

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX Code: BLZ

 Shares on Issue:
 207,285,596

 Options:
 184,999,996

 Cash:
 \$2.98m

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

Secretary:

Quinton Meyers

Registered Office

Suite 9, 330 Churchill Avenue Subiaco, WA, 6008

Postal Address

PO Box 866, Subiaco WA, 6904

Website

www.blazelimited.com.au

T: +61 (8) 6489 1600 **F:** +61 (8) 6489 1601

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:

blaze@blazelimited.com.au +61 (8) 6489 1600

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT & APPENDIX 5B

For the 3 months ending 30 September 2018 (**Period**)

Blaze International Limited (**Blaze**) (**Company**) (ASX: **BLZ**) is pleased to present its activities report and Appendix 5B for the Period.

During the Period the Company conducted a site visit to its Thundelarra and Kirkalocka projects; these site visits have helped the Company formulated its next step in exploration and the findings are well documented within the body of this quarterly report for the Period.

Further to the technical summary contained in the remainder of this activities report, the Company would like to announce that Mr. Quinton Meyers will be assuming the role of Company Secretary, replacing Mrs. Loren King who is resigning as Company Secretary but remaining as a Non-Executive Director.

Mr. Meyers holds a Bachelor of Commerce, majoring in Accounting and Finance, and has been working within accounting firms since 2015. Mr. Meyers has performed a range of accounting and Company Secretarial duties for public and private companies and is experienced in Audit management, preparation of accounts, capital budgeting and ASX listing rules.

COMPANY PROJECTS

The Company holds a 100% interest in two (2) exploration projects in the Murchison District of Western Australia; Thundelarra (E52/2120) and Kirkalocka (E59/2280). The Thundelarra Project which is located 50km north east of the Rothsay Gold Project and the Kirkalocka Project is located 20km north of the Kirkalocka Gold Mine (see Figure 1).

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 (Figure 1). The tenement is 20km north of the Kirkalocka Gold operation. Adaman Resources Pty Ltd (Adaman) recently purchased the 2.1 Mt per annum carbon in leach processing plant and surrounding tenure from Minjar Gold Pty Ltd.

Blazes' Kirkalocka Project is located within the Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt. The orientation of the belt strikes approximately north-south with the dominant lithologies being mafic to felsic volcanics and banded iron formations (BIFs). Granites bound the belt to the east and west and a regional structure called the Mount Magnet Shear runs parallel to the eastern granite-greenstone margin of the Wydgee-Meekatharra Belt.

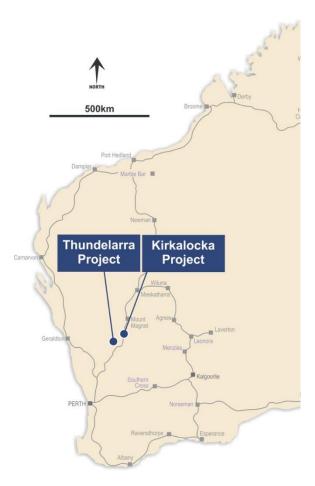


Figure 1: Location of Kirkalocka (E59/2280) and Thundelarra (EL52/2120)

Thundelarra and Kirkalocka Site Visit

During the Period Blaze's geological consultants conducted a site visit to the Thundelarra and Kirkalocka projects. The aim of the trip was to complete geological reconnaissance, collect initial surface samples and ground truth historical soil anomalies and drilling. In addition, the geological team visited historical workings within the greenstone belts to gain an understanding of the style of the mineralisation and alteration to assist with target generation and panning of ongoing exploration. This included a visit to the historical April Fools diggings located along strike of Blaze's Kirkalocka tenements. The team completed a series of traverses across the tenements, noting historical drilling / workings and lithology.

Thundelarra

Access to Thundelarra was difficult however the team was successful in reaching the main areas of elevated gold and copper in soils. Field observations show the tenement has limited outcrop, with significant areas of shallow surficial of cover (see Figure 2) with an abundance of "float" material. The local ridges, that generally trend north-south, consist of BIFs and chert/siliceous sediments. These unit often display folded bedding and a recrystalised lattice due to metamorphism. No obvious areas of alteration or mineralisation were observed from surface traverses with limited outcrop away from the ridges. The small amount of rock chips samples returned no significant assays.

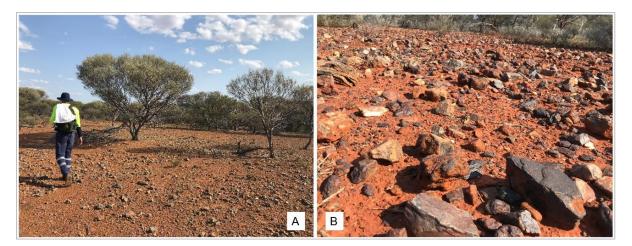


Figure 2. Thundelarra site visit showing general topography (A) and a significant amount of "float" material on surface (B).

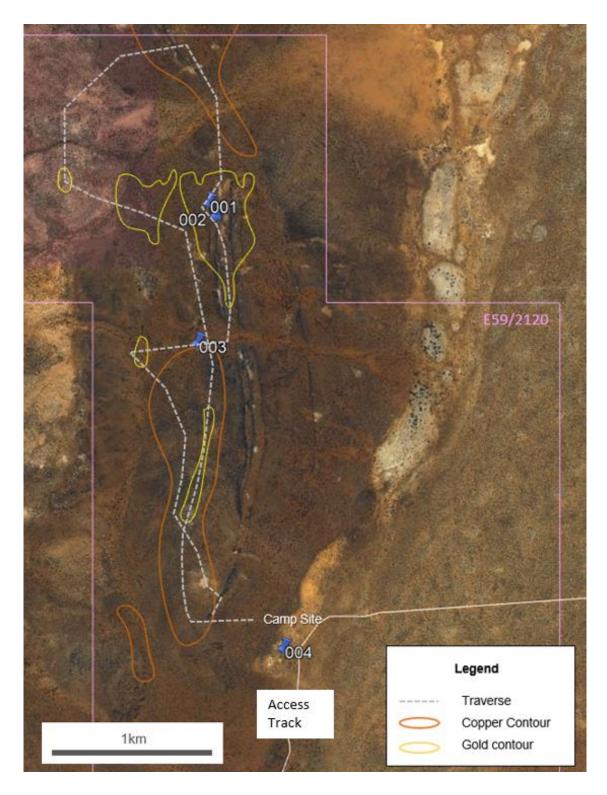


Figure 3. Site visit traverse and waypoints of rock chip samples.

The next steps for Thundellara is to collate all data to date to determine a costeffective method to test the soil anomalism and underlying bedrock for potential primary mineralisation.

Kirkalocka

The April Fools historical workings, which are located in an exclusion within Blaze's Kirkalocka tenements, consisted of a two-shaft operation that produced 44 oz of gold at 22 g/t Au. The mineralisation is contained in a stringer zone of quartz veins with alteration as shown in Figure 4 below.

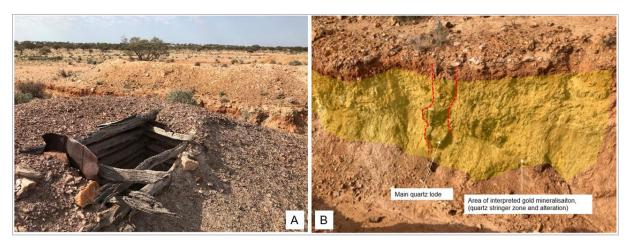


Figure 4. One of the April Fools shafts (A) and mineralised structures revealed in an adjacent trench (B).

The Kirkalocka tenement area has a significant amount of surficial cover. Outcrop was limited to the BIF and isolated ridges that were generally mafic in nature. Local geology contacts were mapped where exposed, and a number of rock chips were taken with no significant assays returned. No zones of alteration or stringers zones were observed in the limited areas of outcrop.

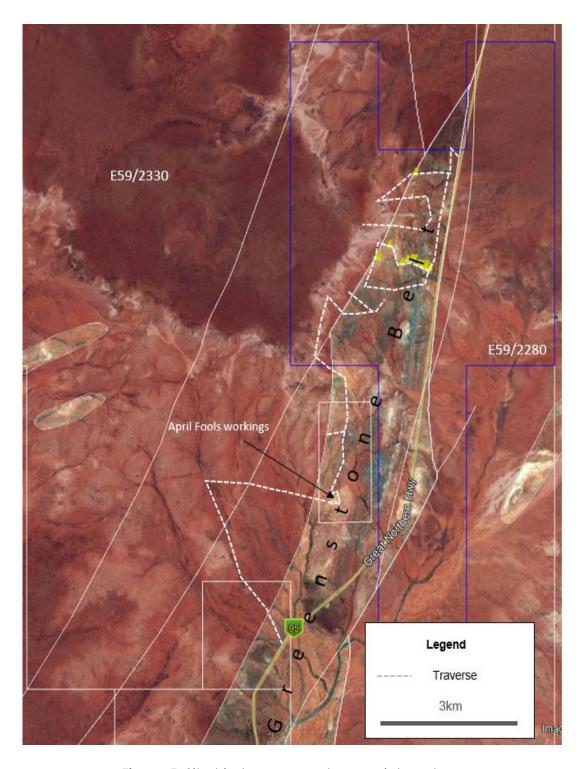


Figure 5. Site trip traverse and waypoint markers.

The geological setting of Blaze's Kirkalocka tenement is consistent with that over the Kirkalocka Mine mineralisation (the Curara Well deposit) to the south of Blaze's project area. The Curara Well mineralisation was initially identified by elevated soil geochemistry which was followed up by RAB drilling. Curara Well was a blind discovery due to the presence of surficial cover and little outcrop. Blaze's Thundelarra and Kirkalocka tenements appear no different.

Geological and Geophysical Review – Kirkalocka Project

During the quarter Blaze completed a geological and geophysical review of its Kirkalocka tenements and the greater Wydgee – Meekatharra Greenstone Belt to assess the geological and structural setting. The review was executed by Barry Bourne and team at Terra Resources Pty Ltd (**Terra**). Terra, on behalf of Blaze, acquired, compiled and interpreted publicly available and privately held aerial photography, magnetics, gravity and digital topography data that cover Blaze's Kirkalocka Project area.

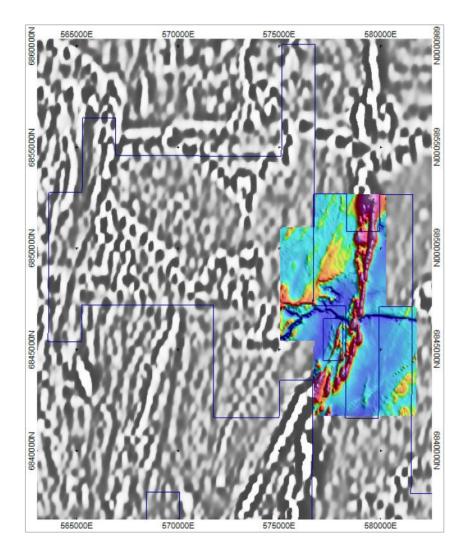


Figure 6. Kirkalocka A19902 airborne magnetics

A detailed airborne magnetics (multi-client) dataset flown by UTS Geophysics for Julia Mines in 1997 (data set Kirkalocka A19902) was acquired. The survey covered the majority of E59/2280 and a portion of Blaze's recently acquired tenement E59/2330. The survey data was flown in 100 meter line spacings at 25 MTC (Meters Terrain Clearance) in an east-west orientation perpendicular to the north-south trending geology. The dataset is shown Figure 6.

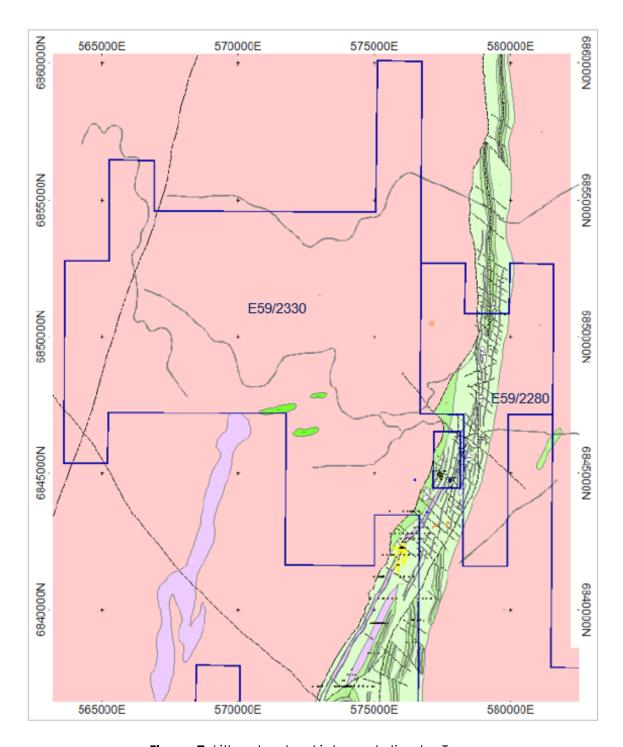


Figure 7. Litho-structural interpretation by Terra

Terra utilised these datasets with publicly available drill hole data to generate a lithostructural interpretation of the greenstone sequence within Blaze's tenements and extensions to north and south. A series of north-west and north-east orientated faults were observed to offset or truncate the mafic volcanics, sediments and felsic units within the area (Figure 7). The intersections of these north-east cross cutting faults and the truncated units are believed to be favourable zones for potential gold mineralisation.

Additionally, several interesting zones of magnetic destruction and possible felsic intrusives have been identified. The main regional structure, the broadly north-south trending Mount Magnet Shear Zone has been interpreted to occur along or slightly inside the eastern portion of the greenstone units.

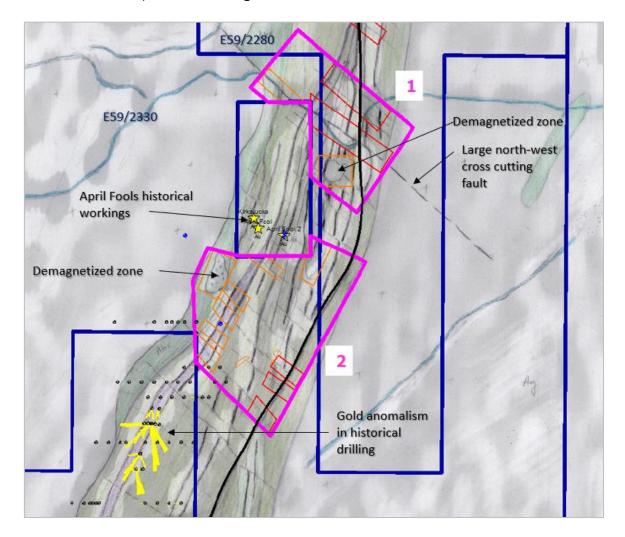


Figure 8. Prospective areas, Area 1 and Area 2 generated by Terra.

Terra identified two main prospective areas on Blaze's tenements, these are shown in Figure 8. These zones contain a mix of medium and high priority targets.

- Area 1 was identified as it contains a large north-west fault and a number of smaller north-west faults that cross-cut the interpreted Mount Magnet Shear Zone. In addition, there is a small demagnetised zone which could be related to alteration or a felsic intrusive and possible gold mineralisation. The target area is along strike to the north of the April Fools workings.
- Area 2 shares similar features as Area 1 showing a number of north-west crosscutting features and an interesting demagnetised zone to the south-west of the April Fools workings.

Terra's recommendations are to follow up with additional ground truthing, geological mapping and surface sampling (where appropriate) to correlate field data with interpretation results and further refine target areas prior to undertaking potential drill testing.

Blaze is currently collating the open file soil data in Area 1 and Area 2 to assist in ranking the identified targets and to prioritise areas for the next stages of exploration.

The Company continues, in conjunction with its commitment to the exploration and development of its Thundelarra and Kirkalocka projects, to pursue all opportunities available to the creation of Shareholder value.

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

Appendix

Table 1. Location of rock chips samples taken during the site visits (NSA = No Significant Assays)

Sample ID	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Results
TH001	-29.0112	117.3756	346	NSA
TH002	-29.0191	117.3742	340	NSA
TH006	-28.3013	117.4733	392	NSA
TH007	-28.3014	117.4733	391	NSA
TH008	-28.4843	117.7998	408	NSA
TH009	-28.4711	117.8067	420	NSA

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	 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. 	Rock chip samples taken with a Geopick tool and stored in calico bags.
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). 	• NA
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. 	• NA
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. 	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 	• NA
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. 	No company standards were submitted with the rock chips samples.
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. 	• NA
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. 	Location of rock chips was recorded with a hand-held 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. 	• NA
Orientation of data in relation	 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 	• NA

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
to geological structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and		
structure	reported if material.	
Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	• NA
Audits or	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	• NA
reviews		

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	 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. 	 E59/2330, E59/2120 and E59/2280 are granted and held by entities controlled by Blaze.
Exploration done by other parties	 Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	 Limited exploration for gold has been conducted over the tenements.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	 The tenements are considered prospective for shear hosted gold tenements cover portions of the significant greenstone belts that have historical gold production
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: 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 	Location of the rock chip samples are recorded in the Appendix

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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 	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	 stated. 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'). 	• NA
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. 	• NA
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. 	No significant results were detected
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. 	• NA
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. 	 Field observations from the site visit together with the geophysical interpretation will assist Blaze in generating targets for potential drill testing.

+Rule 5.5

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	Quarter ended ("current quarter")
15 074 728 019	30 September 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter (Sep 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (3 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation	(122)	(122)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	-	-
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(99)	(99)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	1	1
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)	41	41
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(179)	(179)

1 September 2016

Page 1

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter (Sep 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (3 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	-	-
	(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)	-	
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	-	-

3.	Cash flows from financing activities
3.1	Proceeds from issues of securities
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
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

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms 1 September 2016

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter (Sep 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (3 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	3,159	3,159
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(179)	(179)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	-
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	-
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	2,980	2,980

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents At the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter (Sep 2018) \$A'000	Previous quarter (Jun 2018) \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	1,367	3,140
5.2	Call deposits	1,613	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)	2,980	3,159

6.	Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter (Sep 2018) \$A'000		
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	(23)		
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			
Paym	nent of director's fees, reimbursements and corporate administration expo	enses including rent.		

Page 3

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms 1 September 2016

7.	Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter (Sep 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	clude below any explanation necessary to understand the transactions included in ems 7.1 and 7.2	

8.	Financing facilities available Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position	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 (Dec 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	-	-	-	-

+ See chapter 19 for defined terms 1 September 2016 Page 4

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: 31 October 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.

1 September 2016 Page 5

⁺ See chapter 19 for defined terms