ASX ANNOUNCEMENT & MEDIA RELEASE

17 June 2014

EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH GRADE COPPER AND GOLD AT BLUEBIRD PROSPECT

Figure 1 – Drilling operations at BBRC-5, Bluebird Prospect, Tennant Creek

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Thick zone of high grade copper and gold intersected by RC drilling**
- **Drill results include:**
  - **BBRC-5, 25 metres at 1.9% Copper and 0.3 gpt Gold from 62 metres**
  - **Including 4 metres at 8.9% Copper and 1 gpt Gold from 74 metres**
  - **High grade interval of 2 metres at 16.5% Copper from 74 metres including 1 metre at 24.2% Copper**
- **All RC drillholes intersected visual copper mineralisation with some results still pending**
- **Copper-gold mineralisation remains open in all directions**
- **Diamond drilling fast tracked based on exceptional results**
- **Diamond drilling has commenced with results due in 2 to 3 weeks**

Blaze International Limited (ABN 15 074 728 019)

1st Floor, 8 Parliament Place, West Perth, WA 6005 • PO Box 1618, West Perth, WA 6872

t: +61 8 9481 7833 • f: +61 8 9481 7835 • www.blazelimited.com.au

DRILLING RESULTS

The RC component of the six hole drilling program exceeded expectations. Four RC holes and two pre-collars for diamond holes were completed. All four RC holes intersected visual copper mineralisation. The highlight was BBRC-5, which returned 25m @ 1.9% Cu from 62m downhole **including 2m @ 16.5 % Cu (**Figure 2). Laboratory results are awaited for two RC holes and two diamond pre-collars.

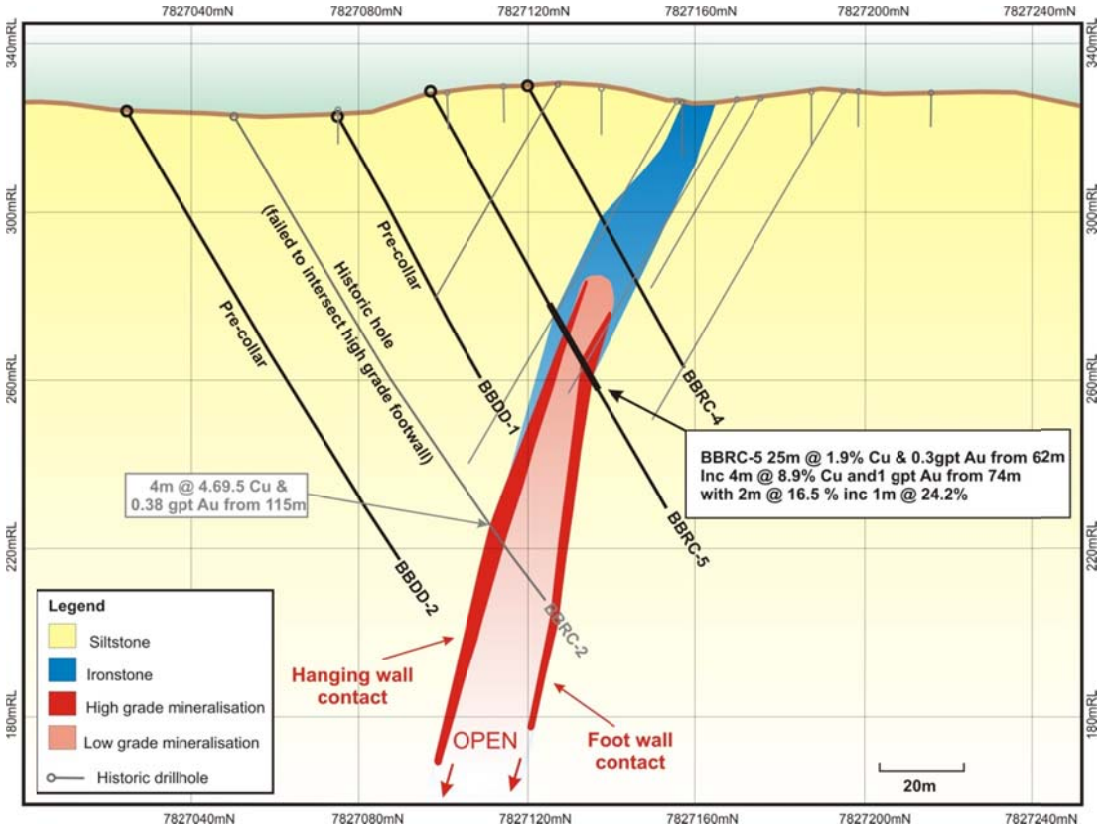

Figure 2 – Cross section, looking west, showing recent drilling results, historic drilling and planned diamond drilling

The mineralisation starts at only 50m below surface. The width and grade of the intersections appear to form part of a very significant mineralised system. The shallow depth, high grade and broad width are very favourable features of the mineralisation. This could potentially be amenable to open pit mining if sufficient tonnage and grade is delineated.

Two diamond tails (BBDD-1 and BBDD-2) have started to be drilled and will provide important visual and structural information to complement the already impressive RC drilling results. BBDD-1 (Figure 2) is particularly interesting as it is located between BBRC-5 and historic hole BBRC-2; both of which returned impressive copper intercepts.

The very high grade mineralisation (2m @ 16.5% Cu in BBRC-5) is located on the footwall contact of the ironstone body. BBRC-2, which was drilled previously by Meteoric Resources, did not penetrate this footwall contact position (Figure 2). This is the reason for the narrower intercept in BBRC-2 compared to that of BBRC-5. The two diamond tails on BBDD-1 and BBDD-2 are designed to penetrate through the high grade footwall contact position.

The copper-gold mineralisation is hosted by an east west striking, steeply south dipping ironstone body. The ironstone body is interpreted to be controlled by a major east west structure, and appears to pre-date the mineralising event. Copper, gold and bismuth mineralisation appear to be associated with a later set of interpreted north east striking structures. Mineralisation is found where the north east striking structures intersect the east west striking ironstone body. Magnetite has been altered to hematite and chlorite during the mineralising event. The strongest mineralisation is found in a chlorite and hematite altered shear zone on the margins of the ironstone body. Pervasive mineralisation is also present throughout the ironstone body.

The mineralisation appears to be open in all directions, despite not being visible at surface (due to weathering processes) as shown on the long section (Figure 3).

These observations at Bluebird are directly comparable with many of the orebodies in the Tennant Creek mineral field. This is a very positive sign, as this style of deposit has historically produced very high copper and gold grades. Since the 1930s, the Tennant Creek mineral field has produced approximately 5.5 million ounces of gold at an average grade of 19.3g/t and 448,000 tonnes of copper at an average grade of 2.9%.

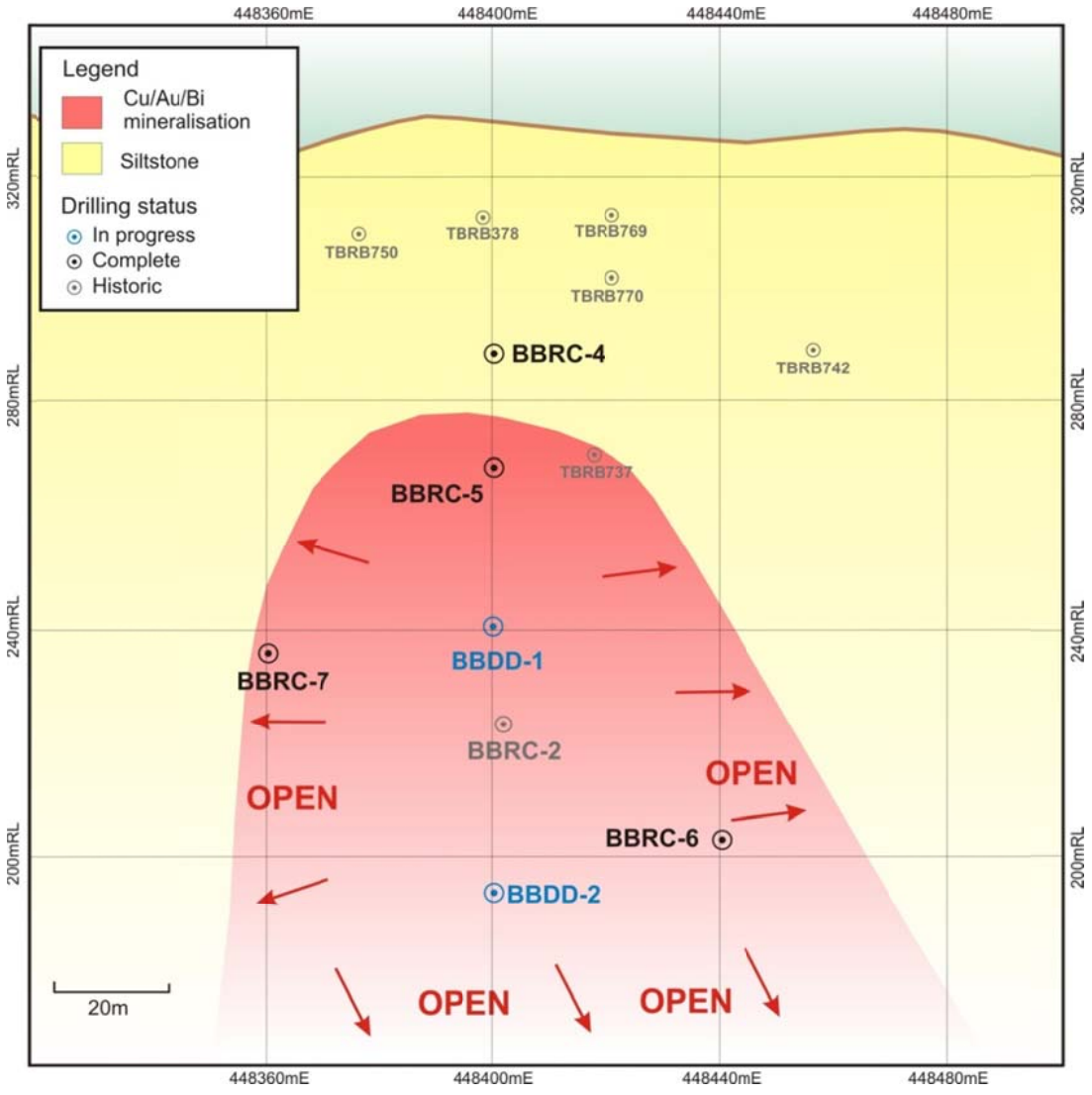

Figure 3 – Long section, looking north, showing recent drilling results, historic drilling and planned diamond drilling

CONCLUSION

The first stage of drilling by Blaze International at the Bluebird Prospect has exceeded expectations, and mineralisation remains open in all directions. Recently commenced diamond drilling will provide important visual and structural information to help plan further follow-up drilling. Mineralisation style appears to be similar to other deposits in the Tennant Creek Mineral Field which have historically produced very high copper and gold grades.

DRILL RESULTS SUMMARY TABLE

Table 1 below contains summary intersections using a 0.1% Cu cutoff grade. The full set of results is contained in Appendix 2 of this report.

Hole ID	Length	Collar Location GDA94			Dip	Azimuth	From	To	Cu Grade	Au Grade	Width	Intersection Description
		East	North	RL			m	m	%	g/t	m	
BBDD-1	71*	448400	7827075	328	-60	0						Diamond Hole in progress
BBDD-2	125*	448400	7827025	324	-60	0						Diamond Hole in progress
BBRC-1	100	448329	7827204	326	-60	90						Meteroric Resources Hole NSI
BBRC-2	137	448400	7827050	323	-60	0	115	119	4.69		4	Meteroric Resources Hole 4m @ 4.69% Cu, 0.38g/t Au, 170g/t Bi
BBRC-3	155	448519	7827033	323	-60	0						Meteroric Resources Hole NSI
BBRC-4	77	448400	7827120	331	-60	0						Anomalous Zone 37-55m @ 213ppm Cu
BBRC-5	113	448400	7827097	328	-60	0	62	87	1.89	0.27	25	includes 344g/t Bi
						includes	66	68	2.98	0.42	2	
						and	74	78	8.93	1.05	4	
						includes	75	77	16.50	0.15	2	
						and	75	76	24.20	0.21	1	
						and	76	77	1.20	3.81	1	
BBRC-6	203	448440	7827030	328	-60	0						Laboratory Results Awaited
BBRC-7	137	448360	7827081	321	-60	0						Laboratory Results Awaited

Table 1. Drill hole intersection summary results, Bluebird prospect. Copper cutoff grade 1%.

Reverse circulation (RC) drilling samples are collected as 1m composite samples through a cyclone which are cone split for analysis. Each 1m split sample is analysed with a handheld XRF analyser. Anomalous 1m split samples are submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth for more precise analysis. All other samples are sampled as 4m composites by sampling with a spear and submitted to the laboratory.

All drill samples submitted to the laboratory are crushed and pulverised followed by a four acid total digest and multi-element analysis by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Gold and precious metal analysis are completed by a 40g fire assay collection and inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES). Sample preparation and analysis are undertaken at Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Darwin, NT and Perth, WA.

BARKLY COPPER-GOLD PROJECT

Blaze International Limited is in a Farm-In Joint Venture Agreement with Meteoric Resources NL over the highly prospective **Barkly Copper-Gold project**. Blaze has the right to earn up to an 80% interest in the project. The project is located around 30 km east of the town of Tennant Creek in the Northern Territory (Figure 1).

The Bluebird copper-gold prospect at the Barkly Project comprises a 1.6km-long gravity ridge open to the east where shallow geochemical drilling by Meteoric Resources identified a 600m-long copper anomaly, also open to the east. Previously reported follow-up drilling confirmed Tennant Creek-style copper-gold mineralisation associated with ironstone. The ironstones and mineralisation are often discordant to the host sediments and are considered to be a high-grade variant of the iron oxide-copper-gold (IOCG) deposits found in Proterozoic terranes in Australia.

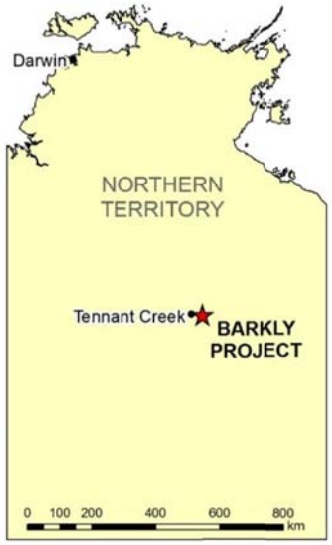

Figure 4 – Location of the Barkly Cu-Au project

As part of the earn-in to the Barkly Project, Blaze has recently completed an RC program and has just commenced a diamond drilling program targeting copper-gold mineralisation at the Bluebird prospect.

Competent Person Declaration

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Luke Marshall, who is a member of The Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Marshall has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 Resource and Ore Reserves". Mr Marshall consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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 programme 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.

APPENDIX 1 – JORC 2012
JORC TABLE 1, Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	***Explanation***
Sampling techniques	Exploration results are based on industry best practices, including sampling, assay methods, and appropriate quality assurance quality control (QAQC) measures. Reverse circulation (RC) drilling samples are collected as 1m composite samples through a cyclone which are cone split for analysis. Each 1m split sample is analysed with a handheld XRF analyser. Anomalous 1m split samples are submitted to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth for more precise analysis. All other samples are sampled as 4m composites by sampling with a spear and submitted to the laboratory. Core samples are taken as half NQ core and sampled on nominal 1m intervals, with sampling breaks adjusted to geological boundaries where appropriate. All drill samples submitted to the laboratory are crushed and pulverised followed by a four acid total digest and multi-element analysis by inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES) and inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS). Gold and precious metal analysis are completed by a 40g fire assay collection inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometry (ICP-OES). Sample preparation and analysis are undertaken at Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Darwin, NT and Perth, WA.
Drilling techniques	RC drilling is completed by a 5 ¼ inch diameter hole drilled with a face sampling hammer. Diamond drillholes are collared using RC and switch to NQ2 approximately 30m before the target position is intersected. All coordinates are quoted in GDA94 datum unless otherwise stated.
Drill Sample Recovery	The quality of RC drilling samples is optimised by the use of cone splitters and the logging of various criteria designed to record sample size, recovery and contamination, and use of field duplicates to measure sample precision. The quality of diamond core samples is monitored by the logging of various geotechnical parameters, and logging of core recovery and competency. The quality of analytical results is monitored by the use of internal laboratory procedures together with certified standards, duplicates and blanks and statistical analysis on a monthly basis to ensure that results are representative and within acceptable ranges of accuracy and precision.
Logging	All logging is completed according to industry best practice. RC drill chips are wet sieved on 1m intervals, logged and then stored in plastic chip trays for future reference. Diamond core is stored in clearly labelled core trays. Logging is completed using a standard Maxwell logging template. The resulting data is uploaded to a Datashed database and validated. Once validated, the data is exported to 3D modelling software for visual validation and interpretation. Detailed information on lithology, sample quality, structure, geotechnical information, alteration and mineralisation are collected in a series of detailed self-validating logging templates.
Sub- sampling techniques and sample preparation	Core is cut using a brick saw fitted with a special blade designed for cutting core. Half core is taken for sampling. RC samples are riffle split on 1m intervals when dry. When wet, samples are dried out before riffle splitting takes place. RC drilling is generally stopped when samples become wet. For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique is considered adequate as per industry best practice. Two field duplicates are taken per RC hole to ensure the samples are representative; one 4m duplicate and one 1m duplicate. The duplicates are taken in anomalous copper grades where

	possible. Quality control reports are undertaken routinely to monitor the performance of field standards and duplicates, and laboratory accuracy and precision. Sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The samples have been sorted, dried, crushed and pulverised. Primary preparation has been by crushing the whole sample. The samples have been split with a riffle splitter, if required, to obtain a 3kg sub-fraction which has then been pulverised in a vibrating pulveriser. The sample(s) have been digested with a mixture of four Acids including Hydrofluoric, Nitric, Hydrochloric and Perchloric Acids for a total digest. Ag, As, Cd, Co, Bi, In, Mo, Sn, W have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry. Al, Ca, Cu, Fe, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Pb, S, V, Zn have been determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry. Au and PGEs are determined by a 40g fire assay collection with Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Optical Emission Spectrometry finish. Field Standards and Blanks are inserted every 20 samples, Laboratory inserts its own standards and blanks at random intervals, but several are inserted per batch regardless of the size of the batch.
Verification of sampling and assaying	All significant intercepts are reviewed and confirmed by at least three senior personnel before release to the market. No adjustments are made to the raw assay data. Data is imported directly to Datashed in raw original format. All data are validated using the QAQCr reporter validation tool with Datashed. Visual validations are then carried out by senior staff members.
Location of data points	Holes are set out using a sub 20mm RTDGPS. Collars are picked up by a licenced surveyor by RTDGPS on completion of the hole.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing and distribution used to determine geological continuity is dependent on the deposit type and style under consideration. Where a mineral resource is estimated, the appropriate data spacing and density is decided and reported by the competent person. For mineral resource estimations, grades are estimated on composited assay data. The composite length is chosen based on the statistical average, usually 1m. Sample compositing is never applied to interval calculations reported to market. A sample length weighted interval is calculated as per industry best practice.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	Orientation of sampling is as unbiased as possible based on the dominating mineralised structures and interpretation of the deposit geometry. If structure and geometry is not well understood, sampling is orientated to be perpendicular to the general strike of stratigraphy and/or regional structure. If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this would be assessed and reported if considered material. Drilling is at an angle to surface and drilled to maximise perpendicular intersection with the known interpretation of the strike of previously intersected mineralisation.

Sample security	All samples remain in the custody of company geologists, and are fully supervised from point of field collection to laboratory drop-off.
Audits and reviews	None yet undertaken for this dataset.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	*Explanation*
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	The Company controls one Exploration Licences, EL28620 in the Tennant Creek area. All tenure was in good standing at the time of reporting. There are no known impediments with respect to obtaining a licence to operate in the area. The Company is earning a 50% interest in the EL28620. There are no known native title interests, historical sites, and wilderness or national park areas of environmental impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	Several other parties have undertaken exploration in the area between the 1930's through to 2007. These parties include Posgold and Meteoroic Resources.
Geology	At Bluebird, copper mineralisation is concentrated in an east west striking ironstone host unit. The host unit cross cuts stratigraphy which is mostly made up of siltstone sediments.
Drill hole Information	All relevant drillhole information is supplied in appendix 1 of the announcement.
Data aggregation methods	All exploration results are reported by a length weighted average. This ensures that short lengths of high grade material receive less weighting than longer lengths of low grade material. No high grade cut-offs are applied. A nominal low grade cut-off of 0.3% Cu is used with a maximum internal dilution of 3m for reporting of results.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Mineralisation at Bluebird is interpreted to be striking at east west true azimuth with a dip of -70 to -80 degrees towards 180 true azimuth. All holes are drilled to be as perpendicular as practicable to the above orientation. Therefore intercept lengths are interpreted to be close to true thickness.
Diagrams	A comprehensive set of relevant diagrams are included in the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	All background available information is discussed in the body of the announcement. No data is excluded. Full drilling results for copper and gold assay information are shown in Appendix 2 of the report.
Further work	Plans for further work are outlined in the body of the announcement.

APPENDIX 2 –
Detailed Drilling Sample Results. BDL - Indicates results below assay detection limit

Hole_ID	Easting	Northing	RL	mFrom	mTo	Au g/t	Cu %	Bi g/t
BBDD-1	448400	7827075	328	0	4	0.002	0.0034	6.4
BBDD-1				4	8	BDL	0.001	0.7
BBDD-1				8	12	BDL	0.0008	0.6
BBDD-1				12	16	BDL	0.001	0.6
BBDD-1				16	20	BDL	0.0004	0.6
BBDD-1				20	24	BDL	0.0012	0.6
BBDD-1				24	28	BDL	0.0014	0.6
BBDD-1				28	32	0.012	0.0014	0.7
BBDD-1				32	36	BDL	0.0018	0.6
BBDD-1				36	40	BDL	0.0016	0.6
BBDD-1				40	44	0.001	0.0018	0.6
BBDD-1				44	48	0.003	0.0016	0.6
BBDD-1				48	52	0.004	0.002	0.6
BBDD-1				52	56	0.002	0.0022	0.6
BBDD-1				56	60	0.002	0.0016	0.6
BBDD-1				60	64	0.002	0.0008	0.7
BBDD-1				64	68	BDL	0.001	0.7
BBDD-1				68	71	0.001	0.0008	0.8
BBRC-4	448400	7827120	331	0	4	BDL	0.002	1.8
BBRC-4				4	8	BDL	0.0006	0.3
BBRC-4				8	12	0.001	0.004	0.3
BBRC-4				12	16	BDL	0.0008	0.3
BBRC-4				16	20	0.004	0.0006	0.3
BBRC-4				20	24	BDL	0.0006	0.3
BBRC-4				24	28	BDL	0.0008	0.3
BBRC-4				28	32	BDL	0.0006	0.3
BBRC-4				32	33	0.001	0.0006	0.7
BBRC-4				33	34	0.001	0.0006	2
BBRC-4				34	35	BDL	0.0004	1.7
BBRC-4				35	36	0.001	0.0018	3.7
BBRC-4				36	37	0.002	0.0032	6.9
BBRC-4				37	38	0.008	0.0138	102
BBRC-4				38	39	0.006	0.0172	224
BBRC-4				39	40	0.003	0.0162	84.6
BBRC-4				40	41	0.008	0.0212	58.7
BBRC-4				41	42	0.02	0.0208	74.8
BBRC-4				42	43	0.003	0.0146	28.7

BBRC-4				43	44	0.006	0.0128	31.1
BBRC-4				44	45	0.005	0.0176	27.2
BBRC-4				45	46	0.004	0.015	20.6
BBRC-4				46	47	0.016	0.016	14.5
BBRC-4				47	48	0.015	0.0304	47
BBRC-4				48	49	0.005	0.038	35.7
BBRC-4				49	50	0.003	0.028	10.8
BBRC-4				50	51	0.009	0.0334	11.4
BBRC-4				51	52	0.008	0.0224	10
BBRC-4				52	53	0.002	0.0184	7
BBRC-4				53	54	0.003	0.018	5.4
BBRC-4				54	55	0.003	0.0312	4.8
BBRC-4				55	56	0.003	0.0084	2.9
BBRC-4				56	57	0.003	0.0072	2.6
BBRC-4				57	58	BDL	0.0068	2.7
BBRC-4				58	59	0.002	0.0068	2.5
BBRC-4				59	60	0.009	0.0036	2.3
BBRC-4				60	64	0.005	0.0028	2.3
BBRC-4				64	68	0.001	0.0036	2
BBRC-4				68	72	BDL	0.0016	1.9
BBRC-4				72	76	0.001	0.0016	2.3
BBRC-4				76	77	BDL	0.0016	2
BBRC-5	448400	7827097	328	0	4	0.002	0.0014	1.2
BBRC-5				4	8	BDL	0.0004	0.6
BBRC-5				8	12	BDL	0.0006	0.3
BBRC-5				12	16	BDL	0.0006	0.3
BBRC-5				16	20	BDL	0.0004	0.7
BBRC-5				20	24	0.003	0.001	0.6
BBRC-5				24	28	0.004	0.0008	0.3
BBRC-5				28	32	BDL	0.0006	0.3
BBRC-5				36	40	0.002	0.0012	0.6
BBRC-5				40	44	0.012	0.0016	0.6
BBRC-5				44	48	BDL	0.001	1
BBRC-5				48	52	BDL	0.002	1.2
BBRC-5				52	56	BDL	0.0026	1.7
BBRC-5				56	57	0.002	0.0046	4.2
BBRC-5				57	58	0.009	0.0084	9.8
BBRC-5				58	59	0.009	0.0164	7.9
BBRC-5				59	60	0.087	0.0418	23.9
BBRC-5				60	61	0.094	0.0632	127
BBRC-5				61	62	0.038	0.0626	59
BBRC-5				62	63	0.113	0.155	14.8

BBRC-5				63	64	0.084	0.427	19.7
BBRC-5				64	65	0.314	0.224	1270
BBRC-5				65	66	0.034	0.356	320
BBRC-5				66	67	0.558	3.91	1720
BBRC-5				67	68	0.279	2.06	779
BBRC-5				68	69	0.081	0.277	1310
BBRC-5				69	70	0.08	0.198	631
BBRC-5				70	71	0.049	0.101	851
BBRC-5				71	72	0.034	0.0848	312
BBRC-5				72	73	0.129	0.218	283
BBRC-5				73	74	0.134	0.43	433
BBRC-5				74	75	0.119	1.64	92.7
BBRC-5				75	76	0.213	24.2	190
BBRC-5				76	77	0.088	8.93	72.3
BBRC-5				77	78	3.81	1.2	111
BBRC-5				78	79	0.784	0.759	97.6
BBRC-5				79	80	0.039	0.47	24.7
BBRC-5				80	81	0.008	0.173	14.5
BBRC-5				81	82	0.009	0.376	12.5
BBRC-5				82	83	0.014	0.287	7.5
BBRC-5				83	84	0.007	0.191	11.9
BBRC-5				84	85	0.01	0.305	9.8
BBRC-5				85	86	0.002	0.124	9.7
BBRC-5				86	87	0.004	0.286	12.5
BBRC-5				87	88	0.008	0.0632	11
BBRC-5				88	89	0.002	0.047	10.3
BBRC-5				89	90	0.005	0.0798	14.2
BBRC-5				90	91	0.001	0.0172	5.6
BBRC-5				91	92	0.001	0.018	9.1
BBRC-5				92	93	0.001	0.0142	5.1
BBRC-5				93	94	0.004	0.0166	6.4
BBRC-5				94	95	0.016	0.17	9.6
BBRC-5				95	96	0.009	0.0366	6
BBRC-5				96	97	0.004	0.0076	5.5
BBRC-5				97	98	0.001	0.0092	3.7
BBRC-5				98	99	BDL	0.0036	4.8
BBRC-5				99	100	BDL	0.0034	5.5
BBRC-5				100	104	0.001	0.006	6.9
BBRC-5				104	108	0.014	0.0038	4.6
BBRC-5				108	112	0.001	0.0038	2.3
BBRC-5				112	113	0.001	0.009	7.8