



Quarterly Activities Report

Highlights

- Blina Minerals continued technical and legal due diligence on the acquisition of the La Cobaltera cobalt project in the Atacama region of Chile in South America. The Company has until 28 February 2018 to complete the due diligence studies.
- La Cobaltera Pty Ltd ("LCPL") holds exploration licenses over an area of about 29 square kilometres surrounding the historic mining district. *It also* has an exclusive option to acquire and has signed an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in up to six mining licences and one exploration licence in the historic area. Further, due diligence by LCPL on two additional mining licences along the La Cobaltera trend is well advanced.
- The high exploration potential of the Project has been shown by detailed research which revealed historic production with an average grade of 7.3% Co with up to 20,000 tonnes of cobalt ore produced per year between 1844 and 1944¹ along the La Cobaltera trend.
- Blina Minerals conducted an initial reconnaissance over the LCPL exploration licenses with encouraging first pass results of up to 2.0% copper and 3.89 g/t gold sampled from float and old historic workings.

Introduction

On 30 October 2017 Blina Minerals NL (ASX: BDI) ("Blina Minerals" or "the Company") announced the signing of a Heads of Agreement ("HoA") with LCPL to acquire a 100% interest in LCPL and the La Cobaltera Project ("the Project"), a highly promising cobalt exploration project located in the historic high-grade cobalt producing La Cobaltera precinct in Chile.

The acquisition was approved at the Annual General Meeting of Blina Minerals on 30 November 2017. Under the terms of the acquisition agreement, Blina paid an option fee of 100 million fully paid shares to the LCPL shareholders for an exclusive due diligence period of four months. If Blina decides to exercise the option prior or on 28 February 2018 it will issue a consideration of 250 million fully paid shares and 250 million options exercisable at \$0.005 and expiring on 31 October 2020.

BLINA MINERALS NL

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 January 2018

Board:

David Porter

Non-Executive Director

Brett Fraser

Non-Executive Chairman

Jay Stephenson

Non-Executive Director

Capital Structure:

3.164 Billion Shares

605 Million Options

@ 0.17c exp 31/10/2020

ASX Code: BDI

¹ Technical University Federico Santa Maria – Department of Metallurgical Engineering and Materials and Corporation for the Promotion of Production (CORFO)

The workings concentrated mainly on three veins and were processed nearby in a processing plant used exclusively for cobalt ore. The mineralisation was composed of cobaltite, cobaltian arsenopyrite, smaltite, black cobalt and erythrite.

The veins were described as to have widths of between 0.16m to 1.3m and cobalt grades of between 0.66% Co and 9.69% Co. Shafts associated with the veins are up to 118m in depth.

In August 2017, Chile's Corporation for the Promotion of Production (CORFO) announced that CORFO and SERNAGEOMIN are conducting surveys in the La Cobaltera region. CORFO recently uncovered records indicating that La Cobaltera once produced cobalt with an average grade of 7.3% Co. Further, the Chilean Agency for Energy Efficiency recently cited the Department of Metallurgical and Materials at the Technical University Federico Santa Maria who found that between 1844 and 1944, La Cobaltera produced up to 20,000 tonnes of cobalt ore per year.

The Company and LCPL has not been able to identify any previous drilling targeting cobalt mineralisation over the entire La Cobaltera trend. This presents an opportunity to apply modern exploration techniques to this highly prospective area.



Figure 2. Historic copper-cobalt working from the La Cobaltera area showing a secondary copper mineralized lode in altered volcanic rocks

Further Acquisitions – La Cobaltera Trend

LCPL has advised the Company that it has signed an agreement with Comet Exploration Limited, an exploration company operating in Chile, for the 100% acquisition of up to six mining licences and one exploration licence in the historic La Cobaltera mining area (La Cobaltera trend). LCPL has a period of 8 weeks as an exclusive option to acquire some or all of the tenure for a cash payment of US\$100,000. LCPL is currently undertaking due diligence on the tenements.

Further, LCPL is also undertaking detailed due diligence on two additional mining licences located on the La Cobaltera trend. LCPL will complete legal due diligence on the two mining licences before finalising the acquisition.

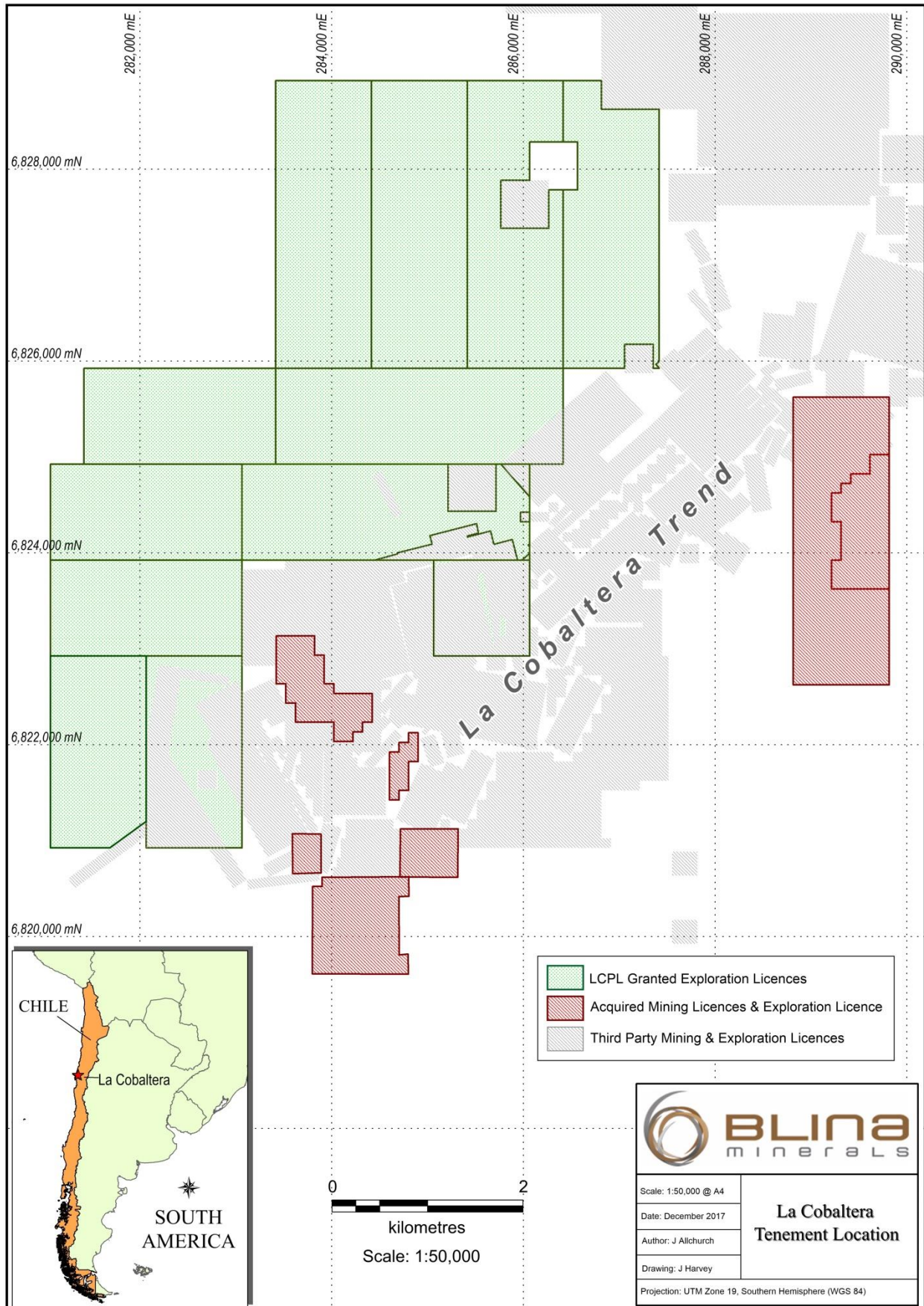


Figure 3. La Cobartera Trend Area Showing the location of the LCPL exploration Licences and the Licences Under Exclusive Option

First Pass Field Reconnaissance

In late October 2017 the Company completed a preliminary exploration programme focussed on confirmation of the prospectivity of the La Cobaltera trend for cobalt and copper as part of the technical due diligence investigation to acquire the La Cobaltera Cobalt Project from LCPL. Work included reconnaissance mapping of granted tenements (La Cobaltera Project Area) as well as assessing potential prospective additional areas within the La Cobaltera trend for acquisition.

Reconnaissance mapping with priority targets including veins and other mineralised structures subjected to rock chip sampling and detailed observation.

- (a) Structural assessment with emphasis on extensions and structural intersections as well as assessment of any potential stratigraphic controls (dilatory features, folding etc).
- (b) Rock chip sampling of veins.
- (c) Stream sediment sampling within the project area.
- (d) Rock chip samples collected across the La Cobaltera project area included gold up to 3.89 g/t and copper up to 2.04%.

In total 22 samples were collected during the mapping on the granted tenements, detailed in Figure 4 and Table 1 with sample type indicated, as well.

The majority of the 10 stream sediment samples collected displayed anomalous values for both copper and cobalt indicating a source for both metals within the project area, considering the relative steep morphology including narrow valleys. Copper values for the 10 samples range between 36 and 87 ppm while the assayed cobalt values range between 10 and 16ppm.

Chip samples and floats reported copper values of 2.04%, 1.74% and 0.8%. In addition to the copper results, gold values of 3.9 and 0.6ppm were reported from rock chips and floats sampled, indicating potential for gold mineralization on the La Cobaltera permits. Anomalous values for vanadium, antimony and zinc were recorded.

The observations so far support the potential for polymetallic mesothermal veins containing copper, cobalt and gold.

The proposed follow-up exploration programme in January 2018 will encompass follow up on the anomalous sample locations and additionally focus on areas outside the La Cobaltera Project area which have been identified for potential acquisition and for which currently discussions are underway.

Diakouli Gold Project, Burkina Faso

No advances were made during the December quarter on the final renewal of the Diakouli exploration permits in Burkina Faso and the Company is still waiting on final approval from the Mines Department in Burkina Faso.

As previously reported, the Diakouli Exploration Permits, comprising Daikouli East, Diakouli West and Diakouli South were provisionally renewed for a period of 9 years as two separate tenements one in the name of Blina Minerals SA and the other in the name of SEB SA, the private Company of Mr B Traore (Fig. 2). Blina Minerals has a joint venture with Mr Traore under which the Company may earn an 80% interest by spending US\$500,000 over 4 years. Current expenditure is about US\$370,000. The delay in renewal of the licenses was due to introduction of the new Mining Code in Burkina Faso.

Dingo Gold Project, E31/1138

No work was completed on the Dingo Gold Project in the December 2017 Quarter.

In March Kalgoorlie, east of Yerilla and to the west of Mt Remarkable.

The Dingo Project is located 2017 Blina Minerals acquired the Dingo Gold Project located approximately 160km north-north-east of

within the western flank of the Kilkenny Tectonic Zone, a north-north-western trending structural zone which has provided a conduit for mineralising fluids in the region. The Keith Tectonic Zone separates the Malcolm greenstone belt to the west from the Murrin greenstone belt to the east.

The Dingo Gold mineralisation is associated with the McAuliffe Well Syenite. The mineralisation at Dingo has been defined occupying an area of 400x300m from a depth of 8m. Mineralisation is hosted in ferruginous, cemented rock and saprolite developed over the syenite. The syenite itself represents a far larger exploration target that warrants further investigation.

To date low grade syenite hosted gold mineralisation has been intersected over broad intervals beyond the levels of secondary enrichment. This has only undergone limited testing to date.

Project Development Work

During the December Quarter, Blina Minerals continued to review new projects for cobalt and copper near the La Cobaltera Project in Chile. It has also reviewed other projects in Africa and Australia.

Competent Person Statement

Information in this report that relates to exploration results is compiled by Mr James Allchurch, consultant to Blina Minerals, and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Allchurch has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity upon which he is reporting on as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of "The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Mr Allchurch consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on the information compiled by him, in the form and context in which it appears.

Contact:

For further information please contact:

David Porter

Executive Director

+61 8 6141 3500 or +61 412 117 240

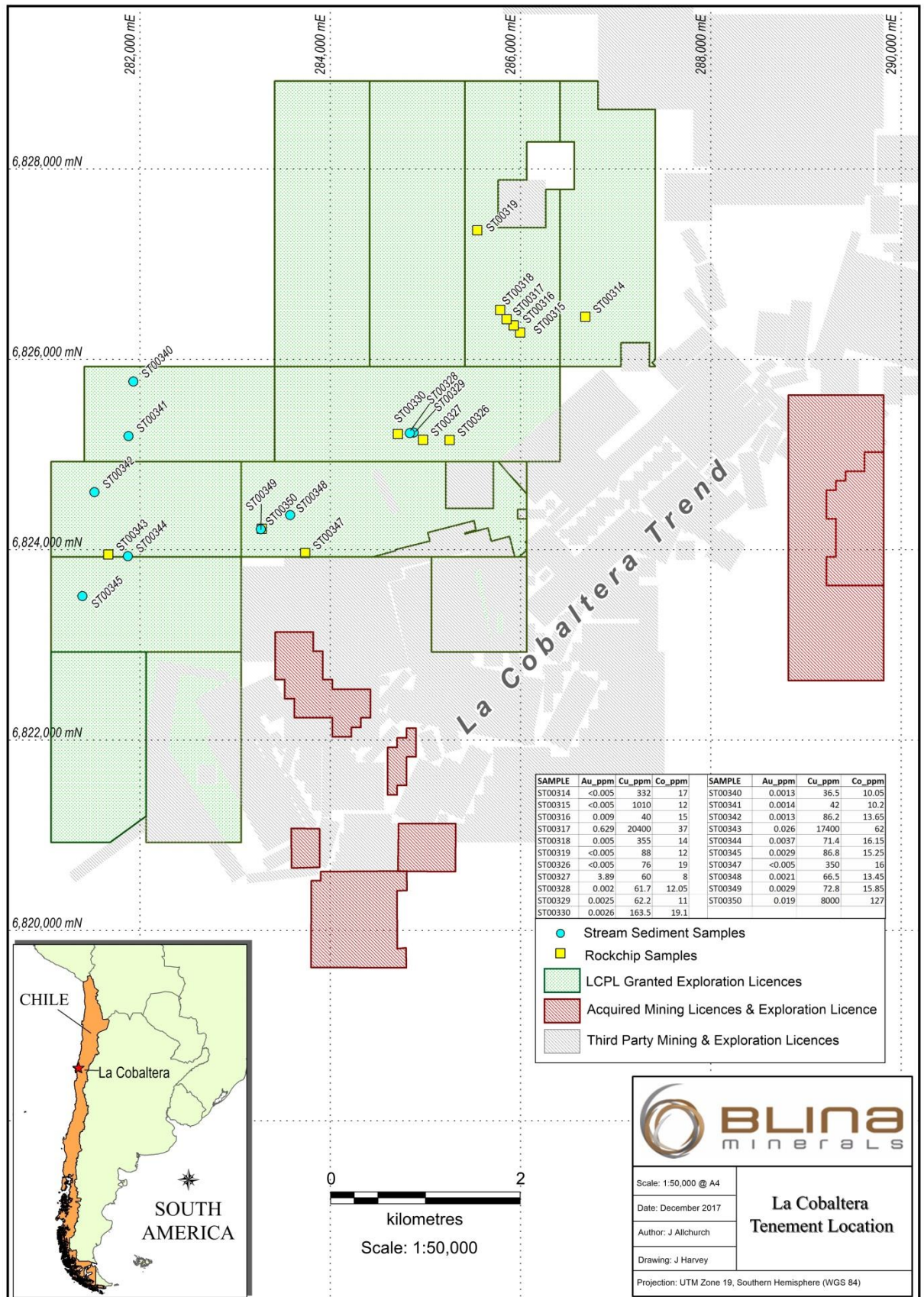


Figure 4. Stream Sediment and Rock Chip Sampling Results at La Cobartera

Table 1 – Stream Sediment and Rock Chip Assay Results – Granted Exploration Tenure Sampling

Sample ID	Easting	Northing	Sample type	LCPL Tenement ID	Au ppm	Co ppm	Cu ppm	Cu %
ST00314	286681	6826447	Rock chips	Cobaltera 6	<0.005	17	332	
ST00315	285996	6826282	Rock chips	Cobaltera 5	<0.005	12	1010	
ST00316	285929	6826357	Rock chips	Cobaltera 5	0.009	15	40	
ST00317	285854	6826423	Rock chips	Cobaltera 5	0.629	37	>10000	2.04
ST00318	285787	6826519	Rock chips	Cobaltera 5	0.005	14	355	
ST00319	285546	6827356	Rock chips	Cobaltera 5	<0.005	12	88	
ST00326	285256	6825152	Rock chips	Cobaltera 8	<0.005	19	76	
ST00327	284976	6825154	Rock chips	Cobaltera 8	3.89	8	60	
ST00328	284876	6825231	Stream	Cobaltera 8	0.002	12.05	61.7	
ST00329	284836	6825227	Stream	Cobaltera 8	0.0025	11	62.2	
ST00330	284712	6825215	Rock chips	Cobaltera 8	0.0026	19.1	163.5	
ST00340	281931	6825767	Stream	Cobaltera 7	0.0013	10.05	36.5	
ST00341	281879	6825195	Stream	Cobaltera 7	0.0014	10.2	42	
ST00342	281523	6824606	Stream	Cobaltera 9	0.0013	13.65	86.2	
ST00343	281668	6823949	Rock chips	Cobaltera 9	0.026	62	>10000	1.74
ST00344	281873	6823933	Stream	Cobaltera 9	0.0037	16.15	71.4	
ST00345	281394	6823514	Stream	Cobaltera 11	0.0029	15.25	86.8	
ST00347	283738	6823964	Rock chips	Cobaltera 10	<0.005	16	350	
ST00348	283579	6824365	Stream	Cobaltera 10	0.0021	13.45	66.5	
ST00349	283270	6824217	Stream	Cobaltera 10	0.0029	15.85	72.8	
ST00350	283280	6824221	Rock chips	Cobaltera 10	0.019	127	8000	

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling. Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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 examples 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"> Blina Minerals Limited ("Blina" or the "Company") has undertaken surface rock chip sampling and stream sediment sampling. Rock chip samples were collected by a contract geologist from existing workings or from surface outcrop based on observations of veins during mapping. Stream sediment samples collected from the stream bed of ephemeral drainage across the granted exploration permits held on behalf of La Cobaltera Pty Ltd. Stream sediment samples were collected in secondary stream beds above respective convergence points with the main stream from depths to 0.5m. The total fraction of the sample was submitted for analysis. Rock chip samples were crushed and split at the laboratory, with ~1kg pulverised, with ~150g used for ICP-AES assay determination (for multi-elements including Cu and Co). A 30g charge was taken for fire assay fusion (for gold). Stream sediment samples were crushed and split at the laboratory, with ~1kg pulverised, with ~150g used for multi-element package by aqua regia digestion (for multi-elements including Au, Cu and Co). The sampling techniques used are deemed appropriate for early stage exploration and this type of mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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"> Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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"> For the surface rock chip and stream sediment samples, the average weight of sample was 0.9kg, with all ranges of sample weighing between 0.16-2.13kg. All samples were submitted to ALS Copiapo for multi-element analysis. The sample preparation included: All samples were crushed such that particle sizes >10mm were reduced by jaw crusher to 70% being less than 6mm. Samples were then split via rotatory splitter to achieve ~1kg split. These split samples was then pulverised such that a minimum of 85% passes 75um and 150g was used for analytical pulp. Rock chips: ICP-AES assay determination (for multi-elements including Cu and Co). A 30g charge was taken for fire assay fusion (for gold). Stream sediment samples: multi-element package by aqua regia digestion (for multi-elements including Au, Cu and Co).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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"> All samples were assayed by industry standard methods through commercial laboratories in Chile (ALS). Rock chips: 150g 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 or Pb 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%. Pulp samples were subsequently analysed for gold by ALS method Au-AA23; a 30g lead collection Fire Assay, followed by AAS to a detection limit of 0.005ppm Au. Stream sediment samples: 150g pulps derived from sample preparation (outlines in the previous sections) were used for multi-element analysis (including gold). ALS method AU-ST43 involves aqua regia extraction followed by ICP-MS finish. The Company inserted one blank into the samples collected with results being acceptable.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel. The use of twinned holes. Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable – No drilling undertaken. Limited adjustments were made to the returned assay data for the rock chip samples; values that returned lower than detection level were set to the methodology's detection level and some metal values were converted from ppm to %.
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"> 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 19 south. The Company is satisfied the sample locations have been located with a high degree of accuracy.
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"> Prospecting along known zones of mineralization 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	<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"> As per above, rock chips collected over structures and stream sediment samples collected in ephemeral creek beds in strategic locations with the granted exploration licences.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The samples were taken directly to the ALS facility in Copiapo 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 sampling was undertaken across 12 granted exploration licences as well as over 'open' unpegged ground. Granted licences have an area of approximately 29 square kilometres.. The license is held 100% in trust for La Cobaltera Pty Ltd (LCPL). On 30 October 2017 Blina announced the signing of a HoA with LCPL to acquire a 100% interest in LCPL and thus the granted exploration licences. The licenses are granted, in a state of good standing and have no known impediments to operate in the area.
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 Company is not aware of any previous exploration undertaken in the La Cobaltera area, particularly no work completed regarding cobalt prospectivity.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The deposit type is described as vein-hosted - structurally, and possibly stratigraphically, controlled. The mineralisation is hosted within Devonian/Carboniferous metasediments including siltstones and sandstones intruded by igneous rocks, primarily diorites. Typically, the N-S trending Co/Cu mineralised veins have been observed between 5 and 20m thick.
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"> Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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"> Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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'). 	Not applicable – No drilling undertaken.
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"> Figures show La Cobaltera tenure, appropriately scaled and referenced. Refer to images in the main body of the text
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"> Samples 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"> No other exploration data to report.
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"> Additional sampling work will be undertaken early 2018 to further refine cobalt targets and follow up anomalous gold and copper results. The Company is also actively seeking to acquire yet more ground in the central La Cobaltera area in areas known to contain high grade cobalt.