



Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

Black Cat Syndicate Limited (“**Black Cat**” or the “**Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on recent activities at Mt Clement, part of the 100% owned Paulsens Gold Operation (“**Paulsens**”) in the Pilbara region of Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Mt Clement is located 30km from the Paulsens processing facility and contains a polymetallic deposit comprised of the critical mineral antimony (Sb) along with lead (Pb), silver (Ag), gold (Au) and copper (Cu). Mt Clement is currently the 4th largest and 3rd highest grade Sb deposit in Australia (Table 4) and remains open in all directions.
- The Eastern Zone of Mt Clement is particularly Sb rich and is presently comprised of 5 mineralised structures covering a total strike length of ~3.7km. Only ~60% of the southernmost structure has been effectively drilled and contains the current Resource of 13.2kt @ 1.7% Sb (plus 18.7kt Pb, 7koz Au and 434koz Ag). The southernmost structure remains open along strike and at depth.
- Based on the ~40% of the undrilled southernmost structure and the four mapped and sampled northern structures a JORC Exploration Target has now been estimated. Importantly:
 - Only 20% of the 3.7km long mineralised structures has been drilled.
 - The highest-grade rock chips to date occur outside of current Resource, including¹:
 - 27.4% Sb, 1,165 g/t Ag, 33.6% Pb, 0.16 g/t Au (P374629)
 - 13.2% Sb, 142 g/t Ag, 15.7% Pb, 0.85 g/t Au (P374627)
 - The deepest (110-220m below surface) holes drilled to date show that the southernmost structure remains strong at depth. Results include¹:
 - 4m @ 2.10% Sb, 38.23 g/t Ag, 2.45% Pb, 0.06 g/t Au from 164m (AREHRC002)
 - 8m @ 2.01% Sb, 6.20 g/t Ag, 2.68% Pb, 0.54 g/t Au from 212m (AREHRC008)
 - 4m @ 5.42% Sb, 110.23 g/t Ag, 14.02% Pb, 1.74 g/t Au from 156m (AREHRC010)
 - 4m @ 2.33% Sb, 15.83 g/t Ag, 3.08% Pb, 0.13 g/t Au from 141m (AREHRC012)

Zone	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	415	2.6	0.4	0.2	76.9	-	35	1.6	0.7	1,026	-
Central	532	1.4	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
Eastern	794	0.3	-	1.7	17.0	2.4	7	-	13.2	434	18.7
Total	1,741	-	-	-	-	-	66	1.6	13.9	1,460	18.7

Table 1: Current Inferred Resource for the Mt Clement polymetallic deposits

Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Range				Contained Metal Range			
	Sb (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Sb (kt)	Pb (kt)	Ag (koz)	Au (koz)
3.9-5.4	1.2-1.9	1.1-2.6	6.6-19	0.1-0.4	47-103	43-141	832-3,309	13-70

Table 2: Estimated Mt Clement Eastern Zone JORC Exploration Target

Note that the potential quality and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Resource in and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Resource.

Black Cat's Managing Director, Gareth Solly, said: “The JORC Exploration Target shows the potential for Mt Clement to become a significant antimony Resource within Australia. With the supply of this critical mineral strategically controlled by non-Western countries, alternative sources will become more important. Antimony prices are at historically high levels, providing an ideal environment for Black Cat to further grow Mt Clement into a significant Western Resource.”

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SNAPSHOT – PAULSENS GOLD OPERATION

>1,900km² of Highly Prospective Ground, 100% Owned by Black Cat

High-Grade 1,000oz per Vertical Metre Producer

- Paulsens underground is comprised of >2.7km of known mineralisation: including the historically mined Main Zone; the under drilled Eastern Zone; an unmined Footwall Gabbro Zone and the Paulsens Repeat seismic target. Paulsens has produced ~1Moz (at 1,000oz per vertical metre) principally from the Main Zone. The recently discovered 175m plunge/120m vertical extension to the Main Zone has the potential to extend mine life and has been justified for development in the May 2024 Restart Study.
- Paulsens underground is one of Australia's highest-grade gold deposits with a current Resource of 406koz @ 9.5g/t Au (76% Measured & Indicated).
- The May 2024 Restart Study² includes planned production of 177koz Au over the first 4.2 years with an All-in Sustaining Cost ("AISC") of \$1,882/oz and Operating Cashflow (after all capital and before tax) of \$201M.

Quality Infrastructure, Only Gold Processing Facility in 400km Radius, Fully Approved

- Strategically important location being the only gold processing facility in a 400km radius.
- Well maintained, 450ktpa processing facility, on care and maintenance since 2018 and requiring minimal restart capital.
- +128-person camp and village substantially rented out to third parties.
- 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.
- Approvals in place.

Significant Opportunities at All Stages – Multi-metal Potential

- Paulsens is an under-explored orogenic gold region with numerous gold and base metal anomalies.
- There is also significant open pit/underground potential at Belvedere, located only 5km from the processing facility. Belvedere is a Paulsens-style target with >2.5km of mineralised strike. To date, minimal drilling has identified a shallow Resource of 30koz @ 6.6g/t Au, part of which is in the May 2024 Restart Study.

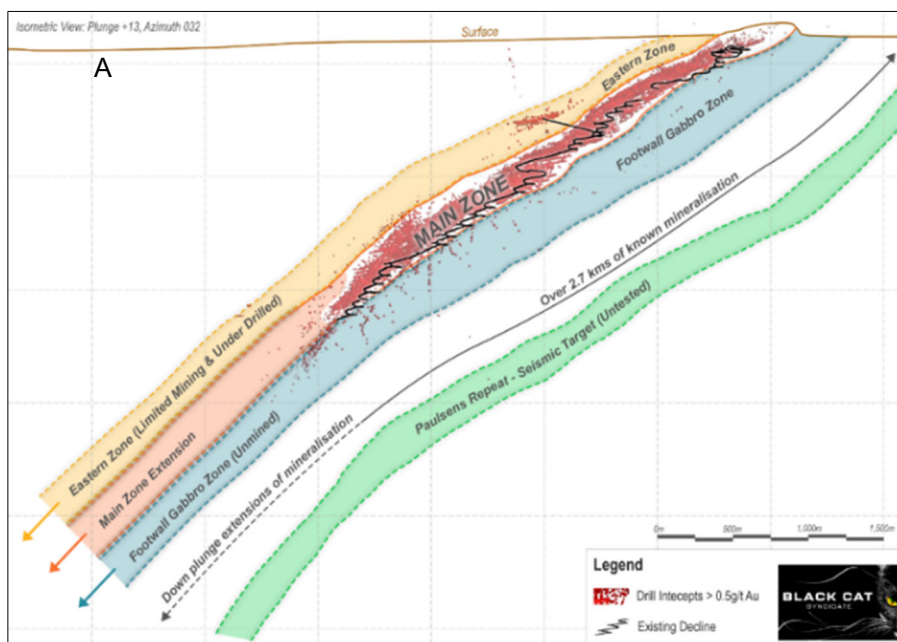


Figure 1A. Schematic isometric long-section looking towards the north showing >2.7km of known mineralisation comprised of: Main Zone (~1Moz mined @ 1,000oz per vertical metre), under-drilled Eastern Zone, unmined Footwall Gabbro Zone and the Paulsens Repeat seismic target; **1B.** Aerial view of Paulsens processing facility and site offices; and **1C.** Paulsens village and camp

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

Future Growth Potential - JORC Exploration Target

As previously announced (ASX 14 May 2023), detailed bedrock mapping and sampling at Mt Clement, focussing on the areas around the current Resource, identified strong growth potential particularly for gold and antimony.

Results of the mapping indicate that the antimony-rich Eastern Zone is located in a higher stratigraphic unit than the gold-rich zones, although both systems appear to be structurally controlled. The extent of sericite-quartz veining at the Eastern Zone has been mapped in detail with numerous additional drill targets identified (Figure 3). Significantly, mineralised structures are far more extensive than is currently captured in the high-grade Resource and most have never been drilled.

The Eastern Zone is presently comprised of 5 mineralised structures covering a total strike length of ~3.7km. Only ~60% of the southernmost structure has been effectively drilled and contains the current Resource of 13.2kt @ 1.7% Sb (plus 18.7kt Pb, 7koz Au and 434koz Ag). The southernmost structure remains open along strike and at depth. The Resource represents only 20% of the ~3.7km mapped strike length.

Significant opportunities for Resource growth exist at Mt Clement, both within the southernmost structure and in the 4 mineralised northern structures.

Note that the potential quality and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, there has been insufficient exploration to estimate a Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Resource.

JORC Exploration Target (47-103kt @ 1.2-1.9% Sb)

Previous drilling has only tested the southernmost structure, with the other 4 mapped and sampled structures having no effective drilling. Significantly, sampling outside of the Resource area indicates potential for higher grades to occur, with the highest-grade samples occurring within undrilled areas, including¹:

- **27.4% Sb, 1,165 g/t Ag, 33.6% Pb, 0.16 g/t Au** (P374629)
- **13.2% Sb, 142 g/t Ag, 15.7% Pb, 0.85g.t Au** (P374627)

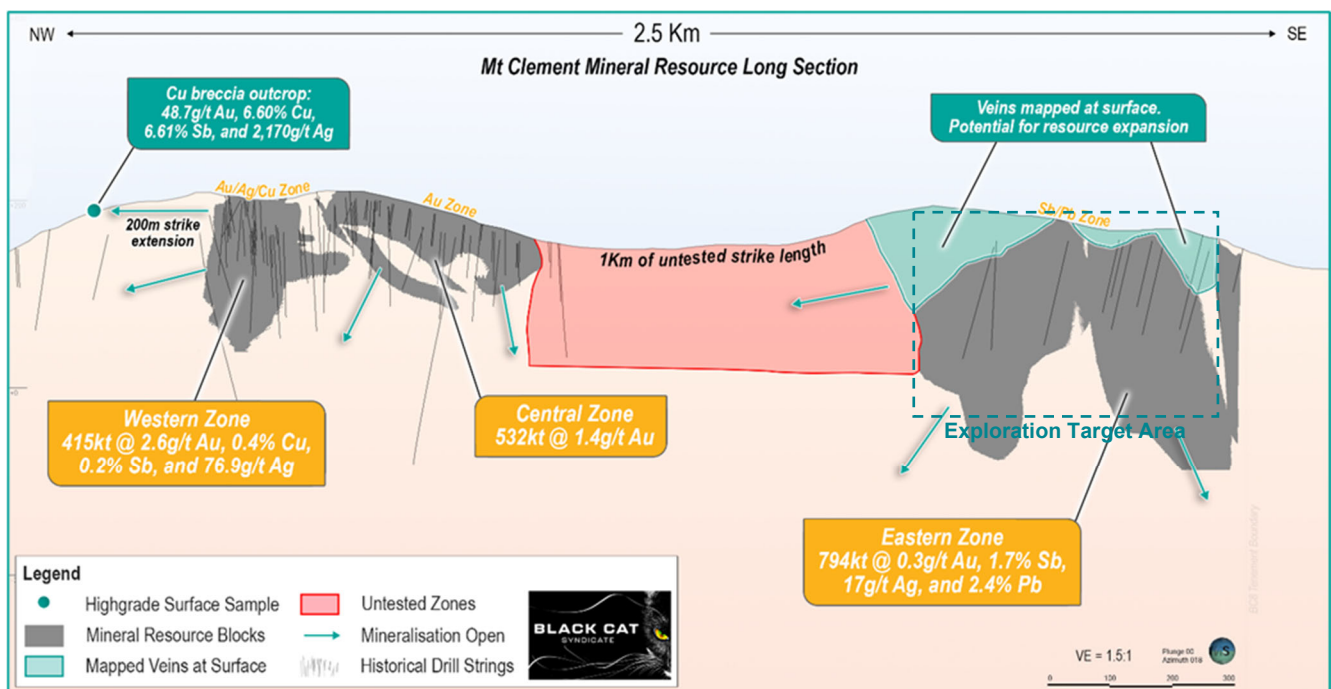


Figure 2: Schematic longsection through the Mt Clement mineralised system showing Resource Zones and area of Exploration Target

Of the southernmost Resource structure, only ~60% has been effectively drilled and to a depth 220m, with the deepest hole to date returning **8m @ 2.01% Sb**, 6.20 g/t Ag, 2.68% Pb, 0.54 g/t Au from 212m (AREHRC008).¹

Extrapolation of the mineralisation model outside of the Resource indicates that the southernmost structure contains ~1.2Mt of mineralisation to the base of drilling (220m). Of this, only ~60% is contained within the current Resource, leaving ~0.5Mt of mineralisation untested by drilling, but supported by mapping and sampling on surface. Drilling also indicates the continuation of mineralisation at depth. Extrapolation of the Resource structure to 300m below surface adds an additional 0.45Mt. This mineralisation forms part of the JORC Exploration Target.

Assuming the other four mapped and sampled structures display similar continuity, there is potential for ~6.0Mt of additional mineralisation within 220m of surface.

The reported Resource has a total grade of 1.7% Sb, with grades ranging from 0.3% to 4.5% Sb. The 25th and 75th quartiles were selected for the estimated grade range of the Exploration Target at 1.2% and 1.9% Sb.

A JORC Exploration Target of **47-103kt @ 1.2-1.9% Sb** (plus 43-141kt @ 1.1-2.6% Pb, 0.8-3.3Moz @ 6-19g/t Ag, and 13-70koz @ 0.1-0.4g/t Au) has been estimated within 220-300m of surface. This assumes conservative conversion factors of 50%-75% of the undrilled but mapped and sampled structures which could convert to Resource.

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

Work completed to date on Mt Clement's Eastern Zone includes^{1,3} mapping and sampling of the area, drilling to test structural and grade continuity of the southernmost structure, preliminary metallurgical test work⁴, focussed on Pb extraction with secondary work for Sb.

The work required to convert the JORC Exploration Target to Resource/Ore Reserve includes RC and diamond drilling, metallurgical test work to determine the optimal processing flowsheet, and further studies around addition of a flotation circuit to the Paulsens processing facility. The first phase of work to commence in 2025 includes preliminary testing of the undrilled mineralised structures and further metallurgical test work. Work will focus on near Resource growth, progressively expanding out to the 4 northern structures.

Tonnes (Mt)	Grade Range				Contained Metal Range			
	Sb (%)	Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Sb (kt)	Pb (kt)	Ag (koz)	Au (koz)
3.9-5.4	1.2-1.9	1.1-2.6	6.6-19	0.1-0.4	47-103	43-141	832-3,309	13-70

Table 3: Estimated Mt Clement Eastern Zone JORC Exploration Target

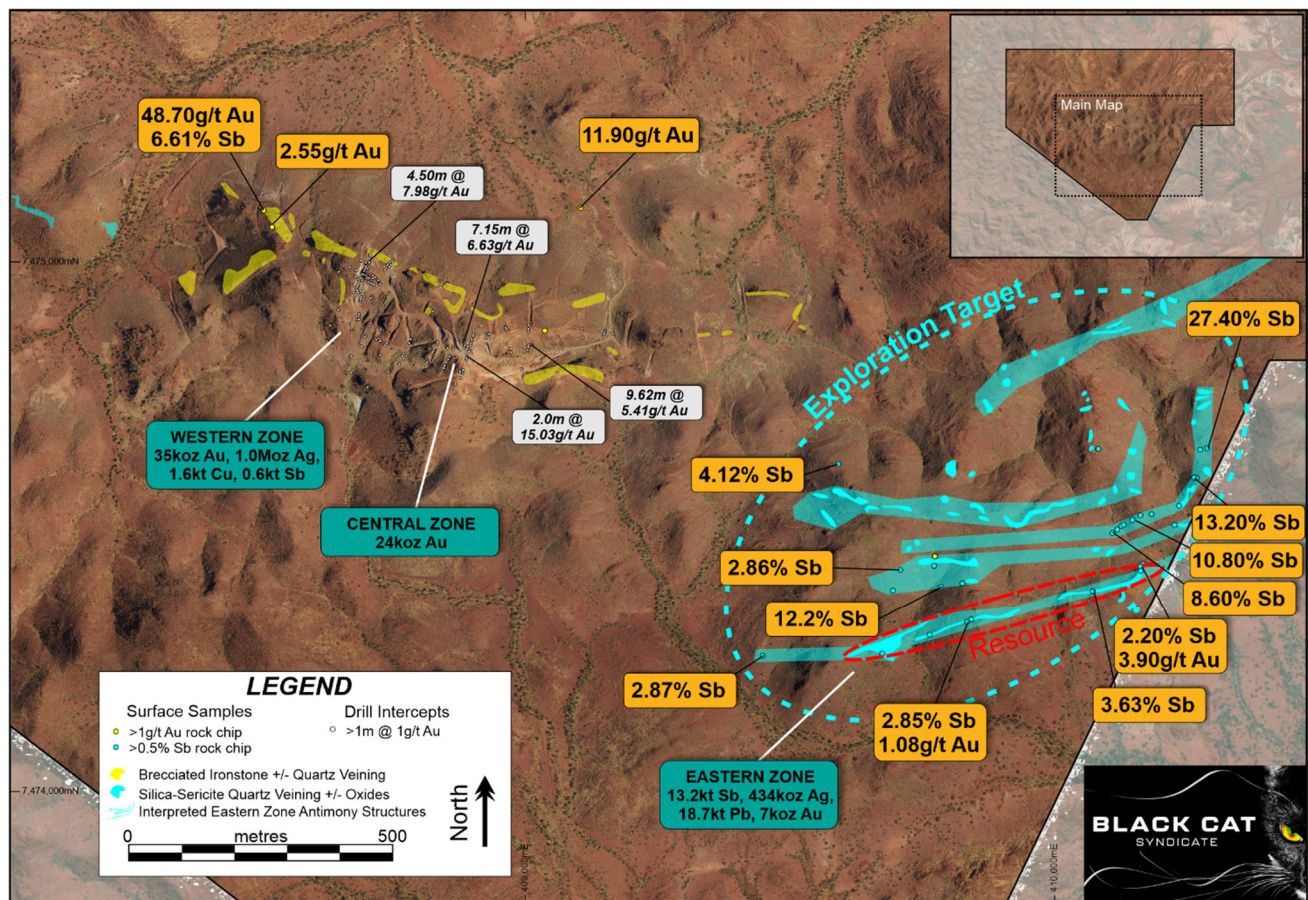


Figure 3: Simplified bedrock geology map of Mt Clement, highlighting the extent of silica-sericite quartz veining, that hosts mineralisation at the Eastern Zone (Resource in red outline), and the brecciated ironstone, that hosts mineralisation at the Central and Western zones. Only 60% of the southernmost structure of the Eastern Zone has been drilled resulting in the current Resource. The 4 northern structures have been mapped and sampled and account for most of the JORC Exploration Target. Also shown are the locations of previous surface sampling and historical drill intercepts¹

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

Antimony (Sb)

- One of the rarest critical minerals, Sb is used widely in all industries, including:
 - Flame retardants in plastics, clothing, textiles and fireproofing resins;
 - Green energy transition for photovoltaic cells, wind turbines and liquid metal batteries;
 - Technology for semiconductors, circuit boards, electric switches and high clarity glass; and
 - Defence industry in lasers, explosives, detonators, munitions, night vision sensors and smoke agents.
- The Sb market controlled by 3 dominant suppliers, China, Russia and Tajikistan⁵
- A significant production decline of ~50% has occurred since 2019 due to depletion of Reserves in China and Russian sanctions and reduced Sb mining at Olimpiada.

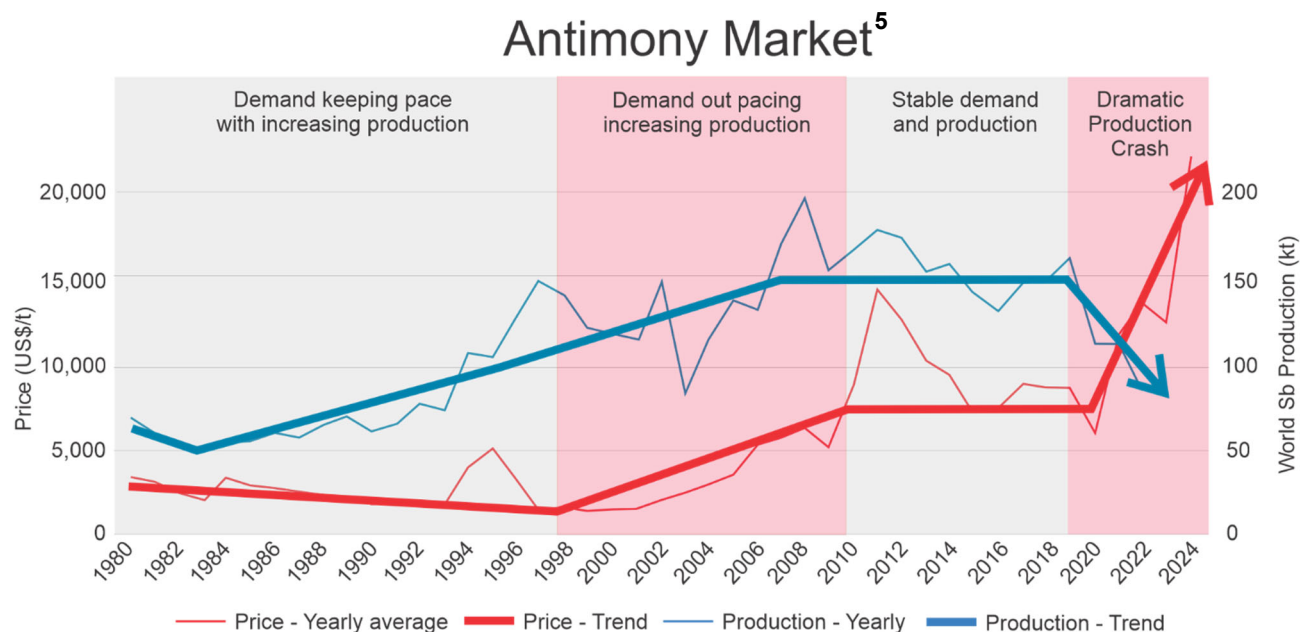


Table 4: Australia largest antimony Resources include:

Deposit	Category	Tonnes (kt)	Grade (%)	Contained Metal (kt)
Hill Grove ⁶	Measured Indicated Inferred	7,226	1.2	90.0
Costerfield ⁷	Measured Indicated Inferred	1,251	2.7	33.9
Wild Cattle Creek ⁸	Indicated Inferred (2004)	610	2.6	15.9
Mt Clement ¹	Inferred	1,741	1.7	13.2
Blue Spec ⁹	Indicated Inferred	242	1.6	3.9

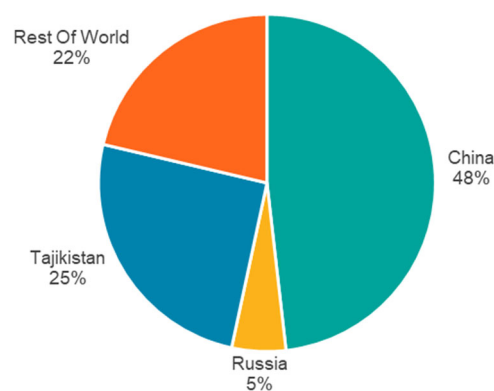


Figure 4: Pie chart showing where Sb is produced by country

¹ ASX announcement 24 November 2022

² ASX announcement 8 May 2024

³ ASX announcement 14 September 2023

⁴ WAMEX report A104577

⁵ USGS annual report on Antimony

⁶ ASX announcement for LRV 20 October 2023

⁷ TSX announcement for MND 28 March 2024

⁸ ASX announcement for AHR 17 October 2011

⁹ ASX announcement for CAI 4 October 2022

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

PLANNED ACTIVITIES

Planned activities and announcements include:

Jul 2024:	Finalisation of credit approved secured debt facility
25 Jul 2024:	Shareholder meeting for Tranche 2 of \$36M equity placement
Jul - Dec 2024:	Monthly updates: High-grade stockpile strategy; Paulsens processing facility refurbishment; Myhree open pit development
Jul 2024:	Quarterly Report
14 Aug 2024:	Potential shareholder meeting to decide on Sundry \$30M equity placement as supported by Independent Expert Report
Jul - Sep 2024:	Myhree Ore haulage and processing commences
Sep 2024:	Audited financial statements for year ended 30 June 2024
Oct 2024:	Quarterly Report
Nov 2024:	Annual General Meeting of shareholders
Dec 2024:	Paulsens low-grade stockpile processing and commissioning commences

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

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology, exploration results, drill planning, Exploration Targets, and Resources is based on and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation that was compiled by Mr. Iain Levy, who is a Member of the AIG and an employee, shareholder and option/rights holder of the Company. Mr. Levy 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'. Mr. Levy 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, 08 May 2024, 09 May 2024, and 15 May 2024 continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

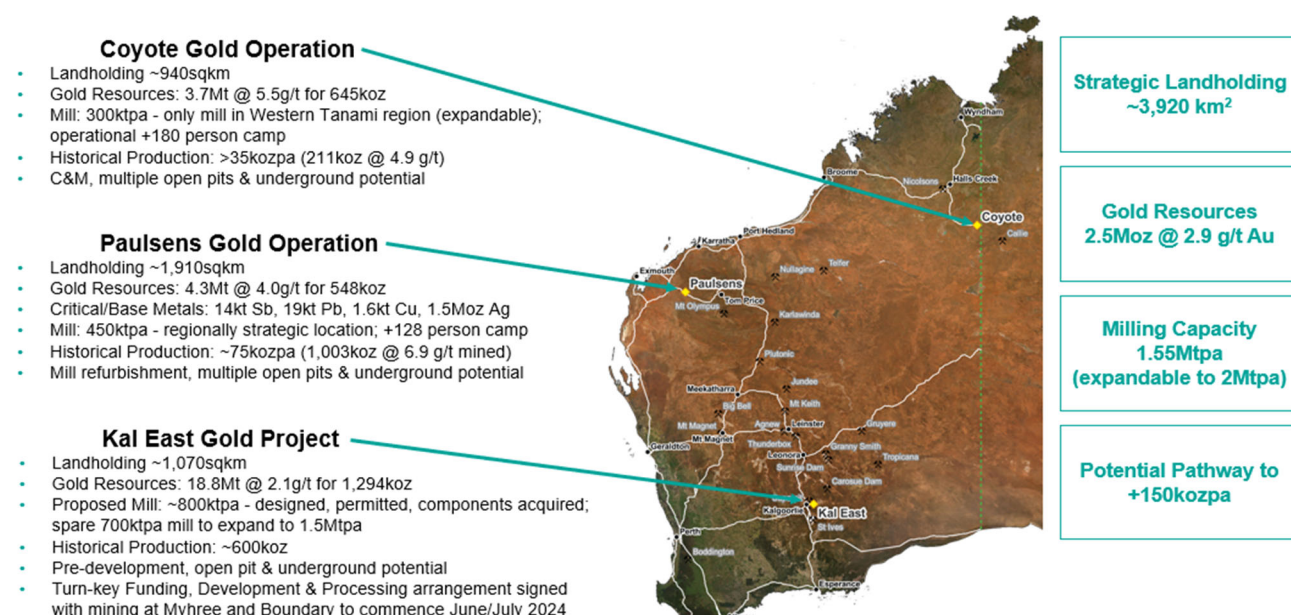
ABOUT BLACK CAT SYNDICATE (ASX: BC8)

Assuming the completion of the secured debt, Black Cat is fully funded and the 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:

Paulsens Gold Operation: Paulsens is located 180km west of Paraburdoo in WA. Paulsens consists of an underground mine, 450ktpa processing facility, 128 person camp, numerous potential open pits and other related infrastructure. The operation has commenced the mill refurbishment stage, with a plan to be in production by the end of 2024. Paulsens has a Resource of 4.3Mt @ 4.0g/t Au for 548koz and significant exploration and growth potential.

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, 300ktpa 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.

Kal East Gold Project: comprises ~1,070km² 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 underway¹. Separately and in the future, Black Cat plans to construct a central processing facility near the Majestic deposit, ~50km east of Kalgoorlie. The 800ktpa processing facility will be a traditional carbon-in-leach gold processing facility which is ideally suited to Black Cat's Resources as well as to third party free milling ores located around Kalgoorlie.



Operation	Paulsens	Kal East	Coyote	Strategy
Land Size	~1,910 km ²	~1,070 km ²	~940 km ²	>3,900 km ² - prime discovery potential
Resources	0.55Moz @ 4.0g/t Au	1.3Moz @ 2.1g/t Au	0.65Moz @ 5.5g/t Au	2.5Moz @ 2.9g/t Au (growing)
Initial Production Targets	177koz @ 4.1g/t Au	381koz @ 2.1g/t Au	200koz @ 3.6g/t Au	Conservative targets with upside
Production milestone - LTI ²	60-70kozpa	50-60kozpa	40-50kozpa	Grow to 150-180kozpa
Activity/Infrastructure	Refurbish	Install owned mill	Relocate mill & refurbish	Dominate 3 prolific gold districts
Maximum Cash Drawdown	\$34M	\$92M	\$56M	Low capital / reduced risk
Operating Cashflow \$3,500/oz (after all capital)	\$201M	\$401M	\$295M	Strong cashflow >\$897M
AISC	\$1,882/oz	\$1,724/oz	\$1,613/oz	Low cost / high margin

¹ ASX announcement 20 May 2024

² ASX announcement 2 August 2022

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

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)
<u>Kal East</u>													
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
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
<u>Coyote Gold Operation</u>													
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
<u>Paulsens Gold Operation</u>													
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 Project

- 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									
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

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:
 - o Open Pit - The Ore Reserves are based upon an internal cut-off grade greater than or equal to the break-even cut-off grade.
 - o 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 Project

- 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"

APPENDIX G – MT CLEMENT EASTERN ZONE 2012 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>	Reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m drill chip samples from which a 2-4kg sample was collected for submission to the laboratory for ICP and XRF analysis. Mineralised zones were identified visually and supported by Sb-Pb readings from a hand-held X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) tool.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Samples from each metre were collected in a cyclone and split using a 3 level riffle splitter. Artemis used a hand-held XRF to obtain an instant qualitative geochemical analysis of each sample during the drilling. The hand-held XRF was calibrated against standards after every 20 readings. Current QAQC protocols include analysis of field duplicates. Based on statistical analysis of these results, there is no evidence to suggest the samples are not representative.
	<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>	As the hand-held XRF tool provides only a preliminary qualitative, rather than quantitative, indication of Sb presence, only final laboratory assay results will be reported publicly.
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>	Reverse Circulation drilling utilising a nominal 4½ inch diameter face-sampling hammer
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	Recoveries are recorded by the geologist in the field at the time of drilling/logging.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	If poor sample recovery is encountered during drilling, the geologist and driller have endeavoured to rectify the problem to ensure maximum sample recovery. Visual assessment is made for moisture and contamination. A cyclone and splitter were used to ensure representative samples and were routinely cleaned.
	<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>	Sample recoveries to date have generally been high, and moisture in samples minimal. Insufficient data is available at present to determine if a relationship exists between recovery and grade. This will be assessed once a statistically valid amount of data is available to make a determination.
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>	All drill chip samples are geologically logged at 1m intervals from surface to the bottom of each individual hole to a level that will support appropriate future Mineral Resource studies.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Logging is considered to be semi-quantitative given the nature of reverse circulation drill chips and the inability to obtain detailed geological information.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All RC drill holes in the current program are logged in full
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No core drilling
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	The RC drilling rig was equipped with an in-built cyclone and triple tier riffle splitting system, which provided one bulk sample of approximately 20kg, and a sub-sample of 2-4kg per metre drilled.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All samples were split using the system described above to maximise and maintain consistent representivity. The majority of samples were dry. For wet samples the cleanliness of the cyclone and splitter was constantly monitored by the geologist and maintained to avoid contamination.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	Bulk samples were placed in green plastic bags, with the sub-samples collected placed in calico sample bags.
	<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 were collected by re-splitting the bulk samples from large plastic bags. These duplicates were designed for lab checks as well as lab umpire analysis.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	A sample size of 2-4kg was collected and considered appropriate and representative for the grain size and style of mineralisation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	ALS Laboratory (Perth & Brisbane) was used for all analysis work carried out on the 1m and 4m composite drill chip samples. The laboratory techniques below are for all samples submitted to ALS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at the Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Project: o PUL-32 & CRU-21 (Sample Preparation Codes)

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		- ME-ICP61 Ag-As-S-Pb-Zn (4 Acid Digest; AES Finish) Sb by ME-ICP61 for twinned drillholes only. - OG62 over-range Ag-Pb - Au-AA23 Au (Fire Assay Gold) - ME-XRF05 Sb (Pressed Pellet XRF) - ME-XRF15b for Sb >10,000 ppm; Sb Only (Fusion XRF)
	<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>	Hand held XRF was used in field for qualitative assessment only and results are not to be reported publicly.
	<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>	Blind field duplicates were collected at a rate of 1 duplicate for every 20 samples that are to be submitted for ALS laboratory analysis. Field duplicates were split using an external splitter once the sample intervals were determined by the geologist in the field. Additional field duplicates were also collected at a rate of 1 in 40. These samples were submitted to SGS Laboratory (Perth) as umpire samples and results were found to be within acceptable ranges. The laboratory techniques detailed below are for all samples submitted to SGS and are considered appropriate for the style of mineralisation defined at the Eastern Hills Antimony-Lead Project.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	At least two company personnel verify all significant intersections.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Drillhole twinning has not been completed.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All geological logging and sampling information is completed firstly on to paper logs before being transferred to Microsoft Excel spreadsheets. All electronic field data is then transferred into a Microsoft Access database for validation and compilation. Physical logs and sampling data are returned to the Artemis head office for scanning and storage. Electronic copies of all information are backed up daily.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments of assay data are considered necessary.
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>	A Garmin GPSMap62 hand-held GPS is used to define the location of the drill hole collars. Standard practice is for the GPS to be left at the site of the collar for a period of 10 minutes to obtain a steady reading. Collar locations are considered to be accurate to within 5m. Collars will be picked up by DGPS in the future. Down hole surveys are conducted by the drill contractors using a Reflex electronic multi-shot camera with readings for dip and magnetic azimuth taken every 30m down hole. The instrument is positioned within a stainless steel drill rod so as not to affect the magnetic azimuth.
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Grid system used is MGA 94 (Zone 50)
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topographic control is obtained from surface profiles created by close spaced historical aeromagnetic survey data and calibrated with GPS surface measurements. It will be necessary to undertake more detailed topographic controls later in the program.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Data spacing (drillhole spacing) is variable and appropriate to the geology and historical drilling.
	<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>	Drillhole spacing is between 30-100m This is considered sufficient for the level of Resource classification.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Reported intervals are length weight composited into continuous intervals above 1% Sb. A maximum of 1m of continuous waste is permitted, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m.
	<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>	Most drill holes are planned to intersect the interpreted mineralised structures/lodes as near to a perpendicular angle as possible (subject to access to the preferred collar position).
	<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>	Holes are generally drilled as perpendicular to mineralisation as possible. There is not considered to be any sampling bias.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	The chain of custody is managed by the project geologist who places calico sample bags in polyweave sacks. Up to 10 calico sample bags are placed in each sack. Samples were delivered by Artemis personnel to the Paulsens mine site freight dispatch area in order to be loaded on the next available truck of a reputable freight provider. The freight provider delivers the samples directly to the laboratory. Detailed records are kept of all samples that are dispatched, including details of chain of custody.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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> <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>	M08/191, M08/192 & M08/192 are wholly owned by Black Cat Syndicate and are in good standing. M08/191, M08/192 & M08/192 are valid until 09/05/2041 and are renewable for an additional 21 years. All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%. M08/191, M08/192 & M 8/192 are subject to a royalty with a third party. There are no registered pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration in the area began in the early 1970s when a kangaroo shooter identified gossans at Mt Clement and brought them to the attention of BHP. BHP subsequently completed geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, and airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys, which resulted in the identification of the gossanous quartz-sulphide veining at Eastern Hills. BHP subsequently completed a single diamond drillhole at Eastern Hills (CD03) which intersected 8.45m @ 1.38% Pb from 120.25m. No assays for antimony were completed. Subsequent exploration work focused on the Mt Clement gold deposit, with work conducted by Western Mining Corporation, Newmont Pty Ltd, Norseman Gold Mines NL, and Resolute Resources NL between 1975 and 1994. Taipan Resources NL acquired the project. Taipan completed geological mapping and geochemical sampling over a thin gossanous outcrop with a strike length of approximately 800m. This was followed by a ground Electro Magnetic survey, and 22 RC drillholes completed over two programs. Best intersections from this drilling included 6m @ 1.31% Sb and 3.47% Pb (EHRC006 27- 33m), and 5m @ 1.66% Sb and 1.86% Pb (EHRC005 115-121m). Following this drilling Taipan estimated a resource of 607,000t @ 2.4% Pb and and 1.7% Sb with credits of 0.22 g/t Au and 26 g/tAg. Rock chip sampling completed by Taipan also identified high grade Pb-Sb-Au-Ag mineralisation on a parallel zone to the north of the drilled structure. Assays reported from this zone returned assays of up to 33.0% Sb, 36% Pb, 1,500 g/t Ag and 6.40 g/t Au. This parallel structure was not drill tested. No further historic exploration was completed at Eastern Hills. In 2013 Artemis completed systematic rock chip sampling, mapping and reverse circulation drilling and data compilation of the project. The drilling completed in September 2013 comprised a total of 15 holes for 2470 metres focused principally on the previously defined mineralised zones testing these structures at depth and further along strike. This review resulted in the identification of an exploration target in the range of 410,000 to 1,250,000 tonnes at a grade of 1.5-1.9% Sb and 2.1-2.7% Pb. An initial drilling program was subsequently planned, and an application made for Round 7 of the Western Australian Government's Exploration Incentive Scheme. This application was successful, with 15 RC drillholes completed during 2013. These drillholes were predominantly designed to test depth and strike extensions to the mineralisation identified by Taipan. This drilling was successful in extending mineralisation along strike and at depth, resulting in successful completion of a maiden JORC 2012 compliant mineral resource estimate of 1.3Mt @ 1.7% Sb, 2.5% Pb, 24 g/t Ag and 0.34 g/t Au (Indicated and Inferred). During the 2013 drill program, Artemis completed rock chip sampling and geological mapping to the north of the Taipan Zone. This work was successful in identifying a number of parallel mineralised zones. One of these zones, subsequently named the Dugite Zone returned rock chip samples of up to 35.7% Sb and 34.4% Pb. This zone had not been drill tested, and based on mapping, the Dugite Zone was thought to be of similar width and strike extent to the Taipan. Artemis divested the Mt Clement tenements to Northern Star Resources in July 2020. Northern Star has not conducted any exploration work in the Mt Clement area.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	Regional geologic setting is discussed in the body of the announcement
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> <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>	All relevant intercepts are listed within this announcement

Antimony Resource Upside at Mt Clement

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results (Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary														
	– 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>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>	Reported intervals are length weight composited into continuous intervals above 1% Sb. A maximum of 1m of continuous waste is permitted, with a minimum sample length of 0.2m.														
	<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>	Weighted by length when compositing for estimation														
Data aggregation methods		Metal equivalents were not reported for the Resource. During the Resource modelling process, Sb equivalent was used to for modelling the mineralisation domains and reporting cut-offs for the Resource. The equation used to calculate metal equivalent was: $\text{SbEq} = \text{Sb} \times 1 + \text{Pb} \times 0.13 + \text{Au} \times 0.52 + \text{Ag} \times 0.01$														
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	The equations were worked out based off relative prices of the metals and recovery data based off preliminary metallurgical testing: <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Metal</th><th>Price (AUD)</th><th>Recovery</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sb</td><td>\$19,867/t</td><td>85%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pb</td><td>\$1,975/t</td><td>85%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Ag</td><td>\$28/oz</td><td>92%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Au</td><td>\$2,526/oz</td><td>80%</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Metal	Price (AUD)	Recovery	Sb	\$19,867/t	85%	Pb	\$1,975/t	85%	Ag	\$28/oz	92%	Au	\$2,526/oz
Metal	Price (AUD)	Recovery														
Sb	\$19,867/t	85%														
Pb	\$1,975/t	85%														
Ag	\$28/oz	92%														
Au	\$2,526/oz	80%														
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.</i> <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>	The geometry of the mineralisation to drill hole intercepts is variable due to the faulted nature and steep topography at the deposit. Oblique intercepts have been considered during modelling and estimation. True widths have not been calculated at this stage and only down hole width have been reported.														
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.</i> <i>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>	Representative intersections are reported within previous announcements.														
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, rock chip samples, trench mapping and sampling, topographical and outcrop mapping have been carried out by previous owners to aid with interpretations and identify prospective structures in the project area. None of these were directly used in the production of the Mineral Resource however have contributed incrementally to the understanding of the local geology.														
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).</i>	Black Cat is committed to targeted exploration around areas that have the potential to increase the Resource and supplement any further mining operations.														
	<i>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>	Appropriate diagrams have been included in the body of the announcement.														