**ASX Announcement**

**27 April 2021**

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**Directors**

David Wheeler, **Chairman**

Mathew Walker, **Corporate Director,**

Simon Coxhell, **Technical Director**

Andrew Bickley, **Company Secretary**

**Issued Capital**

**ASX Code: BLZ**

262,500,000 Ordinary Shares

237,500,000 ("BLZO") Quoted options exercisable at $0.05 on or before 31 March 2022

**Overview**

Blaze is a mineral exploration company listed on the ASX.

the Company currently holds:

(a) nickel exploration projects in the South-West regional of Western Australia; and

(b) gold exploration targets in the Murchison District of Western Australia

The Company continues to assess ways to generate shareholder value including the acquisition of new projects.

# 3 KILOMETRE NI-CU-PGE ANOMALY ON BASAL CONTACT OF JIMBERLANA CORE COMPLEX

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Soil sampling at Jimberlana Nickel Project defines three ultramafic core intrusions with elevated nickel, copper and PGE in soils
- PGE results fringe the contacts of the ultramafic intrusive core, suggestive of nickel mineralisation hosted on the mafic-ultramafic contact position
- Induced Polarisation program planning underway to define conductivity targets for large scale, low-grade disseminated type mineralisation

## INTRODUCTION

Blaze International Limited (**Blaze**, the **Company**) is pleased to report the receipt of highly encouraging geochemical sampling from the Jimberlana Project within the Company's Southwest Nickel Projects joint venture (90% Blaze).

The Southwest Nickel Projects include the Binneridgie, Jimberlana, Mount Day and Cojinup Creek Projects which cover significant strike lengths of nickel, copper and PGE prospective Proterozoic intrusions.

The Jimberlana Project is part of a strategic landholding in a highly prospective 'intrusive corridor' (Figure 1). The Company is exploring the Jimberlana tenement for large tonnage, disseminated style mineralisation within ultramafic portions of the intrusion.

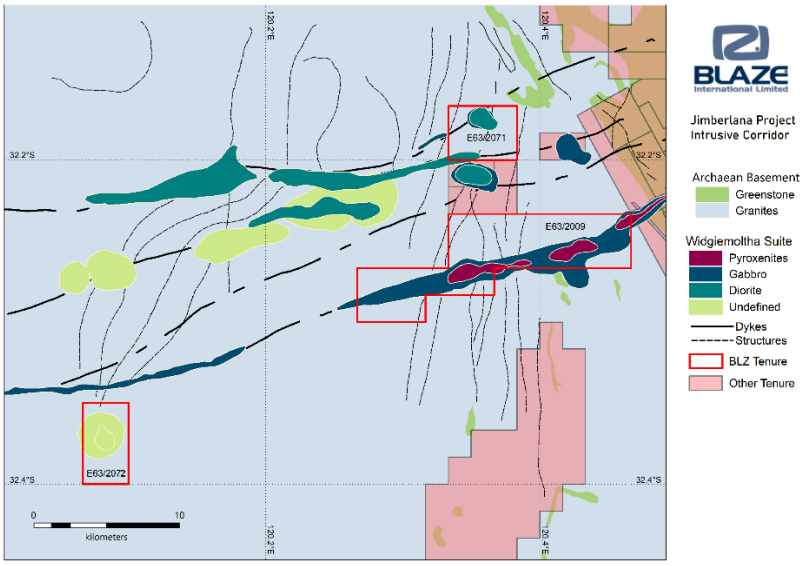


*Figure 1 Blaze Tenure in the Jimberlana Intrusive Corridor*

The Jimberlana Project (E63/2009) covers 18 kilometres of strike of the nickel prospective Jimberlana Norite intrusion, a mafic-ultramafic intrusion of the Widgiemooltha Suite which is known to contain significant Ni, Cu and PGE anomalism along ~300km of strike.

Blaze's Director Simon Coxhell commented "The Blaze JV's exploration at Jimberlana has delivered immediate value with the definition of these strong soil anomalies located on an internal ultramafic basal contact position. Such an arrangement bodes well for the potential for typical basal contact massive sulphide mineralisation as is being explored in other intrusions within Western Australia. Blaze has engaged a geophysical survey crew to complete a Gradient Array Induced Polarisation survey over the anomaly to develop a target at depth. Drilling will follow shortly thereafter."

## EXPLORATION METHODOLOGY

The company completed a 625 sample soil sampling program over portions of the intrusion not covered by aeolian sands and alluvium, at a 400m x 100m nominal grid. Soil samples were taken from a coarse 0.96-2.5mm fraction to reduce the influence of the widespread aeolian sand that frustrates exploration within the region. Samples were assayed for a full suite of elements including low-level Au and platinum group elements (PGE's) using a partial digest aqua regia method.

Full details on sampling and assay methodology are presented in the JORC Table 1 and 2.

## RESULTS INDICATE NICKEL PROSPECTIVITY

Results have shown that the current sampling methodology and size fraction has resolved **highly coherent and coincident nickel, copper, chromium and platinum group element anomalies** which overlie the thicker ultramafic 'core complex' of the Jimberlana Intrusion.

Nickel results range from 20 to **1580ppm**, copper from 2 to **111ppm**, and chromium from 50 to **11,150ppm** (1.1%). PGE's and Au are coincident with copper anomalism, with 3 element (Au + Pt + Pd) results of up to **50ppb**.

The PGE results are coincident with the **interpreted basal contact** of the 'Eastern Core Complex' (Figure 2). This arrangement is highly encouraging, as nickel sulphide mineralisation typically forms at the basal contact of ultramafic phases of intrusions.

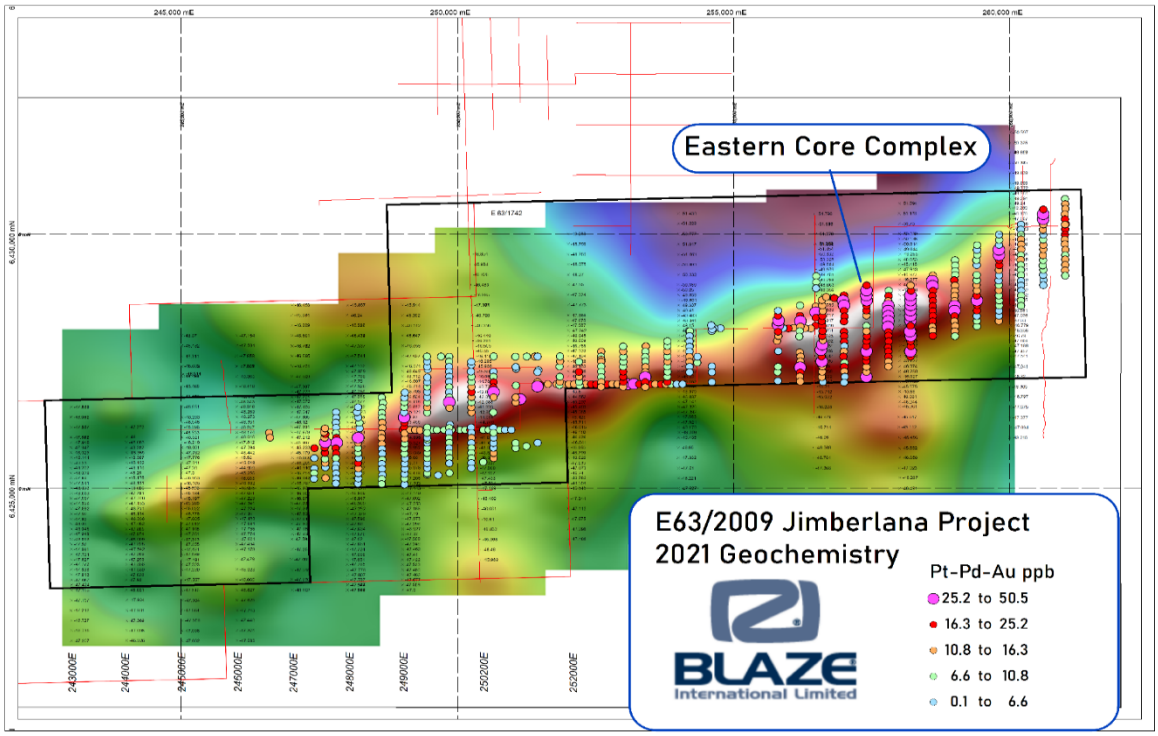


*Figure 2 - E63/2009 Jimberlana Soils 3 Element PGE Geochemistry*

## HIGHLY PROSPECTIVE CORE COMPLEX

The Jimberlana Norite, within E63/2009, has been explored historically via soil geochemistry, auger drilling, RC and diamond drilling, as well as induced polarisation (IP) and EM. Historical soils were generally poorly responsive, which is likely due to the influence of aeolian sand. The current coarse fraction soils have resolved this issue and defined strong, highly anomalous areas within the interpreted position of the pyroxenite lower contact, the typical location for massive and semi-massive nickel sulphides.

Blaze's resampling of historic RAB and RC drill spoils showed the more ultramafic rocks are lower in nickel than the more mafic gabbronorite phases of the intrusion. Best results included 0.18% Ni within lower saprolite gabbronorite (refer to Blaze Quarterly Report dated 28th January 2021). The company has received Au, Pt and Pd assay results for these end of hole samples, which confirm the rocks are prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides (Refer to the Southwest Nickel Project Update dated 7th April 2021).

Three ultramafic 'core' intrusions are present within the Jimberlana Norite on E63/2009, two of which have been adequately tested by the current coarse fraction soil sampling. The central intrusive unit is poorly sampled and covered by sand dunes and transported granitic laterite.

Blaze considers the soil sampling data is supportive of Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation including massive sulphide. It is noteworthy that the Eastern Core Complex is three kilometres in length, which is comparable to many Ni-Cu-PGE bearing intrusions and demonstrates the scale of the exploration opportunity within the intrusion (Figure 3).

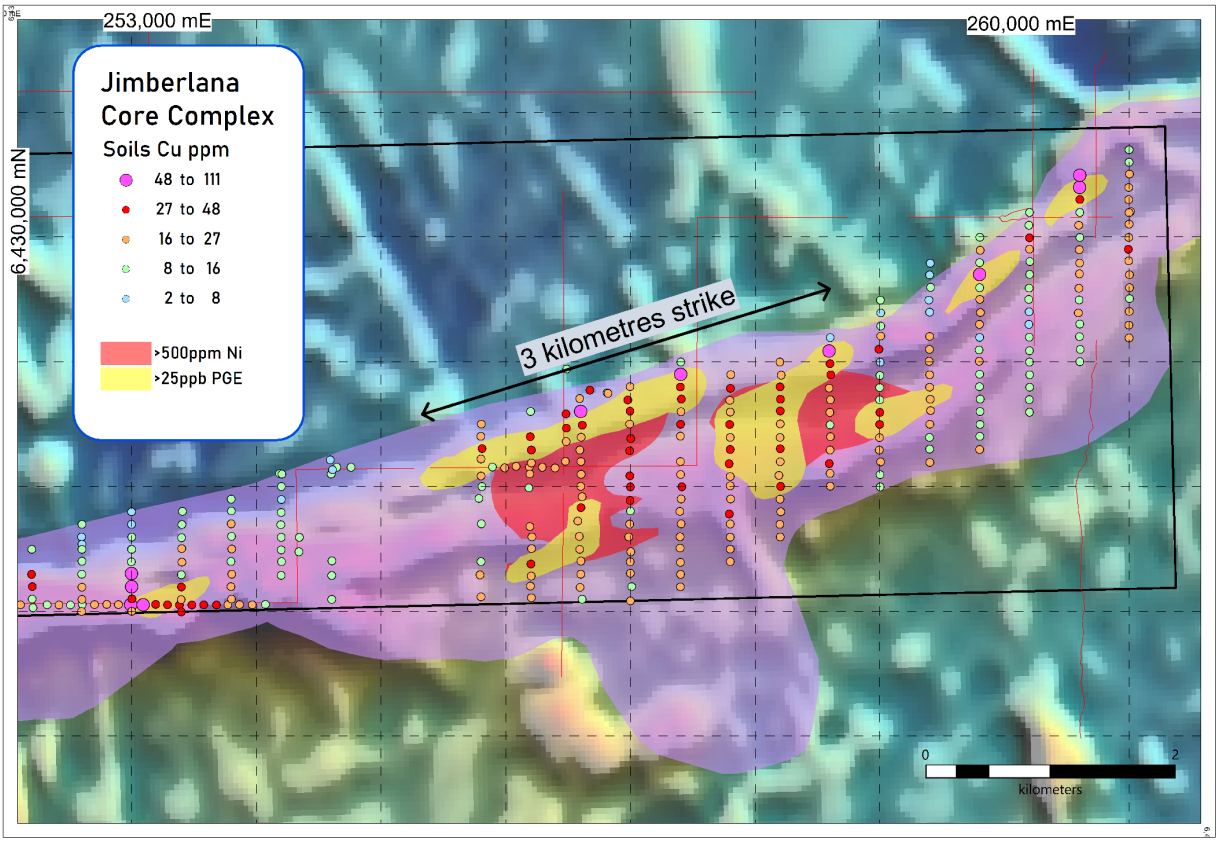


*Figure 3 - Jimberlana Eastern Core Complex Anomalies*

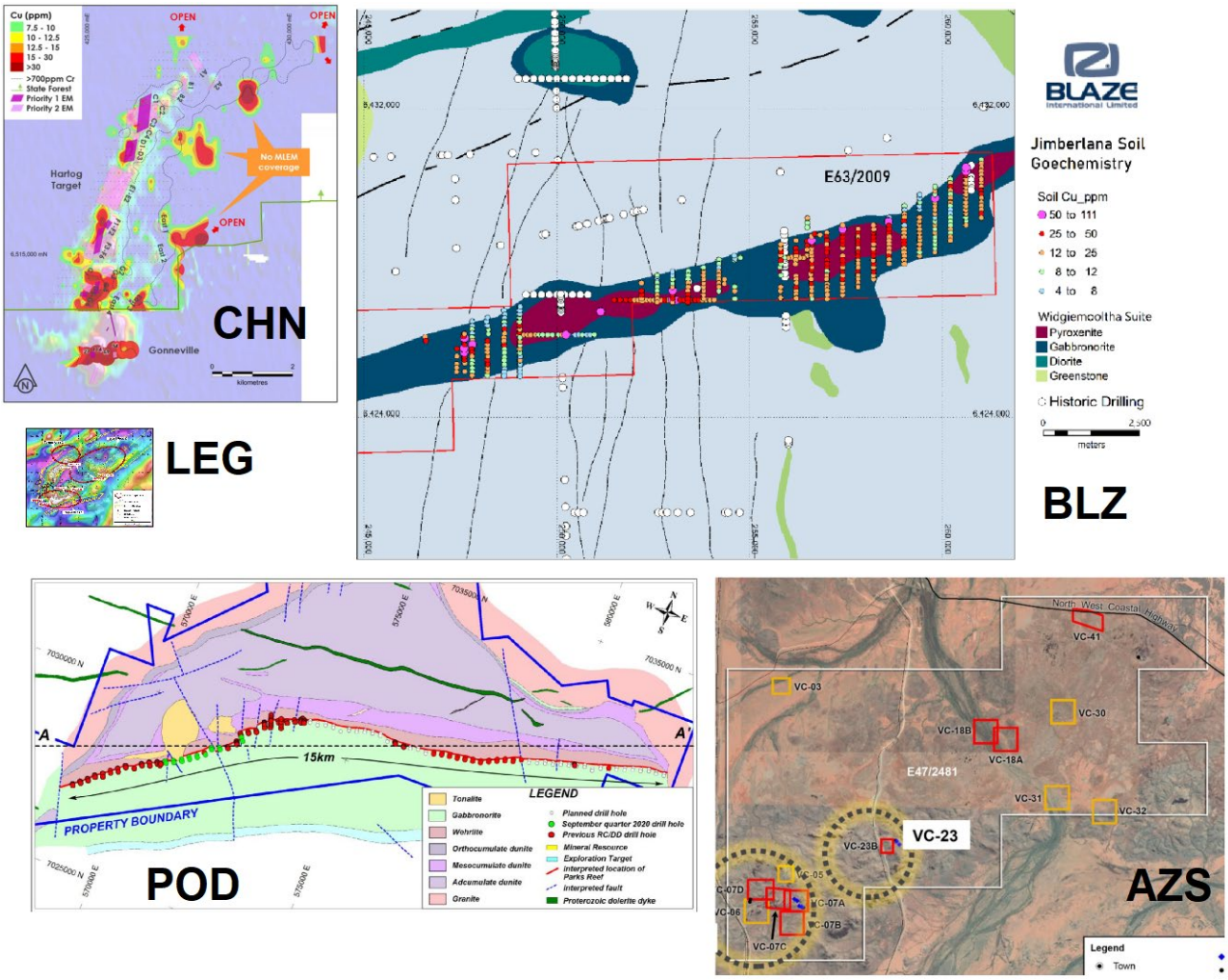


*Figure 4 Scale comparison of mineralised mafic-ultramafic intrusions with the Jimberlana Project*

## EXPLORATION PLAN

An historical IP survey was conducted in 1986 but is unable to be adequately located on the historical maps. The historical IP survey reported a chargeability anomaly 'in the northern contact' of the intrusion. This is the location of the highest copper in soil geochemistry and the location of PGE geochemistry that is interpreted to overly the prospective lower contact of the pyroxenite.

Blaze has contracted an experienced geophysical consultant and an IP contractor to undertake a Gradient Array IP (GAIP) survey over the Eastern Core Complex. The survey will test a 2.5 x 1.4 kilometre grid to develop bedrock conductivity anomalies within the ultramafic-mafic contact zone.

The Company expects the GAIP survey to occur in May and hopes to report on the results in June. The area of this survey has several historical drill lines which can form walk-up drill pads for testing of any geophysical anomalies.

This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Blaze International Limited.

*For, and on behalf of, the Board of the Company*
David Wheeler
Chairman
**Blaze International Limited**

**- ENDS -**

### *Forward-Looking Statements*

*This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Blaze International Limited's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may", "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Blaze International Limited believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.*

### *Competent Person statement*

*Exploration or technical information in this release has been prepared by Mr. Roland Gotthard BSc, who is a Technical Consultant of Blaze International Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Gotthard has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation 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). Mr. Gotthard consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears*

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# 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 (e.g. 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *Description of 'industry standard' work* | • *Rock chip samples were collected from outcrops with a geological hammer for lithogeochemical purposes*<br>• *Soil samples were taken as +2mm/-5mm size fraction*<br>• *RC chip spoil samples were sampled via scoop*<br>• *Spoil samples are not considered representative of drill hole results* |
| ***Drilling techniques*** | • *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. 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).* | • Resampling of historic RC and RAB drilling was undertaken for lithogeochemical purposes |
| ***Drill sample recovery*** | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Recovery of the historic drilling samples which were assayed on E62/2009 is unknown.<br>• The assays presented were not sampled to determine a drilling intersection and were taken to provide lithogeochemical information |
| ***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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • Rock chip samples were qualitatively logged |
| ***Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation*** | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • *Rock chip sampling*<br>• *Soil samples were taken using ~200g of sieved +2mm/-5mm lag material*<br>• *Sample size and fraction is considered appropriate for the sample media*<br>• *Soils were dried and pulverised to -75um in the laboratory*<br>• *Field duplicates of soils were taken every 20 samples*<br>• *Certified Reference Materials were inserted 2 per 100 samples* |

# JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

## Section 1 Continued

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.* | • *Soils were assayed via Intertek Triple Quad (QQQ) digestion for low level geochemical analysis of 48 elements + PGE's*<br>• *This is considered a partial digest for some elements and a full digest for others and is appropriate for the sample media presented*<br>• *Rocks were assayed for 48 elements via 4 acid digest*<br>• *This is considered a full digest for most elements and all elements of interest in the projects*<br>• *Internal laboratory QAQC procedures include insertion of certified reference materials, blanks and duplicates* |
| ***Verification of sampling and assaying*** | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • *Sample data was recorded in sample books in the field and recorded into excel spreadsheets*<br>• *Data is stored in a commercial database off site with validation checks completed prior to loading*<br>• *Internal QAQC checks were conducted to check duplicate performance with excellent results achieved*<br>• *Performance of standards was good but insufficient sample population (12 samples) exists to determine statistical significance* |
| ***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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • *Samples were located in the field on appropriate aerial photography and fixed with a handheld Garmin GPS unit*<br>• *Datum is MGA 1994 Zone 51 South*<br>• *Accuracy is +/-3m and considered adequate* |
| ***Data spacing and distribution*** | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • *Data was collected on a nominal 400m x 100m soil grid which is considered adequate for the purpose intended*<br>• *No mineral resource is implied or inferred at this early stage of exploration* |
| ***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.*<br>• *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.* | • *N/A* |
| ***Sample security*** | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • *Samples were delivered by company personnel to the laboratory* |
| ***Audits or reviews*** | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • *N/A* |

# JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

## 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.*<br>• *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.* | • *E63/2009 Jimberlana*<br>• *E74/657, E74/658, E74/659, E74/660 Cojinup Creek*<br>• *E63/2004, E15/1750, E15/1751 Binneridgie*<br>• *All tenure is 90% BLZ and 10% to a private unrelated party* |
| ***Exploration done by other parties*** | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • *Exploration results were sourced from WAMEX exploration reports available from the Department of Mines and Resources of Western Australia online databases*<br>• *EM grids sourced from WAMEX article A75396*<br>• *Historic exploration on Jimberlana sourced from A53452, A68649, A121701*<br>• *Proprietary and confidential data provided by Gneiss Results* |
| ***Geology*** | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • *Proterozoic aged mafic and ultramafic intrusions, of dyke and chonolith morphology, within Archaean rocks*<br>• *Orthomagmatic nickel, copper, and platinum group elements* |
| ***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:*<br>• *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>• *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>• *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>• *down hole length and interception depth*<br>• *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • *The current discussion related to soil and surficial geochemistry only*<br>• *Historical drill hole data is under review and verification* |
| ***Data aggregation methods*** | • *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • *N/A* |

# JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

## Section 2 Continued

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| ***Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths*** | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').* | • *N/A* |
| ***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.* | • *A map showing tenement locations has been included*<br>• *Maps showing the distribution of mineralised occurrences and anomalies has been provided* |
| ***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.* | • *It should be noted that resampling of historic drill samples does not constitute a drill intersection as the depth of the sampled interval has not been established, only one metre was sampled by scoop, and the data was obtained for characterisation purposes.* |
| ***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 characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.* | • *N/A* |
| ***Further work*** | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | • *Surface geochemistry*<br>• *Data compilation*<br>• *Geophysical Surveys*<br>• *Drilling* |