AUD \$2,500 per ounce.
7. 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 Gold Operation

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

Paulsens Gold Operation

- Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2023 "Robust Restart Plan for Paulsens"

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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 or HQ3 core.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	RC samples are collected at 1m intervals directly from the cone splitter on the drill rig. Samples average ~3kg. RC 4m composite samples are collected via spear sample on the reject piles with the sampling designed to ensure the underlying ground is not sampled. 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. RC samples were collected using a face-sampling drill bit and are considered representative of the 1m interval drilled.
Drilling techniques	<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 in 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 a ~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.
	<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>	RC drill samples were submitted to the laboratory and were sorted and dried upon receipt. Samples were crushed to 3mm chips, pulverised and homogenized by the laboratory. Au was analysed by fire assay using a 40g charge. Current core drilling is via PQ2, HQ3 and NQ2 core size. Core is currently oriented using a True Core tool, which is a commercially available product. Drilling referenced in this announcement was via RC methods using a face-sampling bit.
Drill sample recovery	<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.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Chip sample recovery was visually estimated on the rig by the geologist. Standard diamond drilling practice results in high recovery due to competent nature of the ground. Drill sample recovery was estimated on the rig and sample recovery was maximised by drilling dry as much as practicable. Where sample loss occurred, it was recorded by the geologist.
Logging	<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.
	<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. Sample lithologies were recorded during collection by the geologist.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	RC chips were logged for lithology, alteration and mineralisation on lithologic boundary intervals. All RC drilling was geologically logged. 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 hole is logged.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	Current sampling is via half core, with sampling consistently on the same side of the cut line and the orientation line preserved. 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.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	1m RC sampling was done off the drill rig using a cone splitter.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	4m composite samples were collected via spear into sample piles on the ground. Sample preparation is conducted at a commercial laboratory to an acceptable standard. Blank samples are routinely submitted to assess the preparation QAQC on core samples
	<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. For RC drilling, commercial standards were assayed at a ratio of 4 standards per 100 samples with standards submitted on a regular interval – standards are inserted with sample IDs ending in 20, 40, 60 and 80. Standards were selected based on expected assay grades and matrix-matched for geology where possible.
	<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 diamond drill program. Duplicate lab analysis is routinely undertaken at regular sampling intervals on crushed material. Field duplicates were collected from RC drilling during 1m interval sampling off the cone splitter at an interval of 4 duplicates per 100 samples collected – duplicate samples were collected with sample IDs ending in 00, 25, 50 and 75.
	<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 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	Significant intercepts have been reviewed by the competent person as part of the due diligence process. No twinned holes have been drilled as part of this drill program. Current logging is done via an Ocris logging sheet and imported into a cloud-based Acquire database. Internal data validation routines (e.g. no overlapping segments, all primary data fields populated) are built into the logging software and validated during export to the Acquire database. No adjustments to assay data have been made.
Location of data points	<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 collar locations were recorded using a commercial hand-held GPS with an accuracy of +/-3m. Resource drilling holes are subsequently surveyed using a differential GPS with an accuracy of +/-0.1m prior to use in Resource models. Downhole surveys are conducted using a commercial north-seeking gyro operated by the drilling contractors.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Downhole depths are recorded by the drill contractor and samples are collected on 1m intervals for RC drilling with the supervising geologist cross-checking hole depths by counting bags. Where no sample is collected, an empty bag is place on the ground in sequence All surface samples and drilling in this announcement are reported in MGA94, Zone 50 coordinate system.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	A LiDAR survey was conducted at Paulsens in 2023 and is used for topographic control A LiDAR survey was conducted at Big Sarah in 2025 and is used for topographic control

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	All LiDAR data used has a +/-0.5m vertical accuracy Exploration result data spacing can be highly variable, up to 100m and down to 10m.
Data spacing and distribution	<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>	No unpublished Resource is referenced in this announcement
	<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 1m total internal dilution and 1m continuous dilution. 4m composite samples were collected during the RC drilling using a spear in the field with approximately equal weights from each metre composited collected. All primary samples collected were on 1m intervals directly off the RC rig cone splitter.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<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>	Sample results >1m interval are composited using a 1g/t Au cut-off allowing for a maximum of 1m internal dilution, however the primary 1m assay results are available for review. 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.
	<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.
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>	No external reviews have been conducted

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>	All tenements in the Paulsens and Mt Clement projects are held in good standing by Black Cat (Paulsens) Pty Ltd. 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

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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	<p><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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i> <i>elevation or Reduced Level ("RL") (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i> <i>hole length; and</i> <i>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.</i> 	All drill collar location details are reported in the body of this report.
Data aggregation methods	<p><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></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Composite assay results are reported using a 1g/t Au lower cut-off. No top-cut is applied to assay data.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>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></p>	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.