BLINA MINERALS NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

24 January 2019

Board:

David Porter
Non-Executive Director

Brett Fraser
Non-Executive Chairman

Jay Stephenson
Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure:

4.364 Billion Shares

905 Million Options
@ 0.17c exp 31/10/2020

ASX Code: BDI

HIGHLY ENCOURAGING FOLLOW UP SECOND CAMPAIGN COPPER RESULTS AT MAINTIRANO

BLINA PROPOSE AERIAL MAGNETIC AND RADIOMETRIC SURVEY AS THE NEXT CAMPAIGN.

Blina Minerals NL ("Blina") conducted another campaign of exploration due diligence during the last quarter of 2018 on the Maintirano Copper Project, a strategic landholding of 1,757 square kilometres in western Madagascar. Blina has a signed Option Agreement with Madacu Resources Pty Ltd ("Madacu") and is conducting due diligence studies.

- Fifteen more remote copper occurrences were visited and 59 samples collected and assayed. The chemical analyses received in December 2018 returned high-grade values with one sample registering 37.5% copper and 33ppm silver, and a total of 8 samples registering in excess of 5% copper.

- High grade samples seem to coincide with steeply dipping veins which contain secondary copper carbonates, chalcocite and cuprite. Samples with more than 15% copper content were collected from 3 different geographical locations over 10km distances away from each other, supporting the theory of a large-scale system.

- Blina recognises the importance of the veins (containing observed chalcocite and covellite) as excellent target for the planned aerial magnetic survey and is confident to discover a number of additional veins under cover for subsequently envisaged reconnaissance drilling.

- Blina is optimistic the planned aerial surveys will discover additional vein systems as the Maintirano area has not seen any sophisticated exploration methods applied, all recently visited occurrences were predominantly "discovered" by pastoralist by coincidence, in partly very remote areas.

- Based on the recent observation it is assumed that the vesicular lower grade occurrences are fed by veins not necessary reaching to the surface but could potentially be located by aerial magnetic methods.

- Blina is, through the recent observations and results, further encouraged that the copper mineralisation is similar to the structural setting and style of mineralisation as the Keweenaw Copper Province in Michigan, USA where 11 billion pounds of refined copper from ores grading between 1.5% and 3.0% copper was produced over a period of 100 years[1].

Blina Minerals NL (**Blina**, ASX: **BDI**) also wishes to announce that it has extended the Due Diligence Period with Madacu Resources Pty Ltd until 22 February 2019 to allow for outstanding due diligence to be completed to the Company's satisfaction on the local holding company.

Blina, as previously announced on 19 November 2019, has entered into a Binding Option Agreement with Madacu Resources Pty Ltd (**Madacu**) to explore for copper in Madagascar. The exploration-stage project has in excess of 30 known copper occurrences identified at surface in an un-explored province.

Figure 1: Typical landscape around the Maintirano area (Ankatakata Pit in foreground) with Basalt Lava flow

MADACU AND BLINA EXPLORATION PROGRESS

Madacu conducted an initial short helicopter-based programme, which was subsequently followed up by a due diligence programme by Blina and the recent programme during the last quarter 2018. This number of visits was required due to the remoteness of some of the areas, requiring, even in dry season conditions, 4x4 vehicles, trail bikes and extensive walking to conduct the programme.

[1] Bornhorst, T.J. and Barron, R.J. (2011). Copper deposits of the western Upper Peninsula of Michigan. In, The Geological Society of America, Field Guide 24.

In total 59 samples were collected over the permits during the programmes, in addition to the 54 samples collected previously, with recent copper analysis results exceeding 37% copper. The locations of all samples are detailed in Figure 2, with samples returning above 1% copper displayed in Table 1 below. A table with all collected samples in 2018 is attached in Appendix 1. Additionally, significant silver values in excess of an ounce were observed, positively correlated to the higher-grade copper samples. The distribution of all high-grade silver samples is detailed in Figure 3.

Table 1: Samples returning above 1% Copper from the August / September 2018 sampling programme

Sample Id	*East*	*North*	*Cu%*	*Ag ppm*
ST00451	411530	8000298	1.55	0.04
ST00453	411513	8000294	**6.82**	0.52
ST00454	411514	8000349	**15.45**	**11.4**
ST00455	432813	7985033	**11.35**	2.69
ST00460	432980	7984918	2.99	0.1
ST00462	432980	7984918	**24.2**	3.54
ST00461	432801	7984973	**11.45**	**7.22**
ST00487	439878	7975206	**6.71**	0.33
ST00488	430256	7997002	**29.5**	**30.4**
ST00492	430256	7997002	**37.5**	**33.3**
ST00495	431913	7992484	1.13	0.29

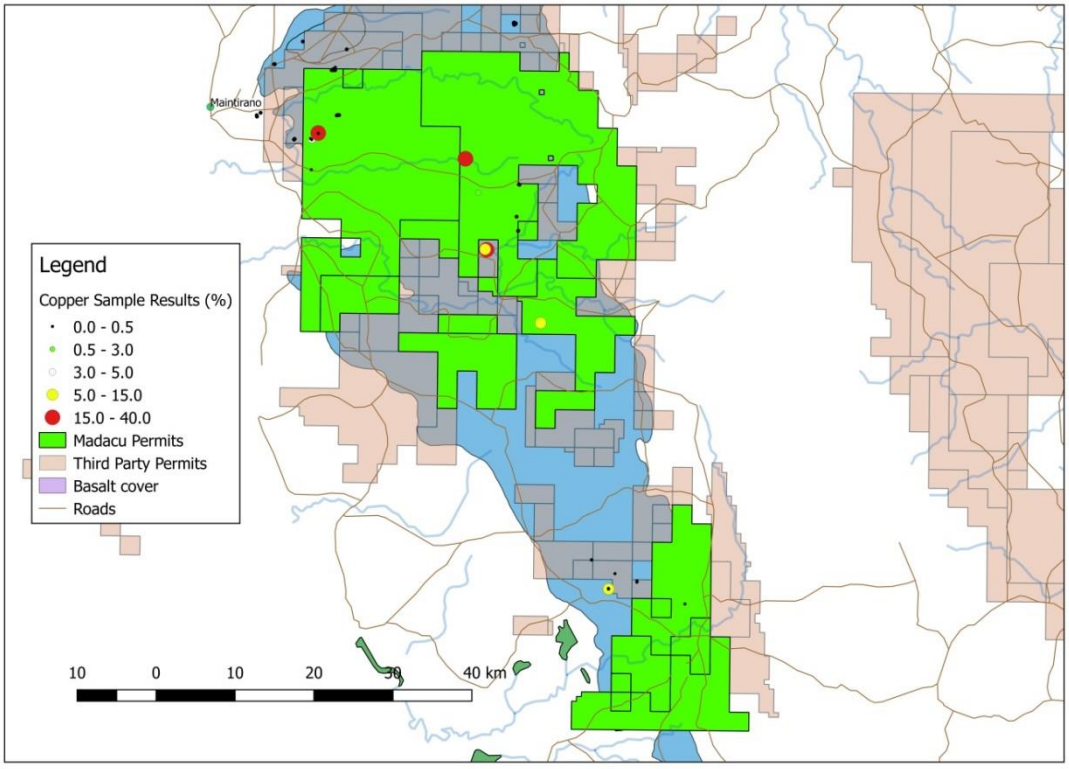

Figure 2: Copper sample results

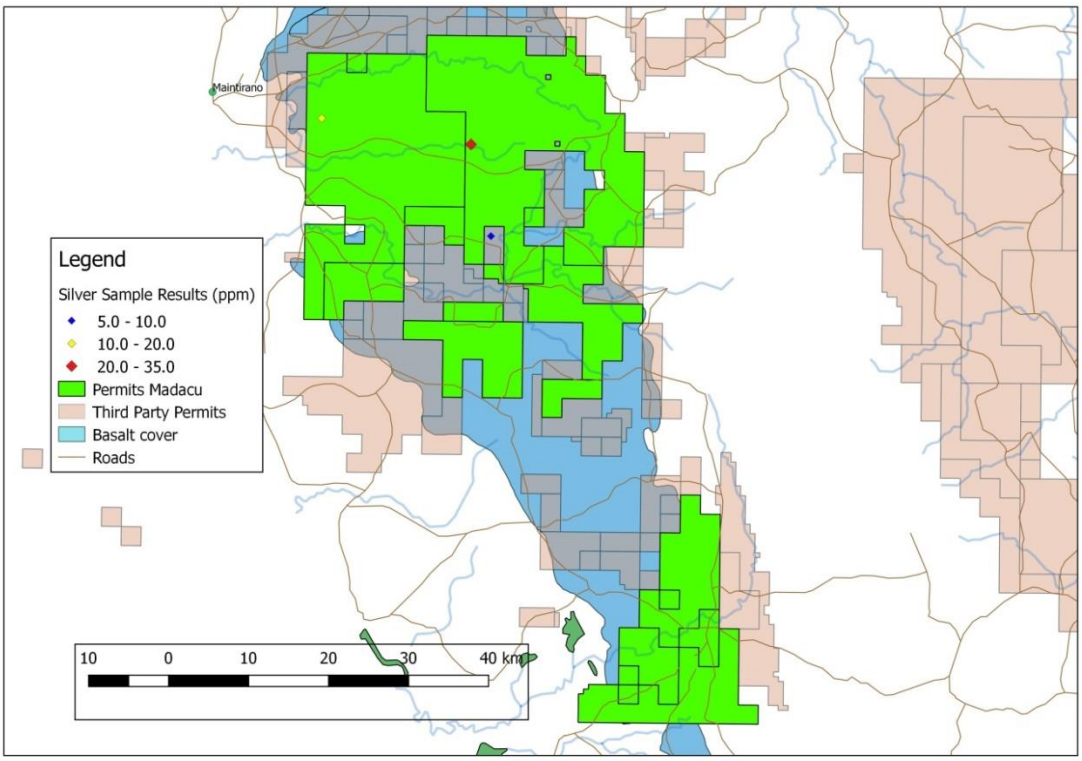

Figure 3: Silver sample results

In total, in excess of 15 copper mineralisation occurrences were visited and sampled within 55km radius of Maintirano, consisting of a number of different mineralisation types including observed malachite, chrysocolla, covellite, azurite and cuprite in veins, breccias, vesicular and massive basalts.

It is however assumed that there is far higher density of copper occurrence within the Maintirano area. Basis for this assumption are the following observations:

- High grade veins of covellite, malachite and cuprite do not display a distinct feature on the surface, most likely due to the relative thick soil and laterite profile;
- A relatively large number of horizontally extensive malachite enrichments within predominantly vesicular basalt which only have been exploited locally on a pit by pit basis, observed at points of "interruption" of the topographic profile, e.g. stream beds, breakaways, erosional features – meaning a far larger number is potentially hidden below the soil / laterite profile.

The observations to date suggest that three different occurrences types can be distinguished:

1. Vesicular basalt with vesicles filled with malachite, with considerable horizontal extent, potentially containing native or sulphide copper at depth, which is potentially analogous to the Keewenaw copper deposits in Michigan (USA) mined from 1845 until recent times.
2. High grade copper oxide / sulphide veins / shoots most likely sub vertical to vertical.
3. Mixed massive and vesicular brecciated basalt overprinted by malachite systems, possibly as surficial expression of deeper shoots or high-grade sulphide lenses

Blina plans to evaluate the recent results during the upcoming rainy season in Madagascar, obtain additional data including hypospectral images to prepare the proposed geophysical surveys and evaluate additional opportunities in the vicinity of the permits. Additionally, a service provider for geophysics, reconnaissance drilling, administration will be further evaluated, with the initial aerial survey planned for the first half of 2019. Depending on results, a follow up mapping and reconnaissance drilling campaign is planned late 2019.

Figure 4: Azurite, Malachite and native Copper from "Chinese Pit"

For further information please contact

David Porter
Non-Executive Director

+61 8 6141 3580 or +61 412 117 240

Competent Persons Statement:

The information in this announcement that relates to the Exploration Results is based on information compiled and fairly represented by Mr Neil Clifford who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a consultant to Blina Minerals NL. Mr Clifford has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity which he has undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Clifford consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1: Sample results from the last quarter 2018 sampling campaign

(previous results were reported in the ASX release on 19th November 2018)

Sample Id	East	North	Cu%	Cu ppm	Ag ppm
ST00451	411530	8000298	1.55	>10000	0.04
ST00452	411536	8000285		4240	0.07
ST00453	411513	8000294	**6.82**	>10000	0.52
ST00454	411514	8000349	**15.45**	>10000	**11.4**
ST00456	408519	7999555		561	0.12
ST00457	408439	7999473		180	0.01
ST00458	408452	7999459		361	0.14
ST00459	408440	7999496		158.5	0.4
ST00455	432813	7985033	**11.35**	>10000	2.69
ST00460	432980	7984918	2.99	>10000	0.1
ST00462	432980	7984918	**24.2**	>10000	3.54
ST00461	432801	7984973	**11.45**	>10000	**7.22**
ST00463	413436	8008730		247	0.04
ST00464	413436	8008717		109	0.03
ST00465	413332	8008762		473	0.04
ST00466	413332	8008762		50	0.03
ST00467	413332	8008762		50.7	0.03
ST00468	413368	8008827		59.3	0.09
ST00469	413368	8008827		35.6	0.05
ST00470	413436	8008834		24.5	0.04
ST00471	413417	8008820		32	0.05
ST00472	413459	8008851		21.7	0.04
ST00473	413417	8008821		20.7	0.03
ST00474	413636	8008704		20	0.02
ST00475	413384	8008741		16.8	0.02
ST00476	413187	8008700		18.9	0.01
ST00477	436585	8015037		32.8	0.01
ST00478	436563	8015013		47.7	0.01
ST00479	436527	8015004		23.2	0.03
ST00480	436528	8015037		28.5	<0.01
ST00481	436508	8015049		23.4	0.01
ST00482	436377	8015136		27.5	<0.01
ST00483	436324	8015078		15.6	0.04
ST00484	436372	8014853		31.1	0.01
ST00485	436455	8014853		26.2	0.02
ST00486	436574	8015002		26.8	<0.01
ST00487	439878	7975206	**6.71**	>10000	0.33
ST00488	430256	7997002	**29.5**	>10000	**30.4**
ST00492	430256	7997002	**37.5**	>10000	**33.3**
ST00489	437127	7993572	0.2	2280	0.09
ST00490	437052	7993604		147.5	0.09
ST00491	436983	7987415		514	0.18
ST00493	437008	7987460		659	0.06
ST00494	436782	7989325		105	0.02
ST00495	431913	7992484	1.13	>10000	0.29
ST00496	410693	7999469		708	0.04
ST00498	413857	8002696		197.5	0.03
ST00499	413857	8002696		81.4	0.03

Sample Id	East	North	Cu%	Cu ppm	Ag ppm
ST00500	414168	8002748		64.5	0.01
ST00401	413988	8002748		55.9	0.03
ST00402	403712	8002496		51	0.02
ST00403	404173	8003007		43.5	0.03
ST00404	403675	8002668		65.3	0.01
ST00405	405853	8009464		60.9	0.08
ST00406	405896	8009496		38	0.06
ST00407	405953	8009463		48.5	0.07
ST00408	405930	8009485		29.7	0.07
ST00409	409496	8012502		26	<0.01
ST00410	415092	8011493		37.7	0.08

APPENDIX 2: JORC TABLE 1 - 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*	• Blina Minerals Limited ("Blina" or the "Company") has undertaken surface rock chip sampling. Rock chip samples were collected by a contract geologist from existing workings or from surface outcrop based on observations of veins and enrichments during mapping. • Rock chip samples were crushed and split at the laboratory to 70% less than 2mm, riffle split off 250g, pulverise split to be better than 85% passing 75 microns. • A prepared sample (0.25 g) is digested with perchloric, nitric, hydrofluoric and hydrochloric acids. The residue is topped up with dilute hydrochloric acid and analysed by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry. • The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for early stage exploration and this type of mineralisation.
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).*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken, no quantitative assessment conducted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections 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.*	• The weight of the samples was estimated to be between 0.5 and 4kg. • All samples were submitted to ALS South Africa for multi-element analysis using ICP-AES assay determination (for multi-elements including Cu)
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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.*	• All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories in South Africa (ALS). Rock chips: 250g pulps derived from sample preparation (outlines in the previous sections) were used for multi-element analysis. ALS method ME-ICP61 involves a 4-acid digestion (Hydrochloric Nitric Perchloric-Hydrofluoric) followed by ICP-AES determination. • Samples that returned Cu grades >10,000ppm were analysed by ALS "ore grade" method CuOG62/OPbOG62, which is a 4-acid digestion, followed by AES measurement to 0.001%.
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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• A handheld GPS was used to identify the sampling positions in the field. • The handheld GPS has an accuracy of +/- 5m. • The datum used is WGS84, zone 38 south. • The Company is satisfied the sample locations have been located with a high degree of accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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*	• Prospecting along known zones of mineralisation defined by artisanal activity and/or outcrop. Grab samples have been collected over artisanal activities and outcrops, however are not sufficient for any kind of resource estimation. • No sample compositing was applied.
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.*	• As per above, rock chips were collected over structures and in creek beds in strategic locations within granted exploration licences and on vacant land
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The samples were taken, stored securely and subsequently sent via DHL to the ALS facility in Johannesburg / South Africa after being inspected by the Mine department in Antananarivo / Madagascar in sealed green plastic bags (with individual samples in calico bags) under the supervision of an experienced geologist employed as a consultant to Blina.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Internal (Blina) review assessment of results. Industry standards.

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.*	• The sampling was undertaken across 20 granted exploration and mining licences as well as over 'open' unpegged ground. • Granted licences have an area of approximately 1,658 km2 and are held by Mada Hanra and with whom Blina has signed a term sheet in respect to the acquisition of the permits.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• The Company is not aware of any previous exploration undertaken in the area apart from ad hoc artisanal mining, mainly for agate and as described for Copper.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Copper carbonate mineralisation within the vesicular basalts and other porous zones such as flow top breccias • Native copper or sulphide mineralisation in the vesicular basalts at depth beneath the weathered zone • Copper sulphides or native copper in steeply dipping fault or fracture zones
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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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').*	• Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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.*	• Figures show Maintirano tenure, appropriately scaled and referenced with sample locations. • Refer to images in the main body of the text

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All samples have been reported.
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.*	• No other exploration data to report.
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.*	• Additional geophysical work and possibly additional sampling work will be undertaken in early 2019 to further refine copper targets for possible follow up reconnaissance drilling during the next dry season. • The Company is also actively seeking to acquire yet more prospective ground in the Maintirano area