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Bundarra Gold Project - Resource Update

Drilling increases Mineral Resource by 150,000 ounces (35%) to 580,000 ounces

Highlights

- ***Recent drilling below the Wonder North open pit at the Bundarra Gold Project has resulted in a significant increase in Mineral Resources***
- ***Wonder North Mineral Resource increased by 62% from 3.9 million tonnes at 1.9g/t Au to 5.1 million tonnes at 2.4 g/t Au (Refer Table 2)***
- ***Total Mineral Resource contained gold ounces at Bundarra increase by 150,000 ounces to 580,000 ounces(Refer Tables 1 & 3)***
- ***Total Resource tonnes increase by 16.5% from 7.0 million tonnes to 8.2 million tonnes***
- ***Overall Mineral Resource gold grade increases 16% from 1.9 g/t to 2.2g/t***
- ***Wonder North deposit represents one of five deposits at the Bundarra Project of which all have potential for Mineral Resource upgrades with further drilling.***

Bligh Resources Limited (ASX: BGH) ("Company") is pleased to report the results from recent diamond and RC drilling have been incorporated into the Company's data base and an updated Mineral Resource estimate has been completed by consultants CSA Global Pty Ltd (CSA Global) (Table 1 & 2).

Since the last publicly reported Mineral Resource estimate by CSA Global in December 2016, the company has completed two drilling programs, comprising an additional 17 drill holes, 15 of which have been drilled at the Wonder North deposit and the remaining two at the Bluebush deposit. Of this drilling four RC holes have resulted in relatively shallow extension to the Wonder North resource along strike to the northwest. These were part of a program of holes drilled in late 2016. A further five holes have continued to delineate the down plunge extent of the high-grade Wonder North lode. Two of these holes are RC and completed in the late 2016 program while the remaining three are RC with diamond tail holes completed in late 2017 (Figure 1 & 2).

Table 1: Bundarra Project Mineral Resources at 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off

	Volume (k)	Tonnes (k)	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz (k)
Measured	160	370	1.7	20
Indicated	1,270	3,260	2.2	230
Inferred	1,720	4,580	2.2	330
TOTAL	**1,928**	**8,200**	**2.2**	**580**

Notes:
Mineral Resources are based on JORC Code 2012 definitions.
A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold has been applied.
Rows and columns may not add up exactly due to rounding.

The majority of the increased resource upgrade comes from high-tenor gold drill intersections located up to 100 metres below the previous resource outline at the Wonder North deposit. The high-grade mineralisation at Wonder North has been defined over a strike length of 150 metres and remains open both at depth and along strike to the southeast. Wonder North provides the Company with a significant target for future drilling programs (Figure 2).

The JORC 2012 compliant resource at the Bundarra Gold Project is now estimated to contain 8.2 million tonnes at 2.2g/t for 580,000 ounces of gold, representing an 16.5% increase in tonnes and 16% in overall grade to 2.2g/t. (Refer Tables 1 & 3)

Significant results from the two drilling programs (listed below) have been incorporated into the data base and used to calculate the resource update.

BRC018 32m @ 3.47 g/t Au from 294m *including* ***6m @ 9.38 g/t Au from 299m***

BRC019 18m @ 5.17 g/t Au from 299m *including* ***5m @ 15.58 g/t Au from 302m***

BRCD003 25m @ 5.13g/t Au from 363m *Including* ***12m @ 8.45 g/t Au from 375m***

BRCD002 26m @ 5.28g/t Au from 354m *Including* ***10 m @ 8.89g/t Au from 358m***

BRCD001 35 m @ 1.64 g/t Au from 424m *Including* ***6 m @ 2.5 g/t Au from 435m***
(Refer ASX announcement, 14th December 2016).

Geological logging shows mineralisation extending below the Wonder North pit is associated with 25 to 30 metres of abundant quartz veining and strong alteration with a central 6 to 12 metre wide zone of intense veining and silica dominant alteration. High-grade mineralisation is associated with typical Archaean, shear/fault hosting, quartz and subordinate carbonate, chlorite and sulphide veins.

Next Step

The Company is now in the process of reviewing the updated geological model and planning the next series of holes that will explore for continuation of the mineralisation below existing drilling. In addition to this work the Company will review and plan exploration at priority targets within the project area. In particular, the Celtic deposit has strong potential for increases in resource with further drilling.

Jamie Sullivan
Executive Director
4 May 2018

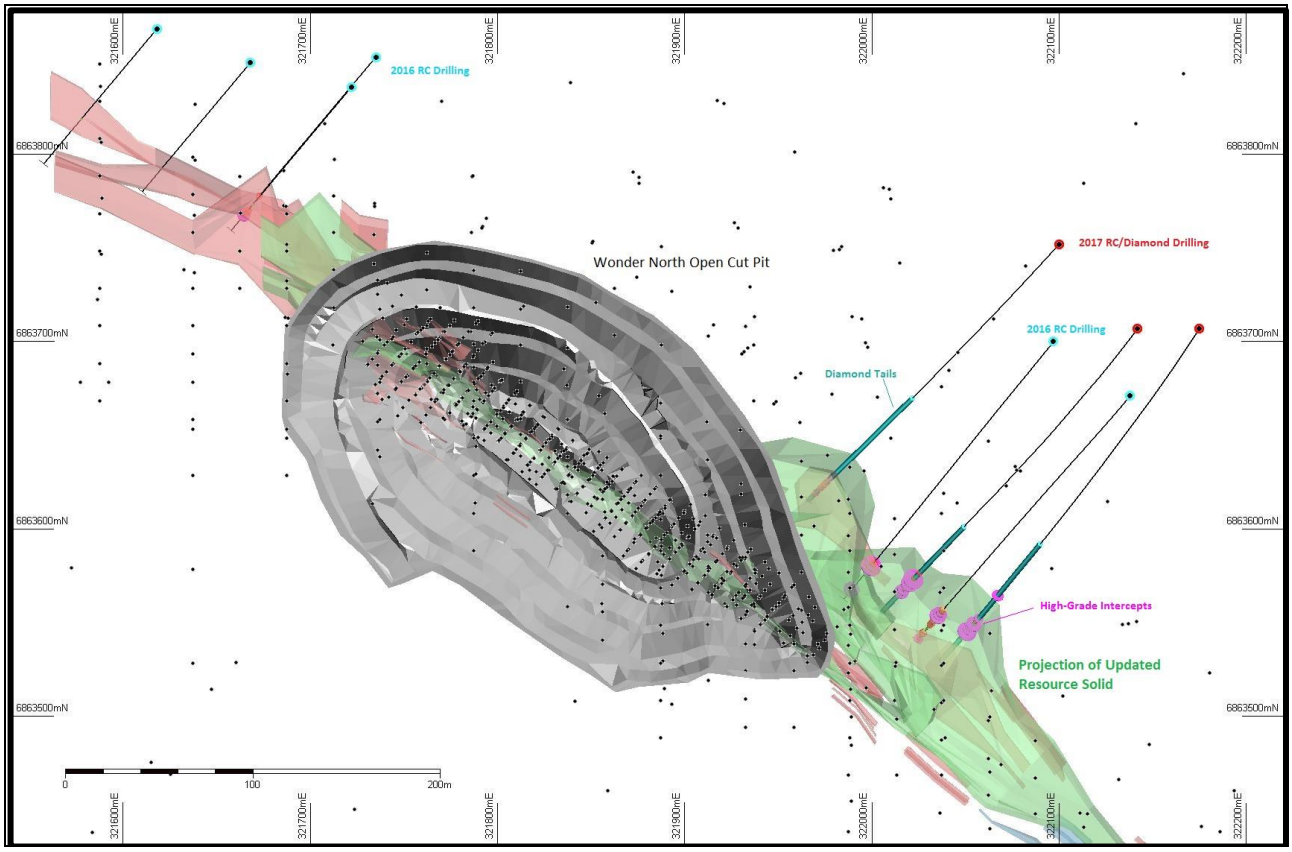

Figure 1. Wonder North Deposit Plan

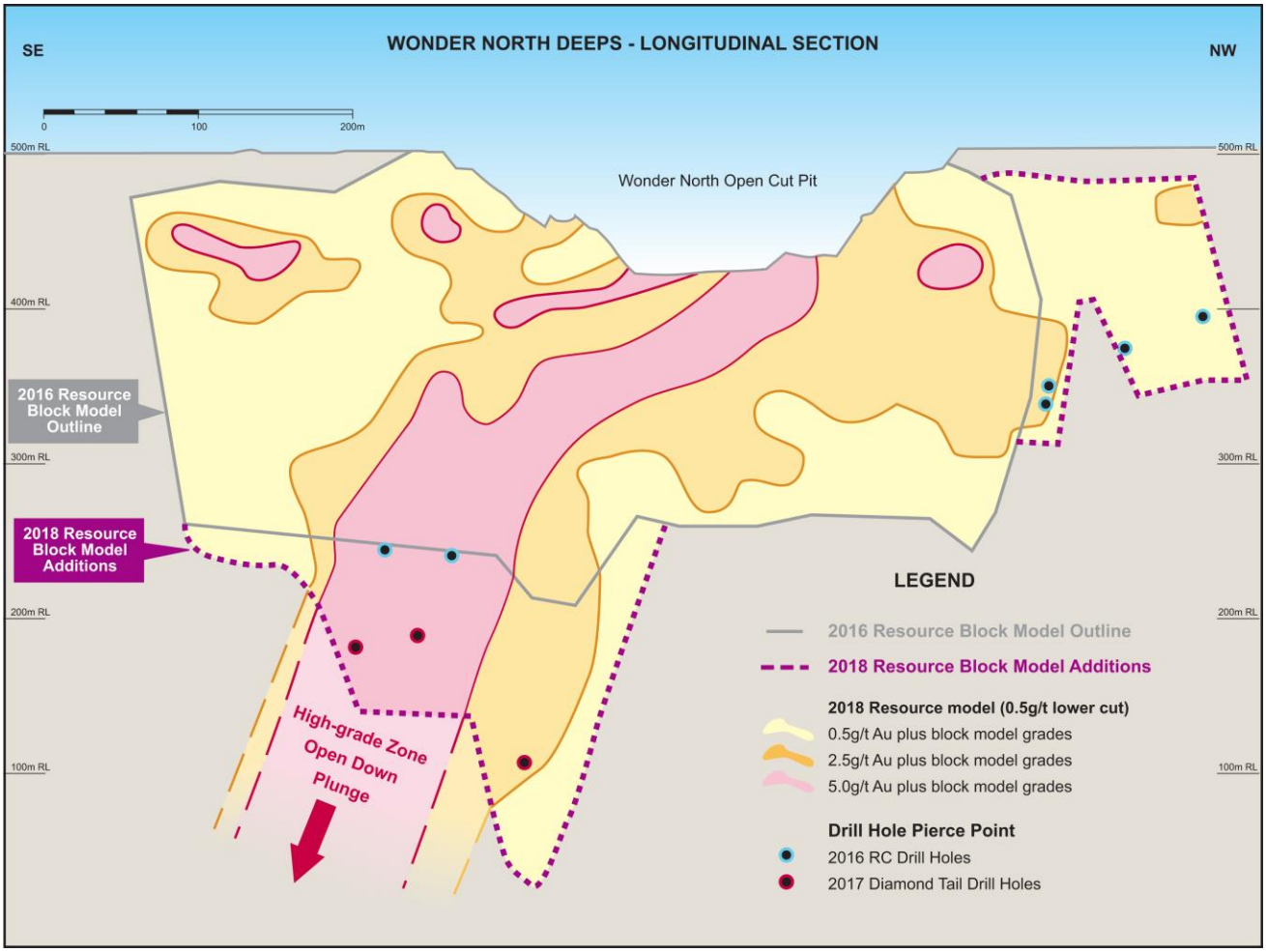

Figure 2. Wonder North Resource Upgrade – Longitudinal Section

Table 2: Wonder North Mineral Resource estimate comparison 2016 & 2018 at 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off

2018 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

	Volume (k)	Tonnes (k)	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz (k)
Measured	140	330	2.2	20
Indicated	860	2260	2.1	160
Inferred	930	2480	2.7	210
TOTAL	**1930**	**5060**	**2.4**	**390**

2016 Mineral Resource Estimate Summary

	Volume (k)	Tonnes (k)	Grade (g/t Au)	Oz (k)
Measured	142	339	2.1	22
Indicated	868	2274	2.1	150
Inferred	487	1289	1.9	68
Total	**1496**	**3902**	**1.9**	**241**

Table 3: Bundarra Project 2018 Mineral Resources at 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off

Bundarra Project Mineral Resources, April 2018					
Deposit	**Category**	**Volume '000 m^3**	**Tonnes '000 t**	**Au g/t**	**Au '000 Oz**
Celtic North	Indicated	70	200	2.4	20
	Inferred	390	1,060	2.0	70
	Total	**460**	**1,250**	**2.1**	**80**
Celtic South	Indicated	40	80	2.1	10
	Inferred	50	110	1.4	10
	Total	**80**	**190**	**1.7**	**10**
Wonder West	Measured	20	40	3.0	0
	Indicated	210	500	2.1	30
	Inferred	110	290	1.7	20
	Total	**340**	**830**	**2.0**	**50**
Wonder North	Measured	140	330	2.2	20
	Indicated	860	2,260	2.1	160
	Inferred	930	2,480	2.7	210
	Total	**1,930**	**5,060**	**2.4**	**390**
Blue Bush	Indicated	100	240	1.7	10
	Inferred	240	630	1.5	30
	Total	**340**	**870**	**1.5**	**40**
Total Measured and Indicated:		**1,430**	**3,360**	**2.1**	**250**
Total Inferred:		**1,720**	**4,580**	**2.2**	**330**
Total:		**3,150**	**8,200**	**2.2**	**580**

Notes:

1. *Mineral Resources are based on JORC Code 2012 definitions.*
2. *A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold has been applied.*
3. *Rows and columns may not add up exactly due to rounding.*

Qualifying Statement

This announcement contains statements that use speculative words such as "potential", "encouraging", "prospective", "projected" and "target zones". Such statements are based on the current expectations and certain assumptions of Bligh Resources management & consultants, and are, therefore, subject to certain risks and uncertainties. While Bligh is confident of their interpretations there is no guarantee that high-grade gold mineralisation results will be returned.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Steve Rose who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Rose is a full-time employee of CSA Global Pty Ltd and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he have undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Rose consent to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Gunther who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Gunther is a Principal Consultant with Eureka Geological Services. Mr Gunther has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralization and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking 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 Gunther consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information provided in the form and context in which it appears.

Appendix 1: JORC TABLE 1

JORC Table 1 Section 1

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Sampling methods undertaken at the Wonder North, Wonder West, Celtic, and Bluebush deposits ("the Bundarra Gold Project") by previous Project owners have included air-core (AC), rotary air blast (RAB), reverse circulation (RC) and diamond (DD) drill holes. Contained Gold has not carried out any sampling activities at the Bundarra Gold Project. AC, RAB, RC and DD core drilling are assumed to have been completed by previous holders to industry standard at that time (1995–2010). Extensive RC and DD drilling completed by Sons of Gwalia Limited for the purposes of resource definition in the period from 2001 to 2002, involved a total preparation protocol of 1 m samples (90% passing -75 µm) in LM5 sample pulverisers. A 50 g charge was fire assayed for Au only (LLD 10 ppb).
Drilling techniques	Drilling activities at the Bundarra Gold Project consisted of AC, RAB, RC and DD. Only RC and DD holes were considered in the preparation of this Mineral Resource update. Historical RC and DD drilling completed by Pacmin-Tarmoola (Mount Edon Gold Mines) pre-2001 used 5¾ inch face sampling hammers with an auxiliary booster. Drilling completed by Sons of Gwalia Limited in 2001–2002 used a 5¾ inch DG50 face sampling hammer with an auxiliary booster. Diamond drilling at the Project was completed at NQ2/HQ3 core sizes.
Drill sample recovery	For RC drilling at the Celtic deposit between 1992 and 2000 by Pacmin/Mount Edon, drill sample recovery was only sporadically recorded and is not quantifiable in percentage terms as drill hole diameter, sample weights and splitting ratios were not recorded. It is unknown what, if any, measures were taken to ensure sample recovery and representivity. All this drilling was recorded as dry. It is not possible to determine any relationship between sample recovery and grade for this historical drilling. For RC drilling at the Wonder deposits which was carried out by Sons of Gwalia in the period 2001–2002, the RC drill sample recovery was systematically monitored over the 321265mE cross section (holes WNRC0096 to WNRC0100). Site reject samples were weighed as were the laboratory split samples to produce a total recovered sample weight. This cross section was downhole surveyed with a natural gamma tool to provide in situ bulk densities and internal hole diameters for comparative analysis. Discrepancies were determined between measured and predicted recoveries within oxide weathered material which was attributed to air erosion and enlargement of hole diameter after drill penetration with lesser discrepancies within weathered and fresh material. No relationship between sample recovery and grade was determined over the course of this drill program.
Logging	Logging of diamond drill core, RAB and RC chips at both the Celtic and Wonder deposits record lithology, mineralogy, texture, mineralisation, weathering, alteration and veining. Diamond drilling at both the Celtic and Wonder deposits was logged geotechnically. It is unknown if the diamond core was photographed. All drill holes completed by Pacmin/Mount Edon between 1992 and 2000, and by Sons of Gwalia between 2000 and 2002, appears to have been logged in full. Drilling by operators after this period was logged in full.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	The sample method for drill core was half core for completely to moderately weathered material and quarter core for weakly weathered to fresh material. For RC and RAB drilling at the Celtic deposit between 1992 and 2000 by Pacmin/Mount Edon, sample collection techniques were not recorded and are therefore unknown. All this drilling was recorded as dry. For RC drilling at the Wonder deposits in the period 2001–2002, drill chip samples were collected at 1.0 m intervals from the cyclone and split through a 1:8 multi-tier riffle splitter to approximately 3–5 kg weight. Wet samples were isolated for on-site drying and later riffle splitting. The sample preparation of RC chips from both the Celtic and Wonder deposits was in accordance with industry best practice and conducted by a commercial laboratory involving oven drying, coarse crushing then total grinding to a size of 90% passing 75 microns. All subsampling activities were carried out by a commercial laboratory and are considered to be satisfactory. For sampling at the Celtic deposit between 1992 and 2000 by Pacmin/Mount Edon, sample collection techniques such as field duplicates were not recorded and are therefore unknown. This sampling is assumed to have been carried out to industry standard at the time. For RC drilling at the Wonder deposits in the period 2001–2002, 66 duplicate samples from six drill holes representing two oxide, two transitional, and two fresh ore zone intercepts were re-split in the field from the coarse reject sample and submitted to a commercial laboratory. This re-sampling was designed to evaluate the variability of gold grades within individual sample intervals. All samples were assayed after standard total preparation by 50 g charge fire assay.

Criteria	Commentary
	Sample sizes are considered to be appropriate given the grain size (90% passing 75 microns) of the material sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	RC chip samples and grade control chip samples were analysed by commercial laboratories using a 50 g fire assay with AAS finish. These methods are considered suitable for determining gold concentrations in rock and are total digest methods. Historic sampling includes fire assay, aqua regia, and atomic absorption spectroscopy. No geophysical tools have been utilised for reporting gold mineralisation at the Bundarra Gold Project. For resource development RC and diamond drill hole drilling at the Celtic deposit between 1992 and 2000 by Pacmin/Mound Edon, QAQC procedures are not documented, however it is assumed that they were carried out to industry best practice at the time. For RC drilling at the Wonder deposits in the period 2001–2002, at the completion of each drill hole two mineralised composite samples followed by two blank samples were submitted as part of a systematic program for monitoring sample preparation quality. The mineralised samples were generated from compositing drill cuttings from another prospect known to contain significant coarse gold and blended in a cement mixer prior to spear sampling. The blank samples were obtained from barren ppb detection level assayed RAB cuttings. Sample numbers for the control samples were in numeric order with the accompanying assay samples and of approximately the same weight and lithological appearance. This data (492 samples) when returned was reviewed and found to be of acceptable quality. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the commercial laboratory to ensure a grind size of 90% passing 75 microns and a control group of 66 re-split samples was forwarded to a second commercial laboratory to cross-check the degree of pulverisation. The overall quality of sample diminution was reported as adequate. As part of the systematic campaign of quality control, 66 pulps from re-split samples were analyses by a second commercial laboratory with a good reconciliation of individual sample assays. The primary commercial laboratory performed a number of internal processes including standards, blanks, repeats and checks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	Significant intercepts were reviewed and verified by senior geological personnel. A program of check/twin RC drilling was carried at the Wonder North deposit to confirm the reliability of earlier RC drill results. The intersection widths were found to be near identical with similar g/m totals with minor differences attributed to small intervals of coarse gold/high grade gold. For resource development RC and diamond drill hole drilling at the Celtic deposit between 1992 and 2000 by Pacmin/Mount Edon, primary data was recorded on paper logging sheets. This data was subsequently validated and entered into the Sons of Gwalia aQuire database. For RC drilling at the Wonder deposits in the period 2001–2002, all geological logs and assays were downloaded from HP Cassiopeia Palmtop loggers on a daily basis into a Micromine (Version 8.1) database for data compilation and validation. Once validated, collar, survey, geology, assay and downhole survey data was uploaded via aQuire (Version 3.1) into the main Sons of Gwalia Tarmoola Operations Oracle database. No adjustments were made to assay data. First gold assay is utilised for Mineral Resource estimation.
Location of data points	For resource development RC and diamond drill hole drilling at the Celtic deposit between 1992 and 2000 by Pacmin/Mount Edon, surface survey control of drill hole collar positions is poorly documented. Where recorded, collar positions were surveyed either by digital GPS, or by Electronic Distance Measurement (EDM) methods. From these programs, only diamond drill holes GRDD01-02 were downhole surveyed using an Eastman single shot camera. Relative level for the Celtic project area was assumed as A.H.D., however there is no record of derivation. For resource development RC and diamond drill hole drilling at the Wonder deposits in the period 2001–2002, Fugro Survey Pty Ltd were contracted to layout the proposed drill collar sites and survey the completed drill collars. The surveying was undertaken utilising a Real Time Kinematic (RTK) processing unit coordinated between two Trimble 4000 SSI receivers. The control point WN9003 was defined by GPS observations from DOLA sourced base station SSM LEN 64. The coordinate system is AMG with datum AGD 84 in Zone 51. This listing is based on the WGS84 Datum, using the WGS84 Ellipsoid. Heights are A.H.D. derived by applying Geoid Spheroid separation determined by AusGeoid 98 Digital model at the control point. In addition to surveying the completed RC drilling, 128 RC and diamond drill collars from previous exploration programs were also re-surveyed. All completed RC drill holes in this program were routinely downhole surveyed for azimuth and dip by Surtron Technologies using a Champ DEM (Digital Electronic Measuring System).
Data spacing and distribution	Most of the surface exploration drilling is 20 m x 20 m. Grade control drilling is 5 m x 5 m.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	Both exploration and grade control drill holes have been drilled dominantly 60° to the mineralised bodies. No relationship between mineralised structure and drilling orientation has biased the sample.

Criteria	Commentary
structure	
Sample security	Information on sample security measures has not been documented by previous operators.
Audits or reviews	No evidence of external reviews or audits has been identified by Contained Gold for the Bundarra Gold Project within the currently available dataset.

JORC Table 1 Section 2

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Bundarra Gold Project comprising the Celtic, Celtic South, Bluebush, Wonder North and Wonder West deposits is contained within mining leases M37/513, M37/514, M37/350, M37/488, and M37/638. The tenements are held 100% by SR Mining Pty Ltd, which is a subsidiary of Bligh Resources Limited (BGH). Contained Gold Pty Ltd per the terms of the Bundarra Joint Venture Agreement with SR Mining has earned the rights to a 50% ownership of the tenements. There are no caveats associated with the mining leases. There are no registered Aboriginal Heritage sites within the mining leases. All production is subject to a Western Australian state government net smelter return (NSR) royalty of 2.5%. No known impediment exists to obtaining a licence to operate and the tenements are all in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	The earliest exploration completed over the Bundarra Gold Project was by Grimes Holdings in 1991 with the drilling of 97 vacuum holes to 14 m depth. Mount Edon Gold Mines entered into a joint venture with Grimes in 1992 and commenced exploration which included soil sampling, RAB drilling, pit and costean mapping, RC drilling, and diamond hole drilling primarily over the Celtic deposit up until 1996. Following the takeover of Mount Edon by Pacmin in 1997, additional RC and diamond core drilling was completed at Celtic in 2000. The Celtic pit was mined by Pacmin between November 2000 and November 2001. The Wonder deposit area was identified from soil geochemistry and follow-up RAB drilling in 1995, and subsequent RC drilling in 1996. Resource infill drilling was completed in 2000 and 2001, with mining at the Wonder, Wonder North, and Wonder West deposits carried out between May 2002 and February 2003, following the acquisition of Pacmin by Sons of Gwalia in October 2001. The Project was acquired by St Barbara Limited in 2005 from the administrators of Sons of Gwalia, who subsequently sold the Project to Terrain Minerals who completed airborne magnetics and RC drilling at the Celtic, Bluebush, and Wonder North deposits from 2006 to 2008. The Project was sold by Terrain to SR Mining in 2011.
Geology	Within the Celtic tenements there are multiple mafic roof pendants/xenoliths within the fractionated granite batholith. The intrusive is highly variable in composition, with individual phases occurring as irregular intercalations over a broad zone that forms the transitional margin of the batholith. The bases of the roof pendants have been “hybridised” by late stage metasomatic fluids from the granite. On a regional scale, gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and occurs in late stage, possibly reactivated west to northwest striking, steeply north dipping faults and shears. The mineralisation at Great Western however dips steeply south. The preferred host for mineralisation is highly oxidised, coarse grained granitoid that varies in composition from granodiorite, through tonalite to quartz diorite. The mineralisation has been preferentially deposited at the margins, or near marginal zones of the more mafic granitoids, close to their contacts with greenstones. Geochemical and/or competency contrasts between granite and lenses or xenoliths of more mafic lithologies are possible controls on localising mineralisation, and cross-cutting structures and local jogs in the strike and dip of the mineralised structures may also be important. Late stage quartz veining within the host rock is an essential element for mineralisation to be present; without quartz, mineralisation is only low grade. At Celtic, the mineralised structure dips steeply to moderately north, and carries silica-pyrite-carbonate-hematite alteration and quartz veining in mafic and hybrid mafic-granitoid hosts. Chlorite and leucoxene alteration may also be significant. The attitude of the roof pendant appears to control the orientation of the gold mineralised shoots within the shear zones.
Drill hole information	Not relevant for the reporting of Mineral Resource estimates. This information is helpful when reporting exploration results.
Data aggregation methods	Not relevant for the reporting of Mineral Resource estimates. This information is helpful when reporting exploration results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	No exploration results are reported as part of this Mineral Resource estimate. This information is helpful when reporting exploration results.
Diagrams	Not relevant for the reporting of Mineral Resource estimates. This information is helpful when reporting

Criteria	Commentary
	exploration results.
Balanced reporting	CSA Global believes that all results have been reported and comply with balanced reporting.
Other substantive exploration data	No other exploration data is considered material in the context of the Mineral Resource estimate which has been prepared. All relevant data has been described elsewhere in Section 1 and Section 3.
Further work	Planned exploration activities have not been communicated to CSA Global.

JORC Table 1 Section 3

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	The database is stored in Microsoft Access software. Data used in the Mineral Resource estimate is sourced from a data base dump, provided in the form of a Microsoft Excel or Acquire database. Relevant tables from the data base are exported to CSV format for import into Micromine software for use in the Mineral Resource estimate. Validation of the data import include checks for overlapping intervals, missing survey data, missing assay data, missing lithological data, and missing collars.
Site visits	No site visits have taken place at this point in time by the competent person. Given that there is no current site activity (drilling, mining etc.), it was deemed that a site visit during the process would not provide significant value and not materially affect the outcome of any Mineral Resource estimate. A site visit was taken by Joan Bath of CSA Global in 2012. Additional drilling of 21 holes was completed in 2017.
Geological interpretation	The interpretation of the mineralised structures is based on current understanding of the deposit geology and gold grades. There is a reasonable level of confidence in the geological interpretation of main mineralised horizons traceable over a number of drill holes and drill sections. Drill hole intercepts with assay results and structural interpretations have formed basis for the geological interpretation. The interpretation of main gold mineralised envelopes forms the basis for the modelling. 0.5 g/t Au was used as a cut-off for gold envelopes.
Dimensions	The currently interpreted mineralised zones extend for: • Wonder North: approximately 800 m along strike bearing roughly 125° • Wonder West: approximately 470 m along strike bearing roughly 125° • Celtic North: approximately 400 m along strike bearing roughly 130° • Celtic South: approximately 215 m along strike bearing roughly 105° • Bluebush: approximately 250 m along strike bearing roughly 125°. The average thickness of mineralised zones varies from 2 m to 5 m with an average of 2–3 m, and the maximum depth is about 300 m from the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	Main economic element at the deposit is gold. Gold bodies were interpreted with the cut-off of 0.5 g/t. Minimum interpreted thickness was 2 m, maximum waste interval 2 m. An extrapolation was made to the half of the average distance between drill holes within the section and the half of the distance between the drilling sections. All interpreted strings were wireframed, and then blank block model was created within the closed wireframe models. The model had 5 m x 5 m x 5 m parent cells with sub-celling down to 1 m. Wireframed mineralised models were used to code and domain samples, which were composited to 1 m. Geostatistical analysis was completed for each domain. Ordinary kriging (OK) was used to estimate gold grades. Each modelled lens and domain was estimated individually without mixing of samples. Top-cutting was carried out (35 g/t Au). Estimation parameters used were: • Search pass 1: two-thirds of semi-variogram ranges, minimum three samples, minimum two holes and maximum 12 samples • Search pass 2: full semi-variogram ranges, minimum three samples, minimum two holes and maximum 12 samples • Search pass 3: two semi-variogram ranges, minimum three samples, minimum one hole and maximum 12 samples. • Search pass 4 and subsequent passes until all cells were informed: increment by semi-variogram ranges, minimum one sample, minimum one hole and maximum 12 samples.
Moisture	All tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	A cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t Au was used to report the Mineral Resources assuming mining using open pit.

Criteria	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	Mining is assumed to be by open cut methods.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	No assumptions were made during Mineral Resource estimate.
Environmental factors or assumptions	No environmental factors or assumptions have been applied to the Mineral Resources.
Bulk density	Bulk density is based on extensive mining history in the area. Average density values were assigned directly to the block model separately for various oxide zones. The values were: Wonder deposits: 1.55 t/m^3 for the oxide zone, 2.14 t/m^3 for the transition zone and 2.68 t/m^3 for the fresh zone.
Classification	Resource Classification is based on drill hole spacing, confidence in the geological interpretation and confidence in the assumptions used in the estimation. The following geostatistical criteria were used for classification: • The classification was based on a visual evaluation of cross sections and drill density, and manual interpretation of resource categories. The interpreted boundaries between categories were wireframed and used to code the block models. The Measured category was assigned to the blocks that were immediately below the pit surfaces and based on 5 m x 5 m grade control drilling. The Indicated category was assigned to the areas with reasonable continuity of mineralised lodes based on 20 m x 20 m exploration drilling. All other blocks were classified as Inferred. • The Mineral Resource categories were downgraded for the Celtic zone due to the uncertainties related to the downhole survey quality. The Mineral Resource estimate appropriately reflects the view of the Competent Person.
Audits or reviews	The Mineral Resource estimate was reviewed internally by Serik Urbisinov, who is employed by CSA Global and is a competent resource geologist. He concluded that the procedures used to estimate and classify the Mineral Resource are appropriate.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	No production data is available for comparison with the Mineral Resource estimate. The Mineral Resource accuracy is communicated through the classification assigned to various parts of the deposit. The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 Edition).

About the Bundarra Gold Project

The Bundarra Gold Project lies within the Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton, approximately 65km north of Leonora in the Eastern Goldfields region of Western Australia.

The project covers an area of 26.57 km^2 and consists of five Mining Leases, five Prospecting Licences and two Miscellaneous Licences for groundwater exploration and a future haulage route. To date, more than 6,675 holes have been drilled with an accumulated drill depth of more than 210,000m.

The Company has committed to futher exploration programs aimed at expanding its gold resource inventory presently defined near to and beneath the existing open pits within the project area. The project hosts a Mineral Resources estimated to contain 8.2 million tonnes averaging 2.2 g/t Au for a total of 580,000 ounces of gold across five deposits.

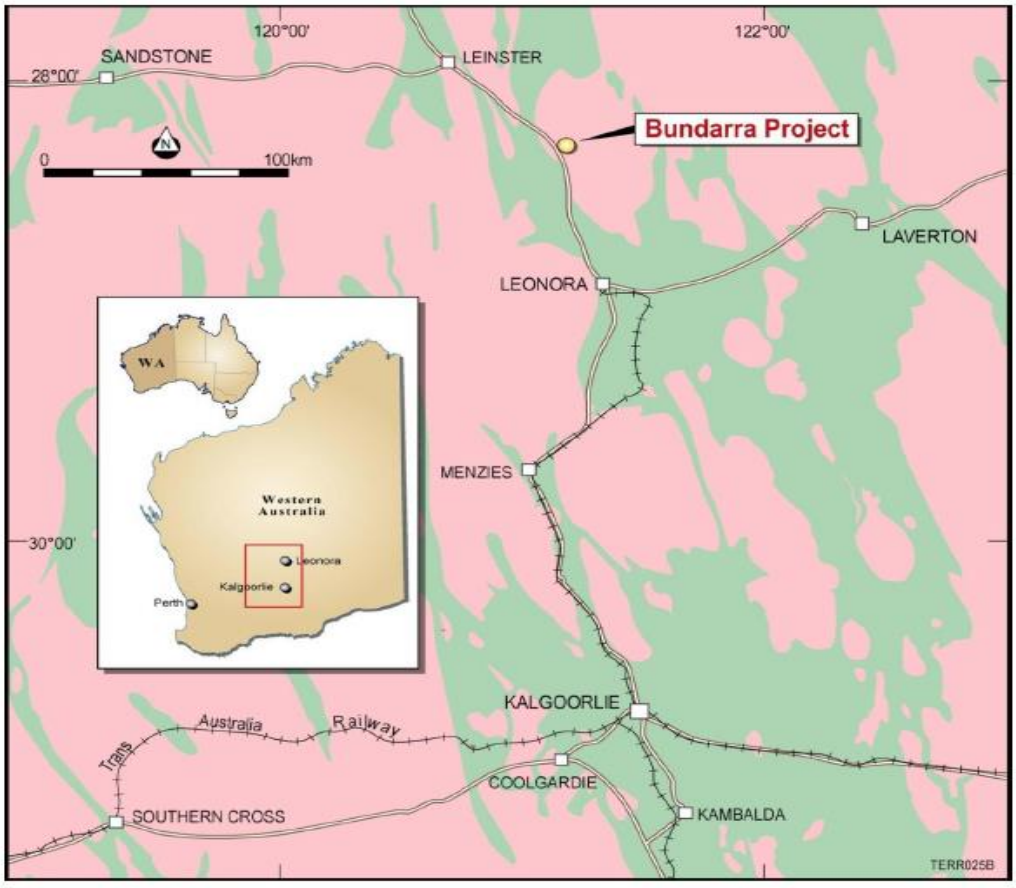

Figure 3. Bundarra Project location plan