Blue River Resources Ltd. Announces Results From Test Pit Exploration At Okalla West Zone, Cambodia

Vancouver BC, (May 08, 2017): Blue River Resources Ltd. (TSXV: BXR , OTC: BRVRF, Frankfurt: 0BL) ("Blue River" or "the Company") is pleased to announce the results of its ongoing exploration program on the Okalla West project within the Banlung license located in Ratanakiri province, northeast Cambodia. The program is being conducted in cooperation with Angkor Gold Corp. (TSXV: ANK).

On January 23, 2017, the Company began a test pit exploration program. The near surface samples were analysed using a screened metallic process and show a north trending gold anomaly at least 320 meters in length and 45 metres in width. This anomaly occupies the southern lobe of the larger 4 km^2 surface gold anomaly (see press release of March 6, 2017) and sits on top of clay weathered bedrock. The gold anomaly is located over diorite intruding gabbro. Assay of vein material found in and under the deeply weathered surface layer returned values from 0.18 to 11.5 gpt Au.

"The trenching results from Okalla West show good results on surface and reflect a bedrock-hosted system just below," said Griffin Jones CEO of Blue River Resources Ltd. "We are very excited to continue our exploration on this prospect."

The program involved the excavation of pits one metre by two metres. The pits were dug through to the bottom of the deeply weathered surface layer. Samples were collected for pan concentration testing and for metallic screen analysis. An auger hole was drilled from the bottom of each pit as deeply as possible and is designed to identify the underlying geology and sample the bedrock. See the map accompanying this release for pit locations and values.

Two 100 kg near surface samples from new pits dug on lines 2 and 5 were collected. The samples were pan concentrated and are being sent to Canada for testing to determine the potential for bulk sampling and test processing. Near surface samples analyzed using a screened metallic process returned values from 0.15 gpt Au to 1.16 gpt Au.

Quartz vein material was collected from the pits near or within the north trending anomaly returned highly anomalous results for gold. The vein material displays at least three phases of quartz mineralization. The first phase is massive white quartz and returned 0.18 gpt Au (Sample S103564). The second phase consists of white and grey quartz breccia with abundant pyrite and returned 2.32 gpt Au (Sample S103475). The third phase consisted of grey microcrystalline quartz in breccia with abundant pyrite. It returned 11.5 gpt Au (Sample S103456). Several larger quartz vein float pieces on line 5 (see map) contained visible gold. The multiple phases of quartz and sulphide brecciation and deposition with visible gold indicates a typical structurally controlled 'crack and seal' system of gold mineralization. Pit 14 on Line 5 returned the highest metallic screen

assay at 2.09 gpt Au. This suggests that there could be multiple parallel fault structures hosting gold veins.

During the excavation of the 100kg bulk samples five additional samples of quartz vein float was located directly north of pits 5 and 6 on line 5. Assay results of the samples of auger drilling of bedrock and of the five new quartz vein float samples are pending.

PIT METHODOLOGY

Excavation pits consist of lines of pits laid across identified gold in soil anomalies in irregular east/west orientation. Individual pits are approximately 1m wide and 2m long, dug to the depth of the deeply weathered surface layer. Pits are hand dug every 15 m centre. Each pit is sampled from the top to the bottom of the deeply weathered surface material for pan concentration. A second smaller sample was collected and sent for metallic screen analysis. In addition, the bedrock was sampled by an auger hole from the bottom of the pit. The auger holes test as deep as is possible into the weathered bedrock. The deepest so far has been 7.2 metres measured from the surface profile. Auger samples collected immediately beneath the deeply weathered surface layer were sent for gold and multi-element analysis (assays pending).

SAMPLE METHODOLOGY

Angkor's QA/QC protocol requires calibration standards and blanks be inserted at a rate of 10 per 100. In addition, periodic checks are run on a selected spectrum of samples at ALS laboratories. All soil and rock samples are submitted to ALS Mineral-Australian Laboratory Services (Cambodia) Co. Ltd for preparation in Phnom Penh, and gold analyses are done by ALS by standard fire assay in their Vientiane laboratories. All other analyses are by ICP-ME–and ICP22 in their Australian laboratories. Initial assays use their Au-ICP22 method of standard fire assay with an ICP-Atomic emission spectrometry finish on a 50gm aliquot, which has a detection range of 0.001 to 10 g/t. Check assays use the Au-AA26 method of standard fire assay with an ICP-Atomic absorption spectrometry finish again on a 50gm aliquot, which has a detection limit of 0.01 to 100 g/t. Metallic screen analysis, using their Au-SCR22 method of standard fire assay with an ICP-Atomic absorption spectrometry finish after screening to 75 microns use a 1kg nominal weight sample, with assay of the entire oversize fraction and duplicate assay on 50gm aliquots of the undersize fraction. This last method has been done at the recommendation of the laboratory to avoid over or under-estimating gold grades because coarse gold was suspected.

Jonathan Soper, P.Eng., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). has reviewed and approved the technical disclosure in this document.

ABOUT ANGKOR GOLD CORP.

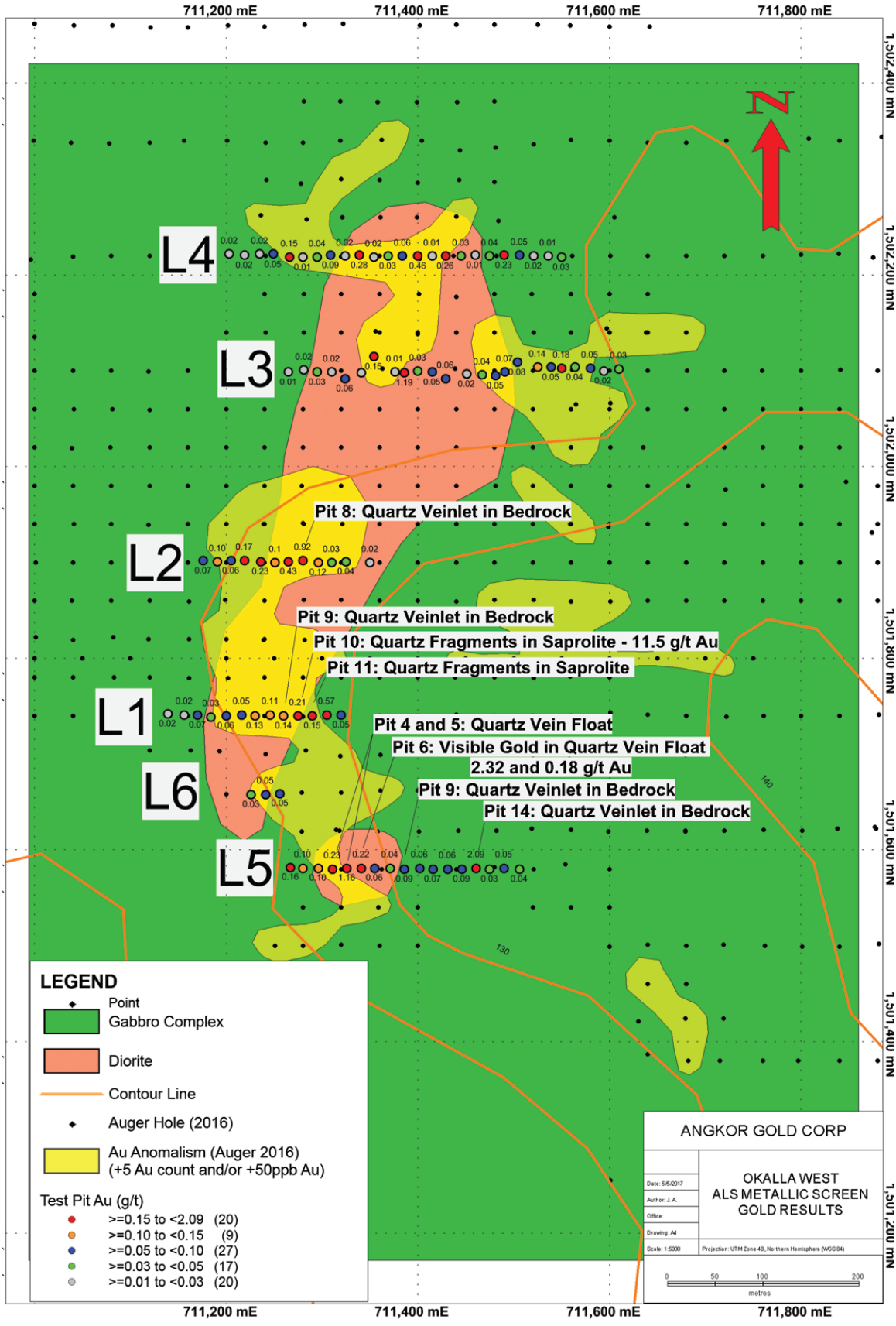
ANGKOR Gold Corp. is a public company listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange and is a leading mineral explorer in Cambodia with a large land package and a first-mover advantage building strong relationships with all levels of government and stakeholders.

BLUE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.
Blue River has the right to participate initially in up to a 50% interest of the Banlung exploration license from Angkor Gold Corp., after the completion of a total investment of US$3.5 million in exploration expenditures over a 4-year period. Blue River may then exercise their option on an additional 20% interest of the Banlung tenement through the commission and completion of a bankable feasibility study on the property or portion thereof.

Blue River Resources Ltd. also has a 100% interest in two mineral properties in the Quesnel Trough Copper Belt, the Mazama Copper Deposit, Okanogan County, Wa., and the Castle Copper Project near the Copper Mountain Mine, Princeton BC.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD
BLUE RIVER RESOURCES LTD.
/s/ Griffin Jones
Griffin Jones
President
Contact: 604-682-7339 www.blueriv.com


711,200 mE
711,400 mE
711,600 mE
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1,501,600 mN
1,501,400 mN
1,501,200 mN
N
L4
L3
L2
L1
L6
L5
Pit 8: Quartz Veinlet in Bedrock
Pit 9: Quartz Veinlet in Bedrock
Pit 10: Quartz Fragments in Saprolite - 11.5 g/t Au
Pit 11: Quartz Fragments in Saprolite
Pit 4 and 5: Quartz Vein Float
Pit 6: Visible Gold in Quartz Vein Float
2.32 and 0.18 g/t Au
Pit 9: Quartz Veinlet in Bedrock
Pit 14: Quartz Veinlet in Bedrock
140
130
LEGEND
Point
Gabbro Complex
Diorite
Contour Line
Auger Hole (2016)
Au Anomalism (Auger 2016)
(+5 Au count and/or +50ppb Au)
Test Pit Au (g/t)
>=0.15 to <2.09 (20)
>=0.10 to <0.15 (9)
>=0.05 to <0.10 (27)
>=0.03 to <0.05 (17)
>=0.01 to <0.03 (20)
ANGKOR GOLD CORP
OKALLA WEST
ALS METALLIC SCREEN
GOLD RESULTS
Date: 5/5/2017
Author: J. A.
Office:
Drawing: A4
Scale: 1:5000
Projection: UTM Zone 48, Northern Hemisphere (WGS84)
0
50
100
200
metres

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