



ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

28 January 2022

ASX: G1A

ACTIVITIES REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Abra Project 39% complete at end of December Quarter**
- **Underground mining commenced in early-October, with 440m of underground development achieved by Quarter-end**
- **EPC contractor (GR Engineering Services) commenced on-site processing plant construction in early-November**
- **New 1.8km Abra aerodrome construction was completed in the December quarter and operational from early January 2022**
- **Mr Neville Gardiner appointed to the board**
- **Cash balance at Quarter-end A\$59.5M**
- **Exploration at satellite Jillawarra project conducted during the quarter**

GALENA MINING LTD. (“Galena” or the “Company”) (**ASX: G1A**) reports on its activities for the quarter ending 31 December 2021 (the “Quarter”), primarily focused on construction of its 60%-owned Abra Base Metals Mine (“Abra” or the “Project”) located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia.

ABRA BASE METALS MINE (60%)

Abra comprises a granted Mining Lease, M52/0776 and surrounding Exploration Licence E52/1455, together with several co-located General Purpose and Miscellaneous Leases. The Project is 100% owned by Abra Mining Pty Limited (“**AMPL**”), which in turn is 60% owned by Galena, with the remainder owned by Toho Zinc Co., Ltd. (“**Toho**”) of Japan.

Abra is fully permitted and under construction. First production of its high-value, high-grade lead-silver concentrate is currently scheduled for the first quarter of 2023 calendar-year.

Project construction / development

During the Quarter Abra Project construction works continued, substantially increasing the construction works as the Quarter progressed.

Abra Base Metals Mine construction / development progress to completion¹

Progress within the Quarter	Total cumulative progress as at Quarter-end
18%	39%

Notes: 1. Based on completed proportion of total forecast project development capital expenditure.

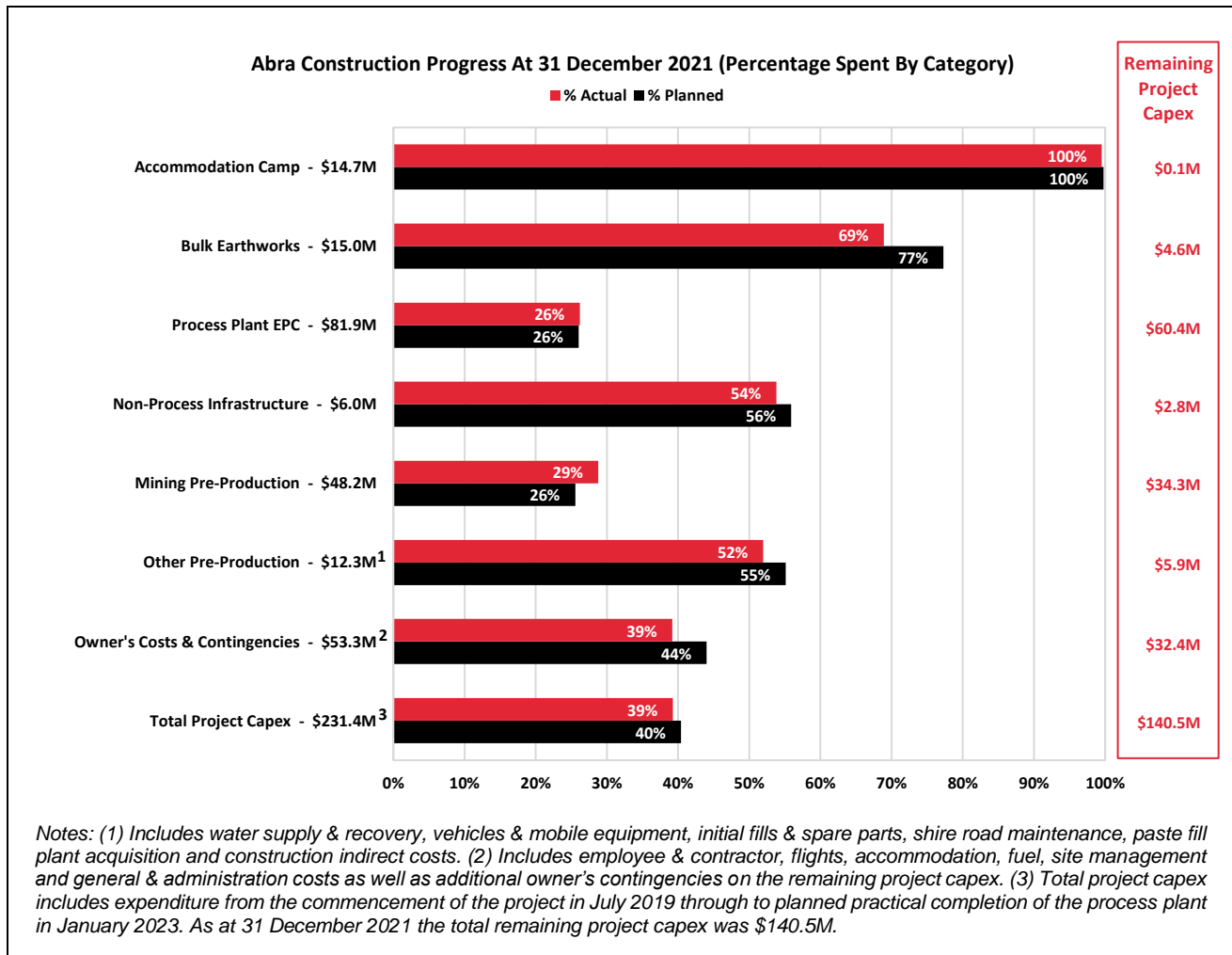


Figure 1. Progress of various Abra construction packages as at Quarter-end.

Abra construction works conducted during the Quarter were comprised of site civil and earthworks, underground development, processing plant construction and ongoing front-end engineering design and procurement, including:

- Underground mining – On 5 October 2021 the mining contractor for Abra, Byrnecut Australia Pty. Ltd. (“**Byrnecut**”) commenced operations associated with the development of the underground mine. During the Quarter, underground development progressed ahead of schedule and successfully passed through the upper weathered and transitional rock zones into fresh rock. As at Quarter-end, underground development had reached 440 metres (i.e., approximately 29% complete for the pre-production phase of the project).
- Processing plant and associated infrastructure works – On 5 November 2021, the Company announced that GR Engineering Services Ltd. (“**GRES**”), the engineering, procurement, and construction (“**EPC**”) contractor for Abra’s processing plant had commenced on-site construction works with the installation of footings and concrete works ongoing as at Quarter-end. By 31 December 2021, the EPC contract was approximately 38% complete (based on earned value). Final design and drafting is 78% complete and procurement activities, which continued to be advanced ahead of schedule as much as possible, were approximately 54% complete. Actual on-site construction was approximately 7% complete and is expected to accelerate rapidly in the first few months of 2022.
- Aerodrome and flight services – Construction was completed of Abra’s new 1.8-kilometre aerodrome on 12 December 2021, which will provide significantly improved site access and logistical capacity for the life of the Project, with the ability to land and handle small jets and turboprop aircraft with capacity more than 70 seats. AMPL entered an air charter services contract with Cobham Aviation Services Australia Pty Ltd (“**Cobham**”) and commenced regular air services between Perth and Abra utilising Cobham’s modern 76-seat Q400 aircraft and Perth terminal facilities.

Figures 2-7 (below) show various photos of the Abra Project progress taken during the Quarter.



Figure 2. Aerial view of Abra (above the boxcut looking north towards the ROM pad and processing plant site in the middle ground, with the 280-unit accommodation village in the background).



Figure 3. Processing plant civil and concrete construction in December 2021.



Figure 4. Processing plant (crusher concrete foundations).



Figure 5. Processing plant (flotation area foundations).



Figure 6. Processing Plant equipment fabrication (ball mill shell welding).



Figure 7. Processing Plant equipment fabrication (concentrate thickener).

Completed Project works include underground mine portal, box-cut, box-cut ground support, ROM pad, 280-unit mine accommodation village, production water infrastructure (bores, pumps, storage and water reticulation), site communications, aerodrome and various site clearing, roadworks and civil works. In addition, 98% of contracts (by value) covering the Project's remaining full development works have been executed or awarded.

Safety and environment

During the Quarter, 100,928 employee and contractor work hours were recorded at Abra. During the quarter, Abra had two Restricted Work Injuries. The first injury occurred in October 2021, involving an underground employee receiving an eye injury and the second occurred in November 2021 when a surface construction worker fractured his wrist falling from a safety step. Both employees have recovered and returned to normal work duties. Each incident and follow up actions have been completed, and both incidents were investigated.

No environmental reportable incidences or exceedances were recorded during the Quarter.

Commercial initiatives in support of Abra development – project financing debt

Prior to the Quarter, Galena put in place US\$110 million in finalised debt facilities arranged by Taurus Funds Management. The facilities include a US\$100 million Project Finance Facility plus a US\$10 million Cost Overrun Facility (see *Galena ASX announcement of 12 November 2020*).

The Project Finance Facility consists of a US\$100 million, 69-month term loan primarily to fund capital expenditures for the development of Abra. Key terms include:

- Fixed interest of 8.0% per annum on drawn amounts, payable quarterly in arrears.
- Arrangement fee of 2.5% (already paid) and commitment fee of 2.0% on undrawn amounts.
- 1.125% net smelter return royalty.
- No mandatory hedging.
- Early repayment allowed without penalty.

The Cost Overrun Facility consists of a US\$10 million loan to finance identified cost overruns on the Project in capital expenditure and working capital. Fixed interest of 10.0% per annum will apply to amounts drawn under the Cost Overrun Facility.

As at the end of the Quarter, AMPL had drawn (and received) US\$30 million under the Project Finance Facility, leaving US\$80 million available to be drawn under remaining facilities.

The Taurus Debt Facilities are secured against Abra Project assets and over the shares that each of Galena and Toho own in AMPL, and additional drawdowns remain subject to satisfaction of customary conditions precedent.

Exploration

During the Quarter, preparations were made to drill an exploration hole at the Jasmine Prospect, approximately 1.5 kilometres northeast of Abra. Jasmine is one of the five priority targets within the immediate Abra area. Drilling will target a coincidental magnetic, gravity and electromagnetic anomaly and the potential extension of the lead and silver mineralisation previously defined at Jasmine in drill-hole AB14A. The first drill-hole is marked as 22MUL007 on Figure 8 below.

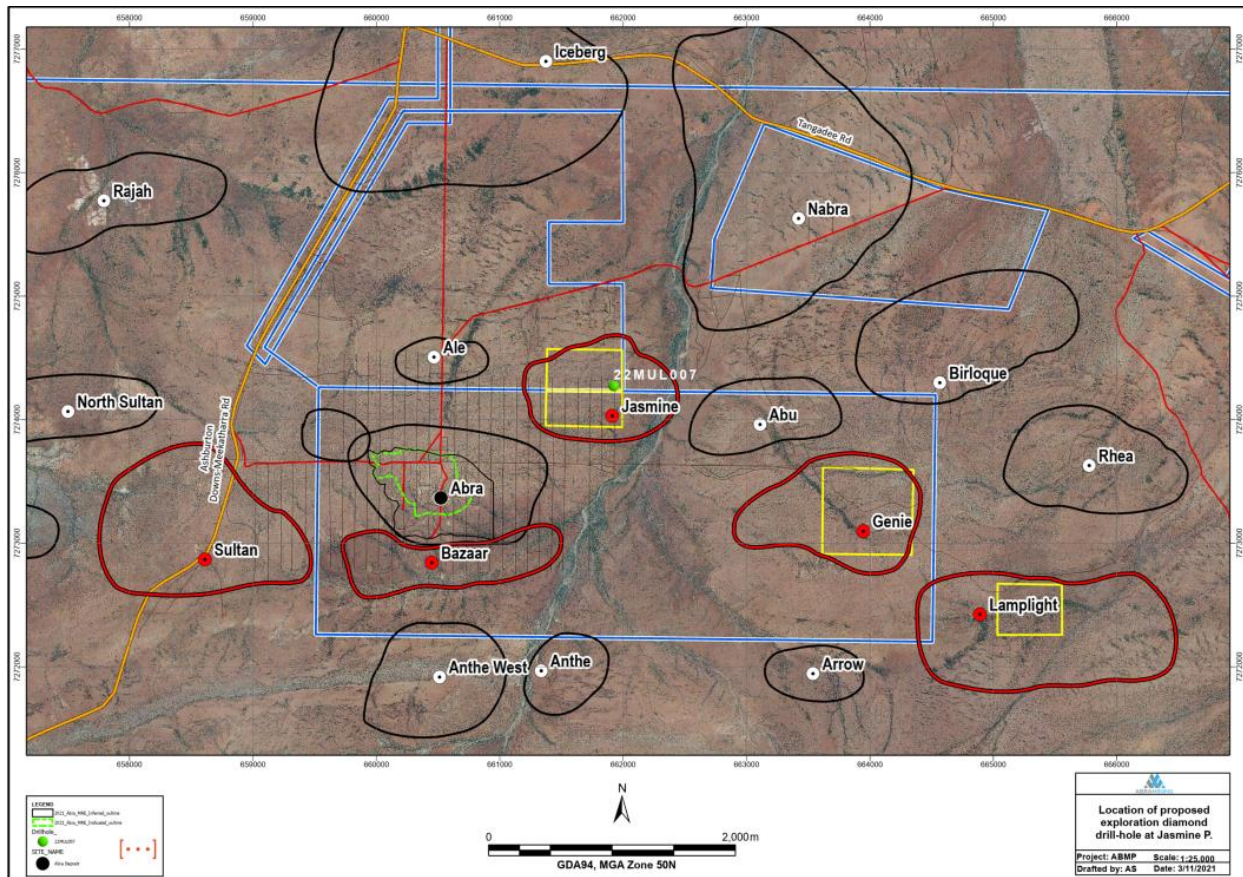


Figure 8. Location of first drill-hole to be drilled in January 2022 at Jasmine (22MUL007). Plan also shows the five priority targets within the Abra area being Sultan, Bazaar, Jasmine, Genie and Lamplight.

Genie and Jasmine Prospects have had minimum drilling completed to test the targets and both have shown similar stratigraphic sequence, alteration, and mineralisation as for Abra. Both targets are within a three-kilometre radius of the Abra mine site.

JILLAWARRA PROJECT (NON-ABRA PROSPECTS)

Galena's non-Abra prospects consist of Woodlands, Manganese Range, Quartzite Well and Copper Chert, which comprise more than 60 kilometres of continuous strike directly to the west of Abra and reside within five granted Exploration Licences, being: E52/1413; E52/3575; E52/3581; E52/3630; and E52/3823.

During the December Quarter, the Company completed a reconnaissance diamond drilling program targeting three of its targets within the Woodlands Complex associated with the Jillawarra Project area (see Figure 9 below). No significant mineralisation was found in the holes whilst the stratigraphic and geological understanding of the region continues to provide significant encouragement for ongoing significant discoveries.

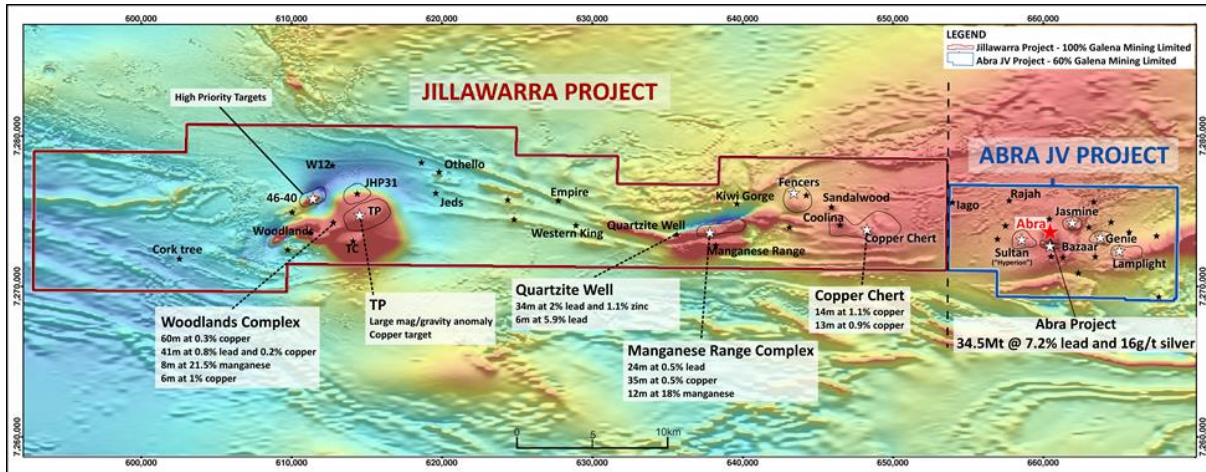


Figure 9. Showing the Jilawarra and Abra main tenements and the higher priority targets circled in with a black outline over the aeromagnetic image. Woodlands Complex shown on the left side of the image.

Three prospects within the Woodlands Complex area were drilled with preliminary reconnaissance drilling during the quarter. These targets were 46-40, Boulder (previously called JHP31) and TP, also shown in figure 10 below.

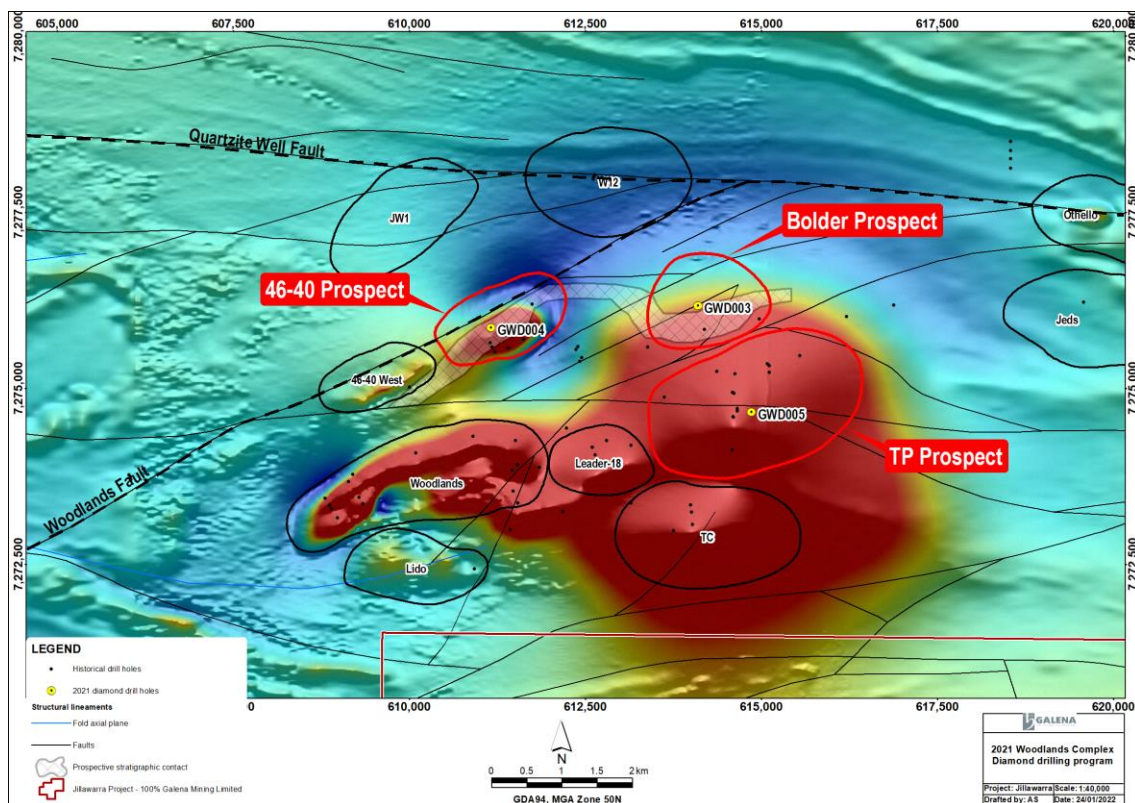


Figure 10. Showing the reconnaissance diamond drill hole locations drilled within the Woodlands Complex area during the December quarter. The figure shows the total magnetic image in the background and the prospective stratigraphic horizon that was being tested as a hashed polygon.

The first drill target that was drilled during the 2021 drilling program was **Boulder Prospect** (JHP31 target), with the drillhole **GWD003** been drilled to the final depth of **500m**. This target was identified during the recent project mineral exploration target review, and it is located at the northern margin of the large scale magnetic and gravity high anomaly at Woodlands Complex area. This prospect is also situated within the prospective stratigraphic horizon, the Kiangi Creek – Irregularly Formation interface as shown in Figure 10.

The initial visual observations of the drilling at Boulder Prospect have confirmed the same stratigraphic sequence seen at the Abra Deposit (45km to the east) and the identification of some narrow vein-hosted lead mineralisation within the lower conglomerate unit of the Kiangi Creek formation at 145.6m downhole depth and within the Irregularly Formation, at around 365m downhole depth. No intense hydrothermal alteration zones was identified within this drillhole.

The second drillhole, **GWD004**, was drilled at **46-40 Target** to the final depth of **397m**, and it has shown the most encouraging mineralisation and alteration zones, with some lead mineralisation within veinlets recognized around **95m downhole depth**, approximately 82m vertical depth, and more massive vein-hosted lead mineralisation within the **Woodlands Black Zone (“WBZ”)** between 161m to 176m downhole depth. The WBZ alteration/mineralisation unit is positioned within the upper Irregularly Formation sediments, and it has shown intense hydrothermal alteration, including high concentration of magnetite, haematite, silica, chlorite, pyrite, and some chalcopyrite. Disseminated chalcopyrite mineralisation was also identified, with significant chlorite alteration and chalcopyrite mineralisation within the lower sections of the drillhole.

The 46-40 Prospect was identified in the 1970’s by Geopeko as a significant coincidental gravity and magnetic anomaly along the southern margin of the ENE-WSW trending Woodlands Fault, interpreted to be a splay structure of the Quartzite Well – Lyons River Fault.

Since then, eleven drillholes were drilled in the prospect with the most significant intercepts drilled by the Company and being **7.5m at 1.54% lead and 13g/t silver from 217.3m** (GWD002), **14.8m at 1.59% lead and 6g/t silver from 259.2m** (GWD002) and **7.43m at 1.1% copper and 0.4g/t gold from 529.6m** (GWD002). The most recent drillhole had the objective to test any potential high-grade lead mineralisation zone closer to the Woodlands Fault, towards the SW margin of the geophysical anomaly.

The last target that was drilled was **TP**, with a diamond drillhole drilled to **595m depth**. This drillhole was targeting base metal mineralisation along one of the modelled electromagnetic plates, defined by the 2018 geophysical targeting report.

The drillhole has shown some disseminated pyrrhotite mineralisation with trace of chalcopyrite and galena along narrow carbonate-quartz veins. No high-grade base metal mineralisation zone was identified within this drillhole.

The **TP Prospect** area is located towards the centre of the large magnetic and gravity anomaly at the Woodlands Complex area. Several drillholes were drilled within the area between 1977 and 2015. The best mineralisation intercept to date is **9m at 2.64% lead and 10g/t silver from 594m** (TP-81-8).

All the diamond drillhole samples for the 2021 drilling program have now been submitted to the lab in Perth for multi-element analysis. All the assays are still pending.

Despite no massive and high-grade mineralisation identified within these drillholes, the drilling results are encouraging with base metal mineralisation identified in all the drillholes including the new mineral prospect, Boulder Prospect.

CORPORATE

Appointment of Mr Neville Gardiner to the Board and retirement of Mr Jonathan Downes

During the Quarter, Mr Neville Gardiner was appointed to the board as a Non-Executive Director. He replaced the retiring Non-Executive Director, Mr Jonathan Downes who was a founding director of the Company.

Mr Gardiner brings a wealth of experience with over 30 years' advising boards and company management on general management, mergers and acquisitions, equity and debt capital markets, transaction structuring, capital allocation and complex commercial arrangements. His career achievements include senior executive leadership roles in Deloitte, Torridon Partners, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, and Macquarie Bank. Mr Gardiner's experience and knowledge base associated with the mining and resources sector in Australia will be extremely beneficial to the ongoing management, direction, and growth of the Company.

Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

The Company's Quarterly Cashflow Report (Appendix 5B) follows this activities report. The total amount paid to related parties of the Company and their associates, as per item 6.1 of the Appendix 5B, was A\$251k and includes payments to directors for fees, salaries, and consulting costs for the quarter.

IMPACT OF COVID-19

Abra is a fly-in-fly-out ("FIFO") site in the Gascoyne Region of Western Australia, with flights to site originating from Perth Airport. Several measures have been implemented to protect employees and contractors working on the Project, in line with recommended Government guidelines and procedures.

Changes in Government guidelines and / or general business operability because of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic have the potential to impact Abra and the Company. Such impacts could include (but are not limited to) delays to Project development initiatives and / or the incurring of extra costs.

The boards of both Galena and AMPL continue to monitor the evolving COVID-19 situation and how it might impact the Company's operations and strategy.

OUTLOOK

Cash position

As at the end of the Quarter, the Company, together with its subsidiaries, had approximately A\$59.5 million in cash comprised of cash at bank and term deposit balances.

Outlook

Company activities are centred around full construction of the Abra Base Metals Project to achieve first production in the first quarter of 2023 calendar year.

Upcoming value adding Abra and corporate milestone workstreams include:

- Completion of all site bulk earthworks except for the Tailings Storage facility (“**TSF**”). The TSF has been deliberately delayed completing an engineering review and revise the stage 1 design and work program for that facility. The delay will enable the construction of the facility to be carried out in the cooler months of the year and more importantly enable wall building material to maximise of the use of underground waste currently being produced from the underground development.
- Commencement of the construction of the liquid natural gas - solar 10MW power station.
- Finalisation of the detailed engineering for the processing plant and ongoing key procurement to achieve key construction milestones. Increase in steel installation activities and the completion of key offshore items such as crushers and thickeners.
- Continuing underground development targeting the completion of a further 675m during the March Quarter of 2022. During the next quarter it is planned to also complete the first 2, 4.5m raise bore holes from the surface down to underground development in preparation for ongoing underground ventilation requirements. Raise drilling is expected to commence in February 2022.
- Finalisation of the non-processing infrastructure requirements to enable completion of those works in line with site requirements and budget expectations. This work includes mine change house facility, site laboratory requirements and core processing facilities.
- Commence detailed operations preparedness planning for production and ramp-up stage.
- Exploration drilling at the Jasmine target, approximately 3km from Abra.

The Board of Directors of Galena authorised this announcement for release to the market.

Galena Mining Ltd.

Anthony (Tony) James
Managing Director

Competent Person’s Statement

The information in this report to which this statement is attached that refers to exploration results, drilling and geophysical data is based upon information compiled by Mr Angelo Scopel (BSc. Geology, MAIG), an employee of Galena Mining. Mr Scopel has 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 Scopel consents to the inclusion in the report of matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report related to the Abra April 2021 Resource is based on work completed by Mr Angelo Scopel BSc (Geol), MAIG, a fulltime employee of Galena Mining and Mr Mark Drabble B.App.Sci. (Geology), MAIG, MAusIMM, Principal Consultant at Optiro Pty Ltd. Mr Scopel was responsible for data review and QAQC, and. Mr Drabble was responsible for the development of the geological model, resource estimation, classification and reporting. Mr Scopel and Mr Drabble 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 Scopel and Mr Drabble consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

No new information

This report contains references to exploration results and Mineral Resource estimates, all of which have been cross-referenced to previous announcements made by the Company. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the relevant announcements and in the case of estimates of Mineral Resources, that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the relevant market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed.

Forward-looking statements

The contents of this announcement reflect various technical and economic conditions at the time of writing. Given the nature of the resources industry, these conditions can change significantly over relatively short periods of time. Consequently, actual results may vary from those in this announcement.

Some statements in this announcement regarding estimates or future events are forward-looking statements. They include indications of, and guidance on, future earnings, cash flow, costs and financial performance. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements preceded by words such as “planned”, “expected”, “projected”, “estimated”, “may”, “scheduled”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “believes”, “potential”, “predict”, “foresee”, “proposed”, “aim”, “target”, “opportunity”, “could”, “nominal”, “conceptual” and similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements, opinions and estimates included in this announcement are based on assumptions and contingencies which are subject to change without notice, as are statements about market and industry trends, which are based on interpretations of current market conditions. Forward-looking statements are provided as a general guide only and should not be relied on as guarantee of future performance. Forward-looking statement may be affected by a range of variables that could cause actual results to differ from estimated results and may cause the Company’s actual performance and financial results in future periods to materially differ from any projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. So, there can be no assurance that actual outcomes will not materially differ from these forward-looking statements.

Appendix 1 – Tenement information as required by Listing Rule 5.3.3

Country	Location	Project	Tenement	Change in Holding (%)	Current Interest (%)
<u>Tenements owned by Galena or wholly-owned subsidiaries:</u>					
Australia	WA	Jillawarra	E52/1413*	0	100
Australia	WA	Jillawarra	E52/3575	0	100
Australia	WA	Jillawarra	E52/3581	0	100
Australia	WA	Jillawarra	E52/3630	0	100
Australia	WA	Jillawarra	E52/3823	0	100
<u>Tenements owned by Galena's 60%-owned subsidiary Abra Mining Pty Limited:</u>					
Australia	WA	Abra	M52/0776	0	100
Australia	WA	Abra	E52/1455	0	100
Australia	WA	Abra	G52/0286	0	100
Australia	WA	Abra	G52/0292	0	100
Australia	WA	Abra	L52/0121	0	100
Australia	WA	Abra	L52/0194	0	100
Australia	WA	Abra	L52/0198	0	100
Australia	WA	Teano	L52/205	0	100
Australia	WA	Erivilla	L52/206	0	100
Australia	WA	Teano	L52/210	0	100
Australia	WA	Three Rivers	L52/214	100	100

* Pending renewal

About Abra Base Metals Mine

60% owned by Galena, the Abra Base Metals Mine (“Abra” or the “Project”) is a globally significant lead-silver project located in the Gascoyne region of Western Australia (between the towns of Newman and Meekatharra, approximately 110 kilometres from Sandfire’s DeGrussa Project).

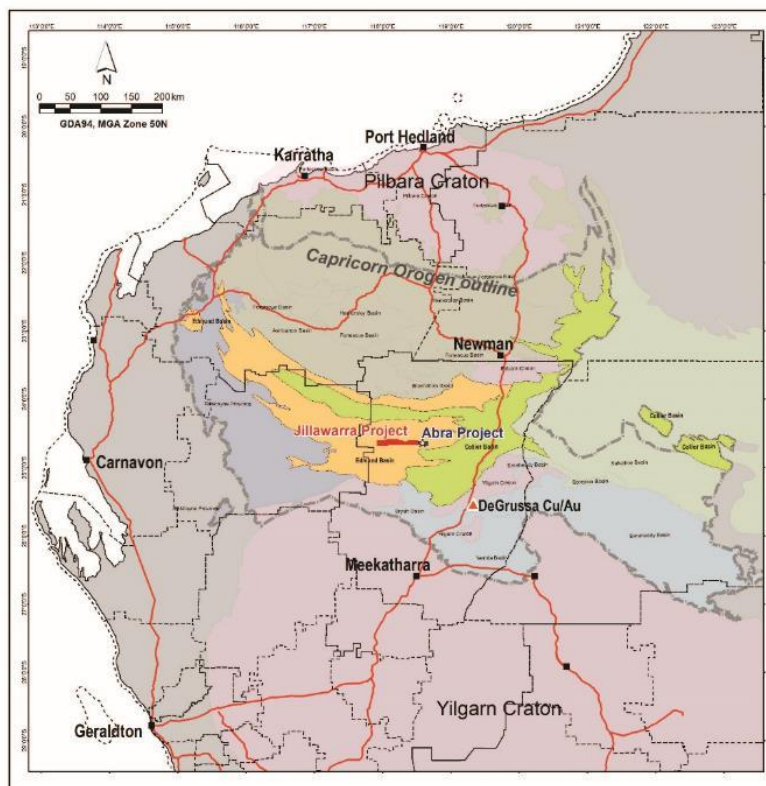
Galena completed an outstanding definitive / bankable feasibility study (“FS”) (see Galena ASX announcement of 22 July 2019) for development of an underground mine and processing facility to produce a high-value, high-grade lead-silver concentrate. A ‘final investment decision’ to complete the Project was made in June 2021 and construction is ongoing to reach first commercial production in the first quarter of 2023 calendar year.

Abra JORC Mineral Resource estimate^{1, 2}

Resource classification	Tonnes (Mt)	Lead grade (%)	Silver grade (g/t)
Measured	-	-	-
Indicated	16.9	7.4	17
Inferred	17.5	7.0	15
Total	34.5	7.2	16

Notes: 1. See Galena ASX announcement of 28 April 2021. Galena confirms that it not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in Galena’s ASX announcement of 28 April 2021 and confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the resource estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. 2. Calculated using ordinary kriging method and a 5.0% lead cut-off grade. Tonnages are rounded to the nearest 100,000t, lead grades to one decimal place and silver to the nearest gram. Rounding errors may occur when using the above figures.

Abra Location



APPENDIX 1 – DRILLING INFORMATION

Project	Prospect	Drill hole ID	Drilling type	End of hole (m)	Grid	Easting	Northing	Elevation	Dip	Azimuth
Jillawarra	Boulder	GWD003	DDH	500.08	MGA94_50	614096	7276167	580	-70	155
Jillawarra	46-40	GWD004	DDH	397	MGA94_50	611160	7275861	579	-60.7	154.17
Jillawarra	TP	GWD005	DDH	595	MGA94_50	614858	7274658	556	-55.52	180.64
Jillawarra	46-40	GWD002	DDH	630	MGA94_50	611475	7275846	585	-65.77	161.36
Jillawarra	TP	TP-81-8	DDH	1200	MGA94_50	614657	7274677	551	-90	0

APPENDIX 2 – DETAILS OF ALL SIGNIFICANT MINERALISATION INTERCEPTS REPORTED IN THIS RELEASE.

Intercepts greater than 0.3g/t gold with minimum gold intercepts of 2m at 0.3g/t gold, and maximum of 2m below nominal 0.3g/t gold cut-off. Copper significant intercepts within minimum 4m width and grade cut-off of 0.3% copper, maximum internal dilution of 4m. Lead significant intercepts within minimum 4m width and 1% lead cut-off.

COMPANY	Prospect	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m)	GRADE Pb (%)	GRADE Ag (ppm)	GRADE Au (ppm)	GRADE Cu (%)	Comment
Historical	TP	TP-81-8	594	603	9	2.64	10.22			
Galena	46-40	GWD002	217.26	224.8	7.54	1.54	13.2			
	46-40	GWD002	259.25	274	14.75	1.59	5.54			
	46-40	GWD002	528.72	540.64	11.92				0.86	
	46-40	incl.	529.57	537	7.43			0.4	1.13	

APPENDIX 3: 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
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineralised intervals were diamond drilled using NQ2 diameter core, geologically logged, photographed, cut and then ½ core samples were submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Samples were oven dried, crushed, pulverised and analysed for base metals using XRF with a lithium metaborate / tetraborate flux. Gold was assayed by fire assay using a 25 g, 30 g or 50 g charge. • Sample intervals were based upon geological logging and ranged from 0.5 to 1.6m. Galena's sampling generally used 1m intervals. Sampling was continuous throughout the mineralised intervals with the right-hand side of the core taken. The sampling methodology is considered to be representative and appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Abra (poly-metallic lead-zinc-silver-copper-gold).

<p><i>Drilling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most holes drill-holes completed by Galena Mining were diamond drilled from surface to minimise hole deviation using HQ diameter and reduced to NQ2 diameter at between 80 and 200m depth. Diamond drilling was by wireline methods. • Galena's 2017 - 2019 drilling was systematically oriented using either a Reflex ACT Mk.3TM or TrueCoreTM core orientation system. The bottom of hole line was marked on the core as a reference for structural measurements. Only reliable core orientations were used for obtaining structural measurements.
<p><i>Drill sample recovery</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All diamond core was measured/recorded for drilling recovery by Galena staff (and its predecessors). • Overall core recovery is excellent due to the silicified and competent nature of the rock with core recoveries typically being 100%. • No grade versus recovery sample biases due to loss or gain of material has been identified.
<p><i>Logging</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All drill core was logged geologically and geotechnically in detail sufficient to support the Mineral Resource estimate, mining, and metallurgical studies. Logging included lithology, texture, veining, grain size, structure, alteration, hardness, fracture density, RQD, alteration and, mineralisation. • Core logging was both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological observations were qualitative. All geotechnical observations and core photographs were quantitative. • 100% of all core which included all mineralised intervals was logged. All core was photographed both wet and dry.

<p><i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> ● <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> ● <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> ● <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> ● <i>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.</i> ● <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All holes were routinely sampled as half cut NQ2 core for assaying. ● N/A. ● All core was appropriately orientated and marked up for sampling by company geologists prior to core cutting. Sample widths range from 0.5m to 3.0m. Galena's sampling was generally in 1m intervals whereas its predecessors were generally 2m intervals. Half core samples were submitted to the commercial laboratories in Perth laboratory for analysis. Sample preparation comprised industry standard oven drying, crushing, and pulverisation to less than 75 microns. Homogenised pulp material was used for assaying. ● Blank samples were routinely dispatched to the laboratory to monitor sample preparation. These generally performed within acceptable tolerances. However elevated lead values were returned from some blanks which is thought to either represent cross sample contamination (i.e. soft lead caking the sample preparation bowl) or issues with the high lead values on the AAS plasma. From hole AB78 onwards barren flushes were carried out after each sample in sample preparation. The magnitude of the elevated values is not considered to be a material issue on the lead value estimates in the resource estimate. ● In Galena's 2017 to 2019 drill program duplicates of crushed core (proxy for a field duplicate) were routinely assayed. Results showed an excellent correlation demonstrating a high level of repeatability. ● Sample sizes were typically 3 to 6 kg (depending on the length of the sample) and are considered appropriate to the fine – medium grained grain size common in the host rock and galena mineralisation at percent grades.
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<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Galena's samples were analysed by SGS Laboratories in Perth. An ore grade 4-acid digest was used followed by an ICP-AES finish. From hole AB84 samples were analysed using XRF with a platinum crucible using a lithium metaborate / tetraborate flux. Gold was by fire assay with a 50g charge. • The analysis methods used are considered to approach total dissolution thus reporting total assay values and are appropriate for the style and tenor of mineralisation at Abra. • Blanks, certified standards and duplicates were regularly submitted to the assaying laboratory and monitored. Galena completed umpire assaying by an alternate laboratory with results returned consistent with the primary samples. The QAQC data indicates that assaying data accuracy and precision is of an appropriate quality for resource estimation work. • Galena control procedures include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Blank samples – submitted at selected points within mineralised intersections at a nominal rate of 2 per 100 samples. The blank material is Bunbury basalt certified as a blank. ○ Reference Standard samples – submitted at a rate of 1 in 20 in sequence with the original core samples. Three different certified standards are being used. ○ Duplicates – to be routinely taken by the laboratory at a rate of 1 in 20 through a second split of the crushed core. They were submitted with the next sample number after the primary sample as part of a continuous sample stream. These are considered as true duplicates and can be used for assessing laboratory precision.
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<p><i>Verification of sampling and assaying</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All significant intersections are verified by alternative company geologists. • Due to the depth to mineralisation no twinned holes have been attempted yet. • During Galena's 2017- 2019 drilling program geological logging and sampling data was firstly recorded on either paper or in a Toughbook computer according to then entered into an electronic Excel and Access database files onsite. Electronic copies are backed up onsite and routinely transferred to the Perth head office. All paper documents are scanned onsite and electronic copies kept. Duplicates of the data are kept in Perth office after validation. Assay data was imported and merged directly from lab digital files in excel then later uploaded in an Access Database. All data has recently been migrated to a DatashedTM database to ensure data integrity. Galena used LogChiefTM for logging and sampling for the 2018-2019 drill programs. • No adjustments were made to assay data.
<p><i>Location of data points</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole surveys are completed every 15-30m during the drilling using using a north seeking gyro. Holes were then later gyro surveyed by ABIMS using a north seeking gyro. • Drill holes were set out using a handheld GPS and then are later picked up with differential GPS. Galt Mining Solutions completed A Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GPS pickup of drill hole collars to enhance the precision of the survey, providing centimetre-level accuracy. A Department of Land Administration (DOLA) State Survey Mark (SSM) was used for the base station, the coordinates are provided in GDA94 using vertical datum AHD71. • Data is captured in Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50. • The RL of previous drill collars was measured by both DGPS surveys to an accuracy of 0.02m which gives us with a satisfactory control over the topography.
<p><i>Data spacing and distribution</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The footprint of the Abra deposit extends 1,000m east-west along strike and 800m north south. Drill spacing ranges from 150m spaced centres on the periphery to 100 and 50m spacing in the central parts of the deposit. In some areas drill spacing is close to 50m by 25m. The deposit lies between 250m and 700 m below surface. • Drill holes in the current round of drilling is infill drilling and will improve the spacing to approximately 70 by 70m to 50m x 50m. • Data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. • No sample compositing has been applied.

<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mineralisation in the Apron Zone consists of tabular shallow south dipping zones can be drilled from north or south with high intersection angles. The Core zone has steeply dipping structures that trend east-west. The majority of drill holes are oriented to the south to sample most of the identified structures in the Core Zone an unbiased manner. Approximately 40 early drillholes were drilled oriented towards the north, which is sub-parallel to some of the mineralised structures in the Core breccia zone. • The Apron Zone is not considered to have any sample bias issues due to the high intersection angles of all the drilling. By virtue of its nature as a feeder zone to the Apron mineralisation, the Core Zone has drilling at low intersection angles to the mineralised structures. It is not considered that there is a sampling bias.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All sampled core will be transmitted from site to Perth assay laboratories either by company personnel or by courier. All remaining core is stored on site.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitchell River Group completed an audit of the geological database for data up to November 2018. This audit included review and documentation of sampling and geological data integrity. No issues have been identified. • Optiro carried out a review of the sampling and data collection processes during the site visit to Abra in 2018 and found that the protocols met industry standard with no material issues.

APPENDIX 3: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 2

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abra Mining Pty Limited (“AMPL”) holds 100% interest in the Abra Project, consisting of Mining Lease M52/0776, Exploration Licence E52/1455, General Purpose Leases G52/292 and G52/286 and Miscellaneous Licences L52/021, L52/198 and L52/210. Royalties that apply to the M52/776 and E52/1455 tenements include: 5.0% Western Australian State royalty plus 3.5% in historical, vendor and other royalty equivalent payment obligations for lead; and 2.5 % Western Australian State royalty plus 3.5% in historical, vendor and other royalty equivalent payment obligations for silver. Galena Mining Limited (“GML”) currently owns 60% of AMPL, with the remainder owned by Toho Zinc Co. Ltd (“Toho”) of Japan. Abra is subject to an existing Indigenous Land Use Agreement and Heritage Agreement with the Jidi Jidi Aboriginal Corporation, the relevant native title claimant group. • Galena Mining Limited holds 100% of the Jillawarra Project tenement package, comprising the exploration licences E52/1413, E52/3630, E52/3581, E52/3575 and E52/3823. • All tenements are in good standing and have Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial exploration around the Abra deposit by Amoco Minerals Australia Company (Amoco) in 1974 but they failed to discover the Abra deposit when testing the significant magnetic anomaly associated with the mineralisation. Geopeko Limited entered into a JV with Amoco in 1980 and drilled the discovery hole in 1981. In total, they drilled nine diamond core holes (AB3 – 11) before being taken over by North Limited (North) which did not complete any exploration. In 1995 Renison Goldfields Corporation (“RGC”) Exploration joint ventured in and drilled another deep diamond core hole (AB22A) with a daughter hole wedged from it (AB22B). Both North and RGC were subject to takeovers and the tenement was relinquished in 1999. Old City Nominees Pty Ltd, a private company, the acquired the ground and subsequently vended the project into Abra Mining Limited (AML). • AML resumed drilling in 2005 and has completed all holes between and including AB23-59. Abra Mining drilled out the main extents of the deposit and completed various drilling programs focussing on establishing a high tonnage, low grade lead resource that would be amenable to bulk underground mining. Preliminary mining, geotechnical and metallurgical studies were completed.

- AML was subsequently taken over in 2011 by Chinese company Hunan Nonferrous Metals' Australian subsidiary, HNC Resources Pty Ltd (HNC), following a lengthy acquisition process. Two diamond holes were drilled in 2012 (AB60A and AB61) HNC divested the project in 2016. Galena Mining acquired the project in 2017 and floated on the ASX.
- The historic exploration work on the project is of a very high standard and the data sets generated are appropriate for use in the mineral resource estimate.
- Historic exploration within the Jillawarra Project area 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 to date.

<p><i>Geology</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Deposit type, geological setting, and style of mineralisation.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Abra deposit lies within sediments of the Proterozoic Edmund Group. Abra is a base metal replacement-style deposit hosted by sediments. The primary economic metal is lead (Pb). Silver (Ag), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn) and gold (Au) are also present but are of much lower tenor. • The deposit can be divided into two main parts. The upper “Apron Zone” comprises stratiform massive and disseminated lead- sulphides (galena) and minor copper sulphides (chalcopyrite) within a highly altered sequence of clastic and dolomitic sediments. Alteration products include jaspilite rich sediments (the “Red Zone”) and a distinctive stratiform zone of hematite-magnetite alteration (the “Black Zone”). The Apron Zone extends for 1,000m along strike, 700m down dip and dips gently south. • The “Core Zone” underlies the Apron Zone and comprises an elongate funnel shaped body of hydrothermal breccias, veining and intense alteration overprinting gently south dipping sediments. The veining and breccia zones in the Core Zone form a feeder style flower shaped geometry in cross section. Hydrothermal veining dips moderately south on the northern flank, sub-vertically in the central parts and gently to the north on the southern margins. High-grade lead sulphide mineralisation is predominantly hosted in intensely veined zones. High-grade zinc sulphide mineralisation (sphalerite) is found in the central parts of the Core Zone. Copper (chalcopyrite) and gold mineralisation is sporadically found throughout the upper parts of the Core Zone but forms a semi-coherent body at the base of Core Zone. The Core Zone extends from 300 to 750m below surface and can be traced for 400m along strike. • The exploration in the Jillawarra Project targets an Abra style mineralisation. The mineralisation occurrence within the Copper Chert Prospect area is expected to be similar to the lower apron and core mineralisation for Abra Deposit, enriched in copper and gold.
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<p><i>Drill hole Information</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> • <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> • <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> • <i>hole length.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A complete listing of all drill-hole details and drill-hole intercepts used in the interpretation of the exploration results are listed in Appendix 1 and 2 if this announcement.
<p><i>Data aggregation methods</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant intersections are calculated as weighted average means for downhole intervals greater than 4m at 1% lead, 4m at 0.3% copper and 2m@0.3g/t gold. There was no cutting of high grades. Lower grade intersections reported for major lodes for transparency. • A maximum internal dilution interval of 4m @ <1% lead, 4m at 0.3% copper, and 2m at 0.3g/t gold. • No metal equivalent calculations were made.

<p><i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> ● <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> ● <i>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').</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All intersection widths reported are downhole widths. ● The upper strata-bound mineralisation drill intercepts are interpreted as being close to true width ("Apron Zone" mineralisation). The lower vein-hosted mineralisation has drill intercepts that, depending on drill hole orientation, may not be close to true width (true width not known) ("Core Zone" mineralization).
<p><i>Diagrams</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A plan is included in the report.
<p><i>Balanced reporting</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The quantity of historic drill results is appropriate for the amount of historic exploration completed. It is considered that this reporting is balanced and representative.
<p><i>Other substantive exploration data</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A comprehensive review of the mineral exploration targets with the Jillawarra project has been completed with the ranking of the high priority targets and follow up exploration work plans highlighted within the ASX announcement.
<p><i>Further work</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> ● <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Galena Mining has secured a diamond drill rig to undertake an exploration drilling program at three of the highest priority targets at Jillawarra Project during the last quarter of 2021. This drilling program is to drill test mineralisation extension for some of the targets and conceptual mineralisation target in other targets.

Appendix 5B

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

Name of entity

Galena Mining Limited

ABN

63 616 317 778

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

31 December 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(b) development	(25,539)	(30,290)
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs	(1,377)	(2,513)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(214)	(261)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	37	129
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	(1,438)	(2,847)
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	-	-
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(28,531)	(35,782)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	(398)	(398)
(d) exploration & evaluation	(478)	(590)
(e) investments	-	-
(f) other non-current assets	-	-

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) equity investments		
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(876)	(988)
3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	51
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings		
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)		
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	51
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	88,884	96,196
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(28,531)	(35,782)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(876)	(988)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	51

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

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (6 months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	59,477	59,477

5. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts		Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	59,452	83,859
5.2	Call deposits	25	5,025
5.3	Bank overdrafts	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	59,477	88,884

6. Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates

- 6.1 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1
- 6.2 Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2

**Current quarter
\$A'000**

251

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Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments

Payments to directors, including non-executive directors for fees, salaries and consulting costs for the quarter.

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

7. Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity. Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1 Loan facilities	151,681	41,367
7.2 Credit standby arrangements		
7.3 Other (please specify)		
7.4 Total financing facilities	151,681	41,367
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		110,314
7.6	Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.	
US\$110 million secured project financing debt facilities provided by Taurus Mining Finance Fund No2 L.P., comprising: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US\$100 million, 69-month term loan with fixed interest of 8.0% per annum; and • US\$10 million cost overrun facility with fixed interest of 10.0% per annum. 		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (Item 1.9)	(28,531)
8.2 Capitalised exploration & evaluation (Item 2.1(d))	(478)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (Item 8.1 + Item 8.2)	(29,009)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (Item 4.6)	59,477
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (Item 7.5)	110,314
8.6 Total available funding (Item 8.4 + Item 8.5)	169,791
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (Item 8.6 divided by Item 8.3)	5.85
8.8	If Item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> Answer: N/A </div> Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> Answer: N/A </div> Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis? <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> Answer: N/A </div>

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 28 January 2022

Authorised by: By the Board of Galena Mining Limited
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.