

Step Out Drilling Confirms Down Plunge Continuity of Mineralisation at Wonder North Deeps

- Step out drill program extends mineralisation at Wonder North Deeps to 400 metres plus below surface
- All four holes intersected the main mineralised structure
 - BDR005 28 metres @ 3.0 g/t from 342 metres
 - Including 4 metres @ 5.8g/t
 - and 2 metres @ 11.3 g/t
 - BDR006 24.3 metres @ 1.7 g/t from 425 metres
 - Including 5 metres @ 2.7g/t
 - and 4 metres @ 3.0 g/t
 - BDR004 19 metres @ 1.9 g/t from 460 metres
 - Including 2.2 metres @ 3.18g/t
 - BDR007 25 metres @ 1.1 g/t from 450 metres
 - Including 5.9 metres @ 2.1g/t
- Mineralisation remains open down dip and along strike

Bligh Resources Limited (ASX: BGH) (“Company”) is pleased to report drill results from the recently completed program at its 100% owned Bundarra Gold Project near Leonora. The four deep hole drilling program which comprised of nominally 260 metre RC pre-collars followed by NQ diamond tails up to 255 metres in length was located at the Wonder North deposit and was designed to target extensions to the Wonder North Deeps mineralisation. Details of significant drilling intercepts are given in Table1.

All four holes achieved their objective in intersecting the fault/shear hosted, gold-bearing lode down plunge up to 100 metres below previous drilling. The step out program has confirmed that significant widths and grade of gold mineralisation extend continuously from the base of the Wonder North pit to 450 metres plus down plunge to the southeast Mineralisation remains open both along strike and down dip (Figures 1 to 4).

Future Work

The Company’s future plans include updating the resource model, positioning prospective holes for a further drill program and an internal study of the underground mining potential of Wonder North Deeps.

The Company looks forward to providing further updates as work progresses.

Jamie Sullivan
Executive Director
1 November 2018

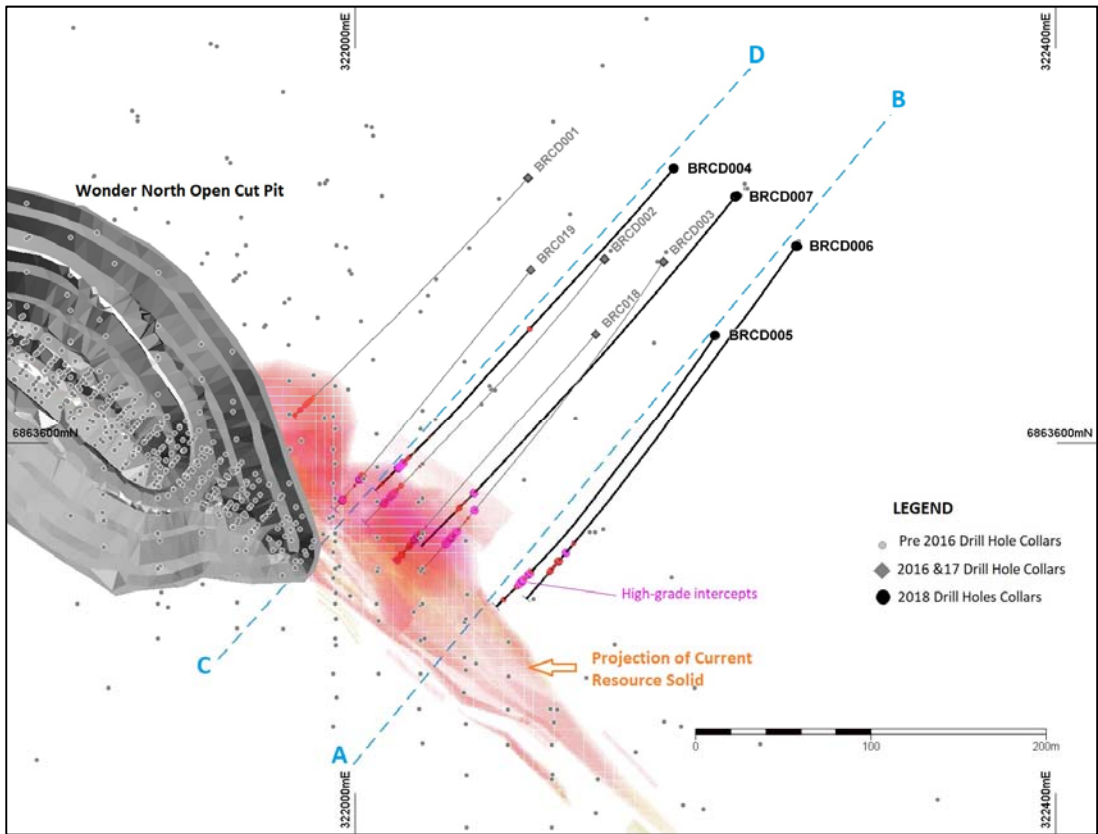


Figure 1: Drill Hole Location Plan – Wonder North Deeps.

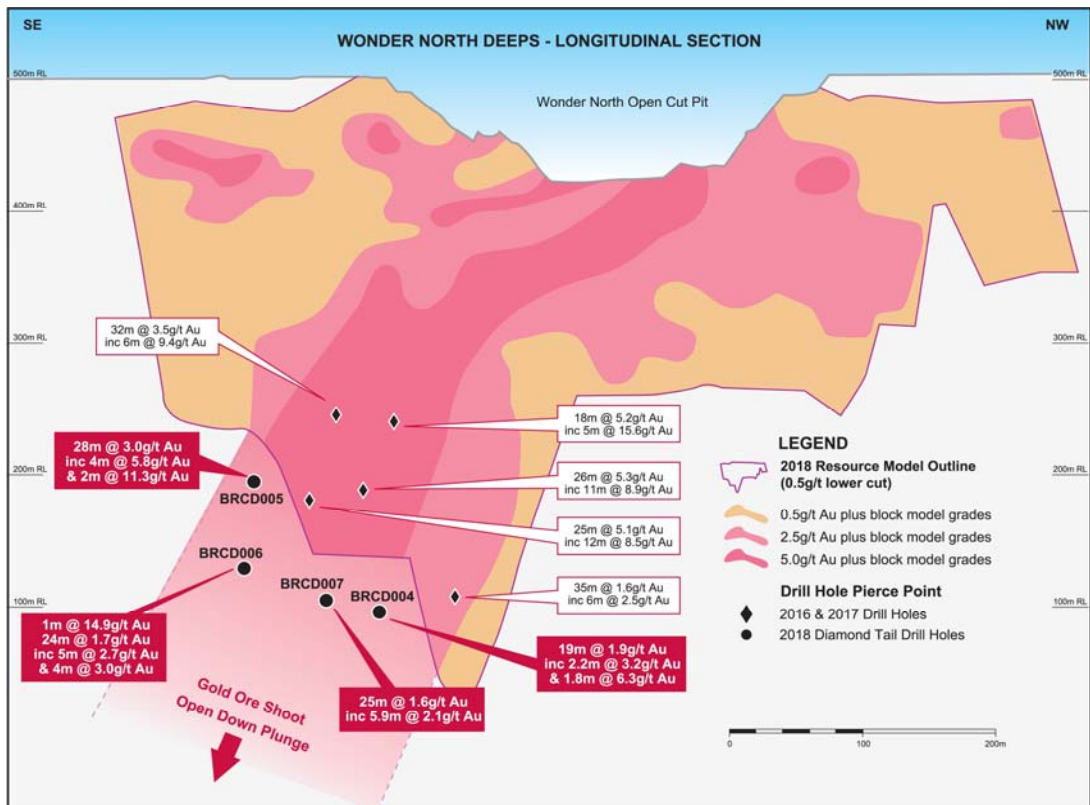


Figure 2: Longitudinal Section – Wonder North Deeps.

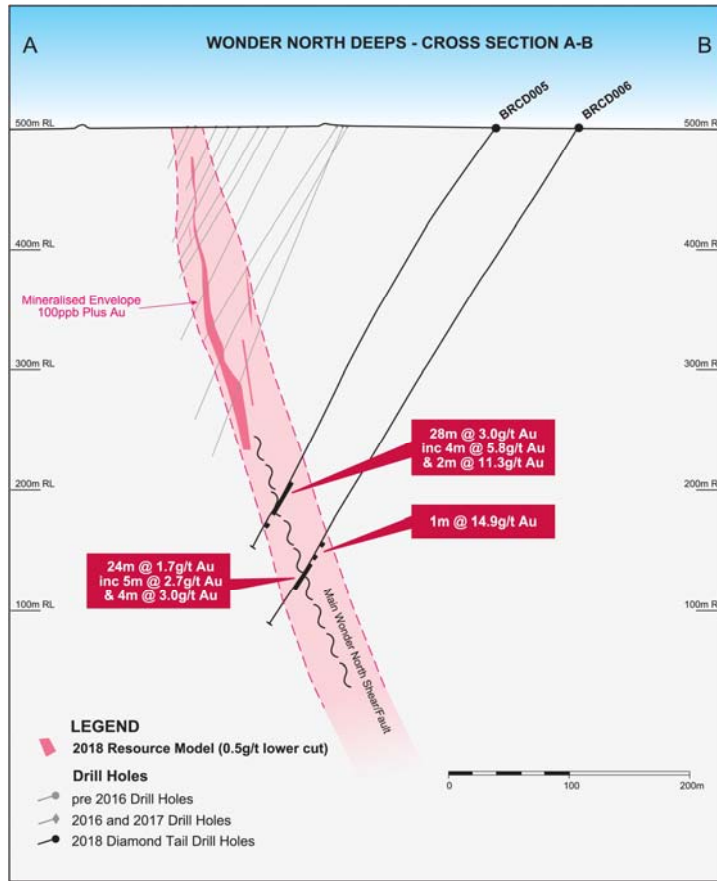


Figure 3: Cross Section A_B – Wonder North Deeps.

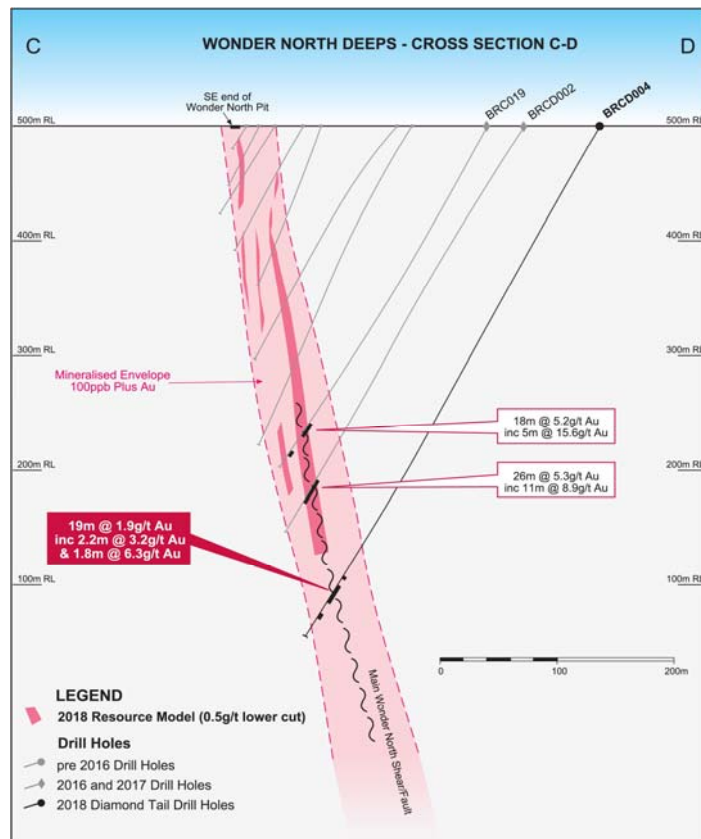


Figure 4: Cross Section C_D – Wonder North Deeps.

Table 1: Wonder North Deeps – Significant drill hole Intercepts – 2018 Drilling

Hole_ID	Easting (GDA94)	Northing (GDA94)	Total Depth (metres)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Gold (g/t)				
BRC004	322182	6863758	513.2	254	257	3	1.40				
				<i>includes</i>				255	256	1	3.2
				426	427	1	1.27				
				430	431	1	1.26				
				449	456	7	0.89				
				460	479	19	1.89				
				<i>includes</i>				460	461	1	2.79
				<i>and</i>				463	464	1	2.55
				<i>and</i>				468	470.2	2.2	3.18
				<i>containing</i>				469.7	470.2	0.5	7.74
				<i>and</i>				474.7	475	0.3	13.5
				<i>and</i>				477.2	479	1.8	6.34
				488	494	6	0.73				
				498	505	7	0.76				
				<i>includes</i>				502	503	1	2.52
509	511	2	1.29								
BRC005	322205	6863662	402.6	342	370	28	3.03				
				<i>includes</i>				345	349	4	5.84
				<i>and</i>				357	359	2	11.26
				<i>containing</i>				357	358	1	16.3
				<i>and</i>				363	364	1	5.3
				379	380	1	1.08				
				390	391	1	3.28				
BRC006	322252	6863713	484.5	403	413	10	0.66				
				<i>includes</i>				403	404	1	2.77
				417	418	1	14.90				
				425	449.3	24.3	1.69				
				<i>includes</i>				429	434	5	2.68
				<i>containing</i>				429	431	2	4.78
				<i>and</i>				438.55	439.5	0.95	2.25
				<i>and</i>				442.4	446.4	4	2.95
453	454	1	1.28								
BRC007	322217	6863741	530.9	377	378	1	1.51				
				417	419	2	0.76				
				443	445	2	3.62				
				<i>includes</i>				444	445	1	5.54
				450	475	25	1.05				
				<i>includes</i>				465.75	471.65	5.9	2.06
				<i>containing</i>				467.75	468.75	1	3.49

Notes: - All holes drilled nominally at 60 degrees dip to 220 degrees magnetic azimuth. 2 m internal dilution.
- 0.5 g/t Au lower cut, no upper cut, maximum 2m internal dilution & only intercepts over 1 gram x metre reported.
- All widths are down hole intercepts with true widths being approximately 70-75% of down hole width.

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. Currently there are four significant operating gold processing plants within 100 km radius of the project (Figure 5).

The project covers an area of 26.57 km² and consists of five Mining Leases, five Prospecting Licences and one Miscellaneous Licences. To date, more than 6,675 holes have been drilled with an accumulated drill depth of more than 210,000m. The project hosts a JORC 2012 compliant Mineral Resources Inventory estimated to contain 8.2 million tonnes at 2.2 g/t Au for a total of 580,000 ounces of gold across five deposits (BGH ASX announcement 4 May, 2018). Refer to table 1 for details on resource inventory.

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 Company priority focus is to define additional high-grade resources located below the Wonder North open pit. The Wonder North lode contains a significant high-grade gold shoot that extends from the base of the open pit to at least 450 metres down plunge to the southeast. Relatively recent diamond and RC drilling has returned high grade results up to 26 metres of down hole widths grading 5.3 g/t Au (BGH, ASX announcement 6 February 2018). Mineralisation remains open both at depth and along strike to the southeast.

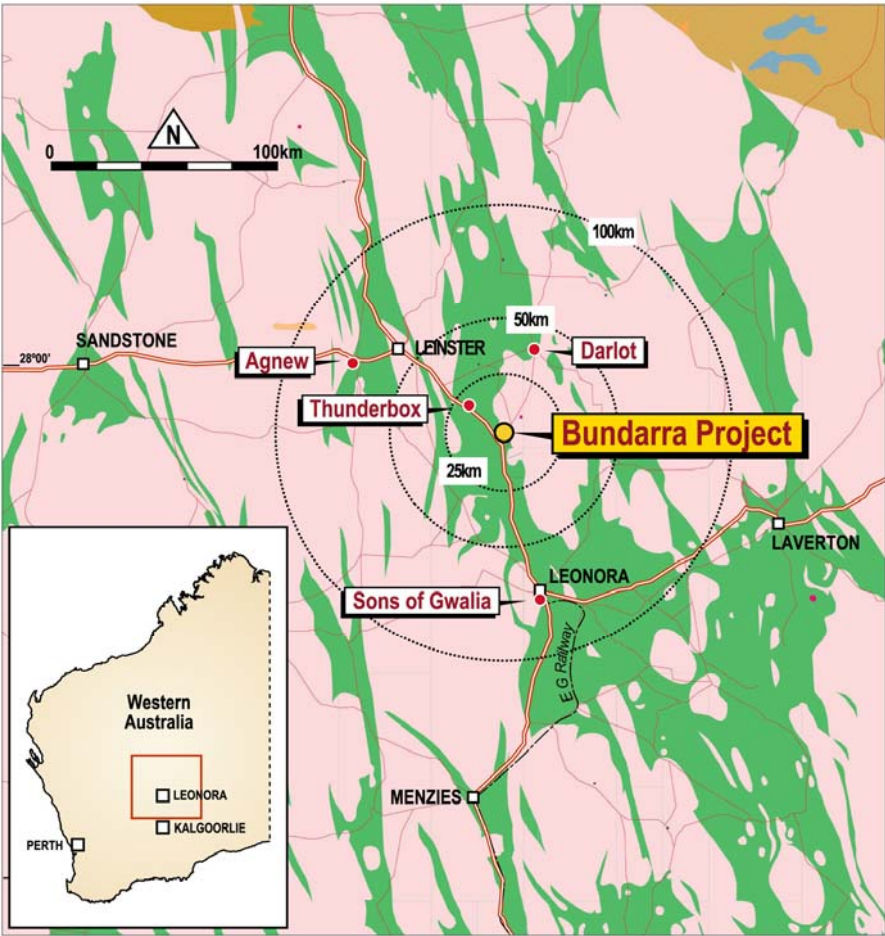


Figure 5. Bundarra Project Location Plan

Table 2: Bundarra Project 2018 Mineral Resources at 0.5 g/t Au Cut-off

Bundarra Project Mineral Resources, April 2018					
Deposit	Category	Volume '000 m³	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	3,650	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.

Competent Person Statements

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Msrs Steve Rose & Dmitry Pertel whom are Fellows of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Rose & Pertel are full-time employees 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 they 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 & Dmitry consents 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

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 sounds, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i> 	<p>3 metre cone split composites were collected from the RC pre-collars. Half NQ core sampling of diamond core tails. Several unmineralised zones have not been submitted. Most diamond core sampling is at 1 metre lengths with several sub-metre lengths down to 0.2 m taken from selective mineralized zones determined by visual logging.</p> <p>Assaying was undertaken by Bureau Veritas a commercial certified laboratory completing analysis following best practices to industry standards. Nominal 3 kg samples were weighted, dried, crushed, pulverized, split to produce a 40 g charge and grade determined by fire assay method with either an AAS or ICP finish</p>
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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> 	<p>Reverse Circulation drilling pre-collars (237 to 299 m) with NQ diamond core tails. Diamond tails vary in length from 157.6 to 254.85 m. Metal wedges were employed at the start of diamond tails to keep drill holes on target. Diamond core was oriented with electronic core measuring tool supplied and operated by drilling company West Core Drilling.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i> 	<p>Visual assessment of sample recoveries for Reverse Circulation drilling. Diamond core recovery was measured with a tape measure. No significant recovery or sample bias issues were recorded for either the RC or diamond drilling.</p> <p>Normal industry standards of assessment were used.</p>

<p>Logging</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<p>Geological logging was undertaken for both RC and Diamond drilling for total length of each drill hole.</p> <p>Basic geotechnical logging (i.e. RQD & structural) has been undertaken but has not been discussed in this announcement.</p>
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken. • If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry. • For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique. • Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples. • 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. • Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled. 	<p>Dominantly half core sampling of diamond core by a core saw. Quarter core sampling of duplicates (i.e. every 50th sample).</p> <p>3 m composite samples of RC drill chips were collected by rig mounted cone splitter. Several grab samples were collected from wet bulk samples.</p> <p>Procedures for field sampling of RC chips and diamond core and for laboratory sub-sampling were standard industry practice to ensure maximum representivity.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total. • 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. • 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. 	<p>All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial minerals analysis laboratories in Australia – Bureau Veritas Minerals Pty Ltd Perth Assay Laboratory.</p> <p>Samples were assayed by Fire Assay (BV method I-9105-FA-40) and gold determined by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry (BV method I-9105-MET-001) or ICP which are appropriate for these samples.</p> <p>Laboratory standards and repeat assays were included in the assay procedure. Bligh Resources included Certified Reference Material as standards, as well as blanks and duplicate field samples within the samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis.</p> <p>Assay results from the quality control samples fall within acceptable levels for confidence in assay results.</p>

<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. • The use of twinned holes. • Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. • Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<p>These are initial holes drilled to test depth extents of mineralisation at Bundara. No verification of sampling or assaying by independent agencies has been undertaken. Four diamond tail holes were drilled with hard copy detailed drilling data collected on site and compiled to spreadsheet for future inclusion in a Drilling Database. Spreadsheets are saved to the Bligh Resources server in house at the Fremantle office.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Specification of the grid system used. • Quality and adequacy of topographic control. 	<p>Drill hole collar locations have been pick up with a DGPS unit by registered contract surveyors MHR Surveying.</p> <p>Holes were down-holed surveyed by a true north seeking EZ-Gyro tool.</p> <p>The MGA94 UTM zone 51 coordinate system was used for all undertakings.</p>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results. • 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. • Whether sample compositing has been applied. 	<p>Drill holes were spaced to intercept the lode on an approximate 50 m along strike and 90 m down dip spacing. Such spacing has given a reasonable level of geological knowledge and confidence about the presence of the lode and associated gold mineralization.</p> <p>Drilling and assay data will be used in updating the resource model to determine further exploration at the Bundarra Project.</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type. • 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. 	<p>All holes drilled at nominal 60 degrees dip to 220 degrees magnetic azimuth. True width is approximately 70-75% of the downhole width.</p> <p>Considering the nature of exploration and potential mineralisation styles at the project, the sampling is deemed to be representative for exploration reporting purposes.</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<p>Bligh Resources has strict industry standard chain of custody procedures that are adhered to for drill samples.</p>
<p>Audits or reviews</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<p>All sample data has been plotted down hole and validated against geological logging and core photography. Internal review of QAQC data has been completed</p>

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area. 	<p>Bligh Resources' Bundarra Project includes Mining Licence M37/513. The licence is held in the name of SR Mining a wholly owned subsidiary of Bligh Resources.</p> <p>The licence expires in 2021</p>
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<p>Within the whole Bundarra Project area there is the presence of numerous old pits and shafts indicates that the area has been mined and prospected for gold since the 1890's.</p> <p>1992 to 96 After consolidating ownership of a number of tenements in the area, Mt Edon Gold Mines (Aust) Pty Ltd ("Mt Edon") conducted systematic exploration for gold, which included soil geochemistry, airborne geophysics, detailed geological mapping, and RAB, RC and diamond core drilling. Mt Edon was subsequently absorbed by Pacmin Mining Corporation ("Pacmin").</p> <p>In 2000 Pacmin completed resource definition drilling and Feasibility Studies on the adjacent Celtic and Wonder North deposits. Pacrim mined the Celtic which produced 841,607t @ 2.1 g/t Au. 2001 Sons of Gwalia Ltd ("SOG") acquired Pacmin and mined Wonder, Wonder North and Wonder West pits producing 818, 931t at 2.21 g/t Au.</p> <p>2006 Terrain acquired the Bundarra and Great Western (and also the Black Cat) tenements. Airborne magnetics and two programs of RC drilling were carried out.</p> <p>2009 Mineral Resource estimates were prepared for Wonder North, Bluebush and Great Western projects. Open pit optimisation studies were carried out for Celtic, Wonder North and Great Western. The potential for underground mining at Wonder North and Great Western was also assessed. 2010 preliminary mining activities, including pit dewatering and a grade control drilling program, started at the Celtic Deposit. October 2011 the Bundarra and Great Western projects are sold to SR Mining. SR Mining commissioned Optiro to estimate the remnant mineralisation at Celtic pit.</p> <p>During May 2013 Bligh, having a 42.9% stake in SR Mining, completed a scoping study for the Bundarra Project and identified a series of further exploration targets. Maiden Ore Reserve estimate released in November 2013 with a total of 1.63 million tonnes at 2.29 g/t Au for 120,006 oz.</p> <p>2016 A total of 8 RC holes, 6 holes drilled at Wonder North & 2 at Bluebush prospect. Significant mineralisation intersected at Wonder North Deeps (i.e. BRC018 & 19).</p>

Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<p>Typical structurally controlled Archean gold lode deposit. The project lies within a low strain terrane of greenstones and granitoids bounded by the north-northwest trending Keith-Kilkenny Lineament to the west, and the Laverton Tectonic Zone to the east. Gold mineralisation is structurally controlled and occurs in late stage, possibly reactivated west to northwest striking, steeply north dipping faults and shears.</p>
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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"> ○ <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> ○ <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> ○ <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> ○ <i>hole length.</i> • <i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i> 	<p>The location and context of the drilling is provided in the Table, gridded figures and text of the main report body.</p> <p>No other drilling results are reported.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> • <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> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<p>Weighed average grades calculated using a 0.5 g/t lower cut, no upper cut and 2 m of internal waste dilution.</p> <p>No strict ruling applied for shorter internal lengths but but most are above 5 gram x metre values and single significant spike high-grades were stated separately.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> 	<p>True width is approximately 70-75% of the downhole width.</p>

<p>intercept lengths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <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>Diagrams</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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>Diagrams contain required information</p>
<p>Balanced reporting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is 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>Lower cut of 0.5g/t & no upper cut employed. Only results over 1g/t reported.</p>
<p>Other substantive exploration data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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>Geological observations have been reported.</p>
<p>Further work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling). • Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive. 	<p>Interpretation of drill hole results, update of resource model & evaluation of underground potential.</p>