



20 September 2018

ASX Compliance Pty Limited (**ASX**)
Level 40, Central Park
152-158 St George's Terrace
Perth WA 6000

FURTHER GROUND ACQUIRED AT KIRKALOCKA

Blaze International Limited (**Blaze**) (**Company**) (ASX: **BLZ**) is pleased to confirm that it has successfully applied for and been granted exploration licence E59/2330 by the Western Australian Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

E59/2330, and the broader Kirkalocka Project area held by Blaze, is highly prospective for gold mineralisation, hosting suitable lithologies and appropriate structural settings for the deposition of gold mineralisation. Kirkalocka now covers over a 30km strike length of the prospective greenstone belt.

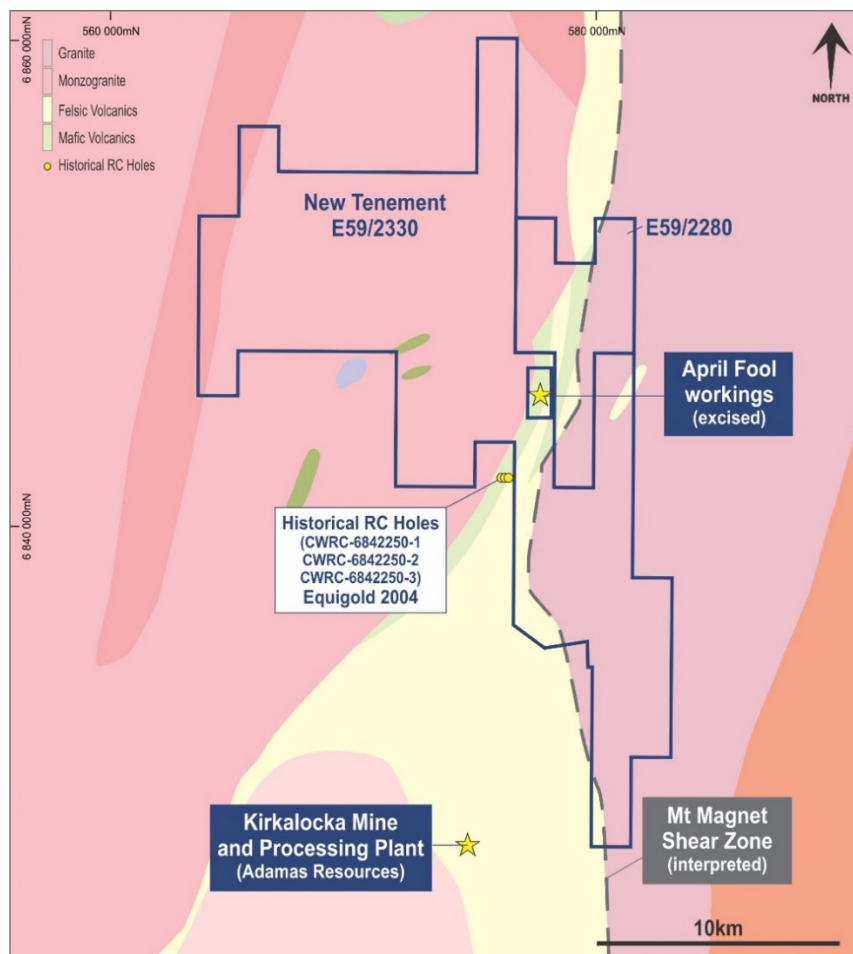


Figure 1. Blazes' new tenement E59/2330



E59/2330 covers an area of 70 graticular blocks, adjoins Blaze's existing tenement E59/2280 and extends over a significant strike length of the highly prospective Kirkalocka portion of the Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt (Figure 1). The Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt has produced significant gold from a number of mining centres including Mt Magnet, Paynes Find and Kirkalocka (Curra Well deposit). Blaze's Kirkalocka Project now covers over 30km strike length of the prospective greenstone sequences, including the strike extensions of the historical April Fool workings (excised) and the eastern flank of the greenstone belt.

This tenement application is located approximately 60 km south of the township of Mt Magnet and 600 km north east of Perth, Western Australia within the Murchison Region of Western Australia (Figure 2).

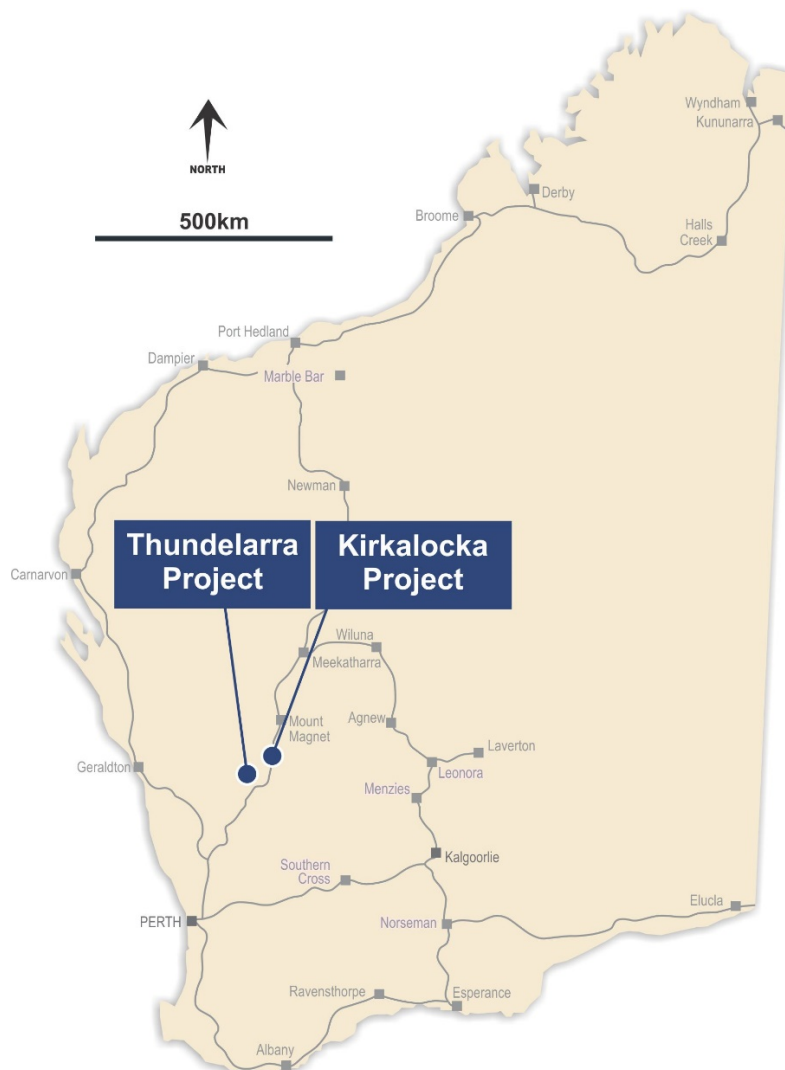


Figure 2. Location of the Kirkalocka Project south of Mt Magnet in Western Australia.



E59/2330 and the broader Kirkalocka Project area is highly prospective for gold mineralisation, hosting suitable lithologies and appropriate structural settings for the deposition of gold mineralisation. Gold mineralisation in the Kirkalocka portion of the greenstone belt occurs in mafic volcanics and altered porphyry intrusives. E59/2330 contains a large portion of mafic to felsic volcanics, porphyry and granite. The mafic and felsic units are host to the Kirkalocka Gold Mine mineralisation located to the south and west of E59/2330. The Mount Magnet Shear, a large regional mantle tapping structure, is interpreted to run through the tenement along the eastern margin of the greenstone belt.

Limited historical exploration has been carried out within E59/2330, however significant rotary air blast (**RAB**) drilling was completed by Equigold in 2004 (WAMEX report A69626) to the immediate south of the tenement area along strike from the April Fool workings (excised). This RAB drilling focused on the mafic and felsic units which extend north through the centre of E59/2330. A single east-west fence line of three reverse circulation (**RC**) drill holes confirmed the presence of low-grade gold mineralisation (Figure 1).

Significant results from Equigold's RC drilling is presented in the table below:

Hole ID	Significant Results	Comments
CWRC-6842250-1	2m @ 0.28 Au ppm from 0m	Laterite
	1m @ 1.24 Au ppm from 34m	Undifferentiated clays
	1m @ 0.85 Au ppm from 44m	Ultramafic clay saprolite
CWRC-6842250-2	6m @ 0.29 Au ppm from 0m	Laterite
	2m @ 1.06 Au ppm from 33m	Ultramafic clay saprolite
	1m @ 0.81 Au ppm from 38m	Ultramafic clay saprolite
	6m @ 0.71 Au ppm from 90m	Weakly oxidised ultramafic
	1m @ 0.22 Au ppm from 98m	Weakly oxidised ultramafic
CWRC-6842250-3	4m @ 0.3 Au ppm from 0m	Laterite
	5m @ 0.3 Au ppm from 22m	Undifferentiated clays

Table 1. Significant assay results from RC drilling completed immediately south of E59/2330. Taken from Table 6 of WAMEX report A69626. Collar details are presented in the Appendix.

Future Work

Blaze intends to compile and interpret the historical data over the E59/2330 and follow up with a field trip later in this quarter. An area of focus will be the strike extension of the April Fool workings, greenstone units and segments of the Mt Magnet Shear within E59/2330.



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

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Josh R. Puckridge'.

Mr. Josh R Puckridge
Chairman
Blaze International Limited

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-

Appendix

Drill Collar Information

Hole_ID	Hole_Type	Final_Depth	Dip	Drilled_Az	mRL	Grid	Northing	Easting
CWRC-6842250-3	RC	100	-60	270	376.74	MGA	6842250	576089.4
CWRC-6842250-2	RC	100	-60	270	378.08	MGA	6842257	576042.1
CWRC-6842250-1	RC	80	-60	270	378.43	MGA	6842261	575994.3

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"> <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 sondes, 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> 	<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 Equigold in 2004 is provide in the appendix. Significant intersections have been re-reported from WAMEX reports. Sampling was completed on 1m intervals and assayed for Au using Aqua Regia.
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historical RC drilling completed by Equigold completed using 5 ¼ diameter bits, holes were inclined 60 degrees to the west (270 degrees)
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited data with regard to sample recovery has been located.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The historical RC drilling was logged no photos of the spoils were taken.
Sub-sampling techniques and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No commentary on sample techniques / preparation was contained in the WAMEX report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<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. 	<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"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. These are historical results and not recorded in E59/2330
Location of data points	<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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drilling was completed using grid system MGA94.
Data spacing and distribution	<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. 	<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 to geological structure	<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. 	<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
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"> E59/2330 has been granted and held by BLAZE HOLDING CO PTY LTD.
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 E59/2330. Historical RAB drilling referred to in this announcement occurred to the south of E59/2330 on a neighbouring tenement.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E59/2330 is considered prospective for shear hosted gold similar to Kirkalocka mineralisation (also known as Cullen Well deposit). The tenement covers portion of the Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt and contains BIF, mafic to felsic volcanics, porphyry and granites. E59/2330 is also prospective for vein hosted gold mineralisation as seen in the April Fools prospect.
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. The 3 RC holes mentioned in this report were drilled in 2004. A summary of the RC drilling is located in the Appendix.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mineralisation has been detected within E59/2330 however the mineralised lode at the April Fool prospect (excised) is approximately 2-5m wide.
Diagrams	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Balanced reporting	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All significant results from all 3 holes of Equigold's RC drilling have been reported. Collar location are reported in the Appendix.
Other substantive exploration data	<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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable.
Further work	<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 to verify historical exploration data and sampling prospective geological units. Together with surface mapping BLZ intends to generate targets for potential drill testing.