Bligh Resources Limited
ACN 130 964 162

ASX: **BGH**
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Suite 804 Level 8,
84 Pitt St Sydney
New South Wales 2000
Tel: +61 2 9233 4677
Fax: +61 2 9239 0866

Contacts:
Robert Benussi

Email:
info@blighresources.com.au

For the Latest News:
www.blighresources.com.au

Issued Capital:

Shares:	60,125,720
Unlisted Opts: (Escrowed)	16,000,000

Currently Exploring for:

- Gold
- Manganese

Current Projects:

- Bundarra Gold Project
- Leonora Gold Project
- Bootu Creek Two
- Kumarina

Leonora Gold Project: Exploration Update

- **Mapping and rock chip sampling program completed – results continue to show gold anomalism around Diorite King and Little Wonder prospects**
- **Modification to geological interpretation for gold mineralisation to assist with exploration targeting**
- **Upcoming exploration activity includes re-evaluating geophysical datasets and determining stratigraphic sequences**

Bligh Resources Limited ("Bligh" or "Company") (ASX: BGH) is pleased to report on recent exploration activities at its Leonora gold project in Western Australia. A small scale geological mapping and rock chip sampling program has been completed by **BM Geological Services PL ("BMGS")**, focused around the Diorite King and Little Wonder areas.

The recent mapping campaign was based on previous fieldwork including broad scale geological mapping, soil geochemistry and the presence of historical workings, which will assist with the identification of suitable drill targets within the project area. Field observations noted structural geology aspects similar to those documented at around the Leonora district.

Diorite King:
Seventeen rock chip samples were taken around the Diorite King area. Samples TAR005 – TAR008 were collected from historical workings and confirm the presence of gold mineralisation (Table 1 & Figure 1). Based on field observations from the mapping program, results show that gold mineralisation around Diorite King most likely post-dates the mineralisation events at Tarmoola and Leonora. Although local analogous models are not ruled out for mineralisation styles within the area, this interpretation provides a significant step forward for attempting to locate later stage geological structures and assist with target delineation (Figure 2).

Little Wonder:
Nine rock chip samples were taken from the Little Wonder area with Sample TAR020 from foliated basalt returning the best result (Table 1 & Figure 1).

Field based observations and geological interpretation suggests a geological model for gold mineralisation at Little Wonder may involve the structural evolution of transform structures, formed at a high angle to the Sons of Gwalia Shear zone (Figure 2). These features are favourable for gold mineralisation within the Southern Yilgarn, being long-lived geological structures and potentially conduits for gold-bearing, orogenic fluids, important for gold mineralisation. Transform structures are interpreted around the Leonora gold deposits (30km southeast of Diorite King) and, in some instances, are associated with gold mineralisation.

Further Work:
The field based observations add to the understanding of the structural setting of the Leonora Project. Further work required is to:

1. Determine the nature of the stratigraphic sequence and its importance as part of ore forming processes in the area; and
2. Re-evaluate geophysical datasets to assist with identifying and categorizing specific geological structures associated with the interpretation above.

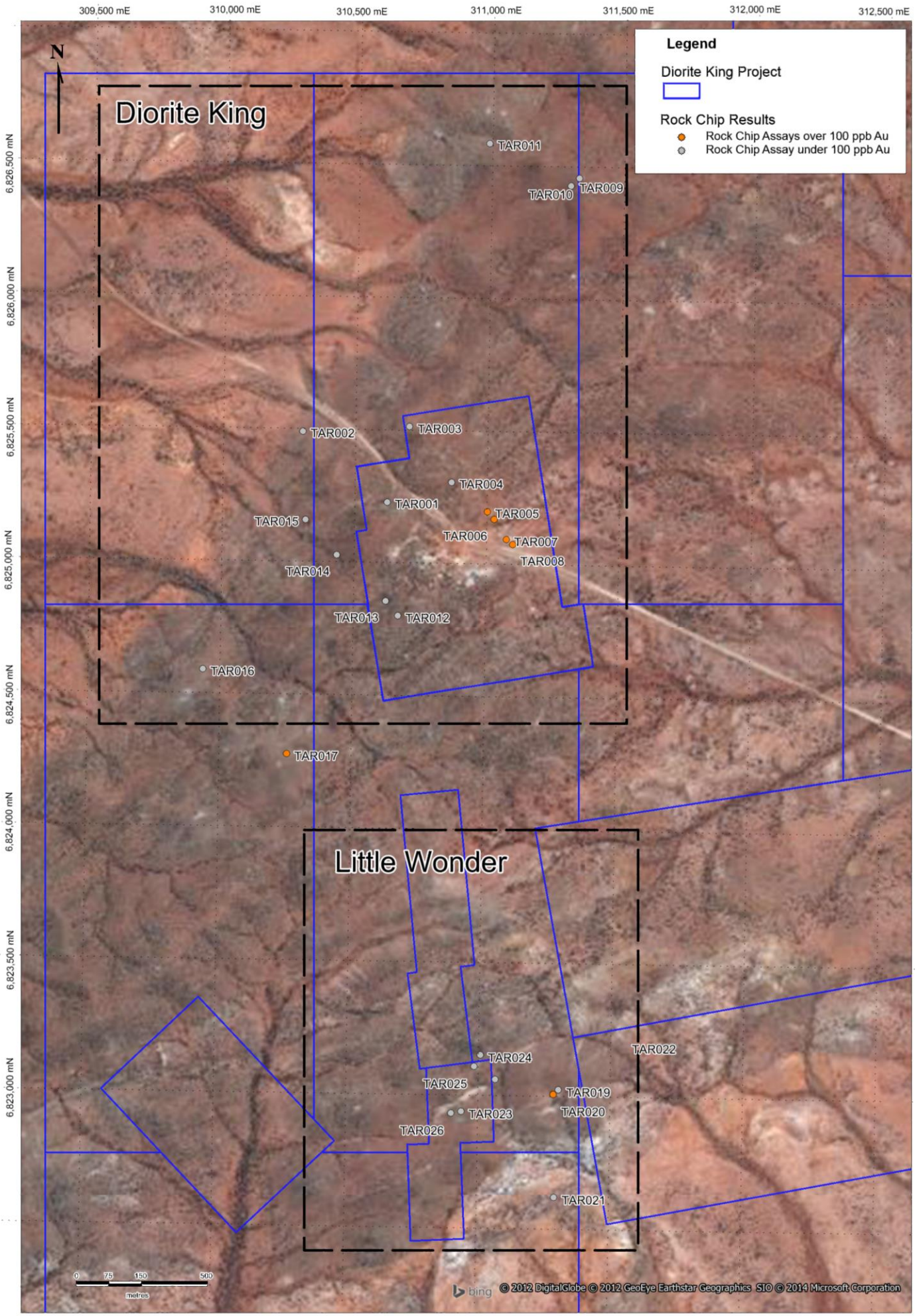

Figure 1: Field areas (in black outline) of the Leonora project and rock chip sample locations over orthophoto. Coordinates are referenced to Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 51.

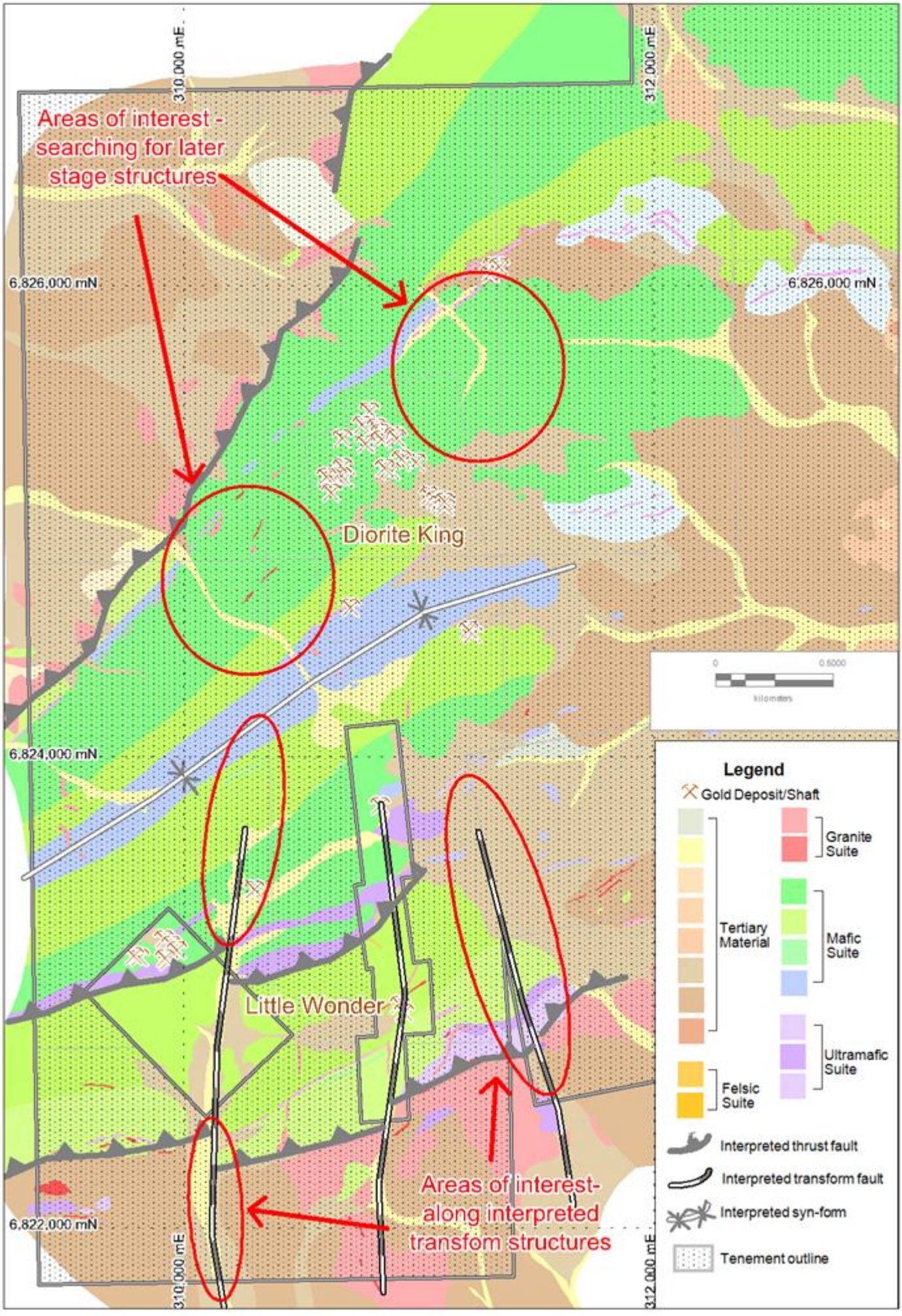

Figure 2: Geological map with structural interpretation and geological areas of interest defined after the mapping program. Coordinates are referenced to Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 51.

Table 1: Rock chip assay results from Diorite King and Little Wonder. Coordinates are referenced to Map Grid of Australia (MGA) zone 51.

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Area	Assay Result (Au ppb)
TAR001	310,621	6,825,227	Diorite King	9
TAR002	310,300	6,825,490	Diorite King	1
TAR003	310,702	6,825,513	Diorite King	8
TAR004	310,864	6,825,306	Diorite King	73
TAR005	311,001	6,825,198	Diorite King	420
TAR006	311,027	6,825,169	Diorite King	214
TAR007	311,074	6,825,093	Diorite King	275
TAR008	311,098	6,825,075	Diorite King	4.440
TAR009	311,298	6,826,429	Diorite King	2
TAR010	311,329	6,826,458	Diorite King	12
TAR011	310,988	6,826,584	Diorite King	2
TAR012	310,668	6,824,800	Diorite King	22
TAR013	310,622	6,824,856	Diorite King	2
TAR014	310,435	6,825,027	Diorite King	52
TAR015	310,314	6,825,158	Diorite King	8
TAR016	309,935	6,824,589	Diorite King	1
TAR017	310,257	6,824,275	Diorite King	106
TAR018	311,065	6,823,061	Little Wonder	9
TAR019	311,304	6,823,025	Little Wonder	4
TAR020	311,285	6,823,007	Little Wonder	619
TAR021	311,292	6,822,620	Little Wonder	1
TAR022	311,549	6,823,192	Little Wonder	<1
TAR023	310,937	6,822,938	Little Wonder	79
TAR024	311,007	6,823,152	Little Wonder	4
TAR025	310,984	6,823,108	Little Wonder	1
TAR026	310,899	6,822,931	Little Wonder	5

ENDS-

For further information:

Rob Benussi, CEO: 0410 415 335

Released through Fergus Ross, Six Degrees Investor Relations: 0420 980 448

APPENDIX: JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data (Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *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 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.*	Samples were collected as rock chips in areas of specific geological interest with a geological hammer raking into a calico bag from area <0.5m in diameter. Samples were taken from breaking in situ rock or rock fragments from float/shaft spoils. Sample representivity was not achieved according to Gy's sampling theory. No consideration was made for fraction size, sample weight or sampling medium. Sample sizes ranged in weights from 0.5 kg to 2kg and were raked into a calico bag from the field. Sample preparation involved: jaw crushing (where required; >70% passing -6mm) and pulverizing entire sample to >80% passing -75um. A 30g spatula sample was taken from the pulverized bulk sample for fire assay digest and Inductively Couple Plasma – Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for gold analysis
Drilling techniques	*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).*	No drilling or drill results reported. Only Rock Chip samples were collected.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *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.*	Sample representivity was not achieved according to Gy's sampling theory. No consideration was made for of fraction size, sample weight or sampling medium.

Logging	• *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.*	All rock chip samples were logged according to rock type, regolith, alteration and structure. Rock ship samples will not be utilised for any resource estimation. Geological logging is qualitative and quantitative in nature.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	The sample preparation was conducted by a commercial laboratory (Australian Laboratory Services PL) The nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation is based on commonly accepted sample preparation techniques but has not been validated against Gy's sampling theory. No quality control procedures were adopted for the sub sampling due to the nature of rock chip sampling in the first instance. No field duplicate samples were collected at the time of sampling due to the nature of rock chip sampling in the first instance. No work has been conducted to determine if the sample size is appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled due to the nature of rock chip sampling in the first instance.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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*	The assaying and laboratory procedures are designed to measure total gold in the sample. Assay resolution is to 0.001 ppm Au which is considered appropriate when assay results are expected to be of a low concentration. The fire assay technique involved using a 30g sample charge with a lead flux, which is decomposed in a furnace, with the prill being totally digested by 2 acids (HCI and HN03) before measurement of the gold content by an ICP-AES machine. A total of 9 internal laboratory standards, 3 internal laboratory standards and 5 internal laboratory duplicates were analysed for 26 rock ship samples submitted to the laboratory. All results were within acceptable limits of the laboratory's QC guidelines. BGH accepts these guidelines based on the certification and accreditation of the commercial laboratory. The guidelines can be located at and are the property of Australian Laboratory Services PL)

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *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.*	Independent verification of significant intersections is not considered material due to the nature of rock chip sampling in the first instance. Samples are documented in the field and assigned an identity code (sample number). Data is stored electronically in spreadsheets. No adjustment has been made to the assay data.
Location of data points	• *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.*	Sample locations are surveyed utilising a hand held GPS unit with an accuracy of +/- 5m. Sample co-ordinates are referenced to Map Grid of Australia zone 51 and Geodetic Datum of Australia. The quality of the topographic control is relatively inaccurate given the utilisation of the hand help GPS.
Data spacing and distribution	• *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.*	Data spacing was based on selectively sampling geological areas of interest and was not intended to be on a set pattern/grid. The data spacing cannot be used to establish geological or grade continuity due to the nature of the selective sampling. No sample compositing was applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *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.*	The nature of the rock chip sampling may show bias towards sampling along a mineralised structure. The extent of which is unknown.

Sample security	• The measures taken to ensure sample security	Samples collected by BGH were all under the security and custodial chain of BGH contractors until delivered to the commercial laboratory where they were in a secured fenced compound with restricted entry. Internally, the commercial laboratories operate an audit trail that has access to the samples at all times whilst in their custody.
Audits or reviews	• The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	No audits or review of the sampling process has been completed and is considered unnecessary given the nature and intended purpose of the rock chip sampling results.

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	• *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 licence to operate in the area.*	Diorite King Project is located on the following Prospecting Licences: P37/7782-93, P37/7807-16, P37/7829, P37/8048 and P37/7100. All tenements are held 100% held by BGH except for P37/8048 and P37/7100 which are 50% held by BGH. Heritage sites are located within these tenements. The tenements are in good standing and no known impediments exist.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	The project has been explored by predecessors including, Australian Selection, Esso, Western Mining Corporation, Pacmin, and Sons of Gwalia as well as various academic studies on the geology of the project. Results of exploration and mining activities by the aforementioned companies have assisted BGH during the recent exploration program in the area.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Diorite King project is located within the Leonora District and is part of the Mt Clifford Greenstone Belt. The stratigraphy comprises Archaean mafic, ultramafic units and inter-bedded sedimentary units that are intruded by the Raeside and Bundarra batholiths. The Diorite King is situated in the Leonora West Domain (LWD) which comprises amphibolite overlain by ultramafic, then dolerite and then basalt rock types. A geological model for Diorite King mineralisation area is later stage, brittle-ductile geological structures, intersecting the geochemically favourable horizons with the dolerite unit, and forming orogenic gold deposits, similar to those in the South Yilgarn. At Little Wonder the formation and reactivation of transform structures during later deformation may be responsible for mineralisation.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*	The rock chip sampling results are presented in table 1

	• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth hole length.* • *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.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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.* • *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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	Exploration results are representative of the rock chips relative to a known point. No data aggregation methods have been utilised.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	Rock chip samples are not referenced to an interval due to being spot samples.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	See figure 1.
Balanced reporting	• *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.*	All results have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *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*	See figure 2.

	characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.	
Further work	• *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.*	Further work is based on ground truthing target areas given the rock chip sampling results.

The review of exploration activities and results contained in this report is based on information compiled by Mr Bradley Daddow a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. He is a consultant to Bligh Resources Limited and works for BM Geological Services PL. Bradley Daddow has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposits 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 (the JORC Code). Bradley Daddow has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.