



Speedy Gaining Pace - 3m @ 29.43g/t Au

Black Cat Syndicate Limited ("Black Cat" or "the Company") is pleased to announce an update on drilling activities at the 100% owned Coyote Gold Operation ("Coyote").

HIGHLIGHTS

- Assays received for the first eight holes of the planned 37 hole RC drill program at the shallow, high grade Speedy deposit.
- Pleasingly, every hole has intersected gold mineralisation in the targeted position and assay results are typical of what has been seen previously at Speedy.
- New RC drilling assay results received since the last update include:
 - 3m @ 29.43g/t Au from 82m (22CYRC0002)**
 - 6m @ 8.33g/t Au from 152m (22CYRC0008)**
 - 2m @ 4.41g/t Au from 177m (22CYRC0004)**
 - 1m @ 11.40g/t Au from 100m (22CYRC0005)**
- RC drilling at Speedy is continuing to support an upgrade to the high-grade, open pit Resource (currently 54koz @ 7.4g/t Au). Upgrading the Speedy Resource as a precursor to potential open pit mining is a priority.
- Diamond drilling of the Kavanagh deposit (77koz @ 13.5g/t Au) below Speedy is also progressing well with four infill holes now completed. All holes intersected quartz veins in the predicted positions with visible gold in two of the holes. Assay results for the diamond holes are expected in August/September 2022.



Figure 1: RC rig drilling the Speedy deposit at Coyote.

Black Cat's Managing Director, Gareth Solly, said:

"Every hole assayed to date at Speedy has intersected high-grade gold where we expected. These results validate the quality of the high-grade Resource at Speedy as well as our targeting strategy. Drilling at Kavanagh is also shaping up well. All holes drilled to date have intersected mineralised quartz veins in the predicted positions with visible gold in two of the holes. Both Speedy and Kavanagh have strong potential for Resource growth and discovery beyond the currently defined zone of mineralisation. Extensional and infill drilling will continue throughout 2022 as we begin to unlock the potential of this region."

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DIRECTORS

Paul Chapman	Non-Executive Chairman
Gareth Solly	Managing Director
Les Davis	Non-Executive Director
Philip Crutchfield	Non-Executive Director
Tony Polglase	Non-Executive Director

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Ordinary shares on issue: 213.6M
Market capitalisation: A\$80M
(Share price A\$0.375)
Cash (30 June 2022): \$18.2M

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RC Drilling at Speedy (54koz @ 7.4g/t Au)

Coyote is hosted within a parasitic anticline within the larger folded Coyote sequence. Gold sits within the fold hinge and the limbs as stratigraphic parallel high-grade veins. The veins generally range in width from 1cm to 10cm and often form as swarms frequently with bonanza grades. Mineralisation occurs within multiple stratigraphic horizons and remains open along strike, down plunge and at depth. Drilling is looking to simultaneously grow (extensional) and upgrade (infill) the existing high-grade Resources.

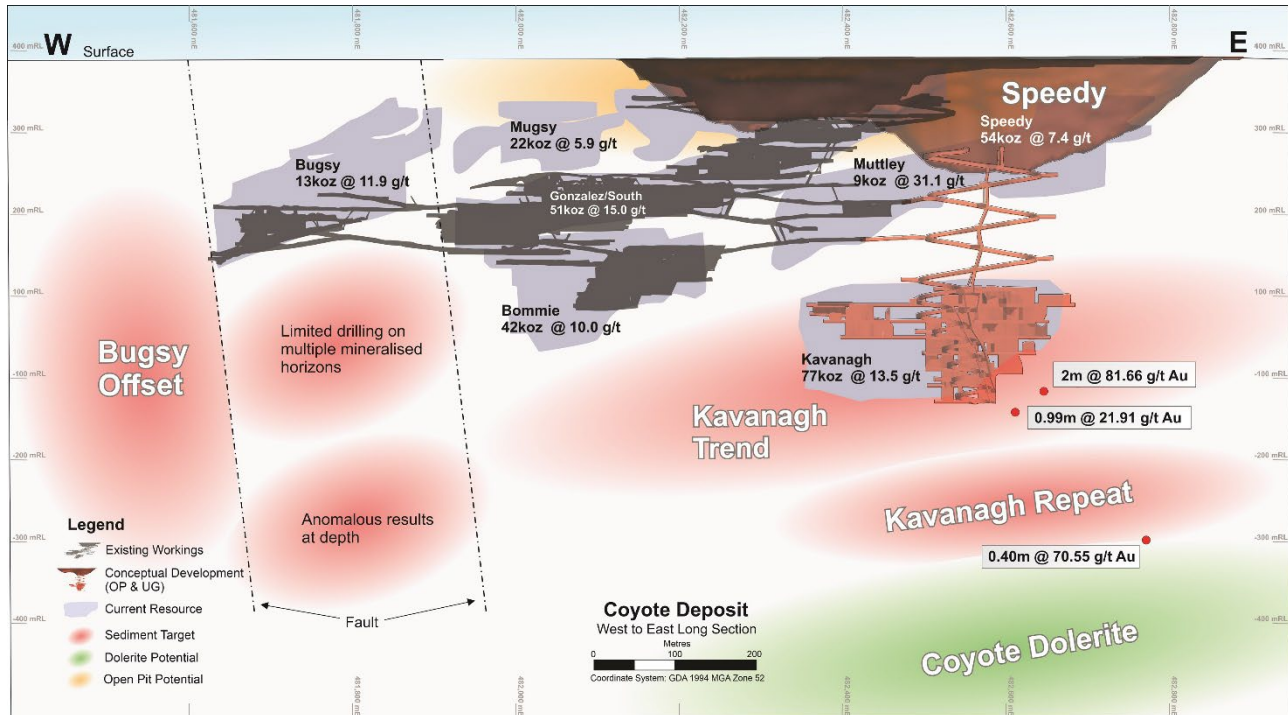


Figure 2: Existing high-grade Resources (Bugsy, Mugsy, Gonzales South, Bommie, Muttlely, Kavanagh, Speedy) together with high priority, near-mine targets: Speedy open pit, Kavanagh Trend and Repeat, Coyote Dolerite and Bugsy Offset.

Speedy (Figures 3 & 4) is a near surface set of stacked, high-grade quartz veins centred around the Coyote Anticline. Mineralisation occurs sub-parallel to bedding on both limbs, as well as within the hinge of the fold. The Southern Limb veins dip steeply to the south at around 85°, while the Northern Limb veins dip north at around 25°.

Historical results not currently included in the Resource and which are being followed up in the current 37 hole program include¹:

- 2m @ 16.74g/t Au from 66m (CYRC0317)
- 4m @ 10.57g/t Au from 95m (CYRC0118)
- 2m @ 49.07g/t Au from 96m (CYRC0455)
- 2m @ 28.55g/t Au from 112m (CYRC0093)

¹ Refer to the ASX Announcement Supporting Documents 19 April 2022

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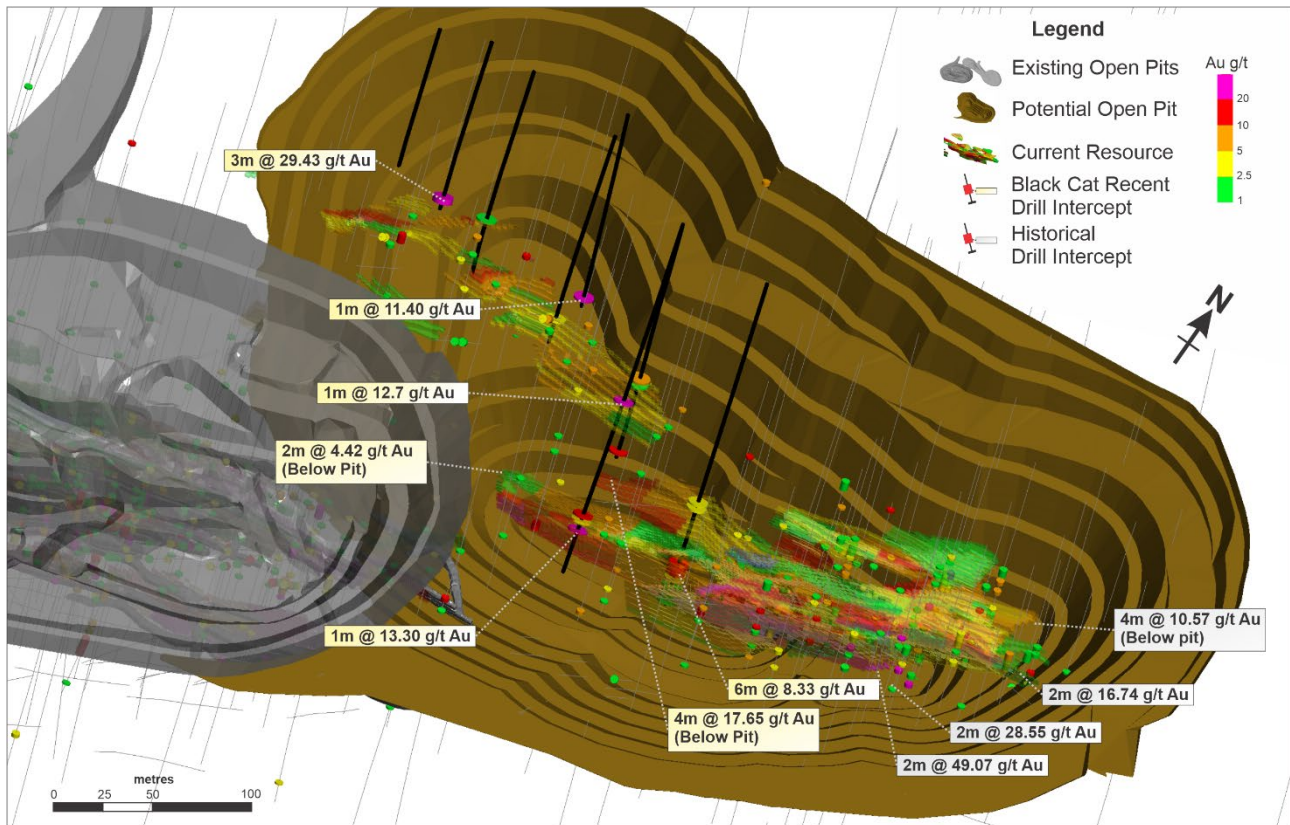


Figure 3: Oblique view looking NW of the current Resource (54koz @ 7.4g/t Au) with existing (grey) and the potential expanded (brown) open pit

The purpose of the RC program is to upgrade and grow the high-grade Speedy Resource of 54koz @ 7.4g/t Au.

The first two holes of the 37 hole program (reported 18 August 2022) produced high-grade results that included²:

- 1m @ 12.70g/t Au from 94m (22CYRC0006)
- 1m @ 13.30g/t Au from 162m (22CYRC0006)
- 1m @ 9.97g/t Au from 131m (22CYRC0007)
- **4m @ 17.65g/t Au from 161m (22CYRC0007)**

New results from an additional six holes have now been received and include:

- **3m @ 29.43g/t Au from 82m (22CYRC0002)**
- **6m @ 8.33g/t Au from 152m (22CYRC0008)**
- 2m @ 4.41g/t Au from 177m (22CYRC0004)
- 1m @ 3.48g/t Au from 132m (22CYRC0004)
- 1m @ 11.40g/t Au from 100m (22CYRC0005)
- 1m @ 1.32g/t Au from 95m (22CYRC0001)
- 1m @ 1.06g/t Au from 86m (22CYRC0003)

Every hole at Speedy has intersected gold mineralisation in the targeted position. Results are also typical of what has been seen at Speedy previously and support an upgrade to the current Resource.

² Refer to the ASX Announcement 18 August 2022

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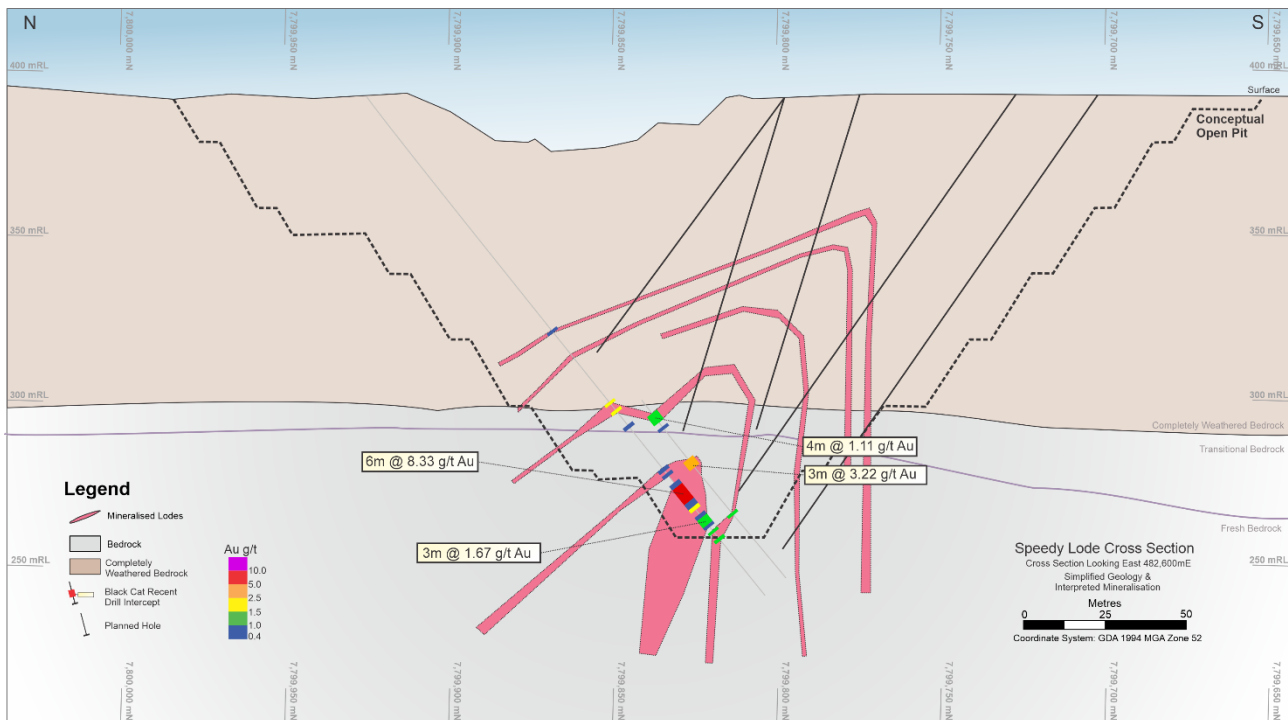


Figure 4: Cross Section of modelled Speedy mineralisation looking east at 482,600mE. The current open pit, potential open pit (black dashed line), and additional planned holes (black lines) are also displayed.

Diamond Drilling at Kavanagh (77koz @ 13.5g/t Au)

Kavanagh is a high-grade deposit that has not previously been mined and which has strong growth potential. Kavanagh (Figure 5) contains a set of stacked, high-grade quartz veins centred around the Coyote Anticline and sitting below Speedy. Mineralisation occurs sub-parallel to bedding on both limbs, as well as within the hinge of the fold. The southern limb veins steeply dip to the south at around 85°, while the northern limb veins dips north at around 25°.

Diamond drilling of the Kavanagh deposit (77koz @ 13.5g/t Au) is progressing well with four infill holes completed to date. All holes intersected mineralised quartz veins in the predicted positions with visible gold³ in two of the holes (Figure 6). Assay results for the diamond holes are expected in August/September 2022.

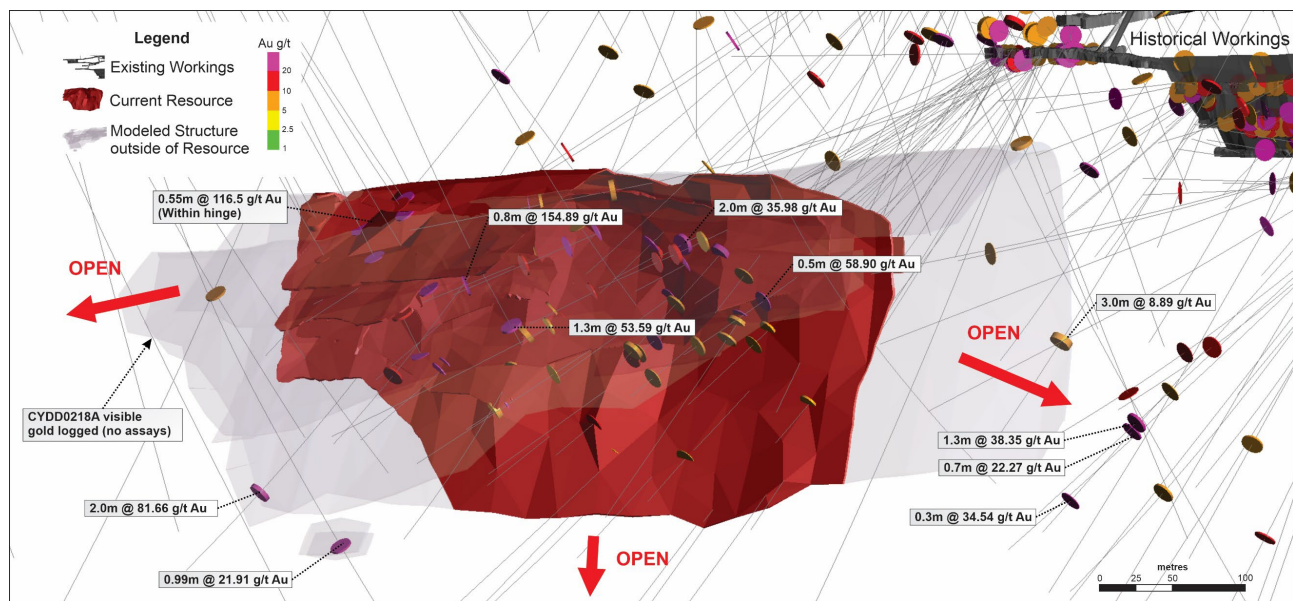


Figure 5: Oblique view looking SE of the existing Resource (red shape) along with modelled continuity outside of current Resource (light grey) and numerous high-grade drilling intercepts outside of the current Resource. Newly drilled diamond holes by Black Cat shown as black lines.

Speedy Gaining Pace - 3m @ 29.43g/t Au



Figure 6: Core photo of 22CYDD004 at Kavanagh intersected quartz veining showing visible gold from 422.71m down hole depth

Note: with respect to gold and potential mineralised zones identified during logging, any visual estimates are uncertain in nature and should not be taken as a substitute for appropriate analysis. Assay results will be reported when the Company receives them.

Planned Activities

Upcoming activities include:

Planned Activities	Aug-22	Sep-22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan- 23	Feb-23
Drilling - Kal East							
Drilling - Coyote							
Drilling - Paulsens							
Myhree - potential open pit mining & toll treatment							
Coyote - potential mill refurbishment							
Quarterly Report							
Audited Financial Statements							
Annual General Meeting							

For further information, please contact:

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

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TABLE 1: DRILL RESULTS

Speedy RC Drilling						Downhole			
Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
22CYRC0001	482400	7799975	393	-50	177	95	96	1	1.32
22CYRC0002	482425	7799980	393	-50	178	82	85	3	29.43
22CYRC0003	482450	7799975	394	-53	180	81	82	1	1.06
						99	100	1	2.17
22CYRC0004	482500	7799962	394	-52	180	132	133	1	3.48
						173	174	1	1.05
						177	179	2	4.41
22CYRC0005	482500	7799975	394	-55	173	100	101	1	11.40
						94	95	1	12.70
						154	155	1	6.53
22CYRC0006*	482550	7799935	393	-88	249	157	158	1	1.64
						162	163	1	13.30
						212	213	1	1.26
						90	91	1	2.57
						93	94	1	1.49
22CYRC0007*	482550	7799935	393	-60	178	131	132	1	9.97
						161	165	4	17.65
						187	188	1	3.65
						119	120	1	1.84
						122	123	1	1.67
						152	158	6	8.33
22CYRC0008	482600	7799925	394	-53	179	160	161	1	2.14
						164	167	3	1.17
						169	170	1	1.43
						172	173	1	1.12

Note: All significant intercepts are reported at 1 g/t Au cut; maximum of 1m continuous internal dilution

* Denotes result previously reported

Kavanaugh Diamond Drilling						Downhole			
Hole ID	MGA East	MGA North	RL	Dip	Azi	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
22CYDD001	482588	7800177	415	-50	182			Assays Pending - Visible Gold at 427.8m	
22CYDD002	482610	7800172	413	-50	176			Assays Pending	
22CYDD003	482610	7800172	413	-54	172			Assays Pending	
22CYDD004	482563	7800167	412	-50	185			Assays Pending - Visible Gold at 422.7m	

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology, and planning was compiled by Mr. Iain Levy, who is a Member of the AIG and an employee, shareholder and option 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.

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ABOUT BLACK CAT SYNDICATE (ASX: BC8)

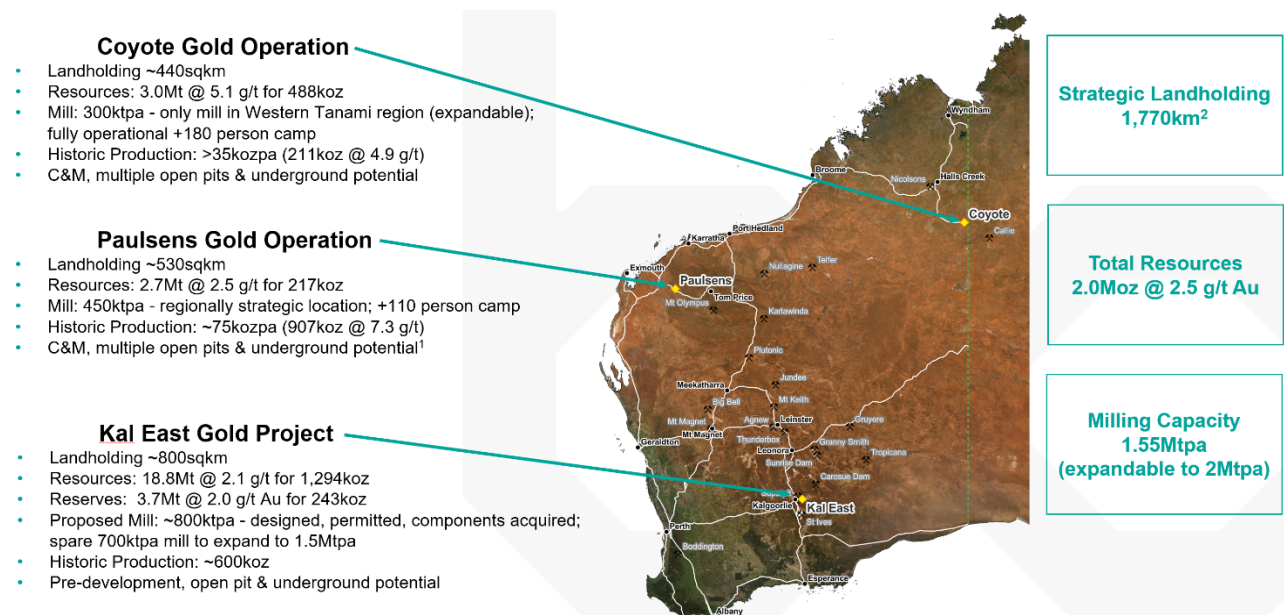
Key pillars are in place for Black Cat to become a multi operation gold producer at its three 100% owned operations. The three operations are:

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 RESOURCE TABLE - BLACK CAT (100% OWNED)

The current in-situ, drill-defined 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	1,940	1.7	109	2,167	1.8	127
Underground	341	5.8	64	88	5.7	16	43	6.5	9	473	5.9	89
Stockpiles	11	2.8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2.8	1
Paulsens Resource	352	5.7	65	315	3.4	34	1,983	1.9	118	2,651	2.5	217
TOTAL Resource	365	5.6	66	11,133	2.5	881	12,957	2.5	1,055	24,456	2.5	2,000

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 gold. 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

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

6. Kal East:
 - o Boundary – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 “Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune”.
 - o Trump – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 “Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune”.
 - o Myhree – Black Cat ASX announcement on 9 October 2020 “Strong Resource Growth Continues including 53% Increase at Fingals Fortune”.
 - o Strathfield – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 March 2020 “Bulong Resource Jumps by 21% to 294,000 oz”.
 - o Majestic – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25 January 2022 “Majestic Resource Growth and Works Approval Granted”;
 - o Sovereign – Black Cat ASX announcement on 11 March 2021 “1 Million Oz in Resource & New Gold Targets”;
 - o Imperial – Black Cat ASX announcement on 11 March 2021 “1 Million Oz in Resource & New Gold Targets”;
 - o Jones Find – Black Cat ASX announcement 04 March 2022 “Resource Growth Continues at Jones Find”
 - o Crown – Black Cat ASX announcement on 02 September 2021 “Maiden Resources Grow Kal East to 1.2Moz”
 - o Fingals Fortune – Black Cat ASX announcement on 23 November 2021 “Upgraded Resource Delivers More Gold at Fingals Fortune”.
 - o Fingals East – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 May 2021 “Strong Resource Growth Continues at Fingals”.
 - o Trojan – Black Cat ASX announcement on 7 October 2020 “Black Cat Acquisition adds 115,000oz to the Fingals Gold Project”.
 - o Queen Margaret – Black Cat ASX announcement on 18 February 2019 “Robust Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Bulong”.
 - o Melbourne United – Black Cat ASX announcement on 18 February 2019 “Robust Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate at Bulong”.
 - o Anomaly 38 – Black Cat ASX announcement on 31 March 2020 “Bulong Resource Jumps by 21% to 294,000 oz”.
 - o Wombola Dam – Black Cat ASX announcement on 28 May 2020 “Significant Increase in Resources - Strategic Transaction with Silver Lake”.
 - o Hammer and Tap – Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2020 “JORC 2004 Resources Converted to JORC 2012 Resources”.
 - o Rowe's Find – Black Cat ASX announcement on 10 July 2020 “JORC 2004 Resources Converted to JORC 2012 Resources”.
7. Coyote Gold Operation
 - o Coyote UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 “Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents”
 - o Sandpiper OP&UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - o Kookaburra OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - o Pebbles OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - o Stockpiles SP (Coyote) – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
8. Paulsens Gold Operation:
 - o Paulsens UG – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents
 - o Paulsens SP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents
 - o Belvedere OP – Black Cat ASX announcement on 19th April 2022 Funded Acquisition of Coyote & Paulsens Gold Operations - Supporting Documents
 - o Mt Clement – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - o Merlin – Black Cat ASX announcement on 25th May 2022 “Coyote & Paulsens High-Grade JORC Resources Confirmed”
 - o 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 RESERVE TABLE - BLACK CAT (100% OWNED)

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

Mining Centre	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									
Myhree	-	-	-	585	2.4	46	585	2.4	46
Boundary	-	-	-	120	1.5	6	120	1.5	6
Jones Find	-	-	-	350	1.5	17	350	1.5	17
Fingals Fortune	-	-	-	2,039	1.7	113	2,039	1.7	113
Fingals East	-	-	-	195	1.9	12	195	1.9	12
Sub Total	-	-	-	3,288	1.8	193	3,288	1.8	193
Underground Reserves									
Majestic	-	-	-	437	3.6	50	437	3.6	50
Sub Total	-	-	-	437	3.6	50	437	3.6	50
TOTAL Resource	-	-	-	3,725	2.0	243	3,725	2.0	243

Notes on Reserve:

- Cut-off Grade:
 - Open Pit - The Ore Reserves are based upon an internal cut-off grade greater than or equal to the break-even cut-off grade.
 - Underground - The Ore Reserves are based upon an internal cut-off grade greater than the break-even cut-off grade.
- The commodity price used for the Revenue calculations was AUD \$2,300 per ounce.
- The Ore Reserves are based upon a State Royalty of 2.5% and a refining charge of 0.2%.
- Mineral Resources are reported as inclusive of Ore Reserves.
- 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.
- 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 C - EXPLORATION RESULTS - 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> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <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> <i>Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	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. All samples are weighed in the laboratory. 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. Diamond core is cut down the orientation line, with the same side always sampled to prevent bias 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. 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. All holes are surveyed by downhole north-seeking gyro, and collars are picked up by RTK GPS by a chartered survey contractor.
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>	RC drilling was completed using a face sampling percussion hammer. The RC bit size was 143mm diameter. 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
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <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>	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. 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. Sample representativity was checked through the use of duplicates with acceptable results throughout the life of the project. 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. Diamond core is logged for recovery on a metre basis. There is no known relationship between sample recovery and grade for drilling completed.
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> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature.</i> <i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	Logging of RC chips record lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and structure. 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. All relevant drilling has been logged in full.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 riffled, 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.
	<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.
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>	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.
	<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
	<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.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<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.
	<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.
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>	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.
	<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.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The nominal spacing is 25m by 25m for both the RC and diamond programs.
	<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>	It is sufficient.
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.

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Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<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 perpendicular to interpreted structures and is generally drilled at -60 inclination to the east.
	<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 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. TNGL sold its combined Western Tanami Operation assets, which includes the Coyote deposit to Northern Star Resource (NSR) in late 2017. Northern Star Resources conducted minor exploration activities on the tenements, with no work completed directly on the Coyote deposit.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	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. Lithology 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

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		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. Structure 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 Buggsy 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. Mineralisation 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.
Drill hole information	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: • easting and northing of the drill hole collar; • elevation or Reduced Level ("RL") (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar; • dip and azimuth of the hole; • down hole length and interception depth; • hole length; and • if the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	Tables containing drill hole collar, survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	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.	All aggregated zones are length weighted. No high-grade cuts have been used.
	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.	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.
	The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.	Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').	All intercepts are reported as downhole depths which is considered close to true width for most intercepts.
Diagrams	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.	Appropriate diagrams have been included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration.	All results have been tabulated in this release.

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Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<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>	
Other substantive exploration data	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Geophysical surveys including aeromagnetic surveys have been carried out by previous owners to highlight and interpret prospective structures in the project area.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g., tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Black Cat is continuing an exploration program which will target extension of mineralisation and regional targets within the Coyote area.