

Boundary Grows and Woodline Beckons

Black Cat
Syndicate

ASX Announcement
1 August 2019

Black Cat Syndicate Limited (“Black Cat” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce an update on activities at the Bulong Gold Project (“Bulong”), including results for the Sub-audio Magnetic (“SAM”) survey over the Greater Woodline area.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Depth extension drilling to Boundary and Boundary South has intercepted multiple mineralised structures with results including:
 - **16m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 159m** (19BORC032) – Boundary; and
 - **3m @ 2.11 g/t Au from 51m** (19BORC029) - Boundary South.
- Exploration drilling on **SAM Target 1** has returned encouraging results, including:
 - **2m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 59m** and **2m @ 2.09 g/t from 66m** (19BORC028);
 - **6m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 64m** (19BORC023). and
- Exploration drilling on **SAM Target 2** has also returned encouraging results, including:
 - **3m @ 3.93 g/t Au from 90m** (19BORC035).
- These results are expected to **add to Resources** when updated later this quarter.
- The **mineralised strike across the Myhree and Boundary deposits now totals ~1,250m** while the untested area between the deposits has been reduced to ~150m.
- Black Cat plans to assess the updated **Boundary Resource with the Feasibility Study** at Myhree and Trump, which is due for completion in the June 2020 quarter.
- Geological interpretation of the SAM data collected in the Greater Woodline region is now available with **high priority drill ready targets identified** including Anomaly 38, Woodline, Fenceline and Solitaire.

Black Cat’s Managing Director, Gareth Solly said: *“The drilling results at Boundary and the SAM Targets are encouraging and have increased the known strike of the Boundary system to 900m, not including SAM Target 2 which may prove to be a link to Myhree. The extensions at Boundary provide encouragement of a larger scale system at depth. Mineralisation remains open in all directions and has the potential for additional high grade zones, similar to Myhree. The Myhree/Trump Feasibility Study will also incorporate Boundary mineralisation.*

In addition, we are excited about the high priority targets from the Greater Woodline SAM survey. Greater Woodline already contains numerous high grade drilling intercepts spread amongst a very large soil anomaly. The delineated targets will be drill tested during the December 2019 half.

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DIRECTORS

Paul Chapman Non-Executive Chairman
Gareth Solly Managing Director
Les Davis Non-Executive Director
Alex Hewlett Non-Executive Director

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Ordinary shares on issue: 69.8M
Market capitalisation: A\$27.2M
(Share price A\$0.39)
Cash (30 June 2019): A\$2.7M



Boundary (M25/091, M25/129) 100% Owned

An RC drilling program was undertaken at Boundary to:

- extend mineralisation to the south of SAM Targets 1 and SAM Target 2; and
- test the deeper parts of the system at Boundary and Boundary South.

The program consisted of 18 holes for 2,252m. Results show that the thick zones of mineralisation under Boundary continue at depth providing potential to further extend Resources. Extensions were also made to Boundary South, SAM Target 1 and SAM Target 2.

The strike of coherent mineralisation now stretches ~900m from Boundary in the north to the start of SAM Target 2 in the south. SAM Target 2 consists of mineralisation over ~200m and may represent a linking structure between Boundary and Myhree (Figure 2). The gap of 150m within SAM Target 2 remains to be drilled in the coming months.

Results include:

- 16m @ 2.18 g/t Au from 159m (19BORC032);
- 3m @ 3.93 g/t Au from 90m (19BORC035);
- 11m @ 0.99 g/t Au from 178m (19BORC039);
- 6m @ 1.20 g/t Au from 64m (19BORC023);
- 3m @ 2.11 g/t Au from 51m (19BORC029);
- 2m @ 2.13 g/t Au from 59m (19BORC028); and
- 2m @ 2.09 g/t Au from 66m (19BORC028).

Trump (M25/024, P25/2286) 100% Owned

A small RC program was undertaken at Trump to:

- extend shallow mineralisation to the south; and
- to test deeper parts of the known system.

Drilling consisted of three holes for 366m with results extending mineralisation beyond the current Resource. Areas of high grade are spatially associated with altered felsic porphyries. The southern end of Trump remains under tested and warrants additional drilling to further extend Resources.

Results include:

- 2m @ 2.05 g/t Au from 50m (19TRRC012);
- 2m @ 1.68 g/t Au from 84m (19TRRC013); and
- 1m @ 9.84 g/t Au from 110m (19TRRC014).

Boundary Grows and Woodline Beckons

Myhree-Boundary Corridor (M25/091, M25/129, M25/024) 100% Owned

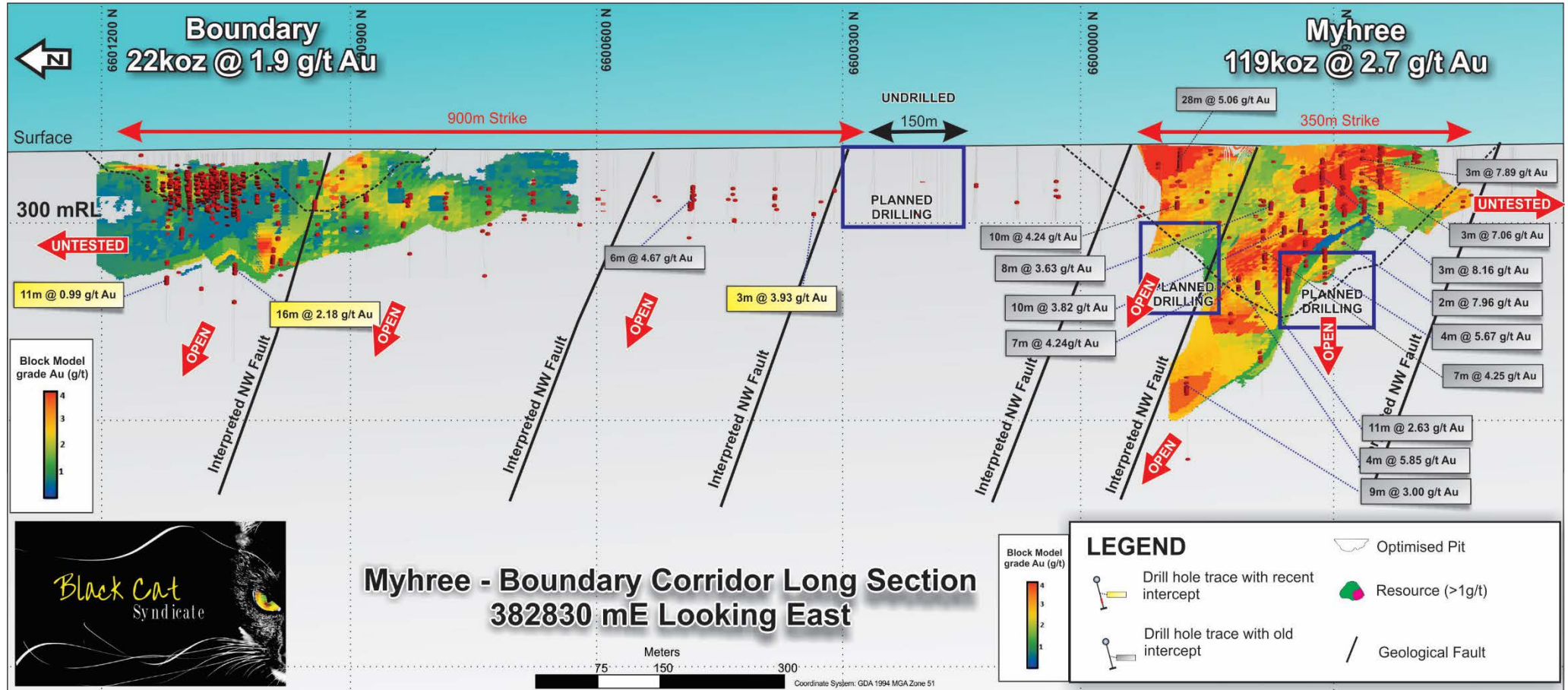


Figure 1: Schematic long-section along the highly prospective Myhree-Boundary Corridor.

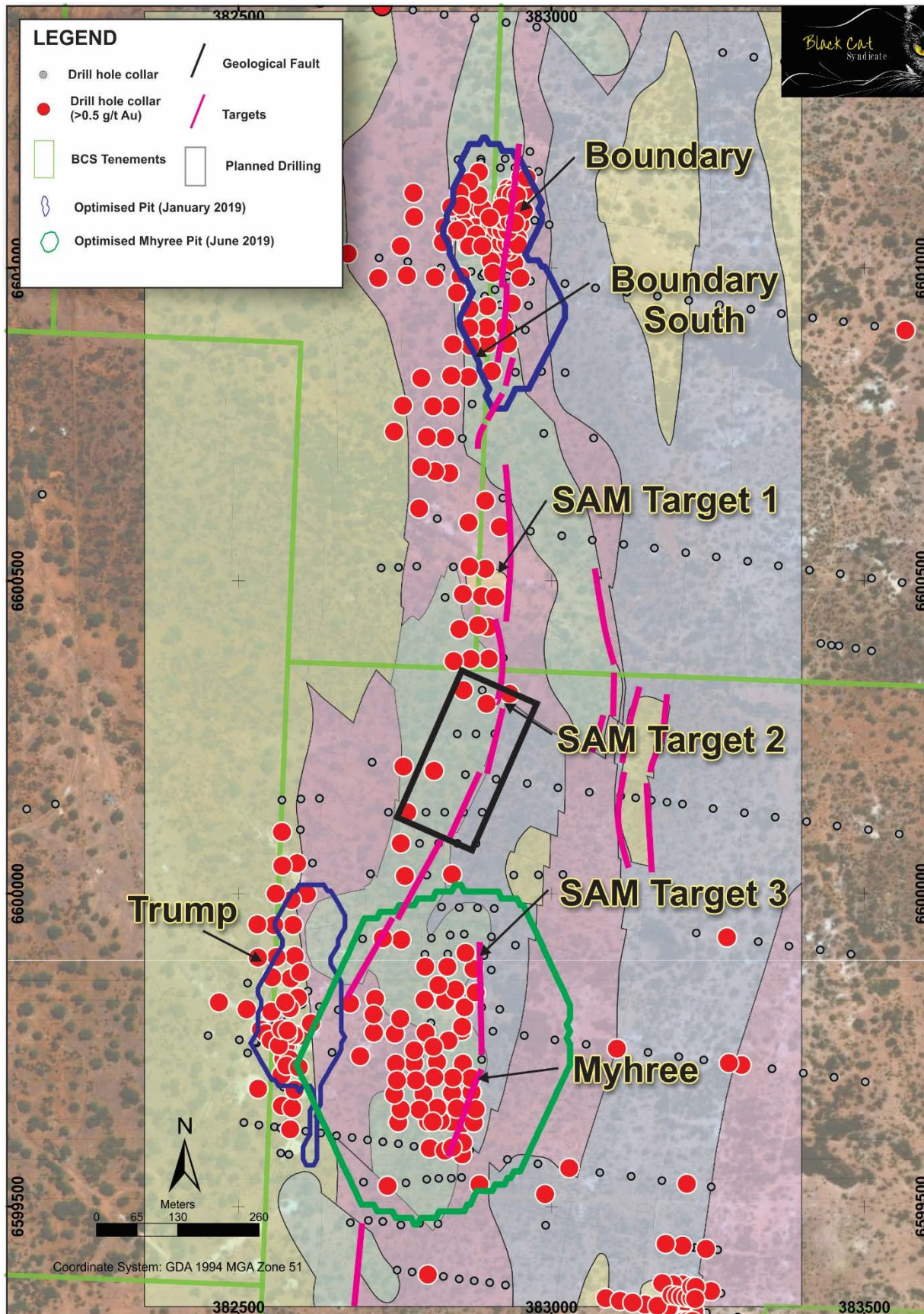


Figure 2: Myhree-Boundary, Trump and Queen Margaret Corridors geological interpretation (after SAM geophysics) showing potential A\$1,800 pit outlines; Myhree footprint is ~515m x 370m.

Sub-Audio Magnetics (“SAM”) Geophysical Targets

Greater Woodline has been the source of numerous periods of significant alluvial activities starting in about 1912 through to modern times. Extensive high grade soil anomalism prompted sporadic drilling during the 1990’s. Numerous high grade intercepts were made during this period that have to this day been insufficiently understood and followed up. These results include:

- 12m @ 8.86 g/t Au from 66m (BUR149)**;
- 2m @ 47.60 g/t Au from 116m (BURC025)**;
- 2m @ 41.66 g/t Au from 82m (BURC023)**;
- 7m @ 9.40 g/t Au from 31m BURC026)**;
- 2m @ 13.65 g/t Au from 14m (BURC031)**;
- 1m @ 23.80 g/t Au from 52m (BURC041)**;
- 2m @ 7.96 g/t Au from 126m (BRC002)**;
- 4m @ 3.90 g/t Au from 44m (BA124)**;
- 2m @ 5.07 g/t Au from 39m (BUR329)**; and
- 1m @ 9.15 g/t Au from 30m (BRC022)**.

A relative sparsity of drill data and lack of subcrop in the area have hampered previous interpretation and drill targeting. Black Cat’s recent SAM survey of Greater Woodline was undertaken to understand the underlying geology and controls around high grade mineralisation.

The survey area is broadly split in geophysical character between non to weakly magnetic sediments in the SW, and a sequence of moderately to strongly magnetic and relatively conductive mafic and ultramafic units in the NE. A NW to NS trending fault (“Solitaire Fault”) separates the two areas (Figure 3). A second major structural feature runs NS along the eastern margin of the SAM survey. The NS fault (Woodline Fault) is coincident with gold and nickel anomalism in the Woodline area and interpreted to be a splay off the regional Bulong Fault.

Other geological features from the SAM survey include:

- several NW orientated cross-cutting faults have been interpreted, emanating from the Woodline Fault. These structures include two that appear to bracket the Anomaly 38 gold occurrences;
- a strongly magnetic and resistive anomaly that appears sub-circular in shape is located on the major Solitaire Fault. The anomaly has been interpreted as an intrusive and is potentially later in age than the surrounding rocks. Importantly, gold is seen to occur within and on the contact of intrusives at both Queen Margaret and Melbourne; and
- west of the Solitaire Fault, the survey area is dominated by tightly folded and partially buried sediments and mafic rock. Gold in broad-spaced drilling has also been intersected in mafic sequence at Fenceline.

Based on the SAM survey, soil anomalism, historic drilling and historic workings, numerous drill ready targets have been identified (Figure 3) with the highest priority targets including Anomaly 38, Woodline, Fenceline and Solitaire.

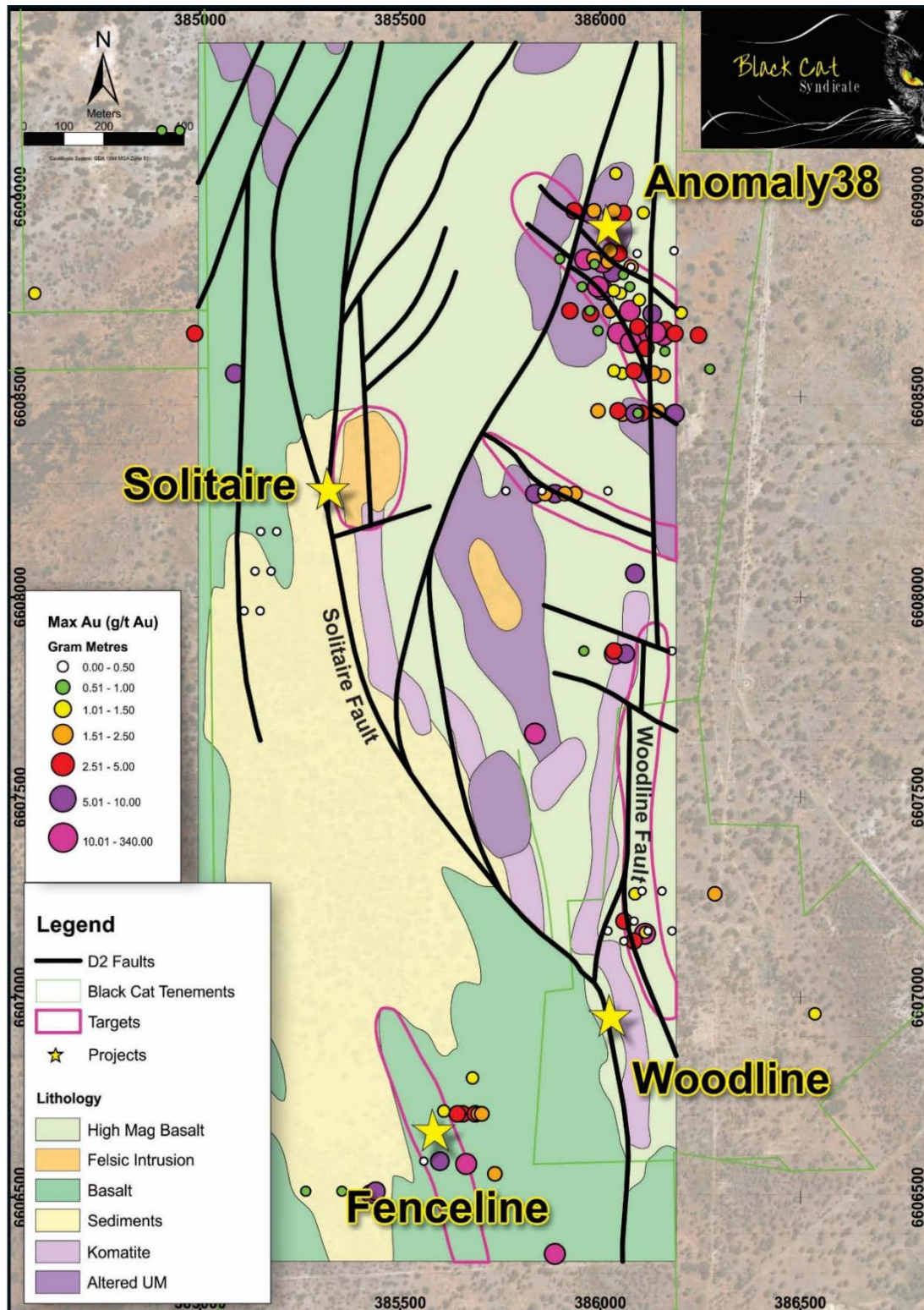


Figure 3: Greater Woodline geological interpretation (after SAM geophysics) with RC & Diamond drilling collars coloured by gold and the highest priority targets

Anomaly 38

Anomaly 38 was first targeted from a relatively low-level gold in soil anomaly and drilled by AngloGold in 2002. The prospect is hosted in sheared, sericite and hematite altered ultramafic rock. Best AngloGold intersections include:

- 2m @ 41.66 g/t Au from 82m (BURC023)**;
- 2m @ 13.65 g/t Au from 14m (BURC031)**;
- 2m @ 47.6 g/t Au from 116m (BURC025)**; and
- 7m @ 9.37 g/t Au from 31m (BURC026)**.

Black Cat drilled Anomaly 38 in 2018 (see announcement 6 November 2018). Best results include:

- 2m @ 22.10 g/t Au from 73m (18AARC009); and
- 2m @ 2.42 g/t Au from 70m (18AARC003).

The SAM interpretation reinforces the possibility of multiple, close spaced NW striking mineralised shears. Drilling to test this interpretation is planned for October 2019.

Woodline

Woodline is defined by a 1.3km long zone of greater than 50 ppb Au soil anomalism. Grade is localised along the Woodline Fault, a parallel to the major, regional Bulong Fault. The fault separates deeply weathered ultramafic sequences to the west from basalts on the east. First pass RC drilling completed in the 1990's intersected both gold and, what appears to be, lateritic nickel mineralisation. Best results to date include:

- 12m @ 8.86 g/t Au from 66m (BUR149)**;
- 14m @ 1.67 % Ni from 70m (BURC017)**; and
- 4m @ 1.57 % Ni from 84m (BURC015)**.

Black Cat drilled Woodline in 2018 (see announcement 18 February 2019), with results including:

- 2m @ 4.08 g/t Au from 73m (18WLRC001); and
- 3m @ 2.36 g/t Au from 81m (18WLRC004).

Follow up drilling to test the new interpretation is planned for October 2019.

Fenceline

Fenceline is delineated by a 600m long, greater than 100 ppb gold in soil anomaly. The target is hosted in a sheared tholeiitic basalt. RAB drilling in the 1990s was quickly followed up with first pass RC drilling. Historic drilling intersections include:

- 2m @ 7.96 g/t Au from 126m (BRC002)**; and
- 1m @ 4.70 g/t Au from 19m; 3m @ 1.32 g/t Au from 25m; 3m @ 1.29 g/t Au from 37m (BB053)**.

Drilling to test Fenceline is planned for November 2019.

Solitaire

Solitaire is a circular magnetic anomaly cut by a NS striking fault ("Solitaire Fault"). The magnetic anomaly is interpreted to be a late intrusion (syenite?) or alteration. Solitaire also contains soil anomalism >100 ppb Au.

The Solitaire is under-explored and this target has never been drilled. First pass auger sampling is planned during the December 2019 quarter to further refine drill targeting.



Under-explored Project with Strong Resource Growth Potential

Black Cat controls the Bulong Gold Project which covers 128km² of highly prospective ground 25km east of Kalgoorlie. The three principal mineralised areas within the leases include:

Balagundi (BC8 earning 75%) - Balagundi is highly prospective for gold (see announcement 25 July 2019) with similarities to the under-drilled ground to the north of Boundary and numerous soil targets (Figure 4);

Southern Corridors - The Myhree-Boundary (6km long), Queen Margaret (6km long) and Trump Corridors (5km long) run in parallel along the length of Bulong and form a north-south trending package of conglomeritic sediments with mineralised porphyritic units, sandwiched between ultramafic units. Known mineralisation within the corridors remains open along strike and at depth with strong potential for additional Resource growth; and

Greater Woodline - To the north east is one of the largest alluvial goldfields in Western Australia containing numerous high grade drilling intercepts. The area remains under-explored and a significant exploration target for Black Cat.

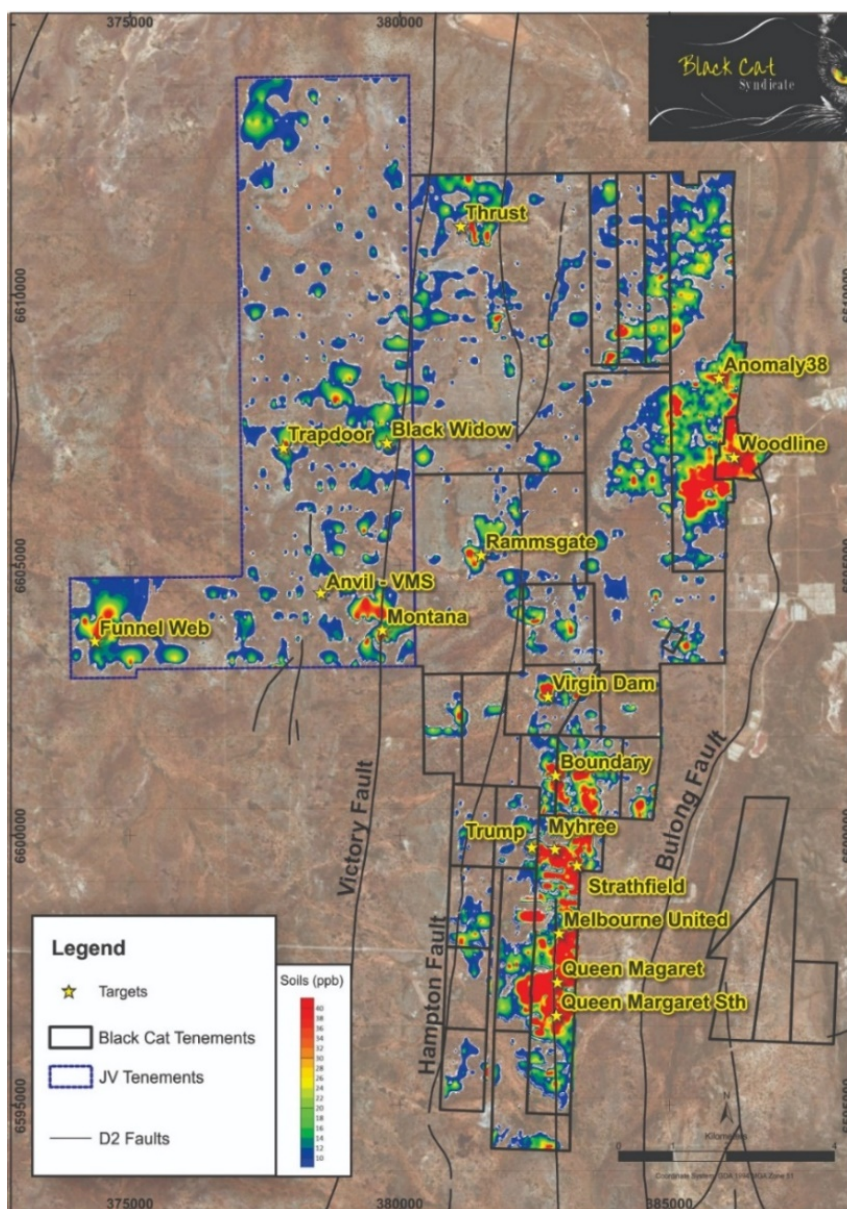


Figure 4: Targets over gold in soil anomalism (>10 ppb Au) at the recently expanded Bulong Gold Project.

Recent and Planned Activities

Black Cat continues to be extremely productive with recent and upcoming activities to include:

- **ongoing** drilling for Resource growth along the Myhree-Boundary Corridor as well as test and drill other stratigraphic and structural targets along the mineralised corridors;
- **16 July 2019** released an upgraded and expanded Myhree Resource to 1.4Mt @ 2.7 g/t Au for 119,000oz;
- **17-19 July 2019** Black Cat presented at the Noosa Mining and Exploration Investor Conference;
- **July 2019-June 2020** quarter Feasibility Study activities commence including diamond drilling, geotechnical studies and metallurgical test work, environmental baseline work and general permitting, assessment of toll milling, contract mining and financing options;
- **July 2019** SAM survey results from Greater Woodline become available;
- **5-7 August 2019** Black Cat exhibiting with booth at Diggers and Dealers, Kalgoorlie;
- **September 2019 quarter** SAM survey along the Boundary to Virgin Dam Corridor;
- **September 2019 quarter** Eastern Goldfield high resolution 2D seismic survey results;
- **September 2019 quarter** upgrade of Boundary and Trump Resources;
- **16-17 October 2019** Black Cat to present at the RIU Brisbane Resources Roundup;
- **March 2020** quarter upgrade of Resources; and
- **June 2020 quarter** completion of Myhree/Trump/Boundary Feasibility Study leading to potential decision to mine.

For further information, please contact:

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COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this announcement that relates to geology and exploration results and planning was compiled by Mr Edward Summerhayes, who is a Member of the AIG and an employee, and option holder of the Company. Mr Summerhayes 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 Summerhayes 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 Mineral Resources 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 estimate with that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

*** Information on historical results outlined in this Announcement together with JORC Table 1 information, is contained in the Independent Geologists Report within Black Cat's Prospectus dated 27 November 2017, which was released on an announcement on 25 January 2018.*



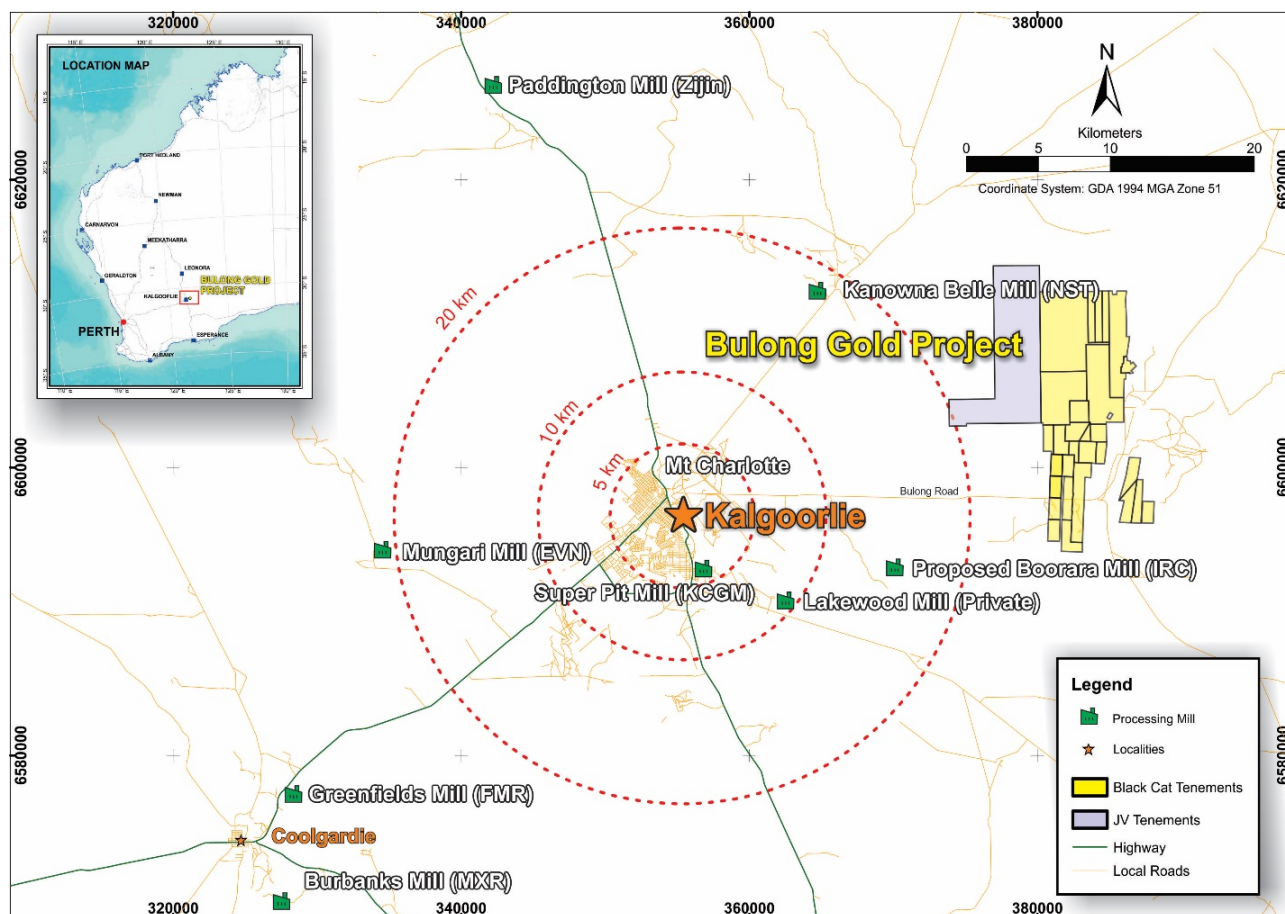
ABOUT BLACK CAT SYNDICATE (ASX:BC8)

Black Cat controls¹ ~128km² of the Bulong Gold Project (“Bulong”) of which ~97% of tenements are granted.

Bulong is situated just 25km east of Kalgoorlie by sealed road and has a pre-WW1 history of small scale, high grade gold production, recorded as ~152,000oz @ >1 oz/t Au, predominantly from the Queen Margaret mine. Mains power runs through Bulong with five regional mills, support services and a residential workforce nearby.

Since listing on the ASX in January 2018 Black Cat has achieved the following outcomes:

- delineated the Queen Margaret, Myhree-Boundary and Trump Corridors which total 17km in length (which includes the Myhree discovery);
- estimated a qualitative Resource totalling 2.3Mt at 2.4 g/t Au for 178,000oz within these three corridors just 15 months from commencement of drilling;
- determined that 151,000oz of the current Resource are potentially open pit minable;
- delineated over 13km of under-tested Resource potential exists within the three corridors; and
- interpreted that the domain to the immediate north and north west of Bulong contains similar characteristics to +5Moz Kanowna Belle deposit. A medium-term objective is to commence a systematic exploration program to test this area for Kanowna style mineralisation.



Regional map of Kalgoorlie showing the location of the Bulong Gold Project and nearby infrastructure.



TABLE 1: RC DRILL RESULTS

BOUNDARY & SAM TARGET 1 RC DRILLING – JULY 2019						Downhole			
Hole_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Interval	Au Grade
						(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
19BORC022	382900.5	6600375	387	-60.6	90.32	53	55	2	1.98
19BORC023	382871.4	6600375	387	-60.6	87.96	64	70	6	1.2
						78	80	2	0.83
19BORC024	382844.3	6600371	387	-59.8	86.45	85	86	1	0.81
19BORC025	382899	6600426	386	-59.1	89.62	52	54	2	1.51
						61	62	1	0.62
19BORC026	382883.4	6600429	386	-60.1	85.33	69	70	1	1.14
19BORC027	382853.4	6600423	386	-60.3	87.21	71	72	1	0.66
						101	104	3	0.43
19BORC028	382910.7	6600474	386	-61.7	90.3	59	61	2	2.13
						66	68	2	2.09
19BORC029	382749.1	6600738	383	-61.1	91.65	51	54	3	2.11
						113	115	2	0.62
						180	181	1	2.35
19BORC030	382763.3	6600780	384	-60	90	60	61	1	0.58
						83	84	1	0.57
19BORC031	382792.5	6600824	384	-60	90	61	68	7	0.58
						145	147	2	1.74
19BORC032	382760	6601035	382	-61	88.3	58	60	2	1.14
						159	175	16	2.18
						214	217	3	1.21
19BORC039	382780	6601120	382	-59.7	89.78	65	66	1	0.5
						95	96	1	0.63
						155	160	5	0.54
						178	189	11	0.99

Note: All significant intercepts are reported at 0.5 g/t Au cut; maximum of 2m continuous internal dilution.



SAM TARGET 2 RC DRILLING - JULY 2019						Downhole			
Hole_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
19MYRC068	382890	6600130	391	-60.4	88.31	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC069	382860	6600130	391	-60	90	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC070	382830	6600130	390	-60.1	92.36	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC071	382870	6600130	388	-60.2	88.85	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC072	382770	6600130	388	-59.6	89.07	52	53	1	1.77
						55	56	1	1.47
19MYRC073	382740	6600130	388	-60	84.6	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC074	382880	6600080	393	-60.3	90.51	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC075	382850	6600080	390	-59.7	90.66	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC076	382820	6600080	389	-60.1	91.59	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC077	382790	6600080	389	-59.9	92.27	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19MYRC078	382760	6600080	389	-60.1	89.37	79	80	1	1.26
19BORC033	382920	6600325	390	-60.8	94.24	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19BORC034	382890	6600325	388	-60.6	88.05	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19BORC035	382860	6600325	388	-61.3	86.43	90	93	3	3.93
19BORC036	382910	6600255	390	-61.4	86.8	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19BORC037	382880	6600255	388	-60.8	93.86	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19BORC038	382850	6600255	388	-60.5	89.95	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept

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

TRUMP RC DRILLING - JULY 2019						Downhole			
Hole_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
19TRRC012	382569	6599710	389	-60.1	89.82	50	52	2	2.05
19TRRC013	382532	6599688	389	-60	90	84	86	2	1.68
19TRRC014	382515	6599857	389	-60.1	91.26	110	111	1	9.84
						117	118	1	1.91

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

2012 JORC BULONG RESOURCE TABLES

The current in-situ, drill-defined and developed Resources for the Queen Margaret, Boundary, Trump and Myhree deposits have been reported at a cut-off of 1.0 g/t Au for potential open pit material, and at 2.0 g/t Au for potential underground material. Open pit depths have been selected based on the depth of A\$1,800 optimisation shells generated for each deposit (refer ASX announcement 18 February 2019, for deposits other than Myhree).

Bulong Mineral Resources

Mineral Resource Estimate for Bulong – January/July 2019 (A\$1,800 Shells RL Selected)

Deposit	Cut-Off	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Total		
		Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal	Tonnes	Grade	Metal
Queen Margaret OP	1.0	-	-	-	36,000	2.2	3,000	154,000	1.7	9,000	190,000	2.0	12,000
Queen Margaret UG	2.0	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	72,000	2.4	6,000	74,000	2.4	6,000
Melbourne United OP	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	2.8	6,000	67,000	2.8	6,000
Melbourne United UG	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000	3.0	3,000	29,000	3.2	3,000
Boundary OP	1.0	-	-	-	74,000	2.1	5,000	259,000	1.8	15,000	333,000	1.9	20,000
Boundary UG	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	2.4	2,000	25,000	2.5	2,000
Trump OP	1.0	-	-	-	27,000	2.8	2,000	133,000	1.6	7,000	160,000	1.7	9,000
Trump UG	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	2.3	1,000	12,000	2.6	1,000
Myhree OP	1.0	-	-	-	377,000	2.7	33,000	851,000	2.6	71,000	1,228,000	2.6	104,000
Myhree UG	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	160,000	2.9	15,000	160,000	2.9	15,000
Total	-	-	-	-	516,000	2.6	43,000	1,762,000	2.4	135,000	2,278,000	2.4	178,000

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. Minor discrepancies may occur due to rounding to appropriate significant figures.

BULONG 2012 JORC TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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>	Black Cat has recently undertaken sampling activities at Boundary, Myhree and Trump via RC drilling.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Recent RC 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.
	<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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	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. 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.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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.
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	RC samples are checked both visually and by hand-scales in the field. Recoveries for recent RC drilling have been recorded based on laboratory weights. It is unknown if historic recoveries were recorded.
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	Sample recovery and representivity were maintained through industry standard maintenance of the cone splitter and verified through the use of duplicate samples.
	<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>	Any historical relationship is not known.
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>	Logging of RC chips record lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, colour, alteration, veining and structure. Chips from all Black Cat's RC holes are stored in chip trays and photographed for future reference. These chip trays are archived in Kalgoorlie.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i>	
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged</i>	All recent drilling has been logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No diamond drilling undertaken in this program.
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	All Black Cat's RC sampling to date have been cone split to 1m increments on the rig. All samples to date have been dry.
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	The laboratory preparation of samples adheres to industry best practice. 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>	Black Cat's RC 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>	Sample sizes of 3kg are considered to be appropriate given the grain size (90% passing 75µm) of the material sampled.
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>	None used.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Recent drilling adhered to strict QAQC protocols involving weighing of samples, collection of field duplicates and insertion of certified reference material (blanks and standards). QAQC data are 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>	Black Cat's significant intercepts are verified by database, geological and corporate staff.
	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	Black Cat will use twinned holes to assist in verification of historic results from time to time.
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	All primary data related to logging is directly entered to Excel templates and sampling data is captured on paper logs first prior to digital entry. All paper copies of data have been stored. All data is sent to Perth and stored in the centralised Access database with an SQL backend, managed by a database consultant.
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments or calibrations are made to any assay data, apart from resetting below detection values to half positive detection. First gold assay is utilised for exploration work.
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 holes have been picked up by handheld GPS. Down hole surveys are collected a north seeking gyro.

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	Black Cat uses the grid system GDA 1994 MGA Zone 51. Previous data in grid systems AGD 1966 AMG Zone 51 and AGD 1984 AMG Zone 51 have been converted to MGA 94 Zone 51.
	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	RLs have been assigned using the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (“SRTM”) digital elevation model, unless surveyed by RTK-GPS. RTK GPS pickups will be used to build up local topographic models over exploration areas.
Data spacing and distribution	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	The nominal drill hole spacing is 50m (northing) by 30m (easting).
	<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>	Drill hole spacing is sufficient.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No compositing has been applied.
	<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>	The deposit is drilled towards grid east at -60 to intersect the mineralised zones at a close to perpendicular relationship for the bulk of the deposit.
	<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>	Black Cat’s samples prepared on site by Black Cat geological staff. Samples are selected, collected into tied calico bags and delivered to the laboratory by staff or contractors directly and 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 has recently created appropriate sampling procedures.

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>	<p>The Boundary prospect is located on M25/129 and M25/091. Myhree is located on M25/024. Trump is located on M25/024 and P25/2286.</p> <p>Mining Leases M25/129, M25/091 and M25/024 are currently held by Black Cat (Bulong) Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Mining Lease M25/129 is held until 2036 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis.</p> <p>Mining Lease M25/091 is held until 2033 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis.</p> <p>Mining Lease M25/024 is held until 2028 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis.</p> <p>Prospecting Lease P25/2286 is held until 2023.</p> <p>All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) royalty of 2.5%.</p> <p>Tenement M25/091 and M25/024 may be subject to a 1.5% NSR royalty on gold upon commencement of production.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
	<p><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></p>	<p>There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites or pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements.</p> <p>No known impediment to obtaining a licence to operate exists and the remainder of the tenements are in good standing.</p>
<p>Exploration done by other parties</p>	<p><i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i></p>	<p>There has been extensive mining and exploration carried out in the area since gold was discovered in 1893. Between the closure of the Queen Margaret Mine (~1913) and 1970 very little occurred with only three diamond holes drilled in the area by Paringa in the 1940s. Activities in the 1970s and 1980s mainly focused on assessment of old workings along the Queen Margaret-Melbourne line. Queen Margaret NL, which floated in 1980 and was subsequently taken over by Spargos Mining NL ("Spargos"), drilled a number of diamond and RC holes into the main lode, with a view to reopening the historic Queen Margaret Mine. Geology, assays and collar files are recorded, but the core is no longer available. Spargos farmed out to Mount Monger Gold Project ("MMGP") (a Joint Venture of General Gold and Ramsgate Resources) who drilled a further 165 RC holes into the Queen Margaret system. No resources were publicly identified. Queen Margaret was never reopened, and attention turned to wider exploration in the Bulong area.</p> <p>Boundary was reputedly discovered by MMGP in 1991 by a BLEG program. About 73 RC holes have been drilled into the Boundary deposit, initially by General Gold in 1992, then Acacia Resources in 1996, and Yilgarn Gold in the early 2000s.</p> <p>General Gold completed Aircore drilling over the immediate area of Myhree in 1992. RAB drilling extending this line and on additional lines further north were completed by Acacia Resources in 1999. Four shallow RC holes (TE1-TE4) were drilled by Bulong Mining to follow up anomalous results in the Aircore drilling and no further exploration is recorded.</p> <p>There has been no prior diamond drilling at either prospect.</p> <p>Around 1996 Acacia Resources sought to consolidate, by way of farm-in and acquisition, much of the land holdings in Bulong Belt. Acacia was the manager of New Bulong Joint Venture, and Queen Margaret Joint Venture. Acacia was taken over by Anglo Gold who undertook much more soil geochemistry and did systematic transect drilling across known prospects and into greenfield areas. Anglo consolidated the soil and drill-hole datasets. After the identification of a string of gold deposits which did not meet their corporate objective of plus-million-ounce target, Anglo tendered out their rights to the tenements and the database to ASX listed Yilgarn Gold in 2002.</p> <p>Yilgarn Gold's strategic objective was to develop high-grade, narrow-vein underground mining opportunities. It further consolidated its land holding by acquiring properties of Central Kalgoorlie Gold Mines. In 2005 Yilgarn Gold completely changed its corporate focus to off-shore energy, disposed of its mineral assets, and changed its name to Kairiki Energy.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		A local prospecting syndicate Bulong Mining Pty Ltd ("BMPL") secured an option in 2009 and in 2012 fully acquired the properties and the database. BMPL undertook serious metal detecting and limited RAB/RC drilling until early 2018 when the tenements were acquired by Black Cat.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Bulong Project is located in the Gindalbie Domain of the Kurnalpi Terrane of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. Project-scale geology consists of granite-greenstone lithologies that were metamorphosed to greenschist facies grade. The Archaean lithologies are cut by Proterozoic dolerite dykes. The style of mineralisation is Archaean orogenic gold. Locally the prospects are situated within a sediment and porphyry sequence between ultramafic units.
Drill hole information	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • easting and northing of the drill hole collar; • elevation or Reduced Level ("RL") (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar; • dip and azimuth of the hole; • down hole length and interception depth; • hole length; and • if the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	Tables containing drill hole collar, survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	All aggregated zones are length weighted. No high grade cuts have been used.
	<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>	Intersections at Boundary are calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off with maximum waste zones between grades of 2m. All other intersections are calculated using a 1 g/t Au lower cut-off with maximum waste zones between grades of 1m.
	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.



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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').</i></p>	All intercepts are reported as downhole depths as true widths are not yet determined.
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.</i></p> <p><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></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 (eg 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 at Boundary, Myhree and Trump, as well as test high priority targets in the Greater Woodline area.