

# Extension to Trump and First Results at Woodline

Black Cat  
Syndicate

ASX Announcement  
10 December 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 from recent drilling.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Recent extensional drilling at Trump North has extended mineralisation by 200m and confirms the Trump Corridor now extends over 1,300m. Mineralised intervals appear to be widening to the north providing encouragement to continue extensional drilling. Results include:
  - **6m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 78m** (19TRRC032);
  - **14m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 53m** (19TRRC034);
  - **4m @ 2.92 g/t Au from 113m** (19TRRC030); and
  - **7m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 61m** (19TRRC035).
- Initial exploration drilling in the Greater Woodline area returned promising results, confirming mineralisation at Anomaly 38 (AA), Fenceline (FL), and Woodline (WL). Results include:
  - **4m @ 4.18 g/t Au from 36m** (19AARC001);
  - **3m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 26m** and **1m @ 10.1 g/t Au from 194m** (19AARC002);
  - **1m @ 63.1 g/t Au from 4m** (19FLRC003);
  - **2m @ 3.91 g/t Au from 64m** (19FLRC006); and
  - **1m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 73m** (19WLRC004).
- Extensional RC drilling at Myhree South is in progress at the same time as geotechnical diamond drilling is being completed at Myhree for the feasibility study.
- Trump and Myhree Resource upgrades will be completed during the March 2020 quarter.

Black Cat’s Managing Director, Gareth Solly said:

*“The Trump Corridor now extends over 1,300m and the mineralisation is continuing to thicken. This may have a positive impact on the upcoming Myhree-Trump feasibility study.*

*We are pleased with the initial results from Greater Woodline. Mineralisation was intersected at each of the targets being Anomaly 38, Fenceline and Woodline. Information gained from this initial program will assist in vectoring in for gold on subsequent programs. Greater Woodline provides a significant opportunity to discover multiple high grade gold deposits and we are making excellent progress with our targeting methodology.”*

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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: 84M  
Market capitalisation: A\$28.3M  
(Share price A\$0.337)  
Cash (30 Sept 2019): A\$6.7M

## Trump Corridor (M25/024, P25/2286, M25/091) 100% Owned

RC drilling consisted of 6 holes for 510m. Drilling was designed to test for extensions of the recently discovered lode at Trump North, including the 4m @ 13.46 g/t Au from 50m (19TRRC025)<sup>1</sup>. Drilling was planned to extend Trump North to the north, south, and at depth. Mineralisation was intercepted in 4 of the 5 holes and extended the strike of the mineralisation along strike while the depth has increased to 100m below surface (Figures 1 and 2).

Results include:

- **6m @ 3.79 g/t Au from 78m** (19TRRC032);
- **14m @ 1.54 g/t Au from 53m** (19TRRC034) #;
- **4m @ 2.92 g/t Au from 113m#** and **1m @ 4.84 g/t Au from 60m** (19TRRC030);
- **7m @ 1.48 g/t Au from 61m** (19TRRC035) #;
- **1m @ 4.84 g/t Au from 60m** (19TRRC030); and
- **1m @ 3.48 g/t Au from 58m** (19TRRC035).

The Trump Corridor remains highly prospective as historic drilling was limited by different ownership of the tenements that straddle the Corridor. Trump North is now >300m long and is separated from Trump by 160m of prospective, but undrilled, ground and is open in all directions.

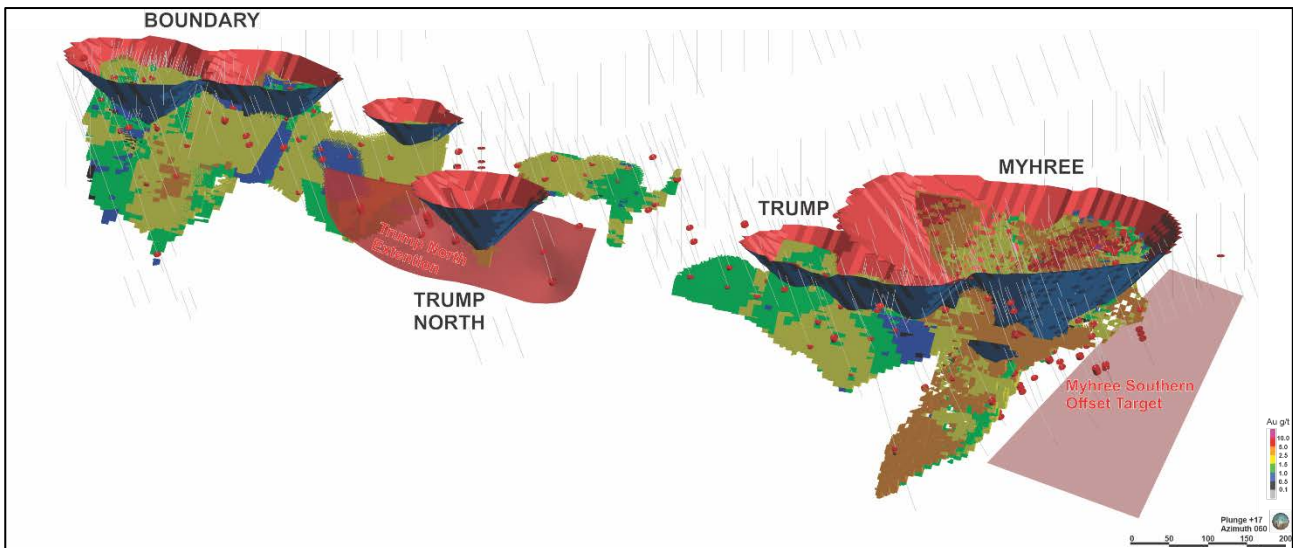


Figure 1: 3D view of the Myhree-Boundary Corridor showing current Resources and optimised A\$1,800 pit shells. Drilling displays intercepts above 0.5 g/t Au with extensional target zones highlighted with red boxes for Myhree Southern Offset and Trump North.

<sup>1</sup> Refer ASX announcement 13 September 2019

# Intersection calculated using a 0.5 g/t Au lower cut-off with maximum waste zones between grades of 2m



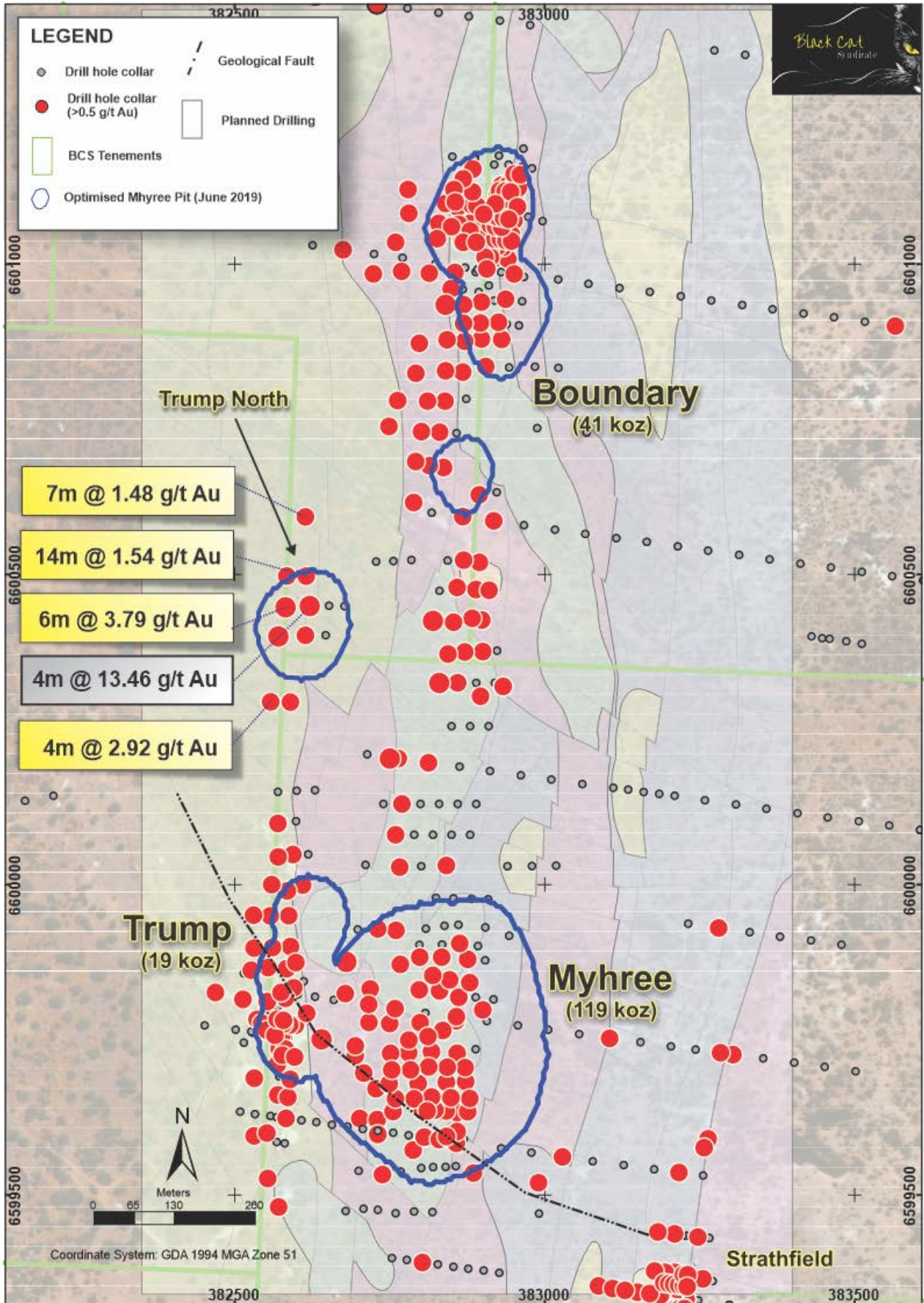


Figure 2: Geological interpretation (after SAM) covering the Myhree-Boundary and Trump Corridors showing A\$1,800 optimised pit shells.



## Anomaly 38 (E25/520) 100% Owned

Anomaly 38 is hosted in sheared, highly altered (haematite and sericite) ultramafic rock. The Woodline Fault is interpreted to lie along the east of the mineralisation, with cross-cutting NW structures located in the vicinity of the higher-grade mineralisation.

Recent exploration RC drilling consisted of 5 holes for 810m. The drilling was designed to test the current interpretation of multiple NS mineralised lenses identified in historic results. Pleasingly, drilling intersected mineralisation in all holes and validated our targeting methodology. Results include:

- **4m @ 4.18 g/t Au from 36m** (19AARC001);
- **3m @ 1.79 g/t Au from 26m** and **1m @ 10.1 g/t Au from 194m** (19AARC002); and
- **1m @ 3.27 g/t Au from 86m** (19AARC005).

Mineralised intersections correlate to historic results (Figures 3 and 4) and provide numerous additional targets for follow up drilling. A mineralisation model is currently being created and will define follow up drill targets. Anomaly 38 is an early stage target and remains a prospective for high grade mineralisation.

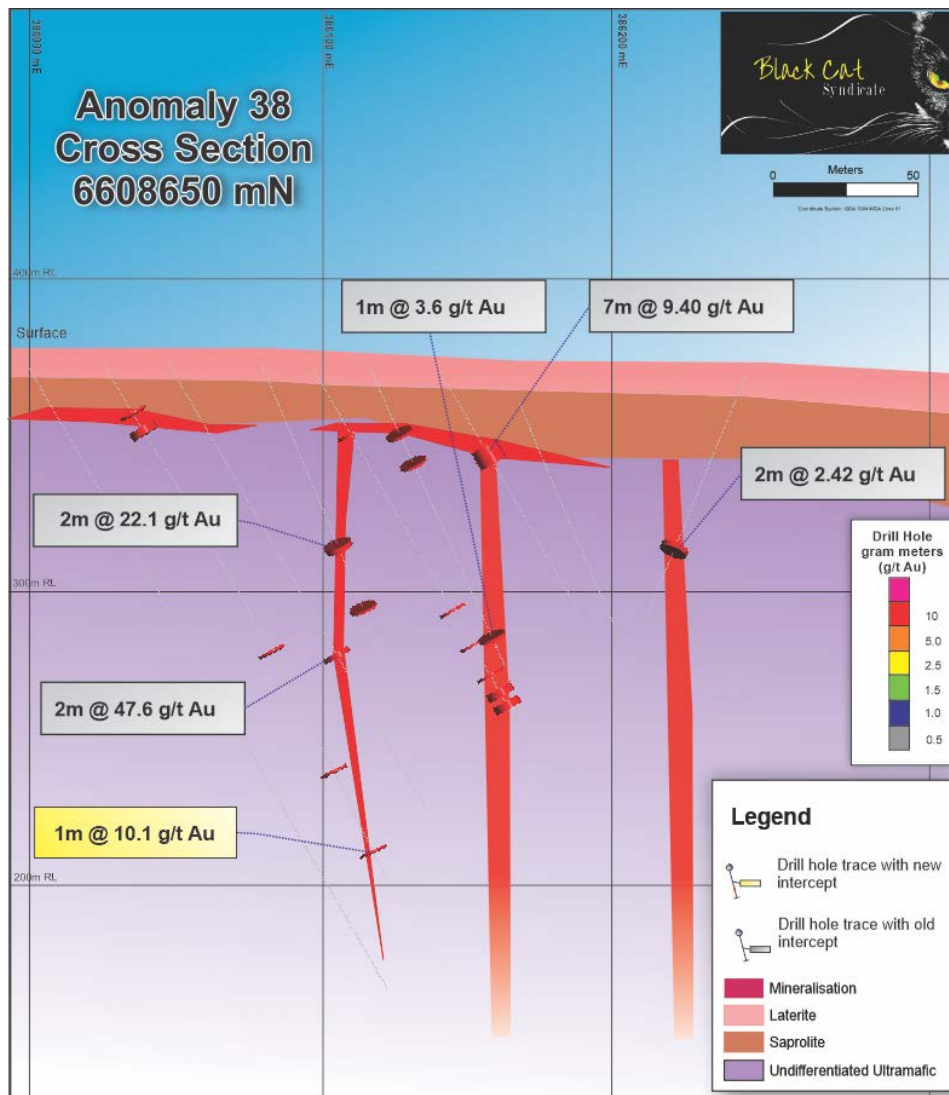


Figure 3: Cross Section through Anomaly 38 showing recent and historic drilling.



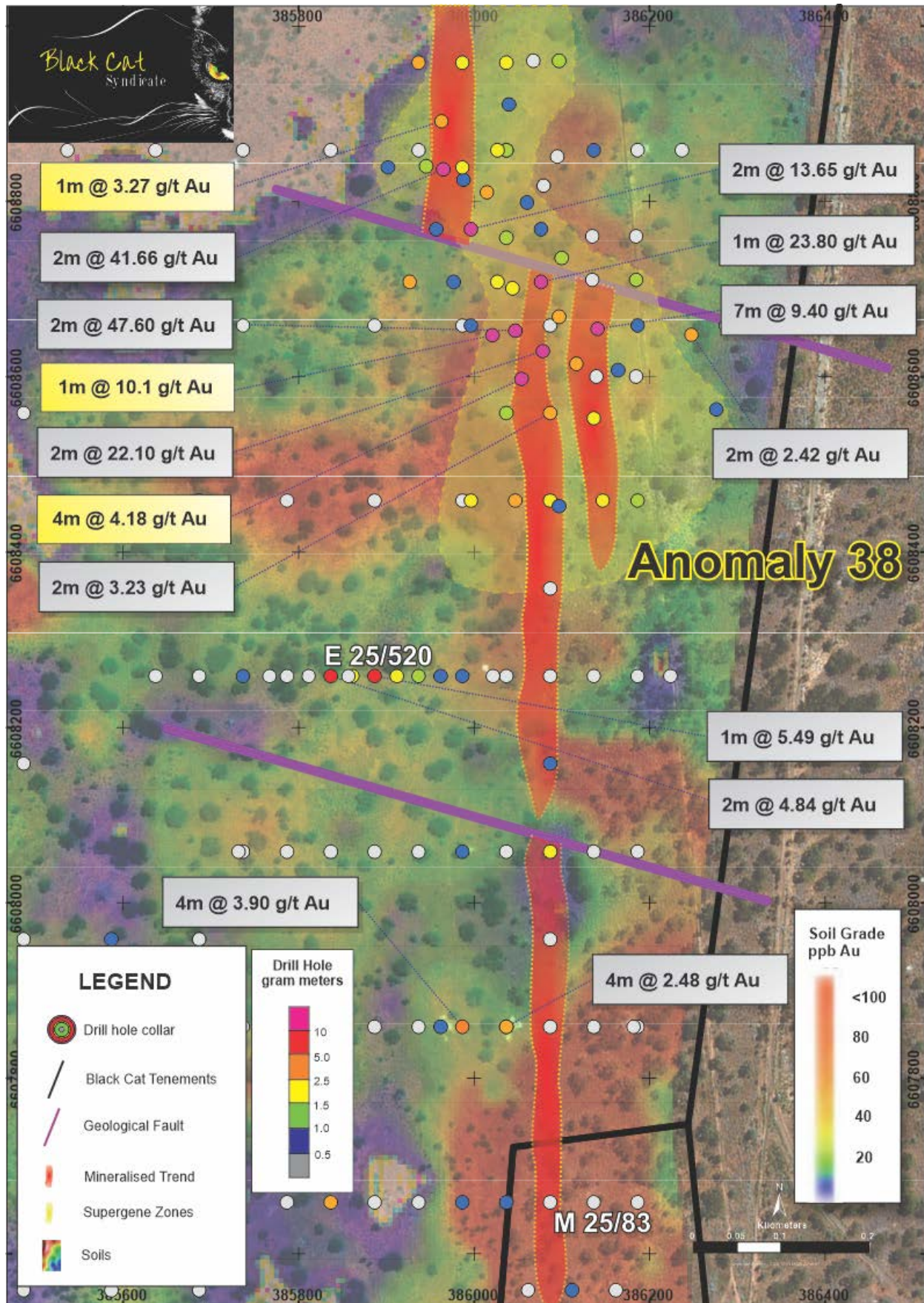


Figure 4: Plan over Anomaly 38 showing drill hole collars colour by grade over soil anomalism.



## Fenceline (E25/520) 100% Owned

Fenceline sits to the SW of Woodline and is delineated by a 600m long, >100 ppb Au in soil anomaly. Mineralisation is hosted in hematite altered ultramafic/mafic with associated shearing/foliation around the mineralised zone. Interpretation of the SAM survey indicates NNW trending lineation's in the region, matching historic results from RC and RAB drilling (that appears to have been designed to explore NNE trending targets).

Drilling was designed to test the new NNW trending interpretation (Figure 5), and to extend the mineralisation along strike. Eight holes were drilled for 753m. Pleasingly, mineralisation was intersected in 4 holes and the mineralised NNW structure confirmed. Results include:

- **1m @ 63.1 g/t Au from 4m (19FLRC003); and**
- **2m @ 3.91 g/t Au from 64m (19FLRC006).**

A model of the structure is currently being prepared and will be used to design follow up drilling.

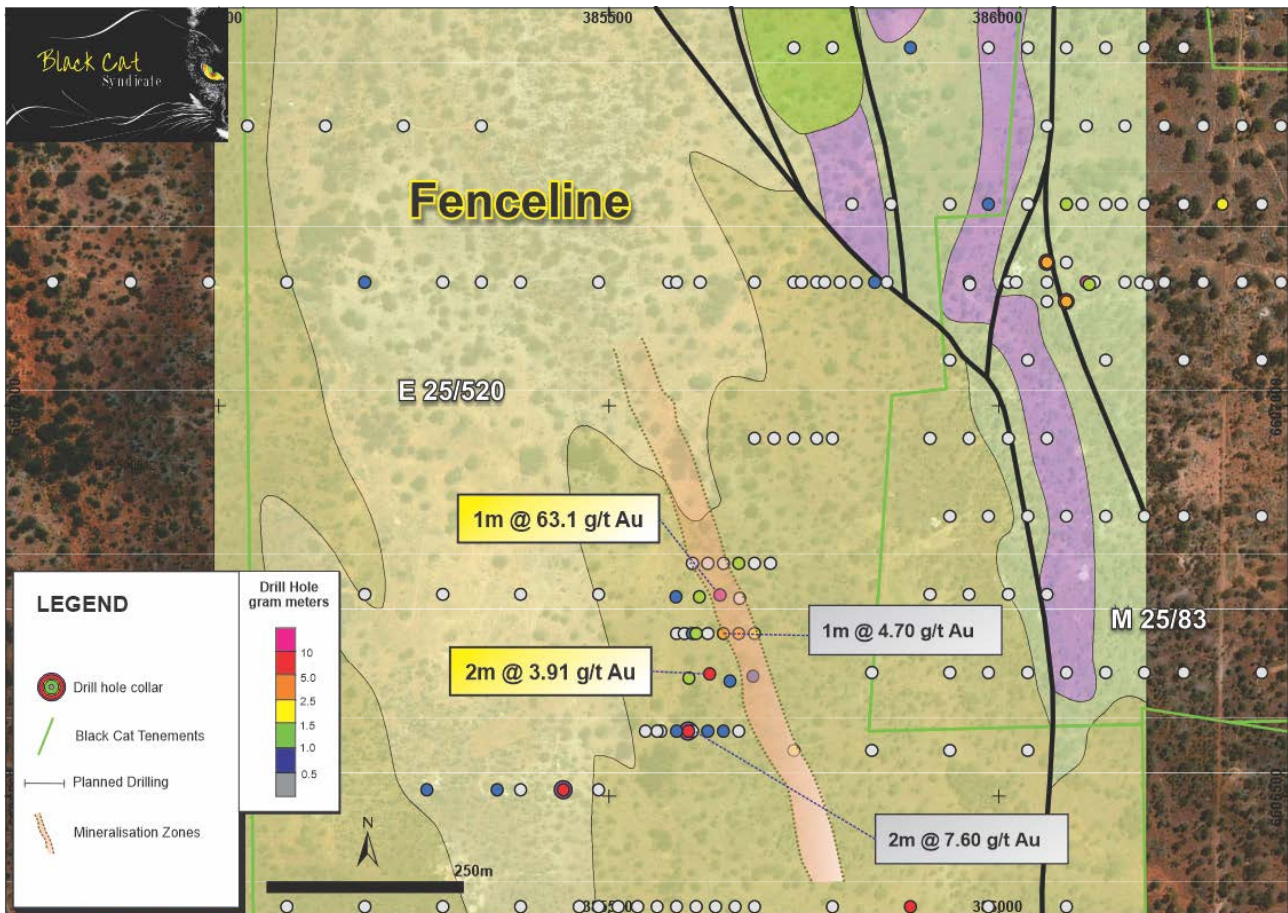


Figure 5: Plan over the Fenceline area showing drill hole collars colour by grade over SAM interpreted geology.



## Woodline (E25/520) 100% Owned

Woodline is located approximately 2km directly south of Anomaly 38 and is defined by a 1,300m long (>50 ppb Au) soil anomaly. gold grades are localised along the Woodline Fault, parallel to the major, regional Bulong Fault. The Bulong Fault separates deeply weathered ultramafic sequences to the east from mafic/ultramafic rocks on the west. First pass RC drilling completed in the 1990's, intersected both gold and nickel mineralisation. Better results included:

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

The current drilling was designed to test the continuation of the mineralised structure along strike to the north (Figure 6). Five holes, for 500m, were drilled in this campaign. Mineralisation was intersected in two of the holes and confirmed the continuation of the mineralised structure along strike. Results include:

- **1m @ 4.4 g/t Au from 73m (19WLRC004).**

This remaining strike of the Woodline Fault toward Anomaly 38 is ineffectively tested with only historic vertical RAB and AC drilling. The drilling is also being assayed for nickel, with results expected in January 2020.

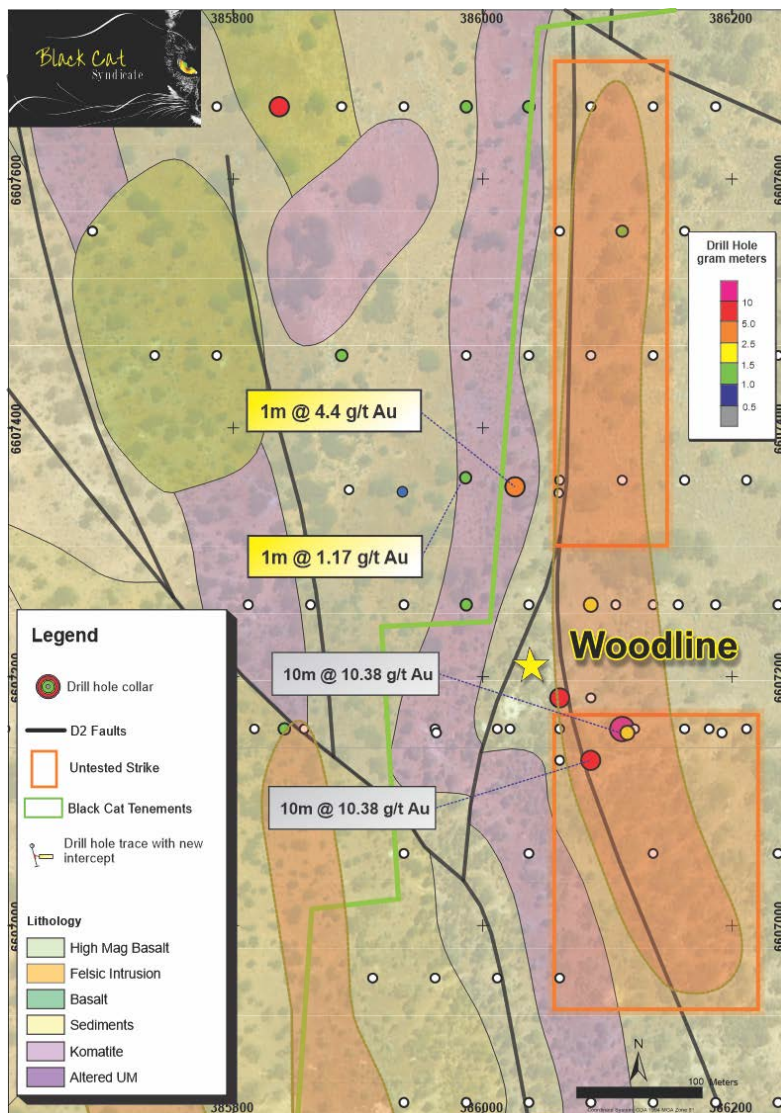


Figure 6: Plan over Woodline showing drill hole collars colour by grade over SAM interpreted geology.



## Near Term Drilling at Greater Woodline

The initial drilling completed at Anomaly 38, Woodline and Fenceline projects has validated our targeting methodology and provided valuable information for follow up drilling. This area contains one of the largest alluvial goldfields in WA (source of 100oz nuggets) and has the potential to host multiple high grade deposits.

The area remains under-explored and a significant opportunity for Black Cat.

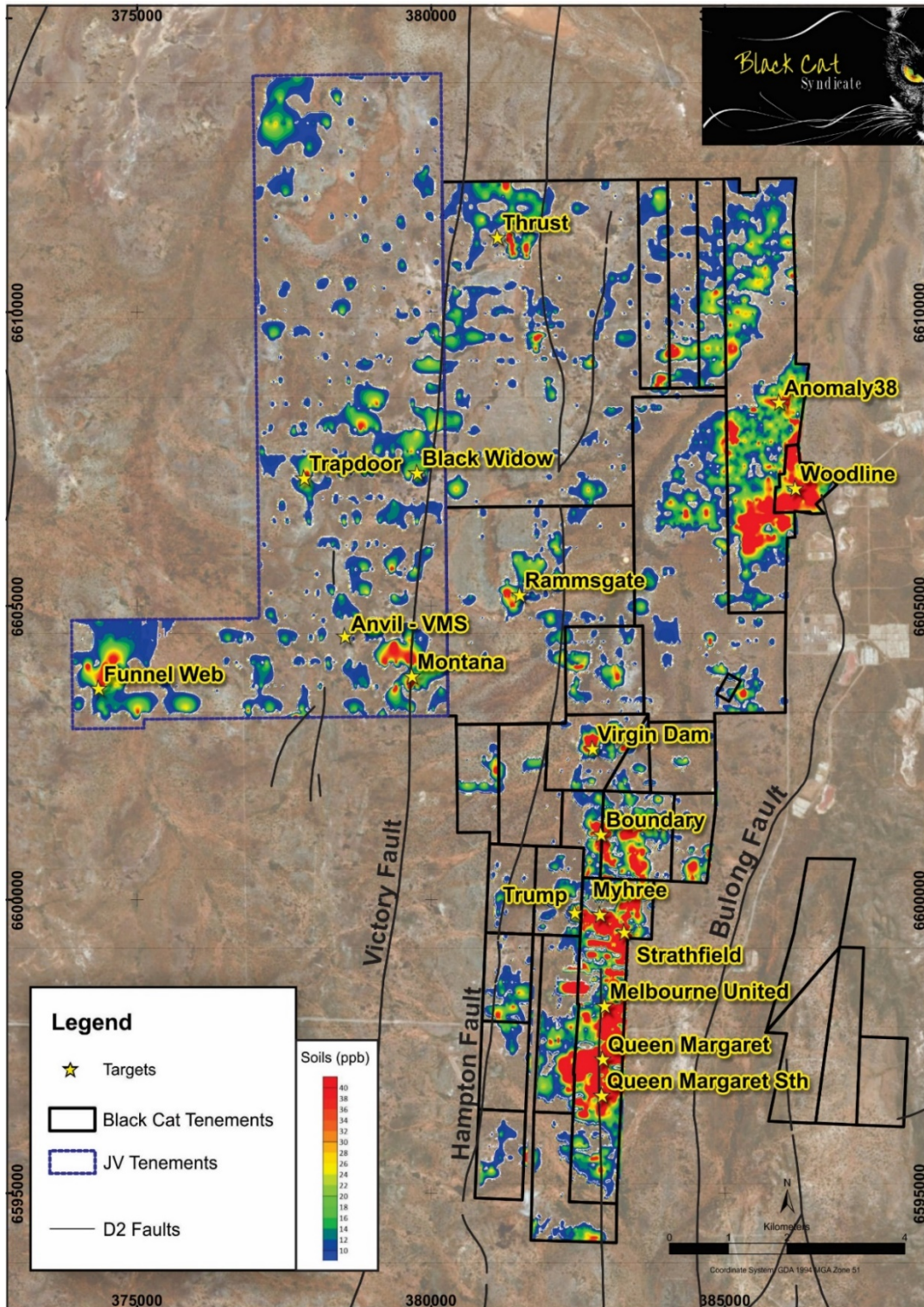


Figure 7: Targets over gold in soil anomalism (>10ppb Au) at the Bulong Gold Project.



## Recent and Planned Activities

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

- **September 2019 quarter** 3.5km SAM survey along the Myhree-Boundary, Trump and Queen Margaret Corridors completed;
- **23 September 2019** upgrade of Boundary and Trump Resources completed;
- **October - December 2019** ongoing Feasibility Study activities including geotechnical and metallurgical testwork; optical televiewer data interpretation; hydrological, hydrogeological and environmental studies and additional geotechnical and metallurgical drilling;
- **November 2019** Myhree Southern Offset confirmed;
- **November 2019** SAM survey results from extensions to Myhree-Boundary Corridor released;
- **November 2019** interpretation of DMIRS 2-D Seismic survey data ongoing;
- **26 November 2019 to Christmas** RC drilling program focusing on Myhree Southern Offset;
- **27 November 2019** Annual General Meeting held;
- **20 December 2019 to 6 January 2020** hiatus in field activities and drilling;
- **January 2020** nickel assay results from Woodline;
- **March 2020 quarter** ongoing extensional and exploration drilling; and
- **June 2020 quarter** complete the Feasibility Study leading to potential decision to mine at Myhree/Trump.

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, shareholder 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.*



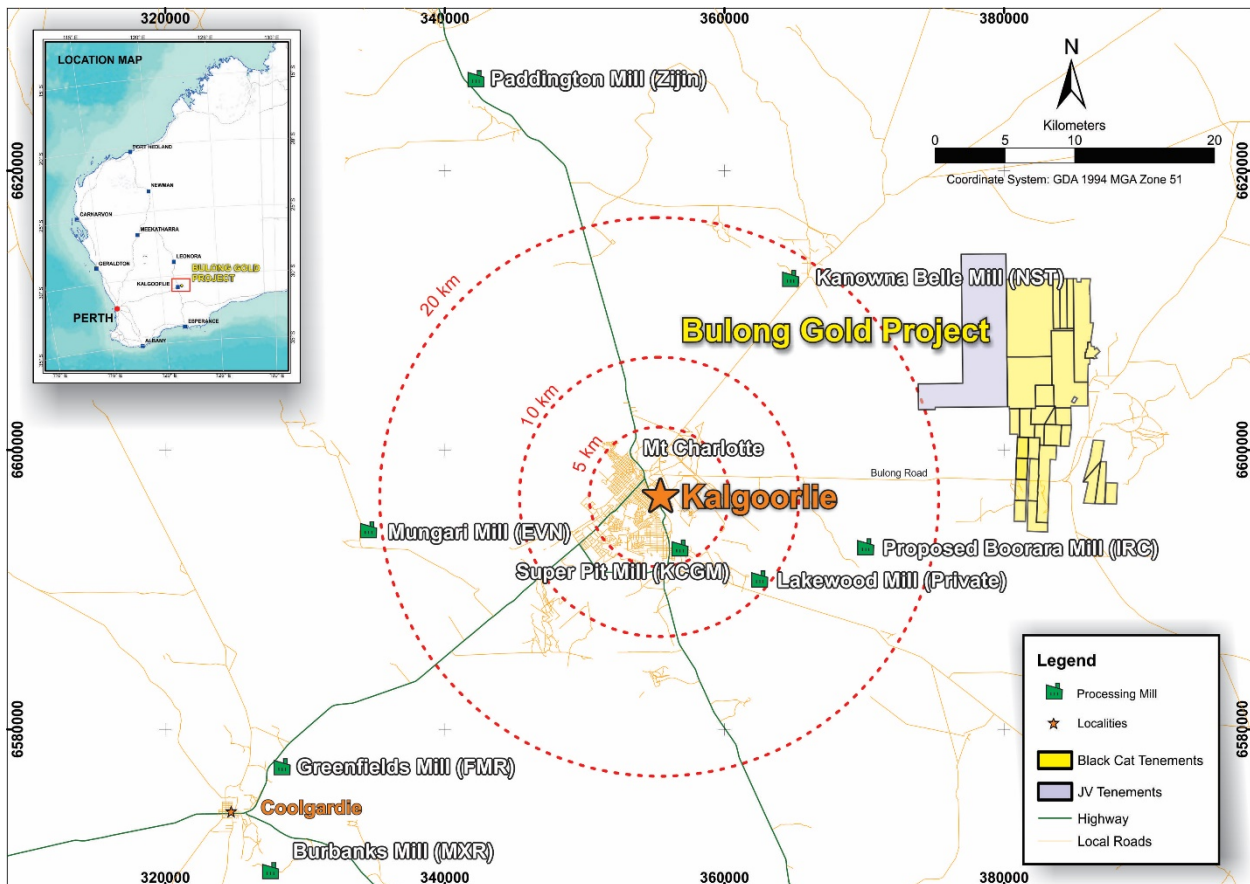
## ABOUT BLACK CAT SYNDICATE (ASX:BC8)

Black Cat controls<sup>1</sup> ~129km<sup>2</sup> 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 2.6Mt at 2.4 g/t Au for 206,000oz within these three corridors just 18 months from commencement of drilling;
- determined that 168,000oz 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**

TRUMP RC DRILLING - December 2019						Downhole			
Hole_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
19TRRC030	382550	6600300	387	-60.14	89.23	60	61	1	4.84
						113	114	1	8.71
						116	117	1	1.9
19TRRC031	382575	6600300	387.2	-59.49	92.96	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19TRRC032	382575	6600450	386.6	-60.02	89.98	78	84	6	3.79
19TRRC033	382575	6600500	386.4	-59.6	89.45	81	82	1	1.32
19TRRC034	382600	6600500	386.6	-59.65	90.01	53	54	1	2.44
						57	58	1	3.96
						64	67	3	3.69
						73	74	1	1.08
19TRRC035	382600	6606000	386.2	-60.72	93.06	57	58	1	3.48
						61	63	2	3.56

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

Anomaly 38 RC DRILLING - December 2019						Downhole			
Hole_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
19AARC001	386045	6608600	381.5	-60.51	90.67	36	40	4	4.18
19AARC002	386024	6608650	381.5	-59.52	93.71	20	21	1	1.12
						26	29	3	1.79
						116	117	1	6.26
						163	164	1	2.61
						194	195	1	10.1
19AARC003	386045	6608705	380.9	-60.45	95.51	109	110	1	1.77
19AARC004	385950	6608835	382.3	-59.2	88.3	53	54	1	1.21
						58	59	1	1.13
19AARC005	385965	6608888	381.9	-59.52	89.42	46	47	1	2.3
						72	73	1	2.54
						86	87	1	3.27

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



Fenceline RC DRILLING - December 2019						Downhole			
Hole_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
19FLRC001	385586	6606750	357	-61.58	91.9	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19FLRC002	385610	6606751	366	-60.55	90.69	56	57	1	1.14
19FLRC003	385633	6606752	363	-60.92	92.85	4	5	1	63.1
						21	22	1	1.04
19FLRC004	385659	6606749	370	-60.93	93.98				No Significant Intercept
19FLRC005	385609	6606650	357	-61.28	89.69	87	88	1	1.48
19FLRC006	385636	6606653	357	-61.21	91.83	64	66	2	3.91
19FLRC007	385662	6606645	375	-61.38	92.86	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19FLRC008	385684	6606650	374	-61.2	93.23	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept

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

Woodline RC DRILLING - December 2019						Downhole			
Hole_ID	MGA_East	MGA_North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Grade (g/t)
19WLRC001	385889	6607346	376	-61.03	90.98	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19WLRC002	385924	6607344	363	-61.03	89.02	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept
19WLRC003	385978	6607355	363	-61.29	89.49	31	32	1	1.17
19WLRC004	386025	6607347	392	-60.85	89.12	73	74	1	4.4
19WLRC005	386069	6607343	389	-60.09	91.47	-	-	-	No Significant Intercept

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 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 (for the Queen Margaret deposit refer ASX announcement 18 February 2019, for the Myhree deposit refer ASX announcement 16 July 2019 and for the Trump and Boundary deposits refer to ASX announcement 23 September 2019).

### 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	72,000	2.4	6,000	72,000	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	-	-	-	124,000	2.2	9,000	351,000	1.9	21,000	475,000	2.0	30,000
Boundary UG	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	2.3	11,000	150,000	2.3	11,000
Trump OP	1.0	-	-	-	25,000	3.0	2,000	202,000	2.1	14,000	227,000	2.2	16,000
Trump UG	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000	3.1	3,000	29,000	3.1	3,000
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
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>562,000</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>2,065,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>159,000</b>	<b>2,627,000</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>206,000</b>

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

<b>Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
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 Trump and Greater Woodline 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 visually. 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.

<b>Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
	<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.

<b>Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results</b>		
<b>Criteria</b>	<b>JORC Code Explanation</b>	<b>Commentary</b>
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>Trump is located on M25/024 and P25/2286. Trump North extends into M25/091. Woodline is located on M25/83 and E25/520. Fenceline and A38 are located on E25/520.</p> <p>M25/091, M25/024 and M25/83 are currently held by Black Cat (Bulong) Pty Ltd.</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>Mining Lease M25/83 is held until 2032 and is renewable for a further 21 years on a continuing basis.</p> <p>Prospecting Lease P25/2286 is held until 2023 by Black Cat (Bulong) Pty Ltd.</p> <p>Exploration Lease E25/520 is held until 2022 by Black Cat (Bulong) Pty Ltd.</p> <p>All production is subject to a Western Australian state government Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) royalty of 2.5%.</p>

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>Tenement M25/024 may be subject to a 1.5% NSR royalty on gold upon commencement of production.</p> <p>There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites or pastoral compensation agreements over the tenements.</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>	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>	<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>The Greater Woodline area has been explored mostly by soil and wide spaced AC drilling by Cyprus and subsequently Acacia and Anglo Gold. Anomaly 38 had RC drilling conducted by Acacia and Anglo along with 2 diamond holes that failed to hit mineralisation.</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</p>



Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results		
Criteria	JORC Code Explanation	Commentary
		<p>completely changed its corporate focus to off-shore energy, disposed of its mineral assets, and changed its name to Kairiki Energy.</p> <p>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.</p>
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	<p>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.</p> <p>The style of mineralisation is Archaean orogenic gold.</p> <p>Locally the prospects are situated within a sediment and porphyry sequence between ultramafic units.</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"> <li>• <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar;</i></li> <li>• <i>elevation or Reduced Level (“RL”) (elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar;</i></li> <li>• <i>dip and azimuth of the hole;</i></li> <li>• <i>down hole length and interception depth;</i></li> <li>• <i>hole length; and</i></li> <li>• <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></li> </ul>	<p>Tables containing drill hole collar, survey and intersection data are included in the body of the announcement.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><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></p>	<p>All aggregated zones are length weighted.</p> <p>No high grade cuts have been used.</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>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><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable, as no metal equivalent values have been reported.</p>



## 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 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>	<p>Geophysical surveys including aeromagnetic surveys have been carried out by previous owners to highlight and interpret prospective structures in the project area.</p> <p>SAM surveys have been conducted by GAP Geophysics on 50m spaced lines, oriented 090-270 degrees. SAM data was interpreted by Southern Geoscience. Targets are based on interpreted zones of lithological and structural complexity from magnetometric conductivity, relative magnetic intensity and electromagnetic conductivity layers.</p>
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 Trump and Greater Woodline.