



CORPORATE DIRECTORY AS AT 29 JULY 2020

ASX Code: BLZ
Shares: 262,500,000
Options: 210,000,000
Cash: \$2.350M

Chairman: David Wheeler
Director: Mathew Walker
Director: Simon Coxhell

Secretary: Loren King

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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 Mt Magnet, Kirkalocka, Warriedar and Leonora Greenstone Belt.

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QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT & APPENDIX 5B

For the 3 months ending 30 June 2020 (Period)

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

COMPANY HIGHLIGHTS

- Blaze entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 3 exploration licences located just south of the renowned Mt Magnet mining province.
- The exploration licences host several untested gold soil anomalies which Blaze plans to drill test following the completion of a comprehensive auger geochemical program designed to infill historical soil samples and provide additional targeting parameters.
- Final approval of the lodged program of works (**POW**) is expected in the next two weeks and once the auger results have been returned and interpreted the deeper drilling program may commence.
- Applied for a significant greenfield nickel opportunity at the Cojinup Creek Project with 4 Exploration License Applications comprising 255 sub blocks or 738 km² (BLZ 90%).
- Post the quarter 52,500,000 Shares were issued to raise a total of \$1,312,500 at \$0.025 per before costs of raising as announced on 14 July 2020.

COMPANY PROJECTS

Mount Magnet Option

During the quarter Blaze International Limited (**Blaze**, the **Company**) entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 3 exploration licences (52 sub-blocks) covering 147 square kilometres (**Project**) located immediately south of Mt Magnet and north of its existing Kirkalocka tenement holding covering large portions of the Meekatharra-Wyldgee Greenstone Belt. Please refer Figure 1.



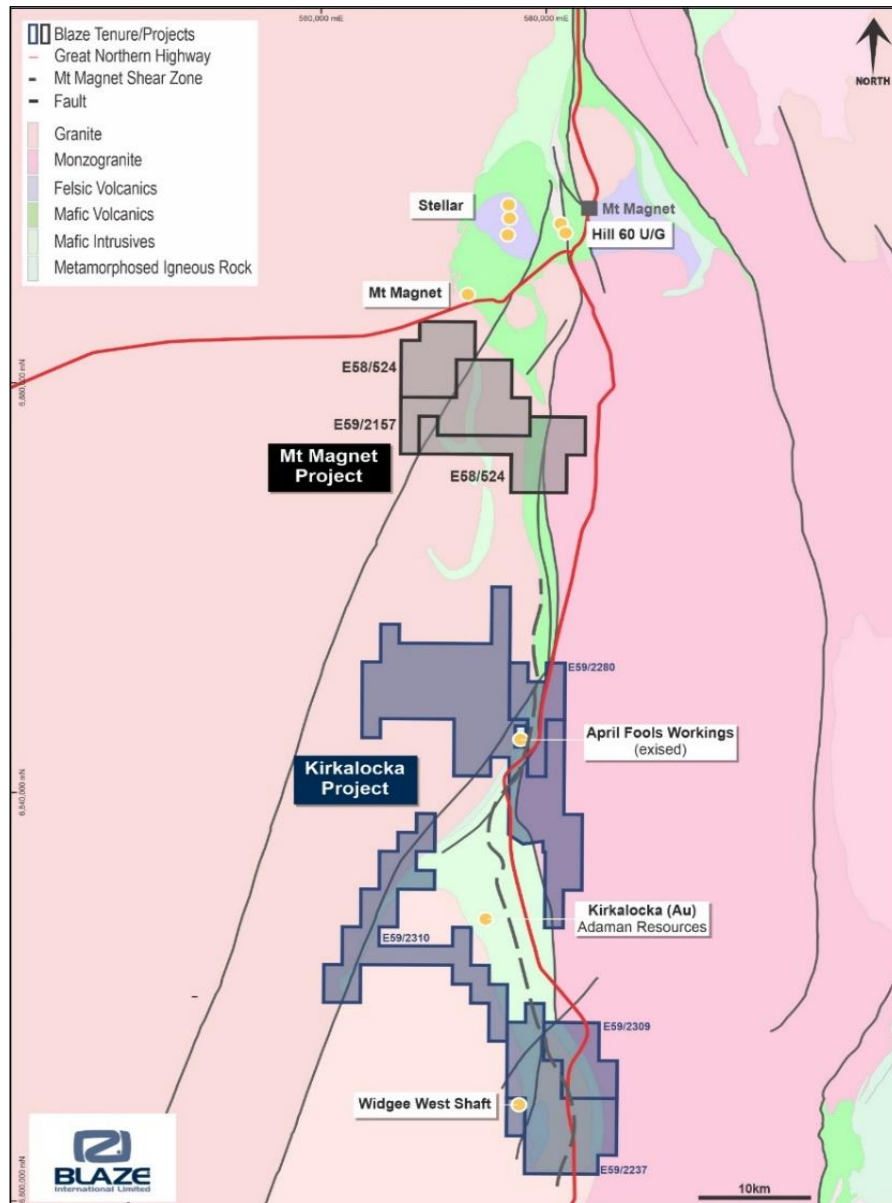


Figure 1. Location of optioned tenements relative to Blaze's existing Kirkalocka Project holdings

The Project is currently held by a private explorer Eastern Goldfields Exploration Pty Ltd (**EGE**) who has been prospecting and exploring the tenements for a number of years. The systematic work completed by EGE has highlighted a number of gold soil anomalies in structurally complex areas located to the south of the multimillion-ounce Mt Magnet region. A number of these gold soil anomalies also coincide with magnetic features and prominent interpreted faults.

A total of 2,028 soil samples have been collected over the tenement areas and a number of gold in-soil anomalies have been identified. Please refer to Figures 2 and 3.

Following close review of the interpreted regolith and sampling completed by EGE, Blaze has now commenced a detailed auger geochemical program designed to infill and prioritise the various anomalies and geological settings which will be followed by drilling to test the more significant and prospective gold anomalies.



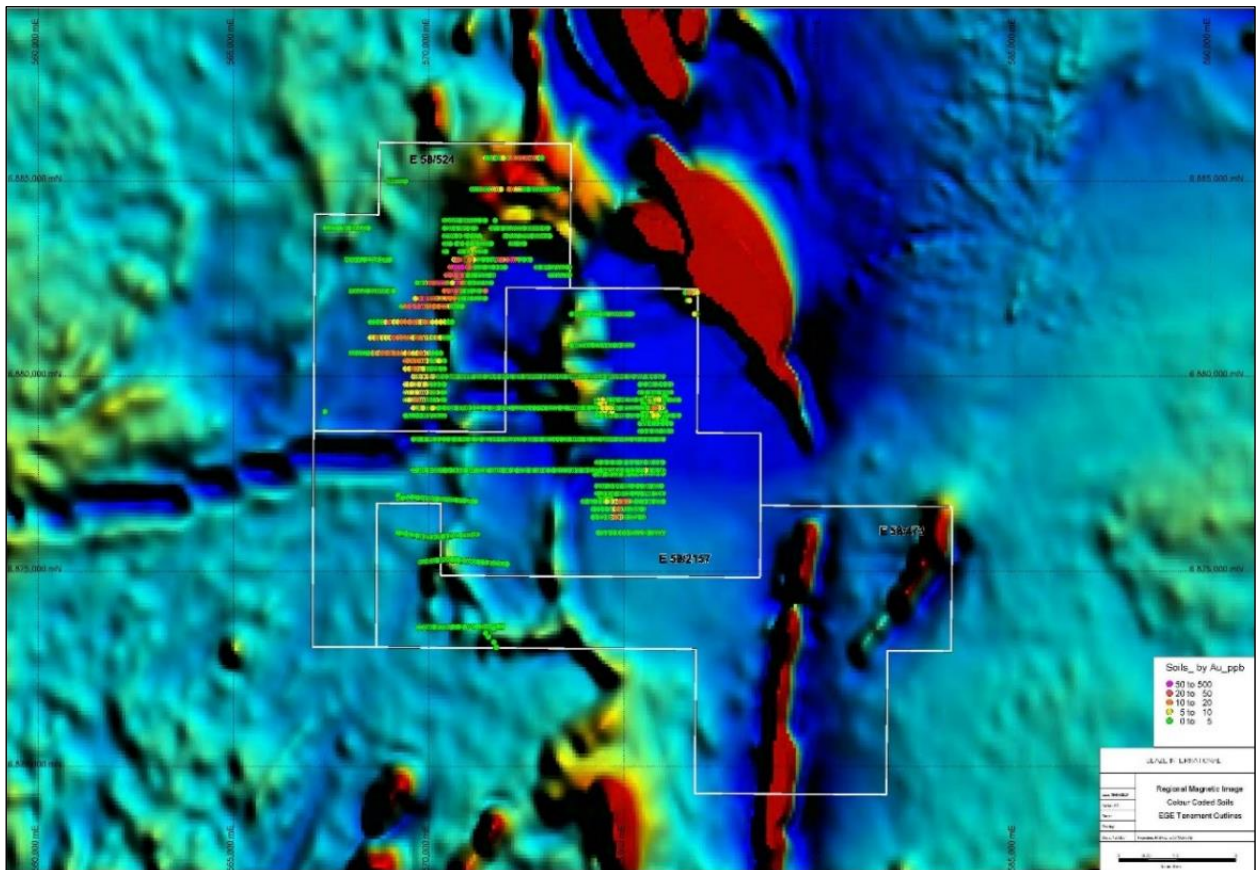


Figure 2: Mt Magnet Project with colour coded gold soil sample locations on Magnetics.

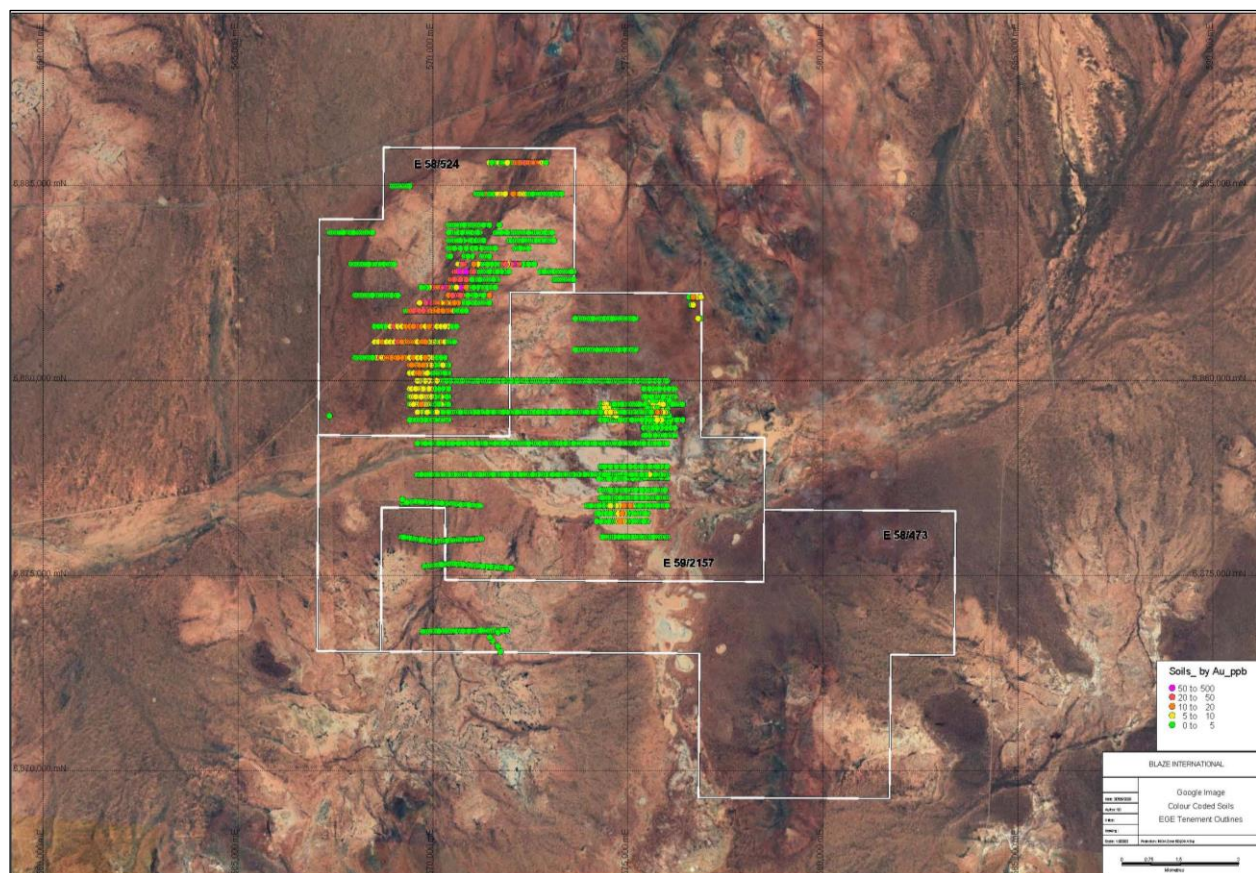


Figure 3: Mt Magnet Project with colour coded gold soil sample locations on Google Image.

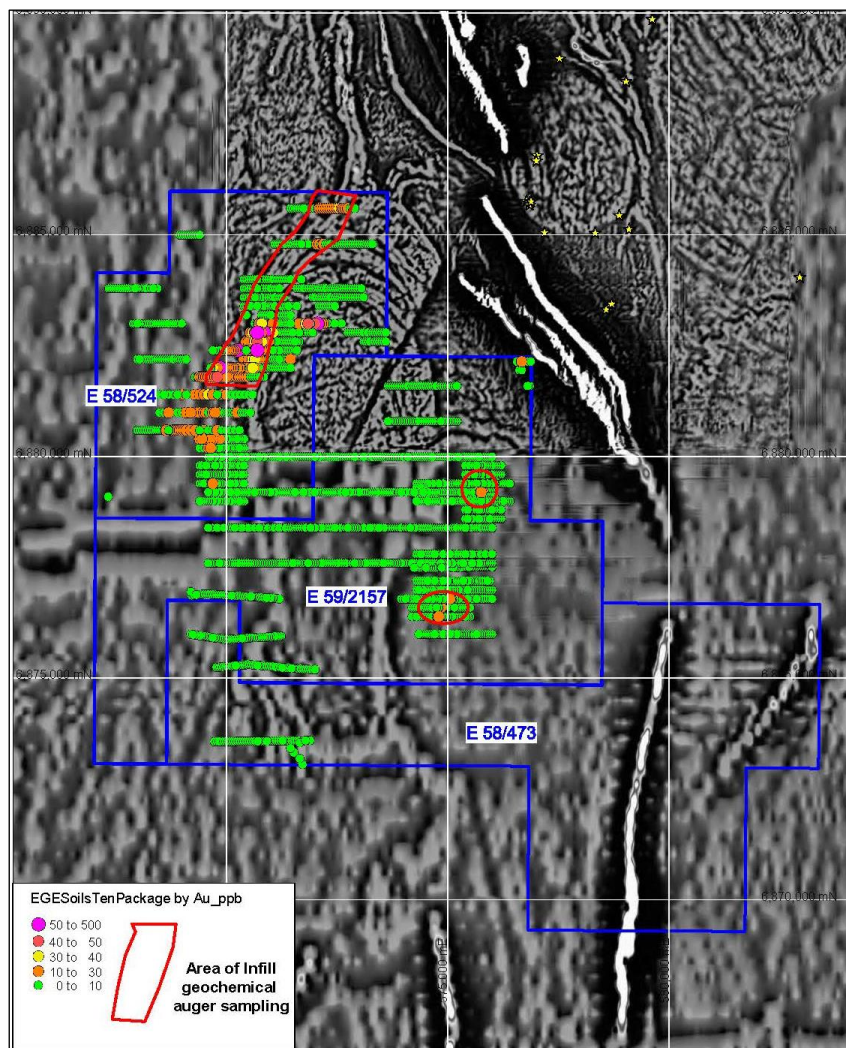


Mt Magnet Option Terms

Under the terms of the option agreement Blaze is required to pay an option fee of \$20,000 and spend a minimum of \$100,000 within a 9-month time frame once all required approvals are granted. Following this Blaze has the right to acquire a 100% interest in the tenements by a cash payment of \$1,000,000 and the issue of 7,500,000 fully paid shares to the vendor and a 2% NSR on any metals produced.

Prior to commencing the planned drilling program Blaze will carry out a detailed auger geochemical program to further define and prioritise the drill targets. Following the completion of this work, drilling is planned to commence within the current quarter.

The detailed auger drilling (200 m X 50 m spacing) has commenced and is expected to take approximately 3-4 weeks to complete. Final POW approval is anticipated in the next two weeks, with drilling to follow, once all of the auger results have been returned and interpreted. Figure 4 highlights the initial priorities for this work, with the main geochemical anomaly potentially extending over 5 kilometres of strike. The auger drilling is aimed at refining and highlighting the initial areas for deeper drill testing.



New Tenement Acquisitions

During the quarter Blaze announced 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.

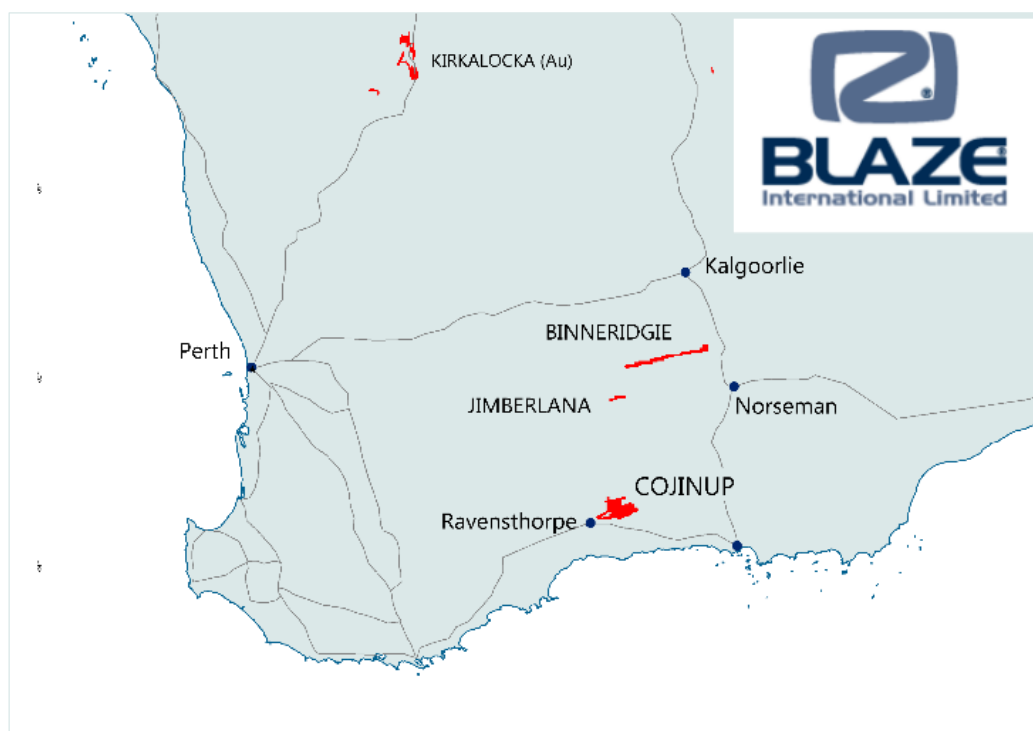


Figure 5. Blaze Gold and Nickel Projects

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).



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.

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

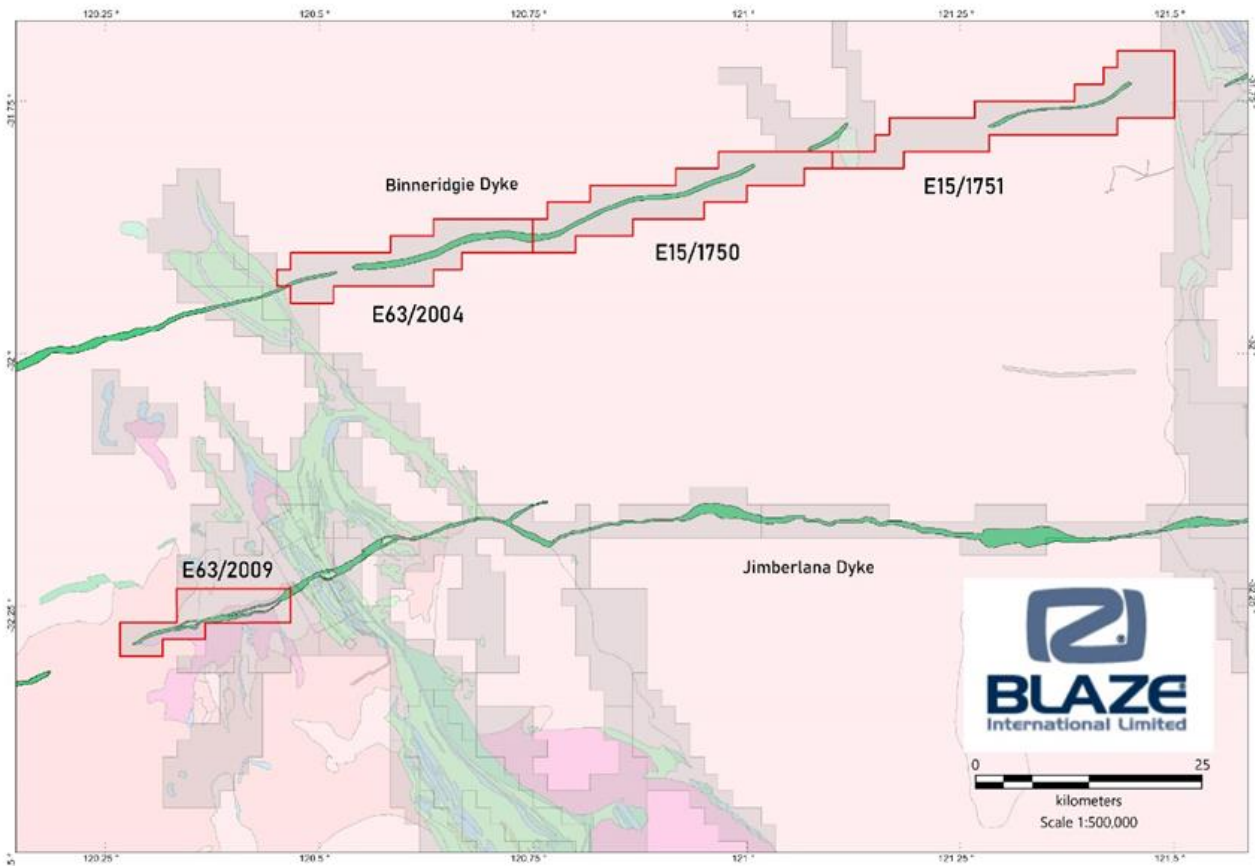


Figure 6. Blaze: Location Plan New Proterozoic Dyke focused tenement applications

The 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 conducted a prospectivity review which also 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. Blaze has moved quickly to secure this additional potential nickel sulphide opportunity.



COJINUP CREEK PROJECT

The Cojinup Creek Project consists of four exploration license applications (EL74/658, E74/659, E74/660, E74/661) covering a 738km² area north east of Ravensthorpe, in the south-east of Western Australia (**Figure 7**).

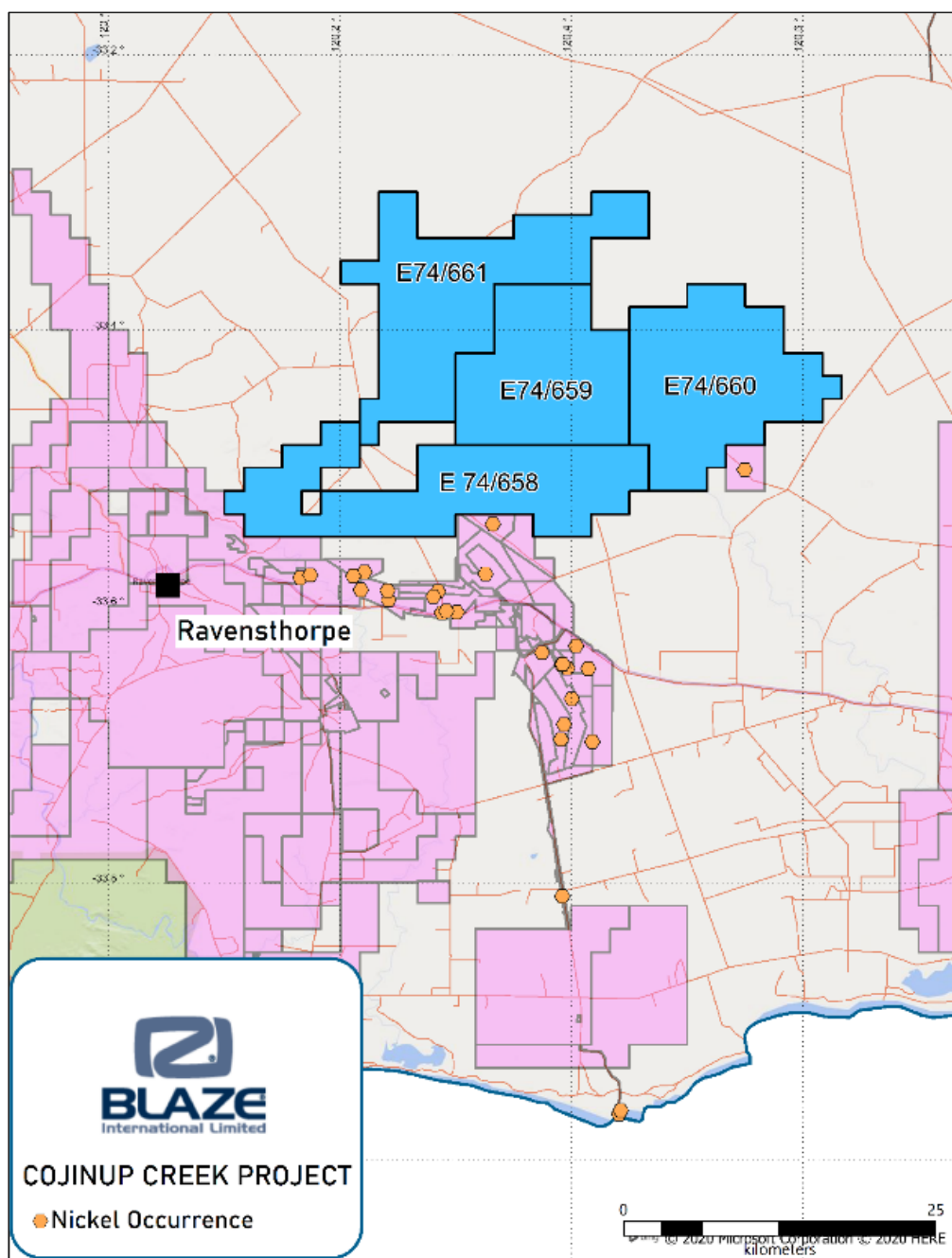


Figure 7. Cojinup Creek Tenement Applications

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 8**).

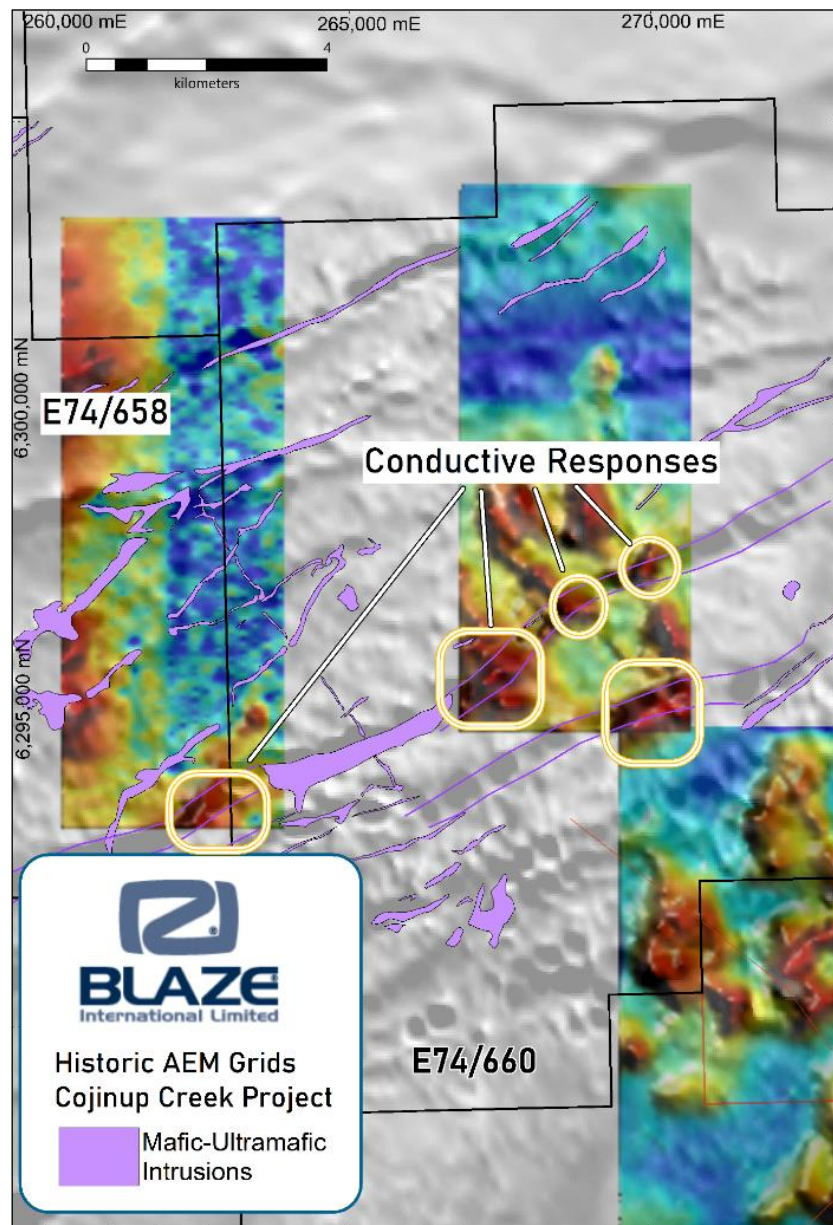


Figure 8. Historical AEM Grids depicting enhanced conductivity within Cojinup Creek Project intrusions

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.



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.

CORPORATE UPDATE

Post the quarter end, the Company completed the allotment of 52,500,000 ordinary fully paid shares (**Shares**) at \$0.025 per share to sophisticated, professional and other exempt investors, comprising existing and new shareholders to raise \$1,312,500 (before costs of raising) (**Placement**) as announced on 14 July 2020.

52,500,000 Shares were issued under the Company's existing placement capacity under Listing Rule 7.1A (31,500,000 Shares) and Listing Rule 7.1 (21,000,000 Shares).

The Company advised ASX under section 708A(5)(e) of the Corporations Act that the Shares were issued without disclosure to investors under Part 6D.2 of the Corporations Act and as at the date of the notice, it had complied with the relevant provisions of Chapter 2M of the Corporations Act as they apply to the Company and Section 674 of the Corporations Act and there was no excluded information, as that term is defined in Sections 708A(6)(e), 708A(7) and 708A(8) of the Corporations Act.

OTHER

As required by ASX Listing Rules, Blaze notes that the amount disclosed in the Appendix 4C under Section 6, Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates, relates solely to the payments during the quarter of salaries and wages to members of the Board of Directors amounting to AU\$30,800.

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This announcement has been authorised by the Board of Blaze International Limited,

Loren King
Company Secretary

Blaze International Limited

Shareholders and other interested parties can speak to Mrs King if they have any queries in relation to this announcement: +618 6489 1600.

-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. 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

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 (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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil sampling was undertaken on a nominal 50m X 200 m staggered grid pattern. Soil samples were collected from 20 cm below surface, after the top 10-20 cm was scrapped aside and sieved a -1mm. Approximately 500 grams of sample was collected from each sample collected. Sample locations were recorded by handheld GPS survey with estimated accuracy of +/- 5 metres. Analysis was conducted by submitting the 500 grams sample whole for preparation by crushing, drying and pulverising at Intertek Laboratories for gold analysis via Aqua Regia digest followed by ICP MS. Samples were analysed for low level gold only.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil samples were collected from approximately 30 cm depth
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"> One sample per hole/sample site collected. There is insufficient data available at the present stage to evaluate potential sampling bias.
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"> Samples were logged for colour and sample type. Reaction to acid for determination of carbonate levels also recorded. All samples were logged, in a qualitative manner.
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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No core Sample preparation for all recent samples follows industry best practice and was undertaken by Intertek Laboratories in Perth where they were crushed, dried and pulverised to produce a sub sample for analysis. Sample preparation involving oven drying, f followed by rotary splitting and pulverisation to 85% passing 75 microns. QC for sub sampling follows Intertek procedures. No field duplicates were taken. No Blanks were inserted. No Standards were inserted. Sample sizes are considered 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 (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The methods are considered appropriate to the style of mineralisation. Extractions are considered near total. No geophysical tools were used to determine any element concentrations at this stage. Laboratory QA/QC involves the use of internal lab standards using certified reference material, blanks, splits and duplicates as part of the in-house procedures. Repeat and duplicate analysis for samples shows that the precision of analytical methods is within acceptable limits.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> EGEs Company Geologist and field assistant has visually reviewed the samples collected. No twin holes drilled Data and related information is stored in a validated Mapinfo or Micromine database. Data has been visually checked for import errors. No adjustments to assay data have been made.
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"> All sample locations have been located by GPS with precision of sample locations considered +/-5m. Location grid of plans and coordinates in this release samples use MGA94, Z50 datum. No Topographic data was used.
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 samples are nominally spaced on a 50 metre (E-W spacing) with sample spacing along each section on a 200 metre spacing along each line. Data spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to establish the likely trends of anomalous gold. No Sample compositing has occurred.
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"> The orientation of sampling is considered adequate and there is not enough data to determine bias if any. There is no immediate outcrop in the vicinity however based on magnetic trends basement lithology is interpreted to strike north-north-west. Sampling was more or less orthogonal to this apparent strike.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chain of custody is managed by the Company and samples are transported to the laboratory via Company staff with samples safely consigned to Genalysis for preparation and analysis. Whilst in storage, they are kept in a locked yard. Tracking sheets are used track the progress of batches of samples
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"> No review or audit of sampling techniques or data compilation has been undertaken at this stage.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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"> The three tenements (E58/473, E58/524 and E59/2157) are held 100% by private explorer Eastern Goldfields). Blaze has an option to explore the tenements over a 9-month time period, at which stage it can elect to purchase 100% of the tenements by paying \$1 million dollars and 7.5 million fully paid shares in Blaze International (BLZ). A 2% NSR royalty on any metals produced will also be payable. The areas covered by geochemical sampling is located on granted exploration tenements located between Paynes Find and Mt Magnet. The tenements are in good standing No impediments to operating on the permit are known to exist. The southern tenement E58/473 is covered by a native title site and site surveys prior to ground disturbing activities are likely to be necessary. At this stage, no soil anomalies schedule for drill testing sit within this tenement
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"> The areas subject to geochemical sampling has previously been evaluated in a broad manner by other parties. Data evaluation and capture is ongoing.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The area consists of variable interpreted shallow overburden, hardpan. Based on the magnetics principally mafic and sedimentary rocks in contact with a granite are interpreted. Faulted contacts and offsets are also visible on the magnetic data. Gold mineralization in the area (Mt Magnet) is often found on sheared contact zones and associated with minor sulphides, shearing and minor quartz veining and zones of silicification. Intrusive porphyry and BIF are prominent at Mt Magnet.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> easting and northing of the drill hole collar elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar dip and azimuth of the hole down hole length and interception depth hole length. If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil geochemical sampling was completed, given the large number of auger geochemical holes and the nature of the sampling completed, it is considered not relevant/appropriate to include the coordinates of all holes. Soil geochemical sampling was completed, given the large number of soil geochemical samples and the nature of the sampling completed, it is considered not relevant/appropriate to include the coordinates of all holes. Thematically mapped individual results are documented in the figures included in the announcement, allowing accurate evaluation of individual results by other parties.
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No averaging or aggregation techniques have been applied. No top cuts have been applied to exploration results. No metal equivalent values are used in this report.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results. If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported. If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orientation or geometry of the mineralised zones strikes in a north-north-westerly direction and dips variably to the west. Not applicable, shallow soil samples
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps are included in main body of report.
Balanced reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All results for the target economic mineral being gold have been reported.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available data has been reported.
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future drilling and sampling is being planned to further evaluate these gold geochemical anomalies. Refer to maps in main body of report for potential target areas.



Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Blaze International Limited

ABN

15 074 728 019

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 June 2020

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter (June 2020) \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
1.	Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1	Receipts from customers		
1.2	Payments for		
	(a) exploration & evaluation (if expensed)	(121)	(530)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) staff costs	-	-
	(e) administration and corporate costs	(107)	(509)
1.3	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4	Interest received	-	-
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8	Other (provide details if material)	50	(131)
1.9	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(178)	(1,170)

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter (June 2020) \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
2.	Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1	Payments to acquire:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) exploration & evaluation (if capitalised)	-	-
	(e) investments	-	74
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) 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	-	74

3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	9
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
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	-	9

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter (June 2020) \$A'000	Year to date (12 months) \$A'000
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,375	2,284
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(178)	(1,170)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	-	74
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	9
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	1,197	1,197

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 (June 2020) \$A'000	Previous quarter (March 2020) \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	850	802
5.2	Call deposits	347	573
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)	1,197	1,375

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	(31)
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-
<p>Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments</p> <p>Blaze notes that the amount disclosed in the Section 6.1, relates solely to the payments during the quarter of salaries and wages to members of the Board of Directors.</p>		

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

7. Financing facilities <i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well. Answer: N/A		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	(178)
8.2 Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	-
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(178)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	1,197
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	1,197
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)	6.7
8.8 If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
1. Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not? Answer: N/A	
2. Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful? Answer: N/A	
3. Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis? Answer: N/A	

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.

Date: 29 July 2020

Authorised by: 

Loren King, Company Secretary
By the Board

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow 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 cash flow 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.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.