



Final RC Assay Results Fill the Gap with 6m @ 13.24g/t Au

Black Cat Syndicate Limited (“**Black Cat**” or “**the Company**”) is pleased to provide an update on RC drilling activities at the 100% owned Coyote Gold Operation (“**Coyote**”) in Western Australia.

HIGHLIGHTS

- New geological model continues to deliver and illustrates the growth potential within the key Axial Core Zone:
 - Assays from the final 17 RC holes of a 54 hole drill program have been received, targeting the ~150m previously untested gap between Kavanagh and Speedy.
 - Results in this area indicate that the ~150m zone between Kavanagh and Speedy is mineralised and extends over a ~300m strike length.
- Results from the mid-depth range (100-300m below surface) in the Axial Core Zone featured multiple mineralised lodges as is typical and include:
 - **6m @ 13.24g/t Au from 278m** (22CYRC053A)
 - **4m @ 3.41g/t Au from 160m** (22CYRC0039)
 - **2m @ 10.25g/t Au from 237m** (22CYRC0044)
- Recent results complement previously reported results from RC drilling in the mid-depth range of the Axial Core Zone, including¹:
 - **9m @ 19.22g/t Au from 172m** (22CYRC0009)
 - **3m @ 29.43g/t Au from 82m** (22CYRC0002)
 - **6m @ 8.33g/t Au from 152m** (22CYRC0008)
- Results from a photon assay re-sampling program illustrate that standard fire assay results may be under-reporting gold grades for coarse-gold samples, especially in diamond core. Significant re-assay results include²:
 - **4.56m @ 12.54g/t Au from 425.34m** (22CYDD001), originally reported as 2.48m @ 10.35g/t Au from 426.38m via conventional fire assay
 - **0.75m @ 15.06g/t Au from 398.55m** (22CYDD004), originally reported as 1.50m @ 1.44g/t Au from 397.50m via conventional fire assay
- Drill results for both the RC and diamond drill programs are being incorporated into an updated Resource expected to be completed in January 2023 and have also provided valuable information for planned 2023 drilling.



Figure 1: RC drilling within the Axial Core zone

Black Cat's Managing Director, Gareth Solly, said: “We have completed the 2022 Coyote drill season on a high note. Firstly we have confirmed mineralization in the 150m gap between the Resources at speedy and Kavanagh. Our new geology model has been a great success and we are looking forward to announcing the updated Resource in January 2023. We have also refined our approach to assaying with a number of significant upgrades on the back of alternative techniques which will be rolled out in 2023.”

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SNAPSHOT – COYOTE GOLD OPERATION

100% Controlled by Black Cat

- 885km² of highly prospective ground, 100% owned and controlled by Black Cat.

Background

- Open pit and underground workings to a depth of ~320m below surface, which produced a combined ~211koz @ 4.9g/t Au @ 95.8% recovery.
- Care and maintenance since 2013.
- No systematic exploration undertaken for ~10 years.

Infrastructure in Place

- <1km from Tanami Highway (Federal funding pledged for sealing).
- 180+ person camp and offices.
- Mines and key targets on Mining Licences.
- 300ktpa processing facility with potential to upgrade to 700ktpa with already owned mill.
- Airstrip.
- Processing water readily available.

Significant Opportunities at All Stages

- Since completing the Coyote acquisition in June 2022, Black Cat has assessed the opportunities at Coyote based on geology, maturity and risk/reward. The segments defined at Coyote are:
 - Coyote Central: mineralisation over ~1,200m in strike and down to ~700m in depth. Coyote Central produced 179koz @ 6.0g/t Au historically from underground, open pits and surface paleochannels.
 - Coyote West: a 2.5km long, highly prospective zone of near-surface anomalism in a potential fault offset position from Coyote Central which appears to be plunging to the west. The area lacks systematic testing.
 - Coyote East: This area hosts numerous near mine opportunities and drilling has largely been ineffective.
 - Bald Hill: located 30km from the central processing facility with historical open pits producing 42koz @ 2.7g/t Au. Bald Hill remains open.
 - Regional: Numerous high priority targets including Coyote Syncline, Road Runner, Penfold and Gremlin (Ni-Co-PGE) requiring testing.

New Geological Model Unlocking Significant High-grade Gold Potential with Scale

- Previous interpretations focussed primarily on bedding-parallel mineralisation in the steeply-dipping South Limb of the Coyote Anticline, which hosts the majority of the historically-mined Resources.
- Drilling at the largely untested Axial Core Zone of Coyote Central, based on the updated geological model¹, has intersected anomalous gold in 100% of holes.
- Current Resources of 488koz @ 5.1g/t Au are expected to grow and upgrade in January 2023 with ongoing updates thereafter.
 - Coyote Central UG 0.8Mt @ 10.4g/t Au for 267koz
 - Bald Hill OP 1.2Mt @ 3.0g/t Au for 120koz
 - Bald Hill UG 0.5Mt @ 4.9g/t Au for 84koz
 - Stockpiles 0.4Mt @ 1.4 g/t Au for 17koz

Significant, Regional Multi-metal Potential Identified

- New geological models developed after integrating all available data.
- Key targets include:
 - Coyote Syncline: arsenic anomaly in a favourable interpreted structural setting to the northwest of Coyote.
 - Pebbles to Road Runner Corridor: large gold anomalies along Trans-Tanami fault structure south of Coyote, largely under post-mineralisation cover.
 - Penfold: arsenic and gold anomaly in a potential structural trap east of Coyote.
- EIS funded drilling in 2020 intersected fertile Ni-Co-PGE sulphide system at Gremlin with follow-up required.
- 1.2km long untested Cu+Pb+Zn surface anomaly (>250ppm Cu+Pb+Zn) on E80/5871.
- Rare earth anomalies identified at Gardner Dome.

Analogous to One of the World's Best Gold Mines, 200km Away

- Coyote is within the same tectonic corridor as Callie (14Moz), with both deposits hosted in anticlines of folded sediments on splays off the Trans Tanami Fault. There are multiple mineralisation styles within the Callie area. Until recently only a single mineralisation model has been historically tested at Coyote. However, Black Cat intersected a mineralised dolerite intrusion in the Axial Core Zone broadly analogous to Newmont's Oberon deposit (0.4Moz) ~150km along strike to the east and potentially representing a new, shear-hosted gold mineralisation style.

¹ ASX Announcement 25 August, 20 September and 19 October 2022

² ASX Announcement 9 September and 10 October 2022

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RC Drilling at Coyote Central

Coyote Central has gold mineralisation identified over a strike length of ~1,200m and down to a depth of ~700m below surface in historical drilling. Figure 2 shows a long section through Coyote Central and highlights the following:

- Open pit and underground workings to a depth of ~320m below surface, which produced ~168koz @ 6.0g/t Au;
- Up to 2,500oz per vertical metre, increasing in line with drill density;
- Current high-grade Resources of 267koz @ 10.4g/t Au (dark pink) that will be updated in January 2023;
- Mineralised quartz lode structures (light pink) representing drill targets, currently outside of Resources;
- Untested and under-tested structural targets (yellow); and
- The current area of drilling in the unmined eastern portion of Coyote Central which hosts the prospective Axial Core Zone (drilling pierce points).

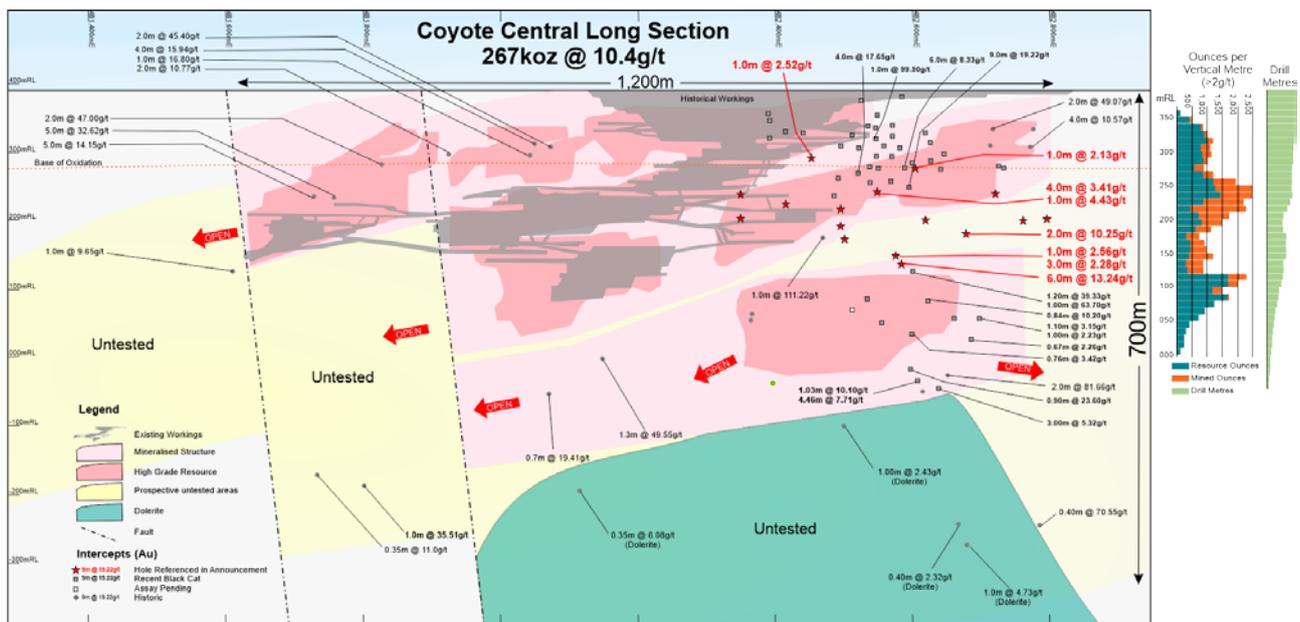


Figure 2: 1,200m long Coyote Central long-section (looking north) highlighting the extent of historic mining, the current high-grade Resources (267koz @ 10.4g/t Au), interpreted mineralised structures and the area of current drilling activities in the Axial Core Zone to the east.

Diamond and RC drilling has wrapped up for 2022 with 11,071m of RC and 6,200m of diamond drilling safely and efficiently completed over a period of five months. In a strong validation of the new geological model, almost every hole drilled this year has returned an anomalous gold result or intercepted a quartz lode structure³. The most recent drill results have filled in the gap between Kavanagh and Speedy, in the mid-depth levels (100-300m below surface) of the Axial Core Zone, and as is typical encountered multiple mineralised veins with significant results including:

- **4m @ 3.41g/t Au from 161m & 1m @ 4.43g/t Au from 193m** (22CYRC0039)
- **1m @ 2.52g/t Au from 113m** (22CYRC0040)
- **2m @ 10.25g/t Au from 237m** (22CYRC0044)
- **1m @ 2.56g/t Au from 263m & 3m @ 2.28g/t Au from 277m** (22CYRC0047)
- **1m @ 2.13g/t Au from 134m** (22CYRC0053)
- **1m @ 2.20g/t Au from 159m & 6m @ 13.24g/t Au from 278m** (22CYRC0053A)

Given the nuggety nature of Coyote, drilling is considered successful not only if mineralisation is intersected but also if quartz veins are identified. Accordingly, results are prioritised as follows:

- high-grade gold identified;
- lower-grade identified in multiple quartz veins (system is live); and
- multiple quartz veins identified but no gold (system is potentially live).

Assays are pending from the final diamond tail, which extended RC hole 22CYRCD0048 and targeted the Axial Core Zone approximately 120m to the west of the focus area of recent drilling. An updated Resource is expected in January 2023.

³ ASX Announcement 25 August, 20 September and 19 October 2022

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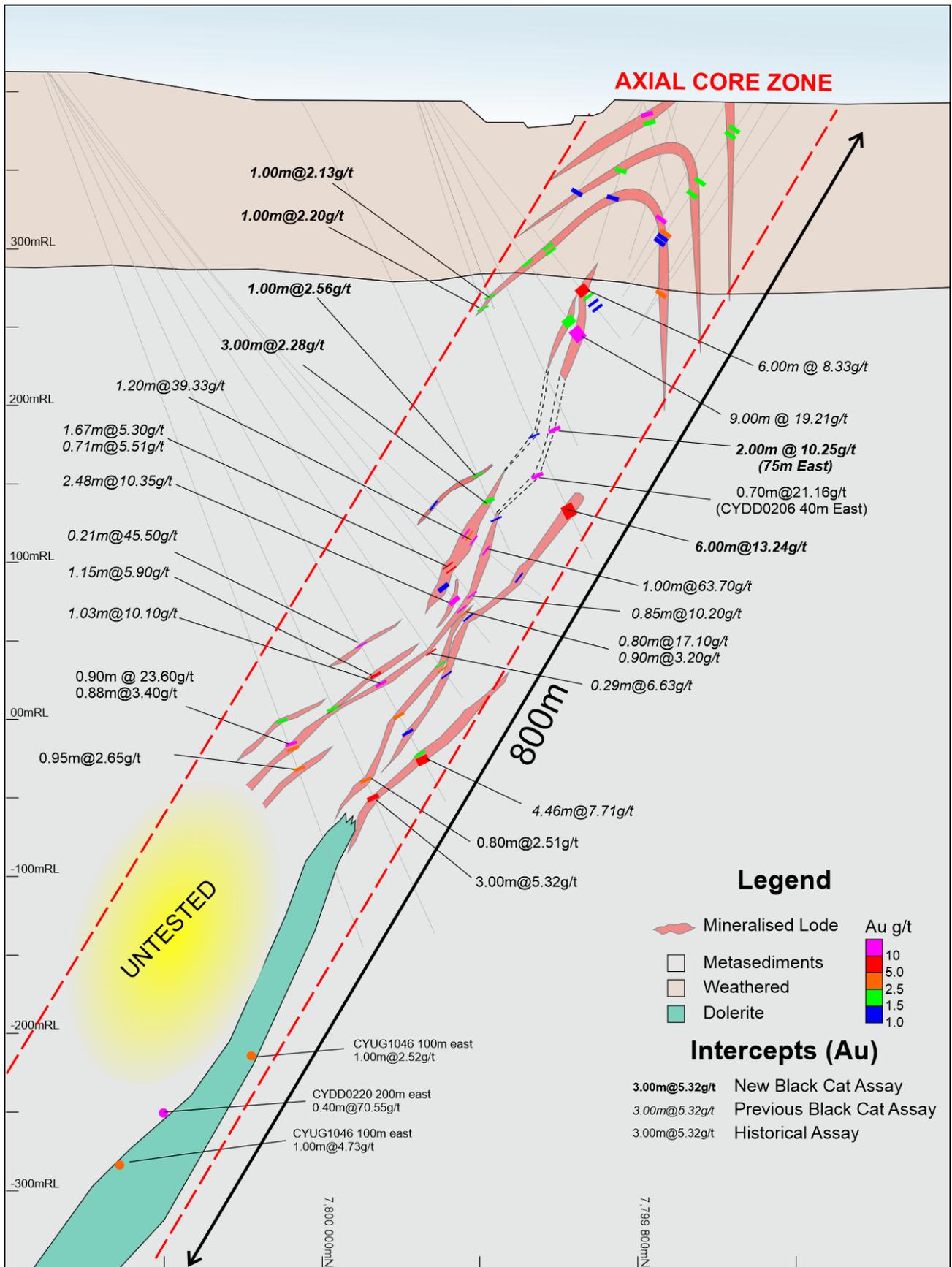


Figure 2: Cross-section 482,600mN looking east highlighting the highly prospective Axial Core Zone and showing significant intercepts from 22CYRC0047, 22CYRC0053, 22CYRC053A and 22CYRC0044 (projected from 75m east of section). Only results with >1.0g/t Au are highlighted

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RC Drilling at Coyote Central

Due to the nuggety nature of the Coyote mineralisation, a selection of both RC and diamond samples were submitted for photon assay to check its suitability for use in future programs. Photon assay tests a much larger sample (500g vs. 50g) and so when coarse gold is present, has the potential to provide a more robust quantification of Au within a sample relative to fire assay.

Four diamond holes and a selection of RC intervals were selected to have their coarse rejects re-analysed via photon assay. The results indicated that for RC within the oxide, there is minimal difference between the two methods through the intervals, with similar gram metres recorded. For diamond core samples in fresh rock, however, there was significantly more variability between photon assay results and fire assay results, with photon assay results commonly recording significantly higher grades. Key examples of individual assay variability include:

- **0.72m @ 57.18g/t Au from 426.38m** (22CYDD001), which originally returned 0.72m @ 5.20g/t Au.
- **0.30m @ 33.23g/t Au from 399.00m** (22CYDD004), which originally returned 0.30m @ 0.10g/t Au in an interval with logged visible gold

Re-compositing of photon assay results with a 1g/t Au cut-off returned upgraded composite intervals including:

- **4.56m @ 12.54g/t Au from 425.34m** (22CYDD001), compared with a composite value of 4.56m @ 5.88g/t Au from fire assay on the same interval
- **0.75m @ 15.06g/t Au from 398.55m** (22CYDD004), compared with a composite value of 0.75m @ 1.44g/t Au from fire assay on the same interval



Figure 3: Core photo from 22CYDD004 (398.55 to 399.30m down hole) showing the interval with visible gold (VG) logged that returned very low fire assay results, but significant photon assay results

In summary, it has been determined that:

- RC drill results in oxide material returned similar results between fire assay and photon methods, potentially reflecting the more homogenized sample.
- Photon assaying for diamond drilling in fresh rock may be a more suitable method for determining gold grades where coarse gold is logged.

The results indicate that photon assay may be the preferred method for assaying diamond core at Coyote for future programs. All diamond holes drilled to date at Coyote and select RC drillholes in fresh rock (including several holes reported herein) will be re-analysed using the photon method in the coming months.

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Planned Activities

Planned Activities	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Apr-23	May-23	Jun-23	Jul-23
Drilling - Kal East								
Drilling - Coyote								
Regional Drilling - Coyote								
Drilling - Paulsens								
Regional Drilling - Paulsens								
Myhree - potential open pit mining & toll treatment								
Quarterly Reports								

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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, and planning was compiled by Dr. Wesley Groome, who is a Member of the AIG and an employee, shareholder and option holder of the Company. Dr. Groome has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr. Groome consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

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

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TABLE 1: DRILL RESULTS

Kavanagh RC Drilling						Downhole			
Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
22CYRC0038	482597	7799936	394	-65	180	83	84	1.00	0.80
						100	101	1.00	0.50
						197	198	1.00	0.77
						221	222	1.00	0.89
22CYRC0039	482551	7799937	393	-67	180	6	7	1.00	2.62
						87	88	1.00	1.33
						160	164	4.00	3.41
						163	164	1.00	1.38
						193	194	1.00	4.43
22CYRC0040	482450	7799980	394	-70	180	113	114	1.00	2.52
						138	139	1.00	0.51
						123	124	1.00	0.91
22CYRC0041	482425	7799985	394	-60	179	126	127	1.00	0.52
						136	137	1.00	0.75
						252	253	1.00	0.94
						286	287	1.00	0.56
22CYRC0042	482794	7799971	395	-71	181	No Significant Results			
22CYRC0043	482759	7799967	394	-60	180	167	168	1.00	0.71
						216	217	1.00	1.05
22CYRC0044	482672	7799964	394	-61	179	217	218	1.00	0.53
						237	239	2.00	10.25
22CYRC0045	482715	7799956	395	-60	180	177	178	1.00	0.81
						201	202	1.00	1.51
22CYRC0046	482636	7799962	395	-71	180	No Significant Results			
22CYRC0047	482587	7800014	397	-61	180	196	197	1.00	0.88
						199	200	1.00	0.58
						252	253	1.00	0.62
						256	257	1.00	0.60
						263	264	1.00	2.56
						277	280	3.00	2.28
						288	289	1.00	1.82
291	292	1.00	0.51						
22CYRCD0048*	482471	7800162	393	-70	180	No Significant Result in RC Pre-collar			
22CYRC0049	482471	7800161	393	-61	182	No Significant Results			
22CYRC0050	482471	7800160	412	-50	180	No Significant Results			
22CYRC0051	482368	7800142	412	-70	180	194	195	1.00	0.52
						341	342	1.00	0.61
						346	347	1.00	0.92
22CYRC0052	482368	7800143	412	-72	181	341	342	1.00	0.62
						346	347	1.00	0.92
22CYRC0053	482599	7799937	394	-73	181	134	135	1.00	2.13
						159	160	1.00	2.20
22CYRC0053A	482598	7799940	394	-73	190	218	219	1.00	1.03
						278	284	6.00	13.24

Note: All significant intercepts are reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut; maximum of 1m continuous internal dilution
*Diamond tail results pending.

Final RC Assay Results Fill the Gap with 6m @ 13.24g/t Au

Photon Assay mineralised intervals						Downhole				
Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Photon Assay Au Grade (g/t)	Fire Assay Au Grade (g/t)
22CYRC0004	482498.1	7799960.4	393	-52	180	99	100	1	2.11	2.17
						132	133	1	3.95	3.48
						173	174	1	1.07	1.05
						177	180	3	3.64	3.23
22CYRC0005	482499.9	7799973.5	394	-55	173	100	101	1	12.26	11.40
22CYRC0007	482548.3	7799933.8	393	-60	178	90	91	1	1.89	2.57
						160	163	3	20.94	22.90
						187	188	1	3.58	3.65
22CYRC0008	482596	7799932.2	394	-53	179	119	120	1	1.27	1.84
						122	123	1	1.29	1.67
						152	161	9	4.94	5.98
22CYRC0031A	482555.2	7799737.7	393	-60	320	138	140	2	2.25	2.21
						169	171	2	2.68	2.91
						177	179	2	16.55	16.05
22CYDD001	482589.4	7800178.5	413	-51	182	415.79	418.41	2.62	1.38	1.03
						425.34	429.9	4.56	12.54	5.88
						434.4	435.2	0.8	31.05	17.10
						437.4	438.3	0.9	6.32	3.20
						440.17	440.75	0.58	4.84	1.30
22CYDD002	482610.3	7800172	413	-50	176	403.1	404.77	1.67	7.03	5.29
						406.6	407.31	0.71	5.73	5.51
						427.35	428.2	0.85	4.89	10.20
22CYDD003A	482611.4	7800171.2	413	-54	171	438.32	440	1.68	28.14	22.30
						443	444.07	1.07	1.19	1.41
22CYDD004	482563.8	7800167.3	412	-51	185	388	389	1	94.10	114.00
						398.55	399.3	0.75	15.06	1.44
						409.43	413	3.57	2.20	1.87
						422.47	423	0.53	5.91	4.81
						426	426.3	0.3	1.59	2.46

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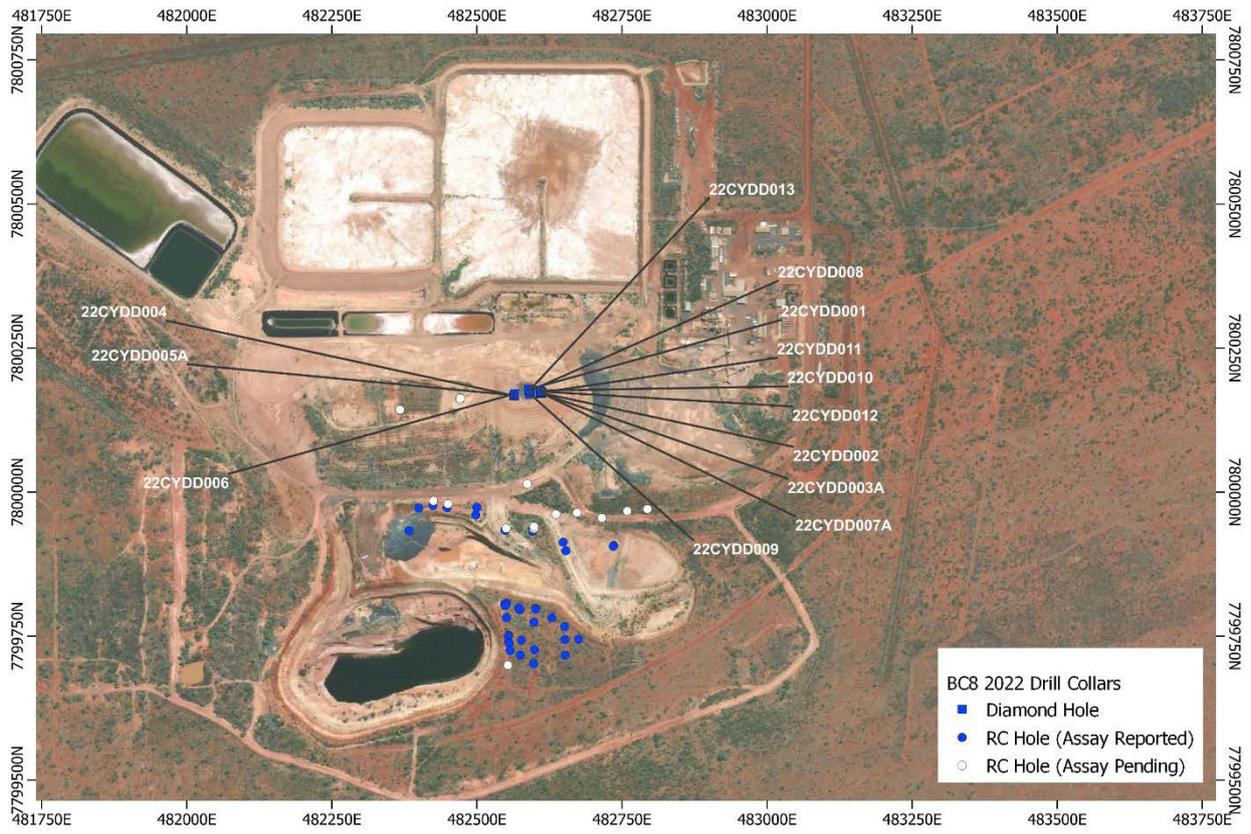


Figure 5: Collar map showing the location of all diamond holes drilled in 2022 at Coyote Central. Drillholes referenced in this announcement are labelled

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ABOUT BLACK CAT SYNDICATE (ASX: BC8)

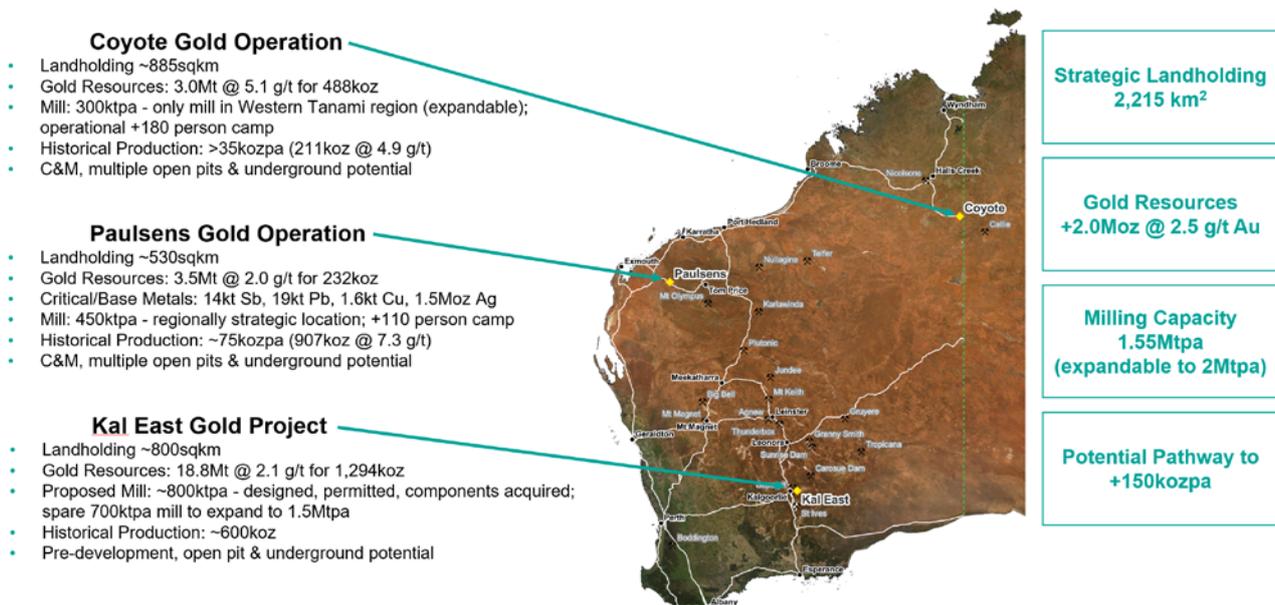
Key pillars are in place for Black Cat to become a multi operation gold producer at its three 100% owned operations. The three operations are:

Coyote Gold Operation: Coyote is located in Northern Australia, ~20km on the WA side of the WA/NT border, on the Tanami Highway. There is a well-maintained airstrip on site that is widely used by government and private enterprises. Coyote consists of an open pit and an underground mine, 300,000tpa processing facility, +180 person camp and other related infrastructure. The operation is currently on care and maintenance and has a Resource of 3.0Mt @ 5.1g/t Au for 488koz with numerous high-grade targets in the surrounding area.

Paulsens Gold Operation: Paulsens is located 180km west of Paraburdoo in WA. Paulsens consists of an underground mine, 450,000tpa processing facility, +110 person camp, numerous potential open pits and other related infrastructure. The operation is currently on care and maintenance, has a Resource of 2.7Mt @ 2.5g/t Au for 217koz and significant exploration and growth potential.

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

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



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

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

Mining Centre	Measured Resource			Indicated Resource			Inferred Resource			Total Resource		
	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)	Tonnes ('000s)	Grade (g/t Au)	Metal ('000s oz)
Kal East												
Open Pit	13	3.2	1	8,198	1.9	493	7,572	1.6	386	15,781	1.7	880
Underground	-	-	-	1,408	4.5	204	1,647	4.0	211	3,055	4.2	414
Kal East Resource	13	3.2	1	9,606	2.3	697	9,219	2.0	597	18,836	2.1	1,294
Coyote												
Open Pit	-	-	-	560	2.8	51	689	3.1	69	1,250	3.0	120
Underground	-	-	-	277	9.2	82	1,066	7.9	271	1,344	8.1	351
Stockpiles	-	-	-	375	1.4	17	-	-	-	375	1.4	17
Coyote Resource	-	-	-	1,212	3.8	150	1,755	6.0	340	2,969	5.1	488
Paulsens												
Open Pit	-	-	-	227	2.5	18	2,327	1.6	119	2,554	1.7	137
Underground	341	5.8	64	88	5.7	16	535	0.8	14	965	3.0	94
Stockpiles	11	2.8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2.8	1
Paulsens Resource	352	5.7	65	315	3.4	34	2,862	1.5	133	3,530	2.0	232
TOTAL Resource	365	5.6	66	11,133	2.5	881	13,836	2.4	1,070	25,335	2.5	2,014

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:
 - Boundary – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 "Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune".
 - Trump – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 "Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune".
 - Myhree – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 "Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune".
 - Strathfield – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 March 2020 "Bulong Resource Jumps by 21% to 294,000 oz".
 - Majestic – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25 January 2022 "Majestic Resource Growth and Works Approval Granted";
 - Sovereign – Black Cat ASX announcement on 11 March 2021 "1 Million Oz in Resource & New Gold Targets";
 - Imperial – Black Cat ASX announcement on 11 March 2021 "1 Million Oz in Resource & New Gold Targets";
 - Jones Find – Black Cat ASX announcement 04 March 2022 "Resource Growth Continues at Jones Find"
 - Crown – Black Cat ASX announcement on 02 September 2021 "Maiden Resources Grow Kal East to 1.2Moz"
 - Fingals Fortune – Black Cat ASX announcement on 23 November 2021 "Upgraded Resource Delivers More Gold at Fingals Fortune".
 - Fingals East – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 May 2021 "Strong Resource Growth Continues at Fingals".
 - Trojan – Black Cat ASX announcement on 7 October 2020 "Black Cat Acquisition adds 115,000oz to the Fingals Gold Project".
 - Queen Margaret – Black Cat ASX announcement on 18 February 2019 "Robust Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Bulong".
 - Melbourne United – Black Cat ASX announcement on 18 February 2019 "Robust Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Bulong".
 - Anomaly 38 – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 March 2020 "Bulong Resource Jumps by 21% to 294,000 oz".
 - Wombola Dam – Black Cat ASX announcement on 28 May 2020 "Significant Increase in Resources - Strategic Transaction with Silver Lake".
 - Hammer and Tap – Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2020 "JORC 2004 Resources Converted to JORC 2012 Resources".
 - Rowe's Find – Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2020 "JORC 2004 Resources Converted to JORC 2012 Resources".
- Coyote Gold Operation
 - Coyote UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 "Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents"
 - Sandpiper OP&UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"
 - Kookaburra OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"
 - Pebbles OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"
 - Stockpiles SP (Coyote) – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"
- Paulsens Gold Operation:
 - Paulsens UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents
 - Paulsens SP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents
 - Belvedere OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents
 - Mt Clement – Black Cat ASX announcement on 24th November 2022 "High-Grade Au-Cu-Sb-Ag-Pb Resource at Paulsens"
 - Merlin – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"
 - Electric Dingo – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 "Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed"

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

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

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

Notes on Resources:

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 Resources are:

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

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

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

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

Notes on Reserve:

1. 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.
2. The commodity price used for the Revenue calculations was AUD \$2,300 per ounce.
3. The Ore Reserves are based upon a State Royalty of 2.5% and a refining charge of 0.2%.
4. Mineral Resources are reported as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
5. Tonnes have been rounded to the nearest 100 t for open pit and 1000 t for underground, grade has been rounded to the nearest 0.1 g/t, ounces have been rounded to the nearest 100 oz. Discrepancies in summations may occur due to rounding.
6. This Ore Reserve statement has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (The JORC Code – 2012 Edition).

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APPENDIX D - EXPLORATION RESULTS - 2012 JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><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></p> <hr/> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <hr/> <p><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.</i></p> <p><i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Recent RC and diamond drilling undertaken by Black Cat provides high quality representative samples that are carried out to industry standard and include QAQC standards, blanks and field duplicates. RC sample quality is assessed based on an estimate of recovery as well as recording whether a sample is wet or dry. Diamond samples have recorded drilling recovery and RQD and sampling is conducted based on geologic/mineralisation intervals as per logging.</p> <p>All samples are weighed in the laboratory.</p> <p>Photon assay repeats were taken from the fire assay bulk reject after pulverisation, and split at ALS to a 500g sample prior to use.</p> <hr/> <p>Black Cat's recent RC drilling is sampled into 1m intervals via a cone splitter on the rig producing a representative sample of approximately 3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage.</p> <p>Black Cat's diamond core is cut just off the orientation line to preserve the orientation, with the same side always sampled to prevent bias.</p> <hr/> <p>Reverse circulation drilling is sampled into 1m intervals via a cone splitter on the rig producing a representative sample of approximately 2-3kg. Samples are selected to weigh less than 3kg to ensure total sample inclusion at the pulverisation stage. All samples are crushed, dried and pulverised to a nominal 90% passing 75µm to produce a 40g or 50g sub sample for analysis by FA/AAS.</p> <p>All HQ and NQ2 diamond holes are half core sampled over mineralised intervals to geological contacts. Sample lengths range from 0.2-1.2m, with the same half consistently taken where possible to reduce any human bias in sampling. Core is orientated where possible for structural and geotechnical logging.</p> <p>All holes are surveyed by downhole north-seeking gyro, and collars are picked up by RTK GPS by a chartered survey contractor.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><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></p>	<p>RC drilling was completed using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bit size was 143mm diameter.</p> <p>All diamond drilling was drilled as mud roller for the barren upper level to around 80m, then by HQ down to around 200m, and then NQ2 to end of hole. It is oriented and logged geotechnically where possible</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <hr/> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p> <hr/> <p><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></p>	<p>For all drilling, RC sample recovery is recorded at 1m intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during recover drilling operations. A subjective visual estimate is used and recorded as a percentage. Sample recovery is generally good, and there is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the results.</p> <p>For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run is recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery is consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and heavily fractured ground. There is no indication that sampling presents a material risk for the quality of the evaluation of the results.</p> <hr/> <p>Sample representativity was checked through the use of duplicates with acceptable results throughout the life of the project.</p> <p>RC sample return is assessed in the field based on recovery within green bags of sample reject, and sample weights are recorded based on laboratory weights.</p> <p>Diamond core is logged for recovery on a metre basis.</p> <hr/> <p>There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for drilling completed.</p>
Logging	<p><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></p>	<p>Logging of RC chips record lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and structure.</p>

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	Diamond core was geologically logged and sampled by for lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and structure. All RC chips and diamond core trays are stored and photographed for future reference. These chip and core trays are archived on site.
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	All relevant drilling has been logged in full.
	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	All diamond core is sawn half core using a diamond-blade saw, with the same half of the core consistently taken for analysis. The un-sampled half of diamond core is retained for check sampling if required.
	<i>If non-core, whether rifled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	RC sampling is cone split to 1m increments on the rig. The vast majority of sampling has been dry. Where wet samples have been encountered, the hole is conditioned and splitter cleaned to prevent downhole contamination.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	All sample preparation is considered acceptable. It is conducted by a commercial laboratory and involves oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75µm.
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	All subsampling activities are carried out by commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in-situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second half sampling.</i>	For all RC drilling, field duplicate samples are carried out at a rate of 1:50 and are sampled directly from the on-board splitter on the rig. These are submitted for the same assay process as the original samples and the laboratory are unaware of such submissions.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	RC sample sizes of between 2-3kg are considered to be appropriate for the deposit. Diamond samples are half core.
	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	Samples are analysed by an external laboratory using a 40g fire assay with AAS finish. This method is considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and is a total digest method. Photon assay was completed on a select number of samples taken from both diamond core and RC pulverised rejects from the fire assay process.
	<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 geophysical tools were used
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g., standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e., lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Drilling adheres to strict QAQC protocols involving weighing of samples, collection of field duplicates and insertion of certified reference material (blanks and standards). QAQC data is checked against reference limits in the SQL database on import. The laboratory performs a number of internal processes including repeats, standards and blanks. Analysis of this data displayed acceptable precision and accuracy.
	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Significant intercepts are verified by database, geological and corporate staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No twinning has been completed to date by Black Cat.
Location of data points	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All logging is completed in the field on a table before being uploaded into an SQL database. Assay files are uploaded directly from the lab into the database. The database is managed by a third party.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments have been made to the assay data.
	<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>	All drilling is marked out using a handheld GPS prior to drilling. Once complete, the hole collars are picked up by DGPS. Downhole surveys are conducted by the drilling contractor at the end of each hole using a down hole north seeking gyro.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	All drilling is completed using the grid system GDA 1994 MGA Zone 52.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topography has been defined by drone survey.
	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The nominal spacing is 25m by 25m for both the RC and diamond programs.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<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>	Historical drill spacing is considered sufficient to establish geological continuity for the current classification. Infill drilling was designed to have a nominal hole spacing of 20m and exploration drilling is not regularly spaced in the current program.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	Reported RC intervals are based off 1 g/t Au cut-off with a maximum of 1m continuous internal dilution between samples. All tables of results state what the reporting cut-offs are. Reported DD intervals are based off a 1 g/t Au cut-off with a maximum of 1m of continuous internal dilution between mineralisation, and the composited interval being at least 1 gram meter.
	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Drilling was orientated to drill approximately perpendicular to interpreted structures and is generally drilled to the south.
	<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>	All drilling from surface has been drilled as close to perpendicular to the predicted orientation of stratigraphy as possible. This has reduced the risk of introducing a sampling bias as far as possible. No orientation-based sampling bias has been identified in the data at this point.
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	All samples are prepared on site by company geological staff. Samples are selected, collected into tied calico bags and transported to the laboratory by commercial transport companies. There are no concerns with sample security
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Black Cat's procedures are regularly reviewed by technical staff.

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>	The Coyote Gold Mine is located on M80/559 Mining lease M80/559 is held until 2026 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis. All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return ("NSR") royalty of 2.5%. There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites or pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	No known impediment to obtaining a licence to operate exists and the remainder of the tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Exploration was first undertaken in the region by Billiton in 1992. Acacia began exploring in 1995 before being purchased by AngloGold Australia in 2000. Exploration initially focused on shallow RAB drilling to test for low level gold and arsenic anomalies. This targeted structural zones of interest, such as fold hinges identified in aeromagnetic surveys By 1998 a large area of anomalous Au-As had been identified just east what is now the current Coyote Resource. An Additional RAB program infilling the area produced a 900m x 700m zone of interest with > 50 ppb Au. Deeper RAB and RC drilling started in 1990 and identified three sub-parallel east-west trending mineralised zones and produced samples containing visible gold. The Coyote corridor underwent extensive exploration by AngloGold between 1993 and 2002. A combined total of 322,846m of Air core, RAB, Diamond and RC drillholes were completed. Tanami Gold NL (TNGL) acquired Coyote in 2003. TNGL's initial drilling aimed at verifying the existing resources and extend its ounce profile. Further holes were later aimed at testing geological models, exploration targets and infilling for open pit resource upgrades. In late 2004 a program of deep underground drilling commenced targeting the Gonzales mineralisation for underground potential. Following a review of the resource in 2005 significant diamond drilling was conducted to infill and upgrade the underground mineral resource and geological models. Drilling continued over 2005 and 2006 before a completed feasibility study was carried out. Open pit mining commenced in 2006 and continued intermittently to 2008 when a portal was developed, and underground mining commenced. Open pit

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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>	<p>mining briefly commenced again in 2009 before it was again halted. Underground production continued until 2013 when the mine was placed on care and maintenance in June due to lower gold price and production issues.</p> <p>TNGL sold its combined Western Tanami Operation assets, which includes the Coyote deposit to Northern Star Resource (NSR) in late 2017.</p> <p>Northern Star Resources conducted minor exploration activities on the tenements, with no work completed directly on the Coyote deposit.</p> <p>The Coyote Operation is hosted within the Tanami Orogen which comprises a sequence of folded metasediments, mafic volcanics and intrusive rocks unconformably overlying Archaean basement. The known Archaean basement includes the informally named 'Billabong Complex' and the Browns Range Dome. The Tanami Orogen is a significant gold host with other major deposits located across the region including Callie, The Granites, and Groundrush.</p> <p>Lithology</p> <p>The local geology of Coyote is situated within the Killi Killi formation. These are sand rich Proterozoic turbidites comprised of poorly sorted sandstones, siltstones and variable amounts of carbonaceous mudstones. The Killi Killi sequence extends well over 100m in thickness, however the individual beds range from 0.3m to 15m thick. Within the Coyote deposit, the 'Marker Siltstone' and 'Kavanagh Sandstone' are important marker units for mineralisation interpretation and boundaries. The Coyote deposit is obscured by a widespread paleochannel and is deeply weathered. The oxide profile comprises weakly consolidated sand, sheetwash and alluvial lithologies, and clay-dominated sequences. This is overlain by transported red aeolian sand. The deeply weathered profile sits directly over top of the in-situ bedrock with limited saprock present. Oxidised saprolite is commonly present to depths of more than 100m.</p> <p>Structure</p> <p>The entire Killi Killi sequence has been tightly folded into an angular anticline. The Coyote deposit is located east-west Coyote Anticline, a small parasitic fold within the greater anticline, and plunges shallowly west at approximately 15°. The anticline's limbs dip from 30-50° in the northern limb and 70-90° in the southern limb. The southern limb has a secondary fold axis known as the Buggy anticline, a drag fold associated with the Coyote Fault that offsets the stratigraphy. These limbs contain smaller faults and parasitic fold controlling mineralisation at mine scale. The Marker Siltstone and Kavanagh Sandstone have been the primary units used to delineate the sequence and orientation of the bedding and fold structures.</p> <p>Mineralisation</p> <p>Mineralisation is hosted in narrow high grade quartz veins that are concentrated around the fold hinge areas. The mineralisation presents in the form of quartz veins parallel to bedding and are often concentrated in areas of local folding. In areas such as Kavanagh these veins can extend completely through the fold hinge zone. These mineralised veins often hosts coarse visible gold.</p>																																																																																				
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> 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hole ID</th> <th>MGA Easting</th> <th>MGA North</th> <th>RL</th> <th>Dip</th> <th>Azimuth</th> <th>End of Hole</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22CYDD001</td> <td>482,589</td> <td>7,800,179</td> <td>413</td> <td>-51</td> <td>182</td> <td>464.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD002</td> <td>482,610</td> <td>7,800,172</td> <td>413</td> <td>-50</td> <td>176</td> <td>439.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD003A</td> <td>482,611</td> <td>7,800,171</td> <td>413</td> <td>-54</td> <td>171</td> <td>445.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD004</td> <td>482,564</td> <td>7,800,167</td> <td>412</td> <td>-51</td> <td>185</td> <td>468.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD005A</td> <td>482,565</td> <td>7,800,168</td> <td>412</td> <td>-57</td> <td>180</td> <td>472.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD006</td> <td>482,565</td> <td>7,800,170</td> <td>412</td> <td>-62</td> <td>181</td> <td>130.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD007A</td> <td>482,609</td> <td>7,800,173</td> <td>413</td> <td>-60</td> <td>178</td> <td>528.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD008</td> <td>482,590</td> <td>7,800,175</td> <td>412</td> <td>-60</td> <td>185</td> <td>186.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD009</td> <td>482,591</td> <td>7,800,171</td> <td>412</td> <td>-51</td> <td>184</td> <td>454.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD010</td> <td>482,609</td> <td>7,800,176</td> <td>412</td> <td>-65</td> <td>155</td> <td>588.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22CYDD011</td> <td>482,612</td> <td>7,800,173</td> <td>412</td> <td>-57</td> <td>159</td> <td>531.1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hole ID	MGA Easting	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	End of Hole	22CYDD001	482,589	7,800,179	413	-51	182	464.5	22CYDD002	482,610	7,800,172	413	-50	176	439.3	22CYDD003A	482,611	7,800,171	413	-54	171	445.2	22CYDD004	482,564	7,800,167	412	-51	185	468.1	22CYDD005A	482,565	7,800,168	412	-57	180	472.7	22CYDD006	482,565	7,800,170	412	-62	181	130.9	22CYDD007A	482,609	7,800,173	413	-60	178	528.9	22CYDD008	482,590	7,800,175	412	-60	185	186.1	22CYDD009	482,591	7,800,171	412	-51	184	454.6	22CYDD010	482,609	7,800,176	412	-65	155	588.3	22CYDD011	482,612	7,800,173	412	-57	159	531.1
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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary						
		22CYDD012	482,610	7,800,175	413	-67	176	603.4
		22CYDD013	482,590	7,800,176	412	-70	180	593.1
		22CYRC0001	482,399	7,799,973	393	-50	175	100
		22CYRC0002	482,424	7,799,977	394	-51	178	100
		22CYRC0003	482,449	7,799,973	394	-55	180	145
		22CYRC0004	482,498	7,799,960	393	-52	180	220
		22CYRC0005	482,500	7,799,973	394	-55	175	210
		22CYRC0006	482,549	7,799,934	393	-50	180	220
		22CYRC0007	482,548	7,799,934	393	-60	180	210
		22CYRC0008	482,596	7,799,932	394	-53	179	195
		22CYRC0009	482,596	7,799,933	394	-60	175	190
		22CYRC0010	482,649	7,799,913	397	-50	180	190
		22CYRC0011	482,653	7,799,898	398	-51	181	200
		22CYRC0012	482,736	7,799,907	395	-66	174	150
		22CYRC0013	482,383	7,799,933	384	-50	155	100
		22CYRC0014	482,383	7,799,933	384	-55	145	65
		22CYRC0015	482,735	7,799,906	395	-65	170	151
		22CYRC0016	482,675	7,799,745	393	-56	3	156
		22CYRC0017	482,652	7,799,717	393	-61	359	138
		22CYRC0018	482,652	7,799,745	393	-61	359	108
		22CYRC0019	482,651	7,799,767	393	-64	360	100
		22CYRC0020	482,629	7,799,782	393	-75	180	70
		22CYRC0021	482,598	7,799,774	393	-74	359	105
		22CYRC0022	482,601	7,799,798	393	-54	356	102
		22CYRC0023	482,601	7,799,797	393	-73	358	105
		22CYRC0024	482,574	7,799,796	393	-75	179	66
		22CYRC0025	482,572	7,799,799	393	-85	356	100
		22CYRC0026	482,551	7,799,807	393	-55	360	85
		22CYRC0027	482,549	7,799,806	393	-71	358	120
		22CYRC0028	482,549	7,799,803	393	-76	252	100
		22CYRC0029	482,551	7,799,782	393	-71	356	156
		22CYRC0030A	482,554	7,799,750	393	-65	353	150
		22CYRC0031A	482,555	7,799,738	393	-60	320	186

Final RC Assay Results Fill the Gap with 6m @ 13.24g/t Au

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary						
		22CYRC0032	482,557	7,799,725	393	-61	355	150
		22CYRC0033	482,599	7,799,726	393	-55	353	150
		22CYRC0034	482,598	7,799,702	393	-55	355	180
		22CYRC0035	482,577	7,799,743	393	-61	353	130
		22CYRC0036	482,575	7,799,717	393	-61	357	160
		22CYRC0037	482,553	7,799,700	393	-61	358	80
		22CYRC0038	482,597	7,799,936	394	-65	180	240
		22CYRC0039	482,551	7,799,937	393	-67	180	210
		22CYRC0040	482,450	7,799,980	394	-70	180	229
		22CYRC0041	482,425	7,799,985	394	-60	179	293
		22CYRC0042	482,794	7,799,971	395	-71	181	258
		22CYRC0043	482,759	7,799,967	394	-60	180	300
		22CYRC0044	482,672	7,799,964	394	-61	179	300
		22CYRC0045	482,715	7,799,956	395	-60	180	282
		22CYRC0046	482,636	7,799,962	395	-71	180	336
		22CYRC0047	482,587	7,800,014	397	-61	180	320
		22CYRCD0048	482,471	7,800,162	393	-70	180	651.5
		22CYRC0049	482,471	7,800,161	412	-61	182	326
		22CYRC0050	482,471	7,800,160	412	-50	180	282
		22CYRC0051	482,368	7,800,142	412	-60	181	270
		22CYRC0052	482,368	7,800,143	412	-70	180	360
		22CYRC0053	482,599	7,799,937	394	-72	181	143
		22CYRC0053A	482,598	7,799,940	394	-73	190	313

All hole coordinates are reported in MGA94 Z52.

All material assays are reported in the body of the announcement

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>All aggregated zones are length weighted. No high-grade cuts have been used.</p> <p>All intersections are calculated using a 1 g/t Au lower cut-off with maximum waste zones between grades of 1m, except where stated in the body of the report.</p> <p>Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.</p>
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Final RC Assay Results Fill the Gap with 6m @ 13.24g/t Au

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
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	<p><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></p>	Appropriate diagrams have been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	<p><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></p>	All results have been tabulated in this release.
Other substantive exploration data	<p><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></p>	Geophysical surveys including aeromagnetic surveys have been carried out by previous owners to highlight and interpret prospective structures in the project area.
Further work	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	Black Cat is continuing an exploration program which will target extension of mineralisation and regional targets within the Coyote area.