



QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT & APPENDIX 5B

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

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

ASX Code: BLZ
Shares on Issue: 207,285,596
Options: 184,999,996
Cash: \$2.76m

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

Secretary: Quinton Meyers

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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.

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

During the Period, the Company entered into option agreements over additional tenure in the Kirkalocka region (see "Blaze Acquires Options Over Further Kirkalocka Ground" dated 23 November 2018), providing scope to materially expand its strategic landholding in the Kirkalocka area covering some of the most prospective areas of the regionally significant Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt.

The Company already holds a number of exploration projects in the Murchison District of Western Australia. These include the Thundelarra Project (E52/2120) and the Kirkalocka Project (E59/2280 and E59/2330). The Thundelarra Project is located 50km north east of the Rothsay Gold Project and the Kirkalocka Project is located 20km north of the Kirkalocka Gold Mine within the Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt (see Figure 1).

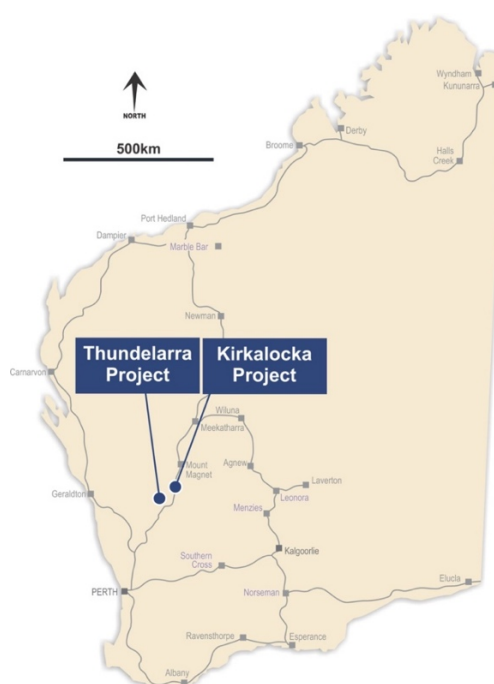


Figure 1. Location of the Kirkalocka and Thundelarra Projects

The Company holds an option to acquire with Iron Clad Prospecting Pty Ltd over tenements E59/2309 and E59/2310 and has assumed the rights over an option to acquire two additional tenements from Beau Resources (tenements E59/2237 and E59/2249). The new tenements cover an area of 220km² and would expand Blaze's landholding to 471km².

The Beau Resources tenements extend over 7.5km of the greenstone sequence that has been folded in to a south plunging syncline. The western limb of the syncline has been truncated by a north-south fault. A historical shaft called Wydgee West, adjacent to this fault confirms the presence of gold mineralisation. The fold structure in the southern extent of the belt shows some geological similarities the Mt Magnet mining center, located approximately 80km north and currently in production (Ramelius Resources, ASX: RMS).

The Iron Clad tenements cover the eastern portion of the greenstone sequence to the north east of the Beau Resources tenements, which contains the regionally significant Mt Magnet shear zone. The Iron Clad tenements extended over an area adjacent to the Kirkalocka gold mine (owned by Adaman Resources; currently on care and maintenance) and the south-west extension of the greenstone belt. The structural setting, lithology and location of the Mt Magnet shear zone highlights the prospectivity of the Iron Clad and Beau Resources tenements.

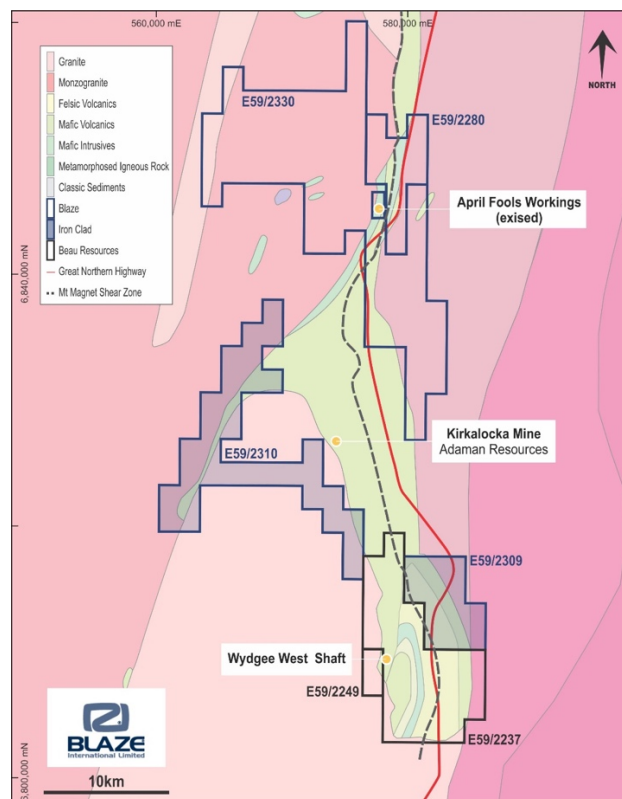


Figure 2. The Iron Clad and Beau Resources tenements over the Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt. Note that the Kirkalocka Mine and the April Fools working are not within Blaze's tenure

During the quarter Blaze initiated the collation of historical exploration and geological data over the optioned tenements to complement the geological and structural review completed by Terra Resources (Terra) in the previous quarter and the geological knowledge gained from the reconnaissance site visit. Terra compiled and interpreted geophysical data over Blazes Kirkalocka project area and the wider Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt. All publicly available geophysical data was reviewed as well as a detailed airborne magnetics dataset (Kirkalocka A19902) that was purchased. The ultimate findings of the work revealed a series of north-structural features that offset or truncate the greenstone units and favourable for potential gold mineralisation. In addition, several interesting zones of magnetic destruction and possible felsic intrusives have been identified. This is material when comparing to the features of the Curara Well deposit (Figure 3), where mineralisation has been influenced by an intrusive within the greenstones.

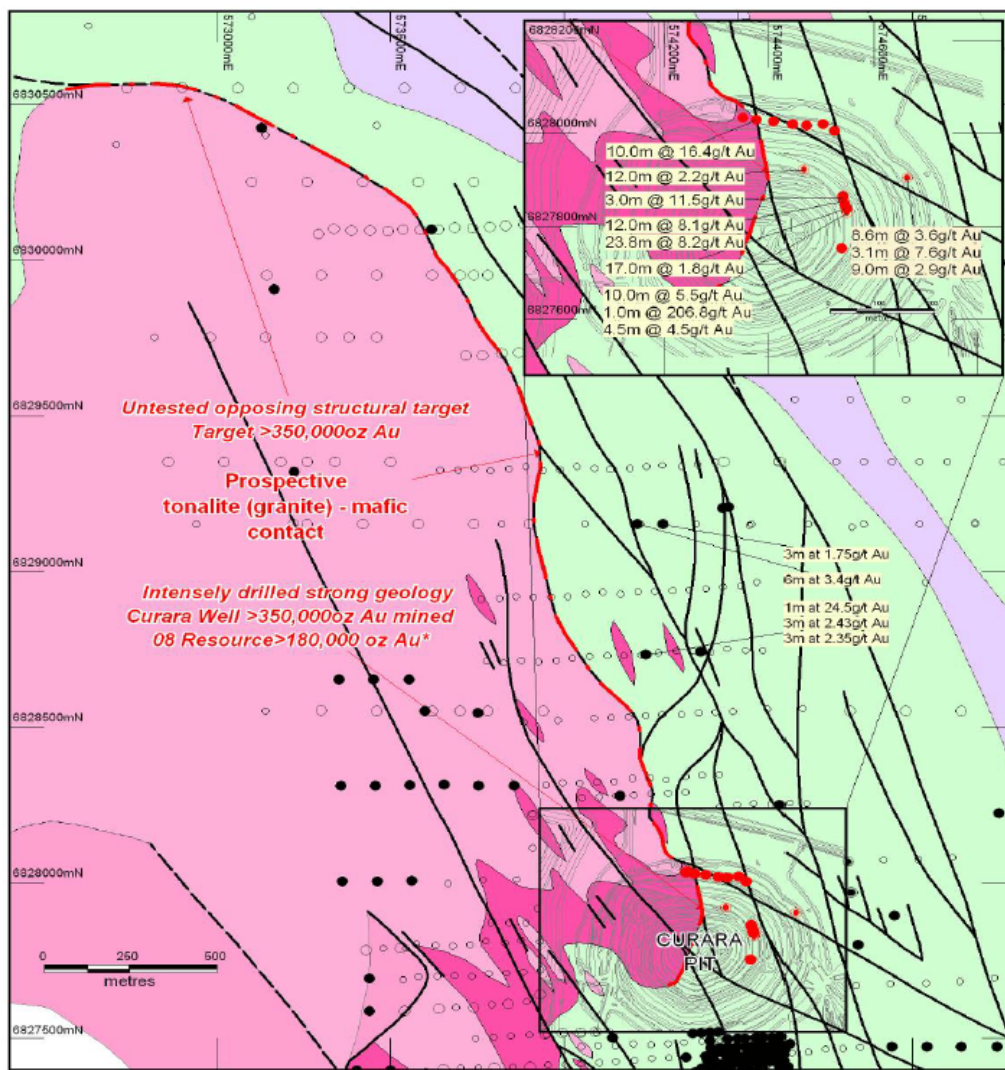


Figure 3. The geology of the Curara Well deposit. Gold mineralisation (red) is on the contact of the intrusive (pink) and the surrounding greenstones. Taken from the December Quarterly Report 2008, Mt Magnet South.

Blaze has reviewed recommendations of the Terra work, observations from the site visit and historical work and has identified tenure around the April Fools workings (excised) as an exciting exploration opportunity for the company.

To the south of the April Fools, within E59/2230 there exists an interesting feature on the magnetics which has been interpreted as a small intrusive or significant alteration within the greenstones. This is significant due to the nature of the Curara Well mineralisation located 20km to the south.

The site visit identified significant surface cover or sheetwash generally over the western side of the greenstone belt in this area. This included over April Fools and to the west. As a result of the significant cover, the effectiveness of soil geochemistry is annulled. However, to the east of the April Fools workings and within Blaze's tenements E59/2280 and E59/2230 there is an area of greenstone outcrop that has not be covered by soil geochemistry or any drilling. The lack of surface testing adjacent to known gold working is interesting. Furthermore, Terra identified three potential intrusives or areas of severe alteration within this area.

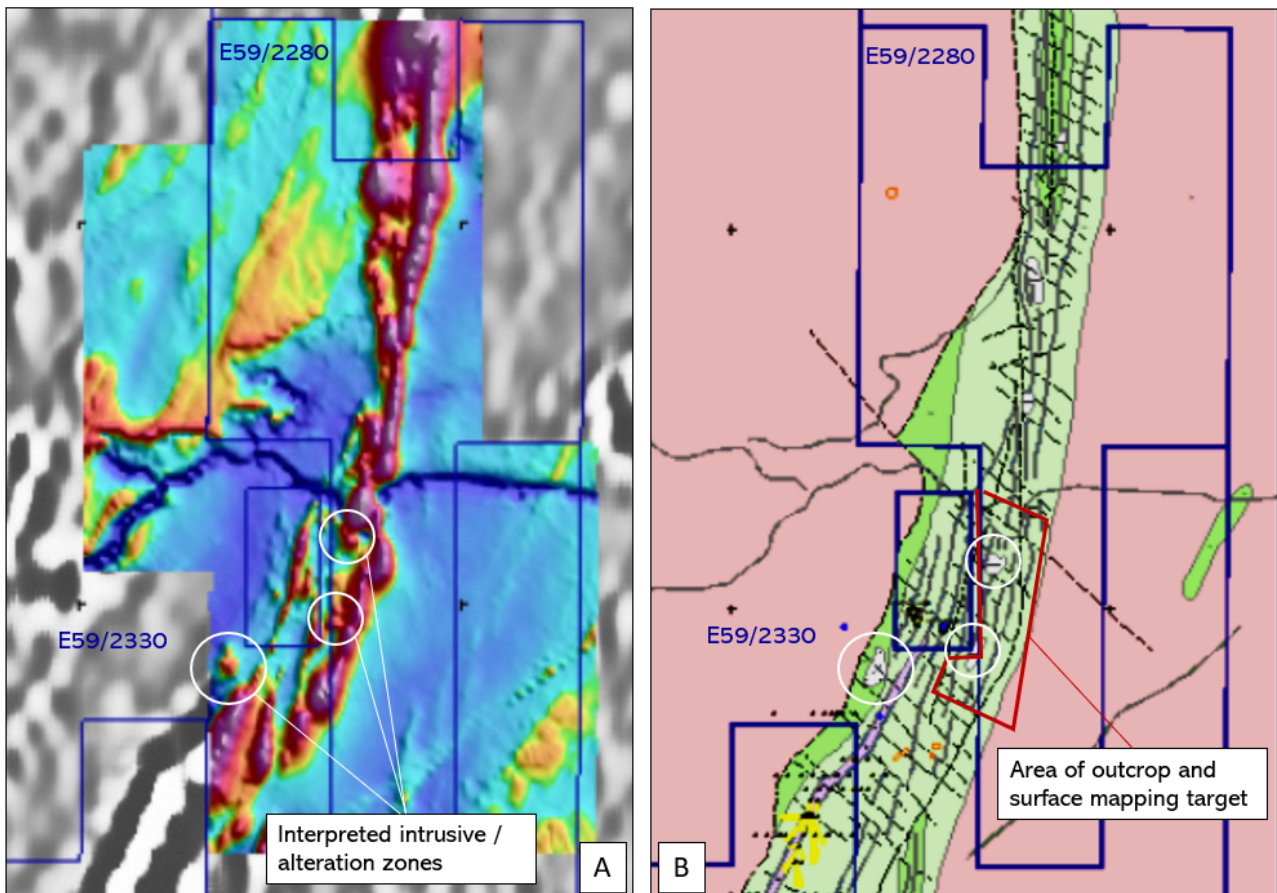


Figure 4. Blaze's target area around the April Fools workings.

To the north of April Fools Terra highlighted a significant north-west trending fault in the magnetics that clearly dislocates the lithology.

Together, these features make Blaze's ground around the April Fools workings an exciting area of focus. Blaze intends to be on the ground in the coming months in order to conduct a detailed geological mapping program and a soil geochemistry survey.

The collation of historical exploration and geological data over the optioned Iron Clad and Beau Resources ground has identified a series of priority exploration targets. These include Target A, Target B and Target C.

Target A is a structurally complex area of folded greenstones adjacent to a regional north-east trending shear zone (Figure 5). The area is also along strike of the historical Wydgee West workings. The geology is tightly folded and appears to be truncated by a north-east trending shear zone. Satellite imagery shows a large quartz vein marking this shear. The presence of a fold closure and regional fault make this area prospective for gold mineralisation. Blaze believes that this area can be tested initially by carrying out additional soil sampling then depending on results, RAB and RC drilling.

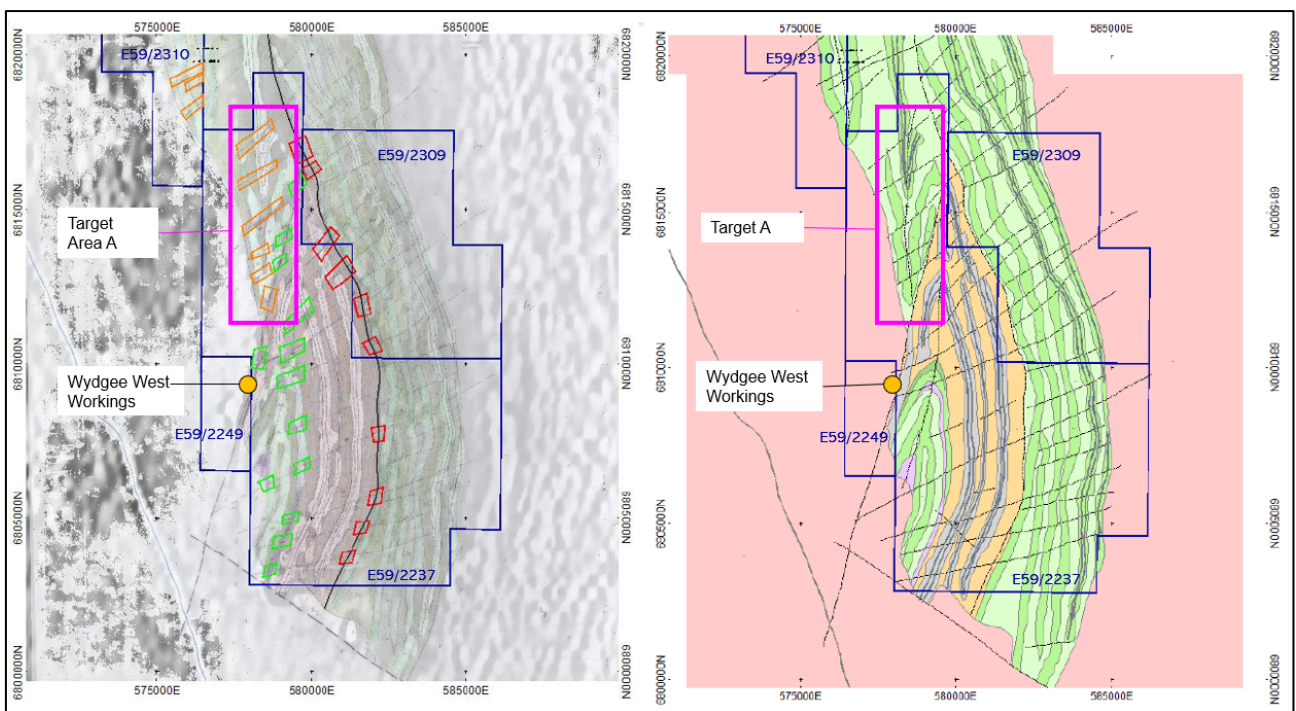


Figure 5. Target A against the magnetics on the left and the lithology interpretation the right.

Target B is a mineralised BIF horizon which Equigold NL (Equigold) termed "Wydgee East". The BIF can be followed for over 12km north and lies within the eastern domain of E59/ 2237

and through the centre of E59/2309. Equigold discovered the mineralised structure in 2005 with a shallow RAB and RC drilling. Significant intercepts include 1m at 4.7 g/t Au from 30m (CRW-6807800-002) and 2m at 2.1g/t Au from 33m (01-WE-RC-002). Though Equigold believed the horizon was mineralised they did not explore further due to the narrow widths of mineralisation (Ryan 2005). Blaze believes that this horizon is significant and further work is warranted, especially along strike to define features which could potentially enriched this mineralisation. The outcropping nature of this target suggests a targeted soil sampling program along strike should be effective. This would be best supported with a ground truthing exercise and surface mapping of the BIF unit.

Target C is a broad area of north-east trending cross cutting structures within a large fold hinge (Figure 6.). Historical soil sampling completed by Equigold in 2006 revealed elevated anomalism in this area which was followed up by single line of RAB drilling. The RAB line appears ineffective, possibly located too far east. Infill soils and detailed surface mapping has the potential to add significant value to understanding the geology and structural complexity of this area.

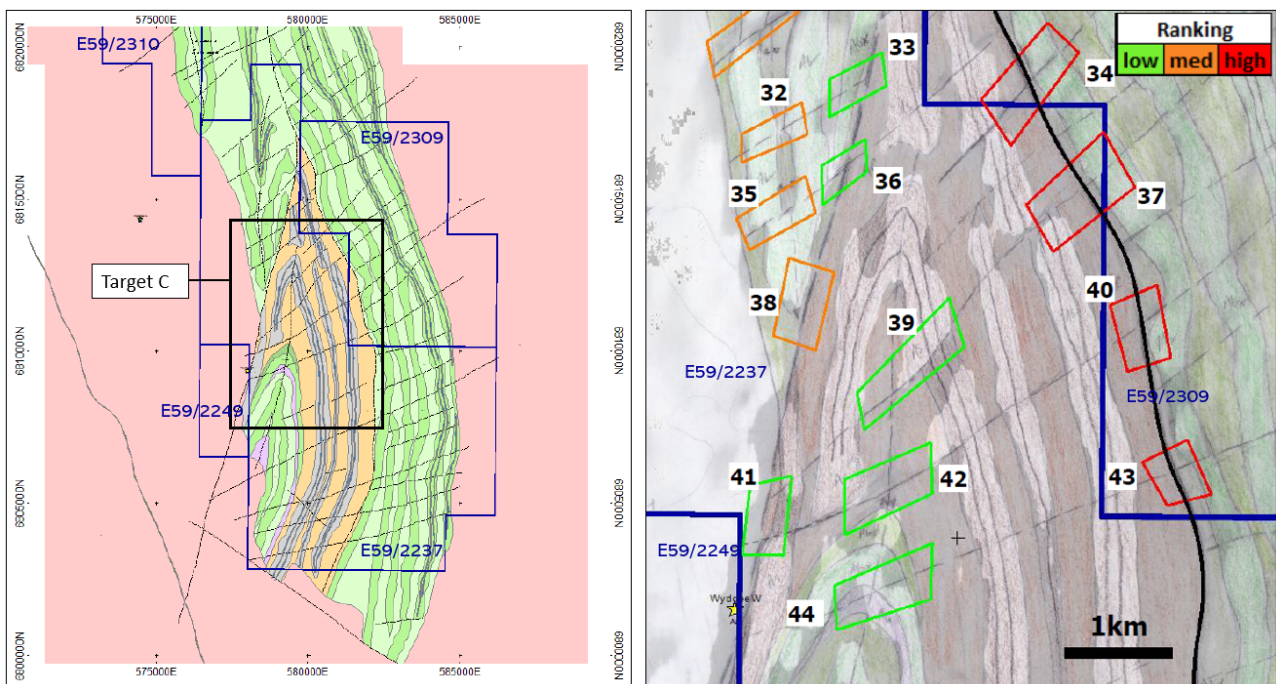


Figure 6. Target Area C is located within the fold hinge of a syncline.

Subsequent to the quarter Blaze submitted a program of work (POW) over a portion of Blazes current tenements (E59/2280 and E59/2230) to cover potential activity of the next few quarters. Once the POW is approved, Blaze will be able to conduct ground disturbing activities such as drilling over any potential areas of anomalism identified in the soils and mapping exercises. Blaze expects to be on the ground this quarter when temperatures are reasonable for field duties.

Blaze intends to make a decision on the exercise the option to buy agreements with Iron Clad and Beau Resources within the following weeks and will update the market accordingly.

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

Josh Puckridge
Blaze International Limited
Chairman

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-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. 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

BACKGROUND ON THE WYDGEE-MEEKATHARRA GREENSTONE BELT

The Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt has been a significant gold producer hosting major gold projects such as Mt Magnet (>5.6 Moz historical production), Paynes Find, Kirkalocka (>0.3 Moz), Big Bell Mine (>2.6 Moz) and Paddy's Flat line of lode (~0.7 Moz).

The Kirkalocka mineralisation, like most trends in the Yilgarn Goldfields, contains a major regional structure (the Mt Magnet shear zone that is interpreted as a key fluid pathway for gold mineralisation). Gold mineralisation within the Wydgee-Meekatharra Greenstone Belt is often associated with a series of cross-cutting structures and at lithological boundaries. Gold mineralisation generally occurs as four types; basalt-hosted quartz veins, ultramafic schist hosted shear zones, banded iron formation (BIF) or within felsic porphyries.

REFERENCES

Mount Magnet South NL., 2008. Mining Exploration Entity Quarterly Activities Report 31 December 2008.

Ryan, C. 2005 Equigold NL Technical Report No. TR217 Combines Annual Report, Kirkalocka Project A71510.

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"> Equigold completed soil sampling, rock chip sampling, sampling and limited shallow drill testing over Wydgee East. Data from historical work is being collated into a database for detailed review.
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 and RC drilling
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"> No data with regard to sample recovery has been located
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"> Not applicable
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 technique. Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable. A range of surface sample types have been collected by previous explorers – collation of this data is required to assess appropriateness of sampling completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>representivity of samples.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Not applicable. 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.
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"> Collar positions have been taken from WAMEX reports and are accurate for this high level of exploration
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.
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"> E59/2120 (Thundelarra) is granted and held by Corporate & Resource Consultants Pty Ltd, Bruce Legendre and T. E. Johnstone and Associates Pty Ltd. E59/2330 is granted and held by Blaze Holding Co Pty Ltd E59/2280 is granted and held by Everest Minerals Pty Ltd E59/2309 and E59/2310 are granted and held by Iron Clad Prospecting E59/2249 and E59/2237 are granted and held by Beau Resources 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"> Geological mapping, soil sampling, rock chip sampling, and limited shallow drill testing. Data from historical work is to be collated in to a database for detailed review.
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 Kirkalocka area is considered prospective for shear hosted, BIF and intrusion related gold deposits. Tenements covers the northern portion of the Warriedar Greenstone Belt and contains BIF, mafic to felsic volcanics, layered mafic intrusive sills and sediments.
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"> Limited historical shallow drilling data is being collated. Data from this historical work is collated in to a database for detailed review
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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unknown.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>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></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	
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"> • Unknown.
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"> • No new Exploration Results have been reported (only historical results have been referred to in this quarterly).
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 completing the collation and verification of historical exploration data, filed checking and re-sampling as required of identified geochemical anomalies and the subsequent generation of 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 December 2018

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter (Dec 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	(117)	(239)
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	-	-
(e) administration and corporate costs	(102)	(201)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	-	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
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(219)	(398)

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter (Dec 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (6 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	-	-

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter (Dec 2018) \$A'000	Year to date (6 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	2,980	3,159
4.2 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(219)	(398)
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	2,761	2,761

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents	Current quarter (Dec 2018) \$A'000	Previous quarter (Sept 2018) \$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	1,148	1,367
5.2 Call deposits	1,613	1,613
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)	2,761	2,980

6. Payments to directors of the entity and their associates	Current quarter (Dec 2018) \$A'000
6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	(33)
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	
Payment of director's fees.	

7. Payments to related entities of the entity and their associates	Current quarter (Dec 2018) \$A'000
7.1 Aggregate amount of payments to these parties included in item 1.2	(33)
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	
Payment of corporate administration expenses including rent.	

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 (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	-	-	-	-

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:  Date: 31 January 2019
Company secretary

Print name: Quinton Meyers

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.