ASX ANNOUNCEMENT
25 June 2020

ASX.BLZ: 210,000,000
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Blaze International Limited

Blaze is an exploration company listed on the ASX.

The Company currently holds active exploration ground in the Kirkalocka, Warriedar and Leonora Greenstone Belt.

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

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COJINUP CREEK AND JIMBERLANA NICKEL PROJECT

HIGHLIGHTS

- Blaze's **Cojiup Creek and Jimberlana Nickel Projects** represent **significant nickel** sulphide exploration **opportunities**.
- **Significant greenfield nickel opportunities** identified in Cojinup Creek Project of **4 Exploration License Applications** comprising 255 sub blocks or 738km2 (BLZ 90%).
- **Multiple mafic-ultramafic dykes have been identified up to 9km long** and up to 400m wide with historical airborne electromagnetic surveys (**AEM**s) showing **enhanced conductivity** within some dykes.
- Jimberlana Project comprises 1 Exploration License Application covering up to 18 strike kilometres of the nickel sulphide bearing and PGE bearing Jimberlana Norite Intrusion.

INTRODUCTION

Blaze International Limited (**Blaze**, the **Company**) is pleased to announce the pegging of the Cojinup Creek Project, a significant early stage greenfield nickel opportunity identified under a project generative joint venture, with BLZ 90% and Mr Roland Gotthard, a private unrelated entity, holding the remaining 10%.

Blaze has progressed a greenfield nickel strategy with a project generative partnership after being approached with a concept identifying Proterozoic mafic-ultramafic intrusions as prospective for nickel copper sulphides.

NICKEL STRATEGY

The Company's prospect generative model has employed a Mineral Systems approach, similar to the scientific model employed successfully by Chalice Gold Mines Ltd (ASX:CHN) to identify the recent Julimar Ni-Cu-PGE discovery.

It also has developed based on recent reinterpretation of the Mt Alexander (St George Mining Ltd) project as relating to orthomagmatic Ni-Cu-PGE within intrusions of the Widgiemooltha Suite.

Blaze and its project generative partner have collected ~90 samples of Proterozoic dykes in the past 12 months and identified PGE enrichments and anomalous nickel, copper and magmatic sulphide segregations within both the Widgiemooltha Suite and Marnda Moorn Suite of dykes.

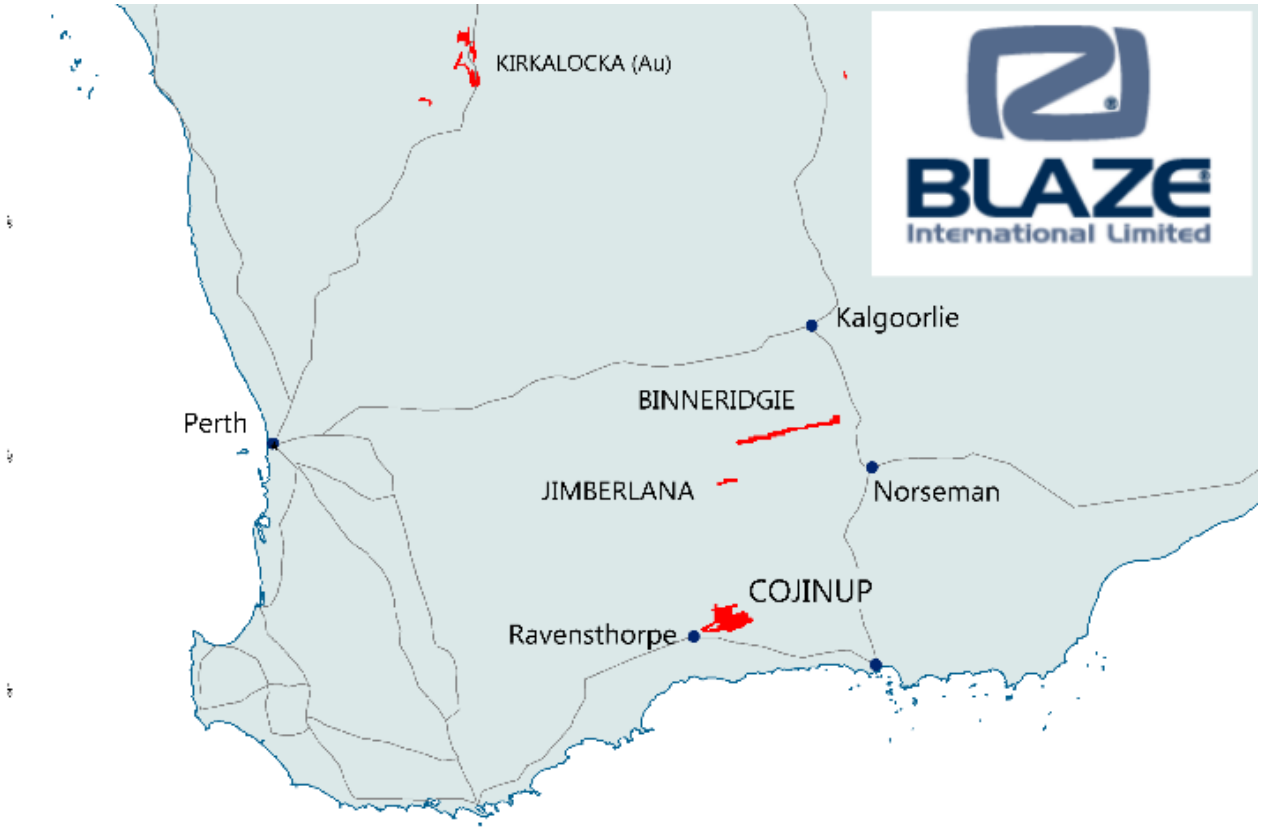

Figure 1. Blaze Gold and Nickel Projects

Based on this work, Blaze has pegged significant tenement applications to secure prospective zones of Proterozoic intrusive suites, comprising the Cojinup Creek Project and Jimberlana Project which complement the previously announced Binneridgie Project (please refer to ASX release 13 January 2020). (**Figure 1).**

The Binneridgie Project (ELA's 63/2004, 15/1750 and 15/1751) covers 110 kilometres of strike of the nickel sulphide bearing, sulphur saturated gabbro intrusions of the Binneridgie Dyke Suite.

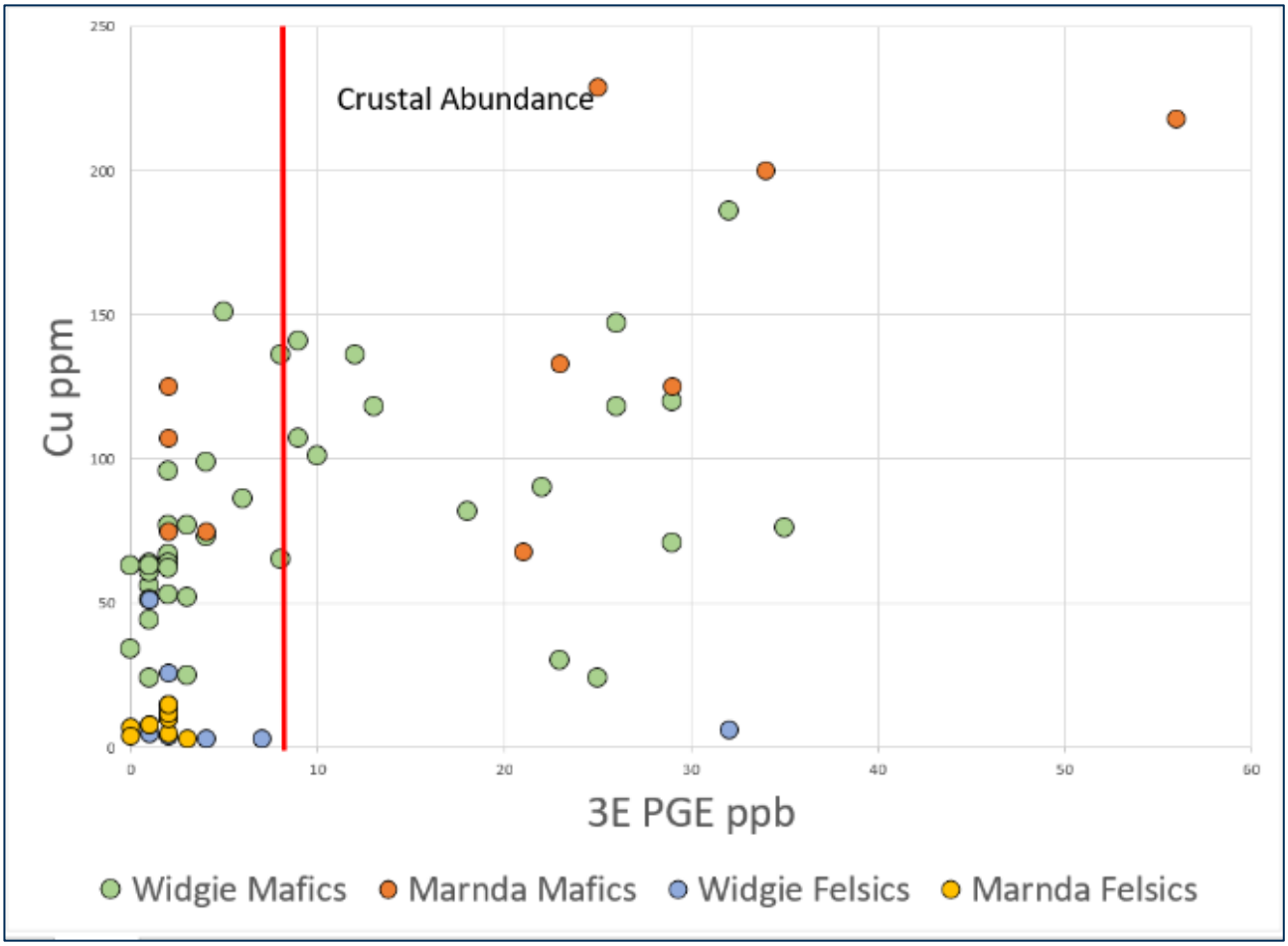

Figure 2. Widgiemooltha and Marnda Moorn Suites' Lithogeochemistry

The recently pegged Jimberlana Project (ELA 63/2009) covers ~18 strike kilometres of the nickel sulphide bearing and PGE bearing Jimberlana Norite Intrusion.

Jimberlana ELA has been pegged to explore for nickel mineralisation under a similar model as the Binneridgie Dyke tenements. The tenement covers 18 kilometres of strike of the prospective Jimberlana Norite intrusion, a boat-shaped mafic-ultramafic dyke of the Widgiemooltha Dyke Suite. The tenement has been explored previously by various tenement operators who drilled several diamond drill holes, and identified magmatic sulphides within the ultramafic portions of the intrusion. Laterite nickel drilling in the 1990's has identified a significant chromium anomaly (up to 2.5% Cr) over 4 kilometres strike length of the dyke, within lateritised pyroxenite lithologies. The Company has begun digitising and collating the historical exploration data and progressing the tenement toward grant.

Blaze has collected significant proprietary lithogeochemistry data which shows that certain dykes within the Widgiemooltha Suite and Marnda Moorn Suite are sulphur saturated, PGE bearing (Au to 5ppb, Pt to 15ppb, Pd to 23ppb), and contain Ni to 516ppm and Cu to 250ppm (**Figure 2**). Individual samples have shown nickel sulphide droplets and segregations in petrological analysis.

Importantly, this work showed the Marnda Moorn intrusions are capable of forming nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Given the density of sampling (<1 sample per 30km of strike) these results are considered significant. WAMEX research has shown Cu (to 0.3%), Ni (to 0.2%) and PGE (to 0.2g/t) mineralisation is reported from historical exploration of intrusions assigned to the Marnda

Moorn dyke suite. Further, the intrusive suite occurs in proximity to the Archaean craton margin, a prime location for focusing of nickel-bearing magma.

Based on the prospectivity of the Marna Moorn dykes, Blaze conducted a prospectivity review which concluded that the Cojinup Creek Project contained this highest prospectivity within the identified area. The area is in vacant crown land north east of Ravensthorpe and has not been significantly explored in the past.

COJINUP CREEK PROJECT

The Cojinup Creek Project consists of four exploration license applications (EL74/658, E74/659, E74/660, E74/661) covering a 738km^2 area north east of Ravensthorpe, in the south-east of Western Australia (**Figure 3**).

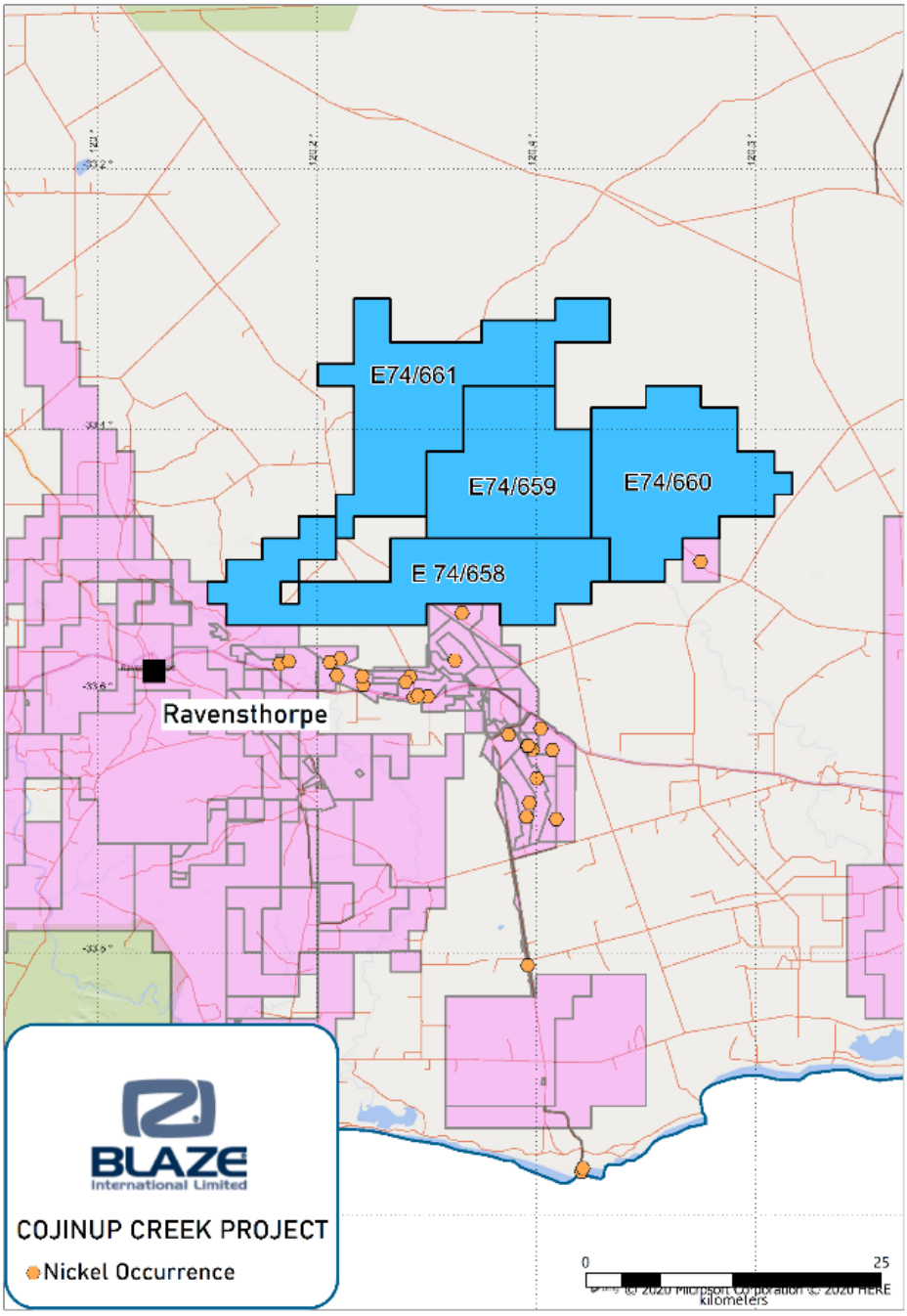

Figure 3. Widgiemooltha and Marnda Moorn Lithogeochemistry

Blaze's project generative work has identified magmatic Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides within differentiated mafic-ultramafic intrusions which are part of a NE trending swarm of dykes that occur at the south-eastern margin of the Yilgarn Craton and are assigned to the 1210Ma Marda Mourn Large Igneous Province (**LIP**).

The Cojinup Creek Project contains nine anastomosing trends of mafic-ultramafic intrusions of a chonolith sill and dyke morphology which strike north easterly through the Project tenure.

Mapping by the Geological Survey of Western Australia (**GSWA**) has described shallowly to steeply dipping layered mafic-ultramafic intrusions of dolerite, gabbro and pyroxenite. The dykes are outcropping to sub-outcropping in parts, and individual segments and intrusions are from 2km to 9km in length and up to 450m in width.

Historical exploration within the tenements has consisted of regional airborne magnetics, and some airborne electromagnetic surveys (AEM) completed over several small in-fill grids (**Figure 4**).

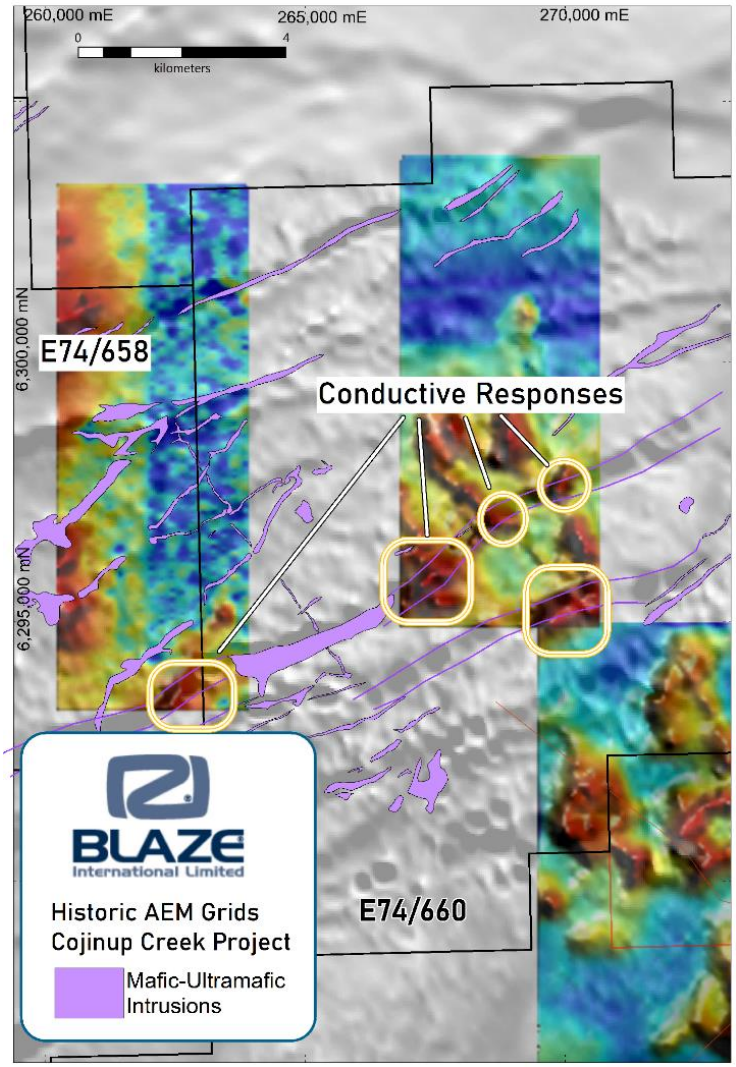

Figure 4. Historical AEM Grids depicting enhanced conductivity within Cojinup Creek Project intrusions

These AEM surveys covered some of the intrusions and show enhanced conductivity within and around the intrusions. Blaze considers these conductive responses are potentially related to sulphides within or adjacent to the dyke(s). These conductive responses in the historical AEM surveys require ground truthing and reprocessing to better understand the potential for magmatic sulphides.

COMMENTARY

Blaze's Managing Director, Simon Coxhell, says:

"Blaze has worked with our project generative partner to identify early stage nickel sulphide exploration opportunities. This work has identified largely unrecognised and unexplored intrusive suites with evidence of nickel mineralising processes.

"Blaze has submitted significant tenure applications in order to leverage the company's resources into prospective greenfield tenure. Exploring for nickel with modern geophysical techniques within unexplored terranes provides Blaze with a significant 'first mover' advantage.

"The Cojinup Creek Project has been pegged from recognising significant PGE anomalies in Proterozoic intrusions in an unrecognised yet highly prospective igneous province."

WORK PROGRAM

Blaze is progressing the tenure to grant. Initial reconnaissance exploration will get underway in the current quarter, with mapping, rock chip sampling and surface geochemistry planned to investigate the intrusions for indications of magmatic sulphides.

-ENDS-

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

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

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 (e.g. '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 (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• *Rock chip samples were collected from outcrops with a geological hammer for lithogeochemical purposes*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• N/A
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.*	• N/A
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.*	• Rock chip samples were qualitatively logged
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *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.*	• *Rock chip sampling*

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Continued

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Lithogeochemical sampling by Gneiss Results was undertaken via full lithogeochemical classification at Intertek Genalysis* • *Historical sampling used a variety of assay techniques*
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.*	• *N/A*
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.*	• *Samples were located in the field on appropriate aerial photography and fixed with a handheld Garmin GPS unit* • *Datum is MGA 1994 Zone 50 South* • *Accuracy is +/-3m and considered adequate*
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.*	• *N/A*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *N/A*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples were delivered by company personnel to the laboratory*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *N/A*

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *E63/2009 Jimberlana* • *E74/657, E74/658, E74/659, E74/660 Cojinup Creek* • *E63/2004, E15/1750, E15/1751 Binneridgie* • *All tenure is 90% BLZ and 10% to a private unrelated party*
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *Exploration results were sourced from WAMEX exploration reports available from the Department of Mines and Resources of Western Australia online databases* • *EM grids sourced from WAMEX article A75396* • *Historic exploration on Jimberlana sourced from A53452, A68649, A121701* • *Proprietary and confidential data provided by Gneiss Results*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *Proterozoic aged mafic and ultramafic intrusions, of dyke and chonolith morphology, within Archaean rocks* • *Orthomagmatic nickel, copper, and platinum group elements*
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* • *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.*	• *N/A*
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *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.*	• *N/A*

JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 2 Continued

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *N/A*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• *A map showing tenement locations has been included* • *Maps showing the distribution of mineralised occurrences and anomalies has been provided*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *Not applicable*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *N/A*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Surface geochemistry* • *Data compilation* • *Reprocessing geophysics*