ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

Galena Mining Limited

ASX : G1A (G1ADA)

Shares on Issue
278,000,000 (post 1:5 share split)

Cash (Dec Qtr)
$3.1m

Directors & Management

Non-Executive Chairman
Adrian Byass

CEO
Edward Turner

COO
Troy Flannery

Non-Executive Directors
Jonathan Downes
Oliver Cairns
Tim Morrison

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22 March 2018

WORK TO START ON GALENA'S OTHER BASE METAL PROJECTS WITHIN THE ABRA TENEMENT PACKAGE

Highlights

- **Imminent drilling at Woodlands Complex to test strong conductive plates identified by Galena for massive copper mineralisation**

- Historic significant intersections at Woodlands of **60m @ 0.3% copper** in WDH1 **(inc. 0.4m @ 8.4% copper and 16g/t silver from 558m)** and **3m @ 1.6% copper** in JLWA-78-34

- Manganese Range and Quartzite Well Prospects also contain significant historic intersections that include **28m @ 2.3% lead, 32g/t silver & 1.2% zinc in JLWA75-7.** A detailed review of the geology and geophysics is underway

Galena Mining Limited (ASX: G1A) ("Galena" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that it has commenced a work plan at its other exploration targets within the wider Abra tenement package at the Woodlands, Quartzite Well and Manganese Range Prospects, all 100% owned by Galena.

Galena CEO Ed Turner commented:

"The Company remains absolutely focussed on delivery of the PFS on Abra. Armed with the new high-grade resource, COO troy Flannery has engaged expert contractors and engineering groups to delivery this study and is on schedule for completion before Q4 2018. During this time, we will test our other Prospects which, like Abra, have undergone additional work and revised interpretation by our successful geological team."

"Whilst Abra as a standalone and globally significant lead-silver project is the core focus of the Company we are also particularly interested in giving some attention to the Woodlands, Quartzite Well and Manganese Range prospects. Work conducted by Galena using helicopter geophysics has supported a new interpretation of copper and precious metal drill results at Woodlands. Historic drill results have been compelling and thus we will be undertaking more work around these areas. Any positive results will only add upside to the overall Galena story."

Other Targets

Galena's 100% owned tenement package also contains highly prospective base metal prospects targets (see Figure 1.

In late 2017 Galena commissioned New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) Australia to carry out a high-resolution helicopter hosted airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey over the Woodlands, Quartzite Well and Manganese Range Prospects (Figure 2). The airborne EM data were acquired using the Xcite™ system. At the Woodlands Prospect, ten Xcite™ survey traverses were carried out to follow up historic moving loop EM (MLEM) responses and anomalous $VTEM_{MAX}$ target areas. Survey flight lines were carried out using a NE-SE, NW-SE and N-S orientation. Xcite™ survey lines at the Manganese Range Prospect area were designed by consultant geophysicists Resource Potentials to expand upon helicopter EM surveying carried out in the prospect area in 2014 using the $VTEM_{MAX}$ system. Xcite™ surveying were carried out in the western part of the prospect area using N-S orientated flight lines that were spaced 200m apart.

The result was several clearly defined EM conductive plates at the Woodlands Complex which are coincidental with significant historic copper drill intersections including **60m @ 0.3% copper from 505m (inc. 0.4m @ 8.4% copper and 16g/t silver from 558m) in WDH1** and **3m @ 1.6% copper from 188m in JLWA-78-34** (see Figure 3). These conductive plates are potentially related to massive sulphide copper mineralisation and both will be drilled in Q2 this year.

The larger conductive plate is associated with the historic intersection of **60m @ 0.3% copper inc. 0.4m @ 8.4% copper and 16g/t silver.** The plate is plus 500m in size and therefore the previous drilling has not adequately tested it. Galena aims to intersect the plate closer to surface at shallower depths.

The second conductive plate is associated with the **3m @ 1.6% copper** intersection at another prospect nearby (see Figure 4). Importantly this historic drilling is now interpreted as being drilled at a sub-optimal direction and has not intersected the plate. Galena's planned drilling will therefore be drilled in a different direction to best test the plate.

Manganese Range and Quartzite Well Prospects also contain significant historic intersections that include **28m @ 2.3% lead, 32g/t silver & 1.2% zinc from 121m in JLWA75-7** (see Figure 3). A detailed review of the geology and geophysics is underway, with the highest priority targets to be followed up and drilled in due course.

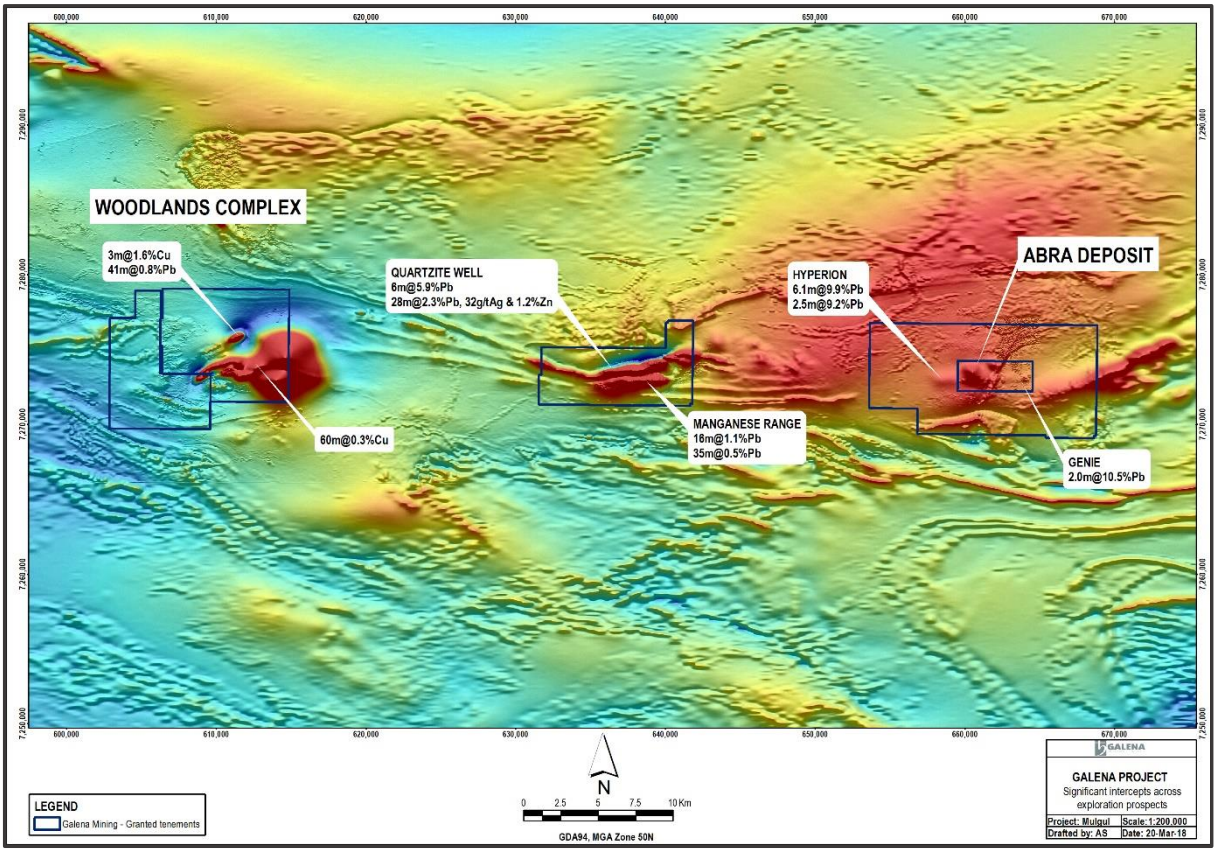

Figure 1: Galena's exploration prospect with significant historic drill intersections on magnetic background

Figure 2: Helicopter-borne Electromagnetic (EM) survey underway at Woodlands

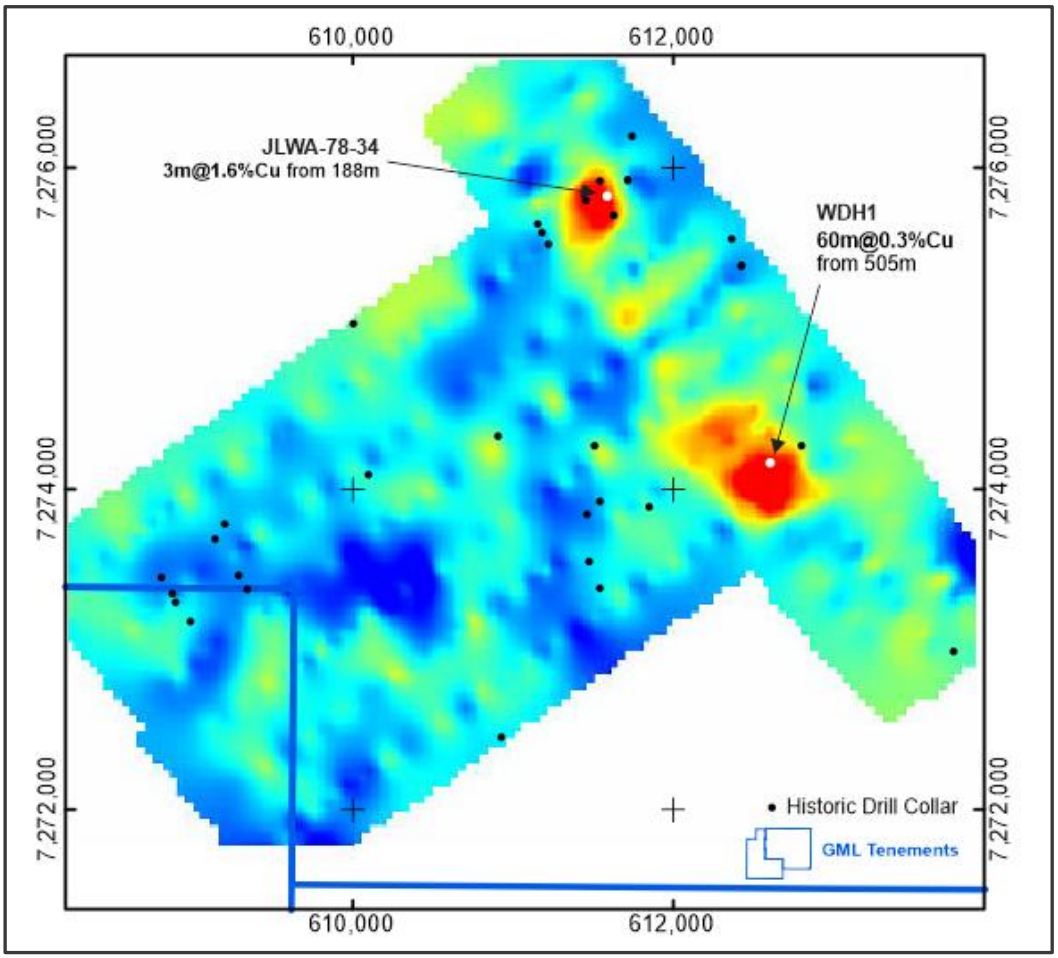

Figure 3: Plan view of two EM anomalies (red) at Woodlands that are associated with significant historic drill intersections

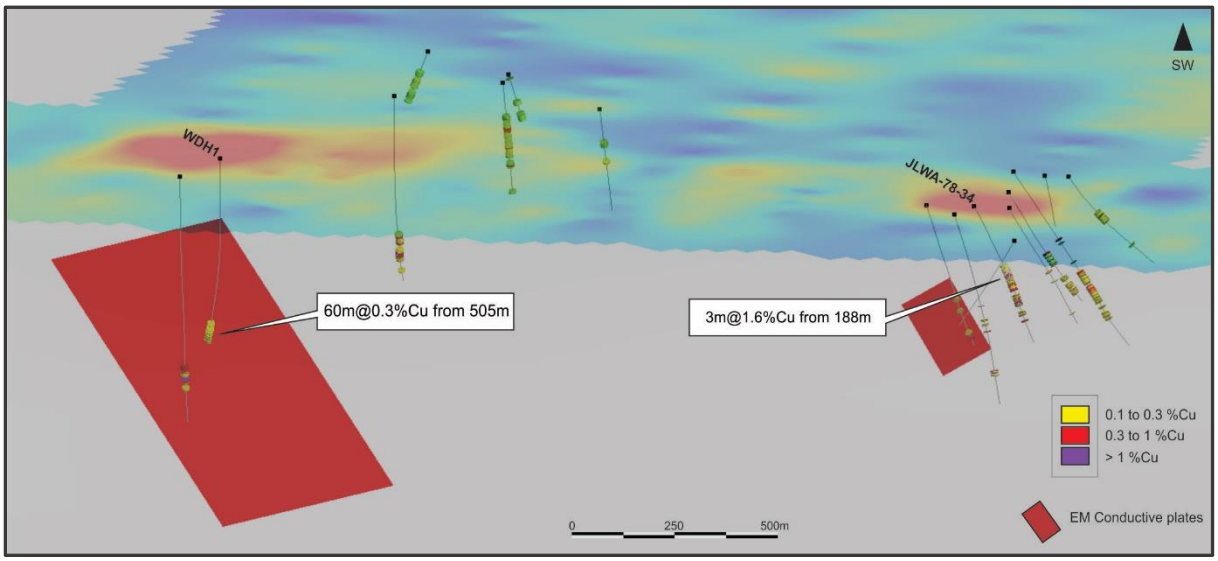

Figure 4: Woodlands 3D view looking south west of EM anomalies at surface, EM conductive plates and historic drill holes

About Abra

Abra is a world class lead-silver-copper-gold-zinc deposit, wholly owned by Galena on a granted mining licence and located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia. The sediment hosted polymetallic deposit is broadly zoned into an upper level of lead+silver overlying copper+gold mineralisation. Abra is located approximately 110km from Sandfire Resources high-grade Degrussa copper mine, is well serviced by infrastructure and located approximately halfway between Mt Newman and Meekatharra (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Abra Project location

For more information visit www.galenamining.com.au

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Competent Person Statement

The information in this report related to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr E Turner B.App Sc, MAIG, and Mr A Byass, B.Sc Hons (Geol), B.Econ, FSEG, MAIG both an employee and a Director of Galena Mining Limited. Mr Turner and Byass have sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Exploration Targets, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves. Mr Turner and Mr Byass consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	Mineralised intervals in Woodlands and Quartzite Well were drilled with NQ diamond core and sampled by cutting the core with a diamond saw and the half core submitted for assay. Manganese Range was drilled in 1977 (Diamond), 1989 (RC) and 1997 (RC). No details are available for RC sampling methods.
	• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Core sample intervals varied from 0.4m in the mineralised area up to 8m in the unmineralised section. The intervals were chosen depending on geological intervals with the vast majority 2m in length. Sampling is continuous throughout the mineralised intervals with no gaps.
	• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*	The majority of the holes were integrally sampled with wider intervals out of the visible mineralisation and alteration areas.
	• *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	No core photography has been recorded but the majority of the core remains on site. Samples are taken according to geological controls on mineralisation. This includes larger sample intervals representative of the wide mineralised intervals. RC samples were taken on 1m – 4m intervals but further details are not available relating to size of sample submitted to the laboratory. All aspects of the determination of mineralisation are described in this table, but of particular materiality to this Public report is the high quality and completeness of core. The core sampling method is considered appropriate for the Woodlands and Quartzite Well mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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).*	Drilling type was HQ, NQ and BQ diamond core at Woodlands, Manganese Range and Quartzite Well and Reverse Circulation at Manganese Range. The diamond drill holes usually included an RC pre-collar.
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.*	Of the data available, the core was measured for recovery and recovery % recorded. Overall recovery was excellent due to the silicified nature of the rock, which resulted in 100% or close to 100% for a majority of the holes. Recovery in RC intervals was not recorded. No additional measures were required during drilling to maximize recovery due to the silicified nature of the host rock and mineralised zones. Sample recovery was excellent within unmineralised and mineralised zones.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All cores and chips were logged geologically and only few geotechnical logs have been reported. Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies have not yet been considered. All logging included lithology, texture, grain size, structure, mineralisation and alteration. Most recent logging includes veining, hardness, fracture density and RQD. Core logging was qualitative and quantitative. Lithological observations were qualitative. All geotechnical observations were quantitative. No core photography was recorded. 100% of all core which included all mineralised intervals was 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*	All cut core was initially sampled as half core for assaying. No information has been recorded for the RC chips sampling methodology. No information has been recorded for sample preparation methodology. No sub sampling was completed. No information is available for duplicate sampling. Original sampling intervals are considered to be representative of the in situ material based on the orientation of the drill holes and that the sampling intervals were selected based on the logged geology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the fine – medium grained grain common in the host rocks.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Assaying was completed using fire assay for Au. Pb, Ag, Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Mo and Bi were assayed using 4 acid digest method followed with ICP-OES or ICP-AES finish or with a B/AAS method. Ba and As were analysed using a XRF. These methods are considered appropriate for ore grade analysis and are considered total analysis.
	• *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.*	No downhole geophysical data was recorded.
	• *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	No original QAQC information on the intervals has been recorded. Re sample of Woodlands and Quartzite Well has been completed later by Abra Mining and the results have been positively compared with the historic assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intersections were verified by alternative company geologists.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes were drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	All primary data was firstly recorded on paper and then when computer became of general used the data were recorded in an electronic database. All paper documents were scanned and electronic and paper copies kept.
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	There were no adjustments made to assay data.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	All of the collar have been re surveyed and validate by Abra Mining Limited Geologists. Down hole surveys have been completed every 25 to 50m with a magnetic tool in the diamond holes of Woodlands, Manganese Range and Quartzite Well. No down hole survey has been recorded for Manganese Range RC holes. All data were converted or directly captured in Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50. The RL were re-surveyed and validated using a handheld GPS60 which gives us with a satisfactory control over the topography.
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.*	Only a few exploration drill holes have been drilled in Woodlands, Quartzite Well and Manganese Range so spacing is not yet important. Data spacing is not yet sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. No sample compositing has been 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 mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The drilling was orientated at different angles to target the interpreted mineralisation orientation however to date it is limited and may have not been drilled at the optimal orientation; more drilling is needed following new geophysical target interpretations. It is not considered that there is a sampling bias in the majority of the historic drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All sampled core have been transmitted from site to Perth assay laboratories either by company personnel or by courier. All remaining core is stored on site.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been conducted to date.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Mineral tenement and land tenure status</td><td>· 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.</td><td>Galena Mining holds 100% interest in the Jillawarra Project, consisting of Exploration Lease E52/1413 and E52/3575.

Within the adjoining Mulgul Project Galena Mining holds 100% of E52/1455 and M52/0776.

All tenements are in good standing and have existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No mining agreement has been negotiated.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Exploration done by other parties</td><td>· Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</td><td>Historic exploration was largely initiated in response to the recognition that the sediments of the Bangemall region and those units hosting large stratiform lead-silver-zinc deposits in the Mt Isa region are similar in geology and age. This recognition provided the basis for the initial phase of exploration by Amoco during the 1970s, and was accompanied by geochemical and geophysical prospecting in areas where the “prospective” host sequence was exposed. Subsequent exploration during the 1980’s, in contrast, was heavily biased towards the detection and testing of magnetic anomalies followed by detailed geochemical and geophysical testing. In 1981 Amoco and Geopeko discovered the Abra deposit, now a known deposit with a 2018 resource estimation. In the meanwhile Amoco and Cyprus were exploring for gold in the Manganese Range. From 1995 the JV between RGC Exploration and North Limited results in base metal, copper and gold exploration around the Jillawarra Project. In 2000 Apex Minerals took over the project and was targeting polymetallic iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) style mineralisation. Then in 2005 the project was sold to Abra Mining Limited (AML) which resumes drilling in 2006 until 2015 when they entered in JV with MMG Exploration for the Jillawarra Project. MMG drilled few targets in the following year but due to head company reorganisation the project has been sold to Galena Mining in 2017.

Further extensive regional exploration within the Mulgul and Jillawarra Projects has been completed within this time by these companies and delineated many geophysical and surface geochemical anomalies and targets however no other potentially economic deposits have been discovered.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Geology</td><td>· Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</td><td>The exploration in the Jilawarra Project targets an Abra style mineralisation. The Abra deposit lies within sediments of the Proterozoic Edmund Group. There are two styles of mineralisation within the Abra deposit; the upper mineralisation is strata-bound massive and disseminated sulphides associated with lead and silver mineralisation (dominantly galena), and the lower mineralisation consists of sulphide-rich hydrothermal veins that transported the mineralisation to the upper zone. This zone contains the copper and gold mineralisation as well as lead and silver.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Drill hole Information</td><td>· 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:</td><td>The survey collar, survey method, depth, drill method and downhole surveys follow. Downhole surveying was done with a magnetic tool.
Sample intervals were between 0.4m and 8m with the vast majority being 1 to 2m in length.
Dataset: 46-40 and Leader18 prospects are part of the regional Woodlands Area (Woodlands).

<table>
<tr><th>DataSet</th><th>Hole_ID</th><th>Hole_ Type</th><th>Max_ Depth</th><th>Orig_ Grid_ID</th><th>Orig_ East</th><th>Orig_ North</th><th>Orig_RL</th><th>Orig_Survey_ Method</th><th>RL_Survey_ Method</th></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *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.*	

46-40	JLWA-76-25	DDH	327	MGA94_50	611544	7275915	584	GPS 60	UNK
46-40	JLWA-78-34	DDH	365	MGA94_50	611582	7275825	579	GPS 60	UNK
Woodlands	WDDD005	DDH	320.23	MGA94_50	610098	7274084	593	GPS 60	UNK
Leader 18	WDH1	DDH	650	MGA94_50	612601	7274162	557	GPS 60	UNK
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	DDH	402	MGA94_50	639366	7272787	621	GPS 60	GPS
Manganese Range	MRC-89-6	RC	103	MGA94_50	638801	7272835	651	GPS 60	GPS
Manganese Range	MRRC004	RC	197	MGA94_50	637540	7272754	586	PRJ	EST
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	DDH	209.86	MGA94_50	636523	7273640	622	GPS 60	UNK
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	DDH	162	MGA94_50	636599	7273665	621	GPS 60	UNK

DataSet	Hole_ID	Depth	DHSurvey_Method	Dip	Orig_Azimuth	SYear
46-40	JLWA-76-25	0	UNK	-60	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	50	UNK	-52	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	100	UNK	-53	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	175	UNK	-51	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	250	UNK	-59	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	300	UNK	-56	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-78-34	0	MAG	-55	337	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	40	MAG	-58.5	337	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	84	MAG	-61.5	337	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	105	MAG	-62	334	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	129	MAG	-62.5	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	156	MAG	-62	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	185	MAG	-62	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	213	MAG	-61.5	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	233	MAG	-61	356	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	280	MAG	-58.5	358	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	330	MAG	-56	358	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	365	MAG	-55	356	1978
Woodlands	WDDD005	54	UNK	-60.8	184	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	102	UNK	-58.3	185.5	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	157	UNK	-58.5	187	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	205	UNK	-58	188.5	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	253	UNK	-57	190	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	304	UNK	-57	191	1996
Leader 18	WDH1	0	MAG	-90	0	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	35	MAG	-88.5	197	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	62	MAG	-82	222	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	89	MAG	-75	220	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	127.5	MAG	-73.5	218	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	160.5	MAG	-72.8	217	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	190	MAG	-70	215	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	220.5	MAG	-86	212	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	250	MAG	-66	212	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	280	MAG	-64.5	210	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	280.5	MAG	-64.5	210	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	319.5	MAG	-62.5	208	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	349	MAG	-60	208	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	379	MAG	-58	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	409	MAG	-56	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	439	MAG	-54.75	208	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	476	MAG	-54	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	519	MAG	-52	205.5	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	550	MAG	-50	212	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	580	MAG	-49.5	214	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	613	MAG	-48	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	649	MAG	-46	207.5	1991
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	0	COLL	-55	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	25	COLL	-55	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	50	COLL	-57	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	75	COLL	-59	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	100	COLL	-60	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	125	COLL	-60	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	150	COLL	-60	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	200	COLL	-58	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	250	COLL	-46	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	300	COLL	-38	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	350	COLL	-34	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	400	COLL	-31	360	1977
Manganese Range	MRC-89-6	0	UNK	-60	360	1989
Manganese Range	MRC-89-6	103	UNK	-60	360	1989
Manganese Range	MRRC004	0	UNK	-60	0	1997

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Manganese Range MRRC004 197 UNK -60 0 1997 Quartzite Well JLWA-75-7 0 UNK -60 345 1975 Quartzite Well JLWA-75-7 25 UNK -59 345 1975 Quartzite Well JLWA-75-7 50 UNK -53 345 1975 Quartzite Well JLWA-75-7 75 UNK -51.5 345 1975 Quartzite Well JLWA-75-7 100 UNK -48 345 1975 Quartzite Well JLWA-75-7 150 UNK -48 345 1975 Quartzite Well JLWA-75-7 200 UNK -45 345 1975 Quartzite Well JLWA-76-10 0 UNK -55.5 345 1976 Quartzite Well JLWA-76-10 30 UNK -52 345 1976 Quartzite Well JLWA-76-10 60 UNK -47 345 1976 Quartzite Well JLWA-76-10 90 UNK -47 345 1976 Quartzite Well JLWA-76-10 120 UNK -46 345 1976 Quartzite Well JLWA-76-10 160 UNK -41 345 1976
Data aggregation methods	· *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	Significant intersections are calculated as weighted average means for downhole intervals greater than 4m@0.5% Pb and 4m@0.3% Cu. There was no cutting of high grades. A maximum internal dilution interval of 2m@ <0.1% Pb or Cu was applied. No metal equivalent calculations were made.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The knowledge of geometry of the mineralisation is not known enough to be reported. All reported thicknesses are downhole thicknesses.
Diagrams	· *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A plan showing the relative location of the Woodlands, Manganese Range and Quartzite Well holes is included in the report.

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.*	The quantity of drill results is limited given there are only nine holes being reported on. It is considered that this reporting is balanced and representative.
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.*	Other historic exploration drilling data has been previously announced by AML and is also summarised in the IGR within Galena's Prospectus. In September 2017 Galena commissioned New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) Australia to carry out a high-resolution helicopter hosted airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey over the Woodlands, Quartzite Well and Manganese Range Well Prospects. The airborne EM data were acquired using the Xcite™ system. At the Woodlands Prospect, ten Xcite™ survey traverses were carried out to follow up historic moving loop EM (MLEM) responses and anomalous $VTEM_{MAX}$ target areas. Survey flight lines were carried out using a NE-SE, NW-SE and N-S orientation. Xcite™ survey lines at the Mn Range Prospect area were designed by consultant geophysicists Resource Potentials to expand upon helicopter EM surveying carried out in the prospect area in 2014 using the $VTEM_{MAX}$ system. Xcite™ surveying were carried out in the western part of the prospect area using N-S orientated flight lines that were spaced 200 m apart. Results from this survey are described in the text of this announcement.
Further work	· *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Future work is still in the process of being planned.