



QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT & APPENDIX 5B

For the 3 months ending 31 March 2018 (*Period*)

Blaze International Limited (**Blaze**) (**Company**) (ASX: **BLZ**) is pleased to present its Activities Report for the Period.

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

During the Period the Company:

- Settled the acquisition of Everest Minerals Pty Ltd,
- Completed a Placement raising \$1,587,666 in new funds,
- Further reviewed and planned exploration for the Thundelarra and Kirkalocka projects, and
- Coordinated with the Company's Advisors to assess business development options.

ASX Code: BLZ
Shares on Issue: 207,285,596
Options: 184,999,996
Cash: \$3.334m

Chairman: Josh Puckridge
Director: Maciej Rosiewicz
Director: Loren King
Secretary: Loren King

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During the Period, the Company held a General Meeting to consider the resolutions put to shareholders in the Notice of General Meeting dated 23 January 2018 (**NoM**) on 26 February 2018 at the Company's office (**General Meeting**).

At the General Meeting, shareholders approved to complete the acquisition of Everest Minerals Pty Ltd on the terms announced 3 January 2018 ("Blaze to Acquire Everest Minerals") and detailed in the NoM.

Following the General Meeting, the Company issued and allotted 31,753,316 fully paid new ordinary shares in the Company at \$0.05 each to raise \$1,587,666 in new funds (**Placement**).

Blaze International Limited
is an exploration company
listed on the Australian
Securities Exchange.

The Company currently holds
exploration ground in the
Warriedar Greenstone Belt.

The Company is assessing a
number of ways to generate
shareholder value including
the acquisition of a new
project, or projects.

For enquiries please contact:
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COMPANY PROJECTS

The Company holds two (2) projects:

1. Thundelarra (E52/2120), and
2. Kirkalocka (E59/2280).

Blaze holds 100% of the Thundelarra Project located 50km south west of the Rothsay Gold project (see the below summary of this project).

The Company has today (30 April 2018) given notice to Bar One Exploration Pty Ltd, who holds 100% of E59/2280, that it will be exercising its option to acquire 100% of Kirkalocka (see the below summary of this project).

THUNDELARRA PROJECT

Blaze's Thundelarra project is located within the Warriedar Greenstone Belt (Figure 2), 300km north-east of Perth. The Warriedar Greenstone Belt is made up of a series of mafic and felsic units that have undergone multiple metamorphic and deformation events. Precious and base metal mineralization has been discovered in the belt with the Golden Grove and Golden Dragon mines currently in operation.

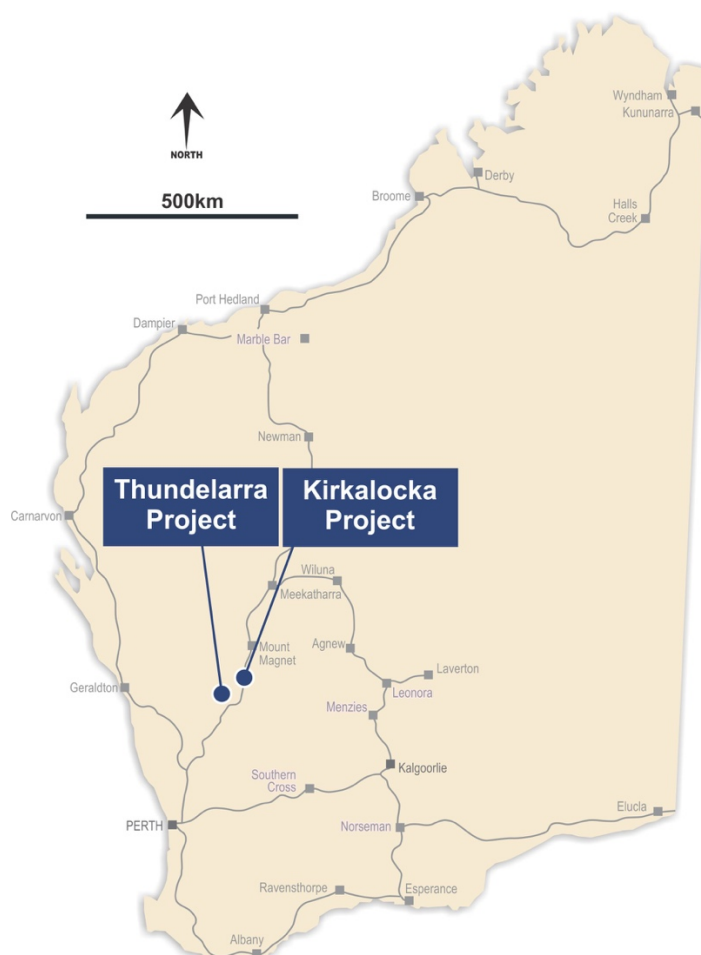


Figure 1:
Location of Kirkalocka (E59/2280) and Thundelarra (EL52/2120)

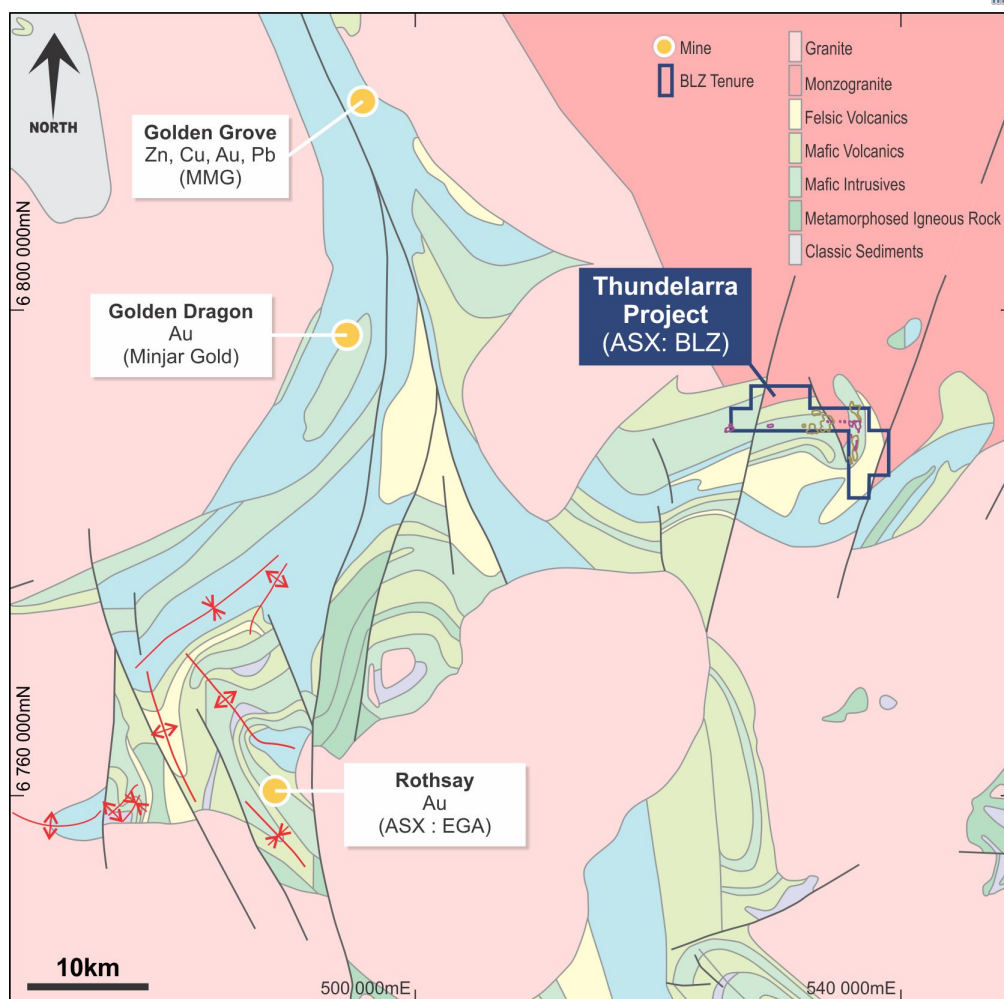


Figure 2: Location of Thundelarra project

The tenement is located approximately 47 km north west of the township of Payne's Find (Figure 2), and approximately 260 km east of the Port of Geraldton, Western Australia within the Murchison Region of Western Australia.

The project can be accessed via a formed shire road running between the settlements of Payne's Find and Yalgoo which runs just south of the tenement thence following fence lines and exploration tracks.

Regional Geology

The Thundelarra Project is contained within the Warriedar Greenstone Belt of the Murchison Province. The basement formations of the Warriedar Greenstone Belt are predominately mafic greenstones, thin interflow Banded Iron formations (**BIF**) units and dolerite and gabbro sills. Sediments felsic volcanoclastic and BIF occur within the southern and western side of the belt.

Local Geology

The local geology of the Thundelarra Project is dominated by a sequence of mafic volcanics, felsic volcanics and sediments. The west and centre of the tenement area consists of an east-west striking sequence of mafic volcanics, the same unit that hosts the Rothsay Gold project (50km to the south west).

Mineralisation

Mineralisation at the Rosthay Gold Project (held by Egan Street Resources, ASX: EGA) is contained within a series of narrow shear-hosted quartz veins. Mineralisation extends over up to 12km of strike and across 5 shear zones. The width of the mineralization is on average 1.5 meters. The quartz veining has undergone significant deformation, often being “boudinaged”.

Historical Work

A compilation of historical geochemical sampling has identified 5 areas of elevated gold and copper anomalism. Historical drilling has not tested these areas; being limited to the periphery of the tenement.

Proposed Exploration

A site visit is planned in late May in conjunction with Blaze's Kirkalocka project. The goal of the site visit will be to conduct ground truthing at the historical geochemical anomalies while exploring the outcrops for narrow shear hosted quartz veins similar to the Rothsay Gold Project. See below, Figure 3:

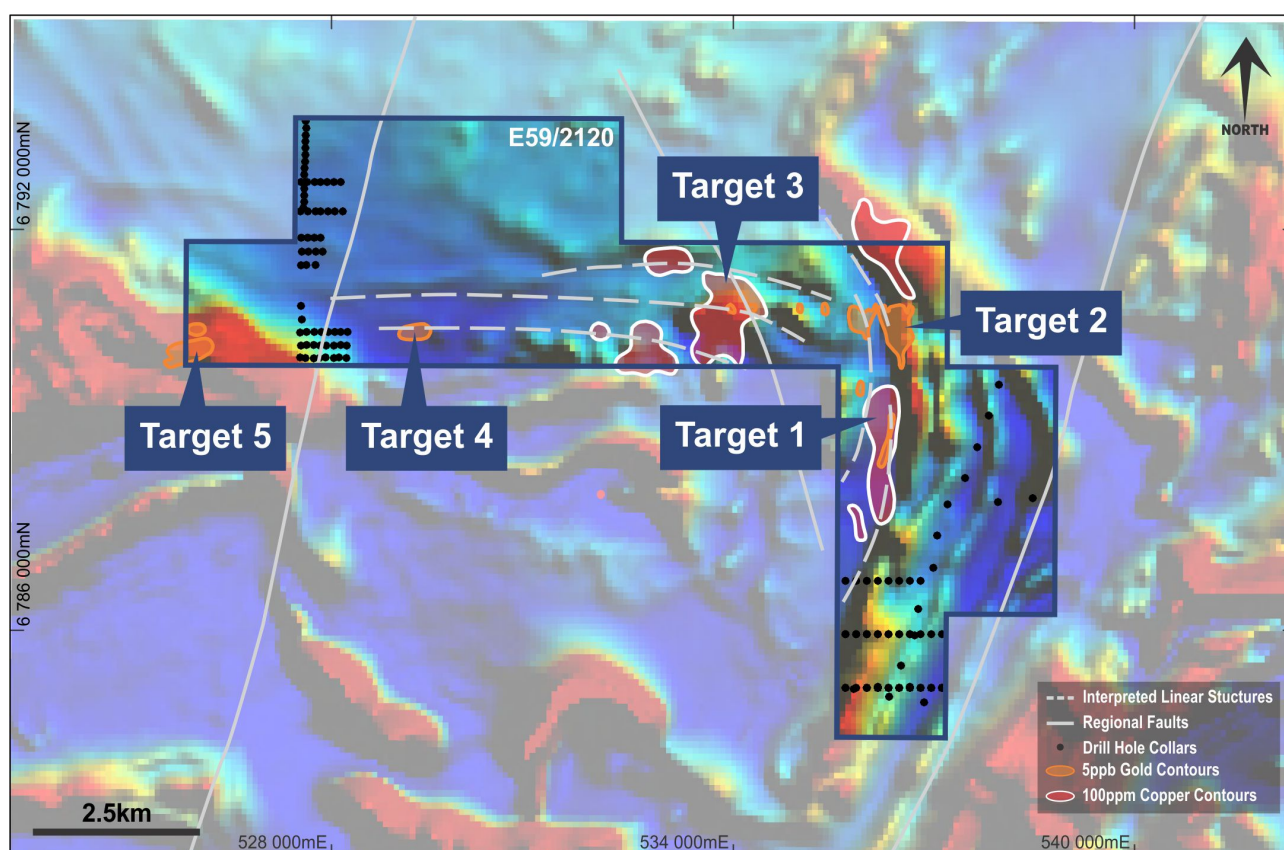


Figure 3: ground truthing targets at Thundelarra.

KIRKALOCKA PROJECT

The Kirkalocka Project comprises of a single exploration licence E59/2280 located approximately 60 km south of the township of Mt Magnet within the Murchison Region of Western Australia. The tenement is 20km north of Minjar Gold Pty Ltd's Kirkalocka Gold operation which includes a 2.1 Mtpa treatment plant and associated infrastructure.

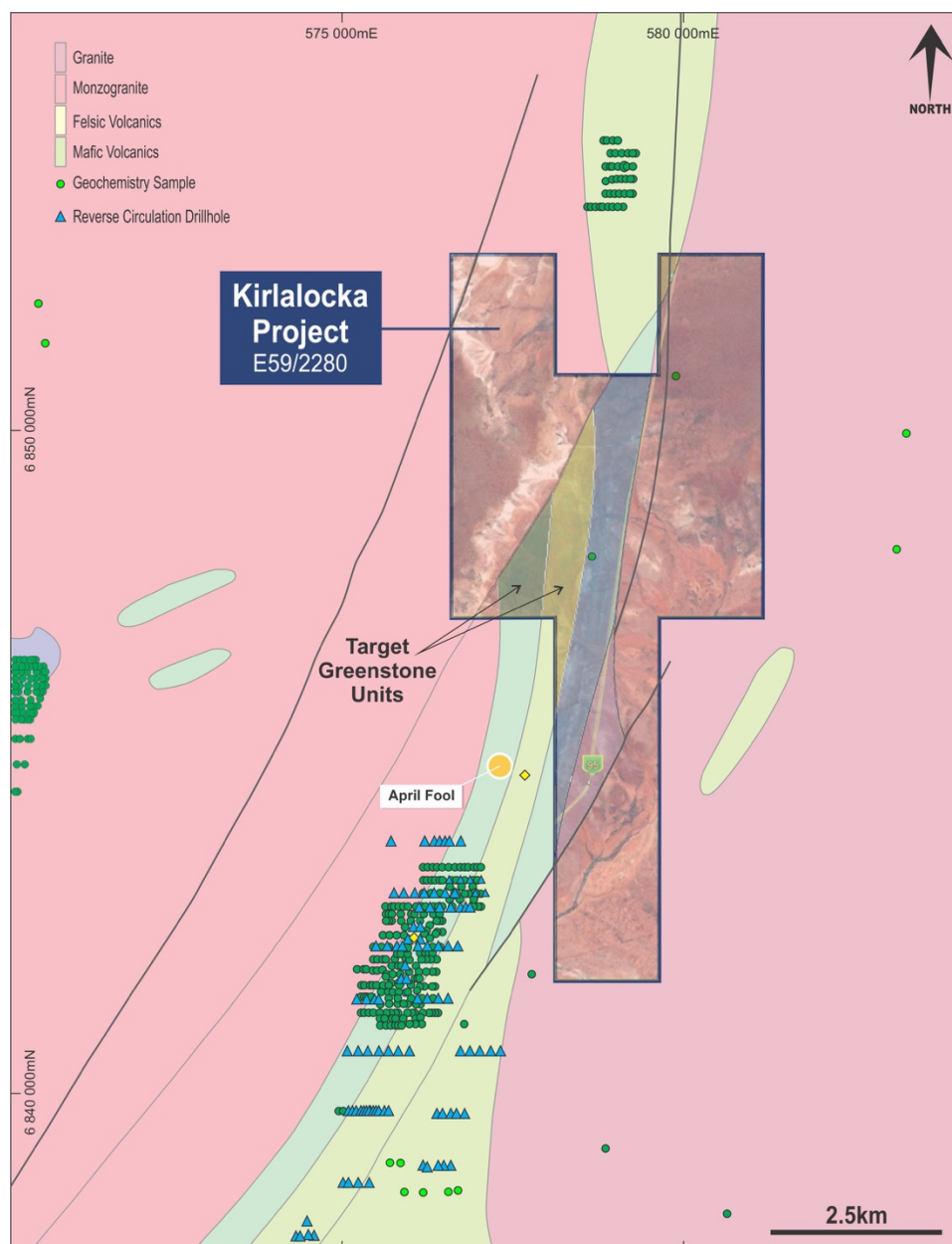


Figure 4: Location of the Kirkalocka Project and the regional geology

Access

The project can be accessed via the North West Highway from Perth which runs through the tenement thence following fence lines and exploration tracks.

Regional Geology

The tenement lies within the Murchison Domain of the Youanmi Terrance within the Yilgarn Craton. The tenement is within the southern end of the Wydgee - Meekatharra Greenstone Belt.

The greenstone belt strikes approximately north south and is interpreted to vary in thickness between 2 – 5 kilometers. The belt comprises mafic to felsic volcanic lithologies, and Banded Iron Formations (BIFs). The greenstone belt is bound to the east and west by granitoid. The granitoid contains rafts of attenuated greenstones that represent consumed greenstone units. The Mount Magnet Shear runs parallel to the granite greenstone margin on the eastern side of the belt; metamorphic grade ranges from greenschist to amphibolite facies.

Local Geology

The central part of the project covers an attenuated sequence of basalts, high MgO basalts, sediments and BIF that hosts the Kirkalocka Gold Project immediately to the south. The greenstone sequence is bound to the east and west by granite gneiss rocks that contain rafts of greenstones. The Mount Magnet Shear Zone, a regional scale structure is interpreted to strike through the project area.

Mineralisation

The closest recorded mineralization is the April Fool workings, 2.5km south. Gold at April Fools is contained within thin ferruginous quartz stringers in amphibole- phlogopite schist (WAMEX 40995). The mineralized zone is approximately 8 meters wide and at least 40m deep. Production figures of 1,403 grams of gold from 62 tonnes of ore (45oz @ 22 g/t Au) are recorded to come from a simple two shaft operation. The host rocks of the April Fool mineralisation trends north-northeast into the Kirkalocka project area.

The Kirkalocka Mine is located 20km south of Blaze's project area and is also hosted within the greenstone units of the Wydgee - Meekatharra Greenstone Belt.

Historical Work

The only exploration recorded over Blaze's Kirkalocka project are two GSWA geochemical samples that were taken adjacent the Great Northern Highway.

The most significant exploration in the area (outside of Blaze's project area) was carried out in 1986 by Australian United Gold who completed 899 metres of RAB drilling around the April Fool shafts and to the north at their "May" prospect (WAMEX 19277). Significant intersections at the May prospect include 20m @ 2.0 g/t Au from 7m (KOH 23) and 5m @ 1.4 g/ Au from 14m (KOH 30). The approximate locations of these holes (deduced from historical reports) are shown in Figure 5 and are roughly 1km south of Blaze's tenement boundary.

In 1994 Julia Mines NL completed 36 RAB hole over the April Fool and May prospects (outside of Blaze's project area) (WAMEX 43806). Significant intersections are shown below in Table 1. Further work needs to be done to determine the exact locations of these drill holes. There was no follow up drilling.

Proposed Exploration

A site visit to Kirkalocka is proposed for late May. Goals of the visit include:

- Examine / map the outcrops of the prospective greenstone units, noting any outcropping quartz zones. Try and determine trend of local shears and quartz veins.
- Take rock chip samples of outcropping greenstone units / quartz veins.
- Examine the geology and mineralization in the April Fool costeans and old workings to confirm relationship with greenstone units and estimate trend of mineralization.
- Complete an aerial drone survey.

In addition, it may be beneficial to carry out a surface digital terrain survey to accurately measure the topography for future drill planning.

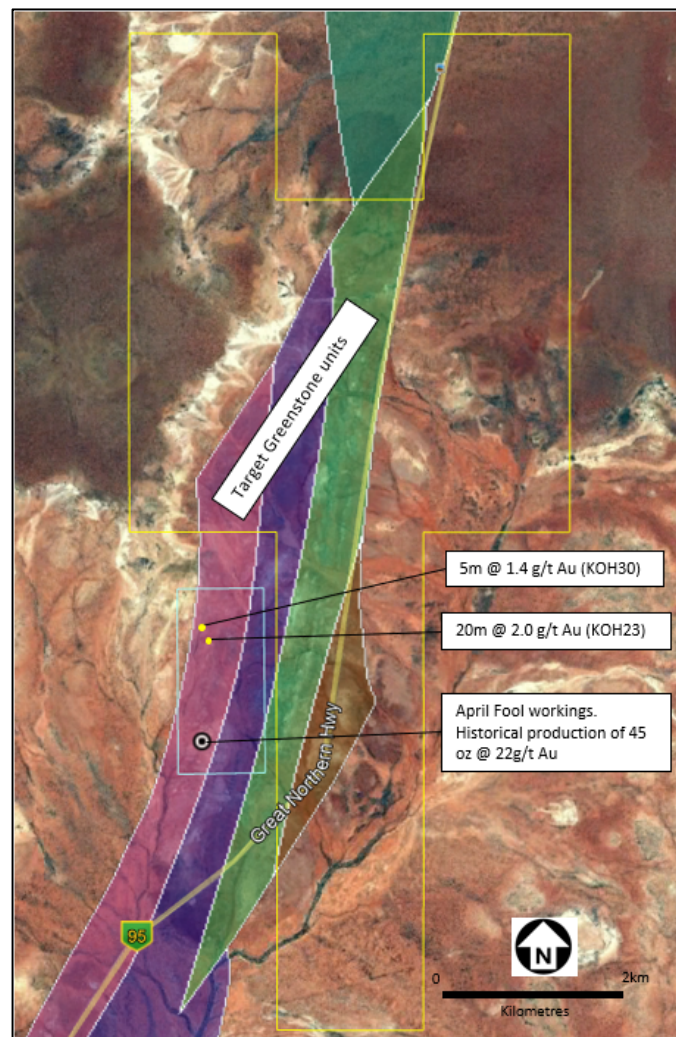


Figure 5: Significant intercepts from Australia United Gold 's RAB drilling (1986).

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	GOLD	NORTHING	EASTING	THICKNESS
KP10	1	3	4.77	10790	10125	2
KP11	8	16	0.39	10800	9850	8
KP26	7	8	0.45	15000	11210	1
KP26	11	12	0.87	15000	11210	1
KP29	16	17	0.27	15000	11240	1
KP30	15	16	0.33	15000	11250	1
KP31	14	15	0.34	15000	11270	1
KP32	16	20	2.24	10790	10135	4
KP32	23	24	0.37	10790	10135	1
KP33	6	7	0.27	10850	10145	1
KP36	12	20	0.48	14950	11210	8

Table 1: Significant intersections from Julia Mines RAB drilling (1994)
– local grid, transformation to MGA has not been completed.

For, and on behalf of, the Board of the Company,

Blaze International Limited

Josh Puckridge

Chairman

p: +61 8 6489 1600

info@blazelimited.com.au

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. Ian Prentice BSc, who is a consultant to Blaze International Limited and a Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Prentice 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. Prentice consents to the report being issued in the form and context in which it appears

-END-

1.1 JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

1.1 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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical exploration consisted of geological mapping, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, stream sediment sampling and shallow drill testing. Data from historical work is to be collated in to a database for detailed review. Complete Assay data for the drilling by Australian United Gold and Julia Mines NL south of E59/2280 has not been located. Significant intersections have been re-reported from WAMEX reports.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical RAB drilling completed by Australia United was completed using 4 ½ diameter bits, holes were inclined 60 degrees and drilled by Fox Mobile.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited data with regard to sample recovery has been located. United Australia NL produced 2-3kgs 25% split were collected every metre.
Logging	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical RAB drilling was logged no photos of the spoils were taken.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No commentary on sample techniques / preparation was contained in the WAMEX reports

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>technique.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient data available in historical reports to assess assay and laboratory procedures or quality control procedures
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historically local grids were used that will require grid transformation as part of the data collation process. Collar location have been estimated using historical drill plans.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data is not appropriate for use in estimating a Mineral Resource and it is not intended for such use. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the definition of a Mineral Resource. • No sample compositing was recorded.
Orientation of data in relation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is insufficient data available to determine if the limited drilling was completed at an orientation that would have been unlikely to have introduced a sampling bias.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structure	<i>structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown.
Audits or reviews	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown.

1.2 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 licence to operate in the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant exploration has been completed E59/2120. E59/2120 is granted and held by Corporate & Resource Consultants Pty Ltd, Bruce Legendre and T. E. Johnstone and Associates Pty Ltd. E59/2280 is granted and held by Bar None Exploration Pty Ltd of which BLZ has an agreement with.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited exploration for gold has been conducted over the Thundelarra project (E59/2120). All previous work targeted other minerals such as iron and uranium. Targets generated by soil sampling have not been tested by drilling. No significant exploration has been completed over BLZ's Kirkalocka Project E59/2280 Historical RAB drilling referred to in this announcement south of E59/2280 is from a neighbouring tenement containing the April Fool mineralisation that is interpreted to extend north into E59/ 2120.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E59/2120 is considered prospective for shear hosted gold and has potential for VMS base metal deposits (similar to Golden Grove) The tenement covers the northern portion of the Warriedar Greenstone Belt and contains BIF, mafic to felsic volcanics, layered mafic intrusive sills and sediments. E59/2280 is prospective for vein hosted gold mineralisation as seen in the April Fools prospect located to the south

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The limited historical drilling data has not been fully collated as there is incomplete historical records. • Australian United NL’s RAB program consisted of 889m, 31 holes were completed in May 1986. • Julia Mines NL completed a RAB program of 1174 metre in 36 holes over the April Fool and May prospect (located 4 km south of E59/2280) and orientated 60 degrees to the west (@&))
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unknown.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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’). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralised lode at April Fool is approximately 2-5m wide
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all historical holes over the April Fool prospect intersected “significant “ gold mineralisation (0.25g / t Au) only significant results were available in the WAMEX reports.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Further work	<p><i>contaminating substances.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blaze International Limited is planning on visiting site and verify of historical exploration data and sampling prospective geological units. Together with surface mapping of and a potential drone survey BLZ intends to generate targets for potential drill testing.

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity and oil and gas exploration entity quarterly report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/13, 01/09/16

Name of entity

Blaze International Limited

ABN

15 074 728 019

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 March 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter (Mar 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(4)	(76)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	-	-
(e) administration and corporate costs	(252)	(427)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	1	4
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Research and development refunds		-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	15	36
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(240)	(463)

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter (Mar 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	-	-
(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2 Proceeds from the disposal of:		
(a) property, plant and equipment	-	-
(b) tenements (see item 10)	-	-
(c) investments	90	90
(d) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3 Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5 Other (provide details if material)	911 ¹	911
2.6 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	1,001	1,001

¹Cash held by Everest Minerals Pty Ltd following the acquisition.

3. Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1 Proceeds from issues of securities	1,593	1,593
3.2 Proceeds from issue of convertible notes	-	-
3.3 Proceeds from exercise of share options	-	-
3.4 Transaction costs related to issues of shares, convertible notes or options	(105)	(105)
3.5 Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6 Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7 Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8 Dividends paid	-	-
3.9 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	1,488	1,488

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter (Mar 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (9 months) \$A'000
4. Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1 Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,095	1,318
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(240)	(463)
4.3 Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	1,001	1,001
4.4 Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	1,488	1,488
4.5 Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6 Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3,344	3,344

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	Current quarter (Mar 2018) \$A'000	Previous quarter (Dec 2017) \$A'000
<i>At the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts</i>		
5.1 Bank balances	3,324	1,076
5.2 Call deposits	19	19
5.3 Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4 Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5 Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	3,344	1,095

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter (Mar 2018) \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	(57)
6.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
6.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 6.1 and 6.2	
<p>Payment of director's fees, reimbursements and corporate administration expenses including rent. Additionally, a once-off payment of \$25,000 was made to Mr Josh Puckridge for advisory services provided to the Company in completing the Company's recent corporate transactions.</p>	

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter (Mar 2018) \$A'000
7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	-
7.2 Aggregate amount of cash flow from loans to these parties included in item 2.3	-
7.3 Include below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in items 7.1 and 7.2	
-	

8. Financing facilities available <i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
8.1 Loan facilities	-	-
8.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
8.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
8.4 Include below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include details of those facilities as well.		
-		

9. Estimated cash outflows	Next quarter (Jun 2018) \$A'000
9.1 Exploration and evaluation	250
9.2 Development	-
9.3 Production	-
9.4 Staff costs	-
9.5 Administration and corporate costs	132
9.6 Other	-
9.7 Total estimated cash outflows	(382)

10. Changes in tenements (items 2.1(b) and 2.2(b) above)	Tenement reference and location	Nature of interest	Interest at beginning of quarter	Interest at end of quarter
10.1 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements lapsed, relinquished or reduced	-	-	-	-
10.2 Interests in mining tenements and petroleum tenements acquired or increased	-	-	-	-

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign here:


.....
Director and Company secretary

Date: 30 April 2018

Print name: Loren King

Notes

1. The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes included in or attached to this report.
2. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources and AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows apply to this report. If this quarterly report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.