ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

03 September 2021 **ASX: G1A**

NEW LEAD-SILVER & COPPER-GOLD TARGETS IDENTIFIED AT ABRA

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Multiple conductors defined by downhole electromagnetic surveys confirming the potential for both lateral and down plunge extensions to the lead-silver and copper-gold mineralisation at Abra**
- **New electromagnetic data from Abra highlights the significance of the mineralisation system and its potential to extend beyond the deposit's 700m footprint**
- **Geological review of the Abra JV's 107km^2 tenement package identifies six priority targets outside of Abra**

GALENA MINING LTD. ("**Galena**" or the "**Company**") **(ASX: G1A)** announces the results of the downhole electromagnetic survey (DHEM) completed in May 2021 at its 60% owned Abra Project. The DHEM survey utilised the deepest drill-hole ever drilled at the Abra deposit (AB195), which was originally drilled targeting the extension of the copper-gold and lead-silver mineralisation down plunge from the Abra Mineral Resource.

Managing Director, Tony James commented, ***"The identification of several new targets within reach of the proposed Abra mine highlights the long-term potential associated with gaining access to the Abra ore body. The recent EM work shows multiple targets exist for both lead-silver and gold-copper mineralisation both in and around the current Abra Mineral Resource and mine plan. The Abra JV will continually review and consider the best way to ultimately test these targets as it develops the Abra mine. The underground decline going down to the top of the Abra orebody will enable us to develop new underground drilling locations that will also provide us with a few different options to test some of these targets which sit below the current lead/silver mineralisation."***

Mr James also added, ***"It's very exciting to see that following a separate review of the Abra JV ground that six high priority targets have been clearly identified which will enhance the Abra JV exploration program for many years to come"***

ABRA DEPOSIT

Since the Company's acquisition of Abra Mining Pty Limited ("**AMPL**" or the "**Abra JV**") in 2016, an additional 64,000 metres of diamond drilling has been completed bringing the total amount of drilling at Abra to over 100,000 metres. This represents almost two-thirds of drilling completed at Abra and the drilling specifically targeted the resource development of the lead-silver mineralisation associated with the Abra feasibility study and the final investment decision to develop the Abra Mine.

In 2020, the Company carried out a significant infill drilling program with a total of 57 diamond drill-holes (25km) completed. The objectives of the drilling program were to increase the drilling density associated with the first four years of the proposed mine plan. Some drilling was also done to test the copper-gold potential down plunge from the lead-silver mineralisation.

The Company successfully completed the 2020 drilling program and updated the mineral resource in April 2021 with a total Mineral Resource Estimate of 34.5Mt at 7.2% lead and 16g/t silver at 5% lead cut-off, including 16.9Mt at 7.4% lead and 17g/t silver in the Indicated Mineral Resource category (*see Galena ASX announcement of 28 April 2021*). An updated schematic cross-section of the geology and mineralisation is shown in Figure 1.

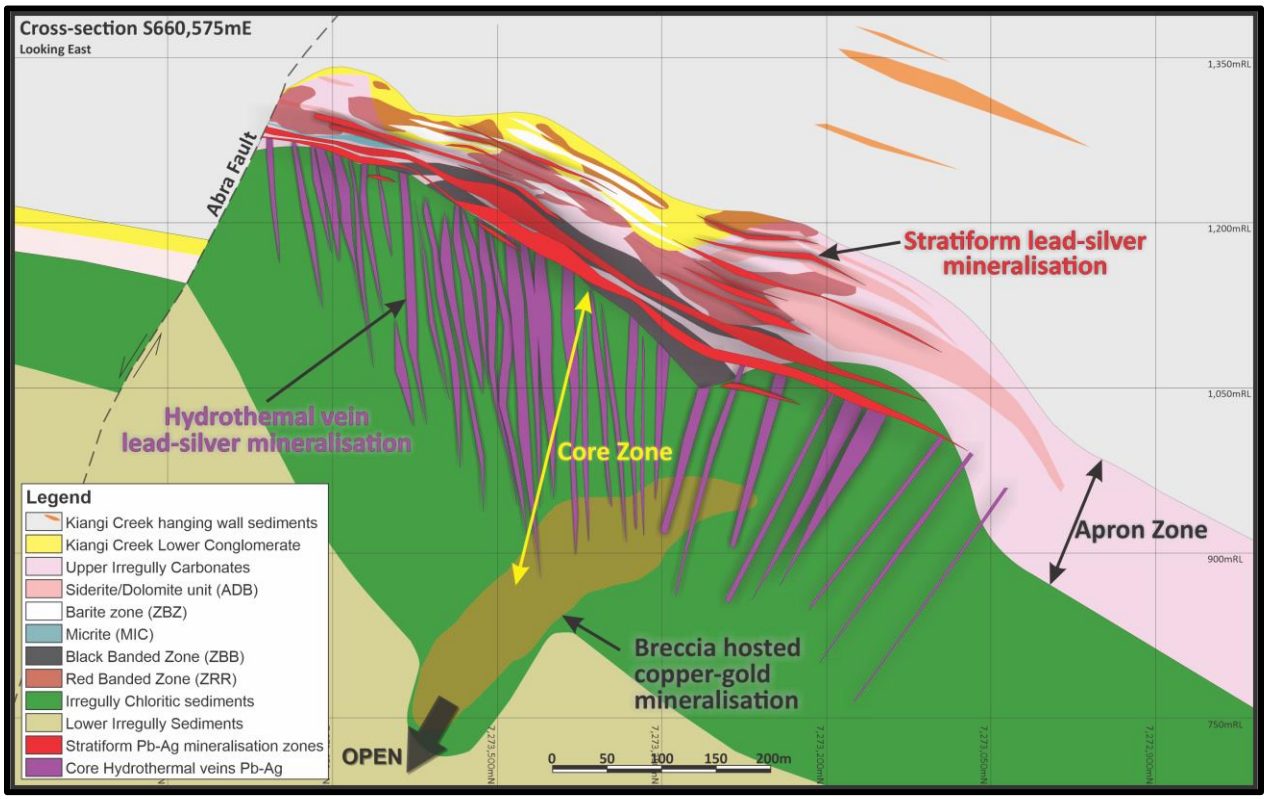


Figure 1. Schematic cross-section of the geological model for the Abra deposit, showing the stratiform mineralisation domains (red) within the Apron Zone and the sub-vertical veining mineralisation domains (purple) within the Core Zone.

MULTIPLE ELECTROMAGNETIC CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED AT ABRA

Geophysical consulting company, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd was engaged in conjunction with Pilbara Wireline Services to conduct a downhole geophysical survey in the drill-hole AB195. The downhole geophysical survey included downhole electromagnetic ("**DHEM**"), magnetic ("**DHMAG**"), resistivity and natural gamma surveys were completed and processed between May and August 2021.

The DHEM survey identified both in-hole and off-hole conductor sources which correlate with the conductivity responses and the resistivity survey of the known lead and copper mineralisation zones.

The downhole gamma and resistivity surveys were successful in identifying the zone of hydrothermal alteration and mineralisation within AB195, starting from 395m depth to 800m depth as shown in Figure 2 below.

The interpretation of the downhole magnetic survey defined two main target zones, the first associated to the "Black Zone" in the Upper Irregully Domain unit between 350m to 450m depth and the second associated to the copper mineralisation between 700m and 800m depth.

The DHEM survey results have defined multiple target zones for copper-gold and lead-silver mineralisation extensions as shown in Figure 3 below.

Lead-silver target zones have been identified north of the Abra fault, and north of drill hole AB195.

Copper-gold target zones have been identified north of AB195 and south of AB83. The southernmost copper and gold target defined by the conductor plates could potentially be associated to a feeder structure which was previously interpretated to be responsible for the ingress of high-grade gold and copper fluids. (*see Galena ASX announcement of 29 June 2020*).

The target DHEM responses were modelled showing a series of thin conductor plates also shown in Figure 3 below. Some of the plates are associated with known lead-silver and copper-gold mineralisation zones and some are seen as untested extensions of the Abra system.

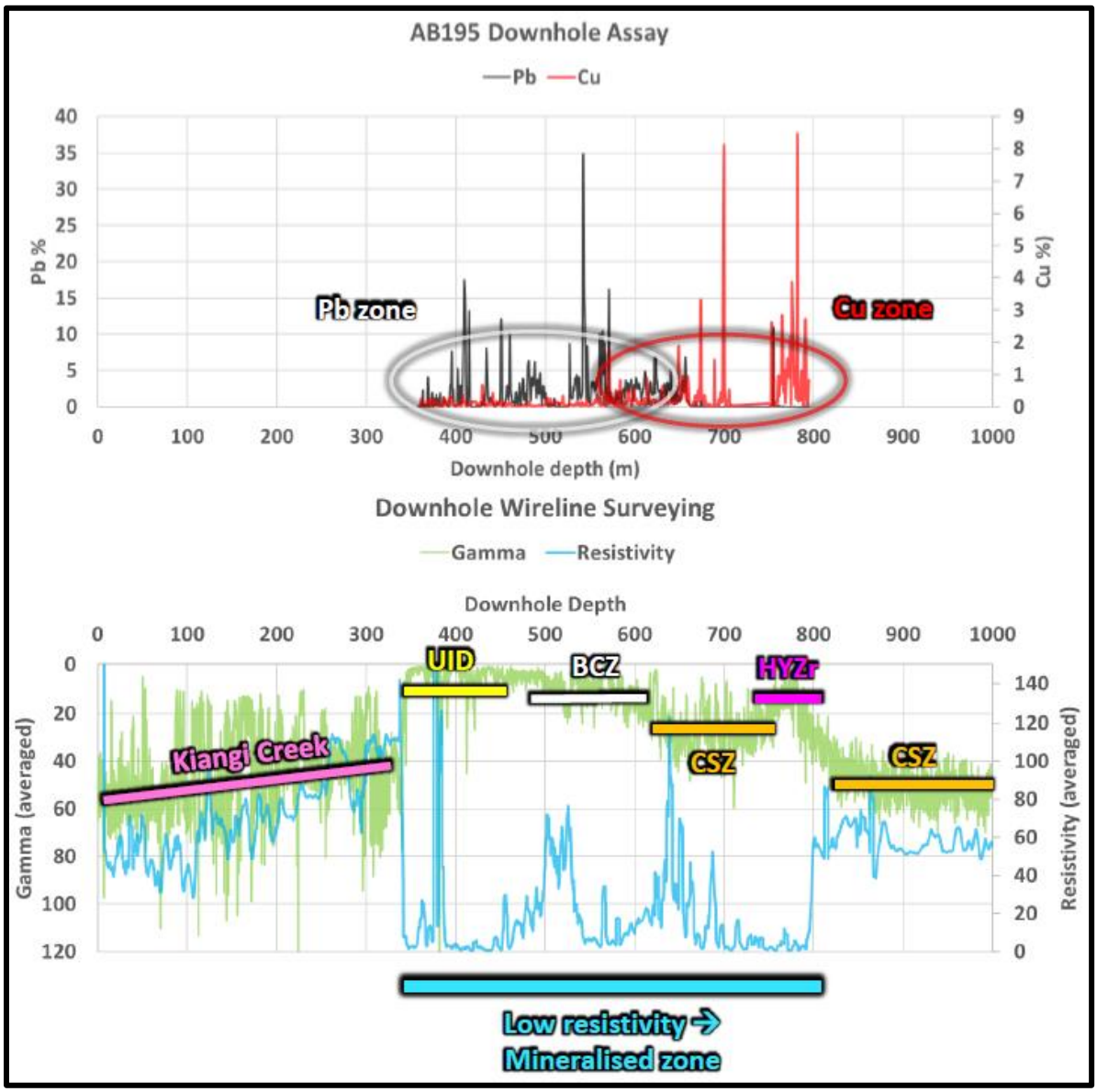


Figure 2. Downhole assays on the top graph for lead (%) and copper (%), and the downhole gamma and resistivity survey results with the main lithological units identified (Kiangi Creek sediments, UID – Upper Irregully Carbonates, BCZ – Breccia Chlorite Zone, CSZ – Chlorite Zone, HYZr – Hydrothermal Zone with jaspilite).

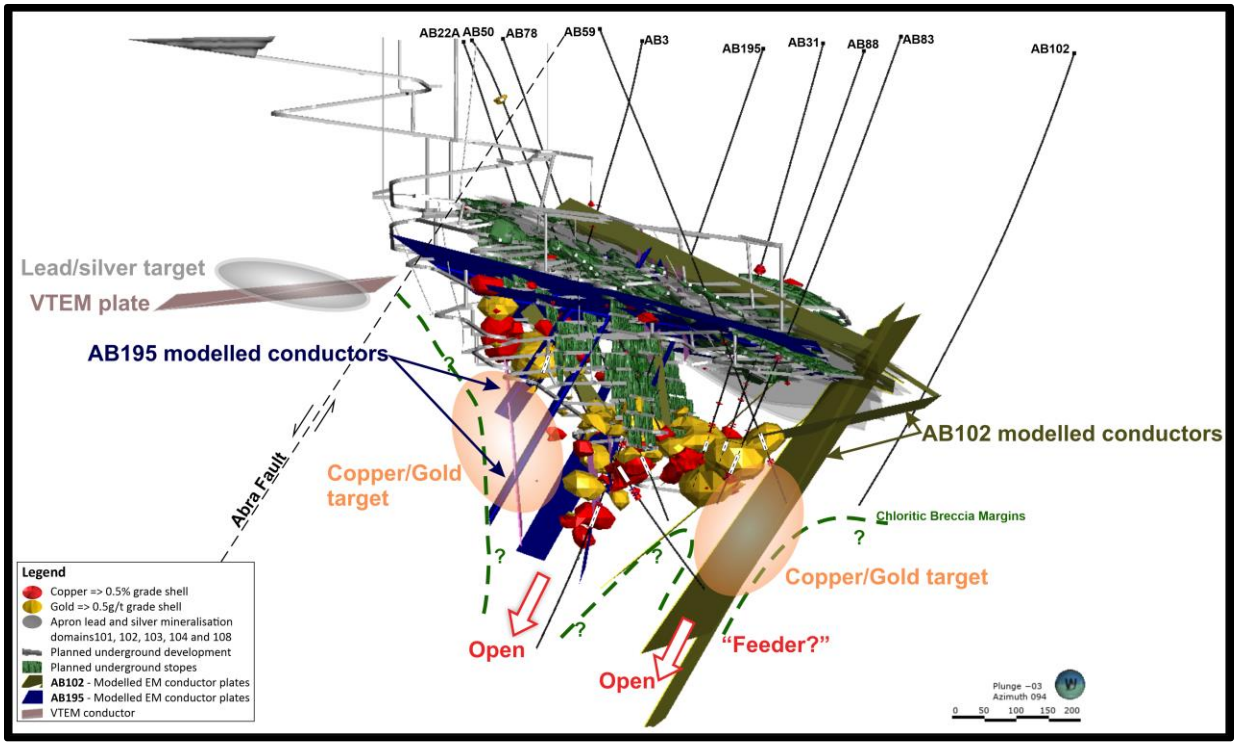


Figure 3. Isometric view of interpretated DHEM plates. Shown are the various lead-silver and copper gold targets identified from the DHEM survey.

Two standalone EM anomalies, the first is identified as being 100m north of the Abra Fault and is associated with known lead mineralisation within drill-hole AB41. AB41 returned 2m at 5.36% lead and 16.5g/t silver from 426.5m. This target is potentially a continuation of the Abra mineralisation offset by the Abra fault.

The second target identified is 700m north of Abra (Ale). The Ale target is located below the end of the historical drill-hole AB42. This hole was extended in February 2020 to a final depth of 721.3m (204.6m extension) identifying a high-grade lead and silver mineralisation zone of 4.25m at 6.1% lead and 8.4g/t silver from 563.6m, including 0.66m at 20.7% lead and 23.8g/t silver from 565.9m. No further exploration drilling has occurred at Ale or to follow up the mineralisation identified in AB41. Figure 4 below shows the location of the conductor plates identified north of the Abra fault.

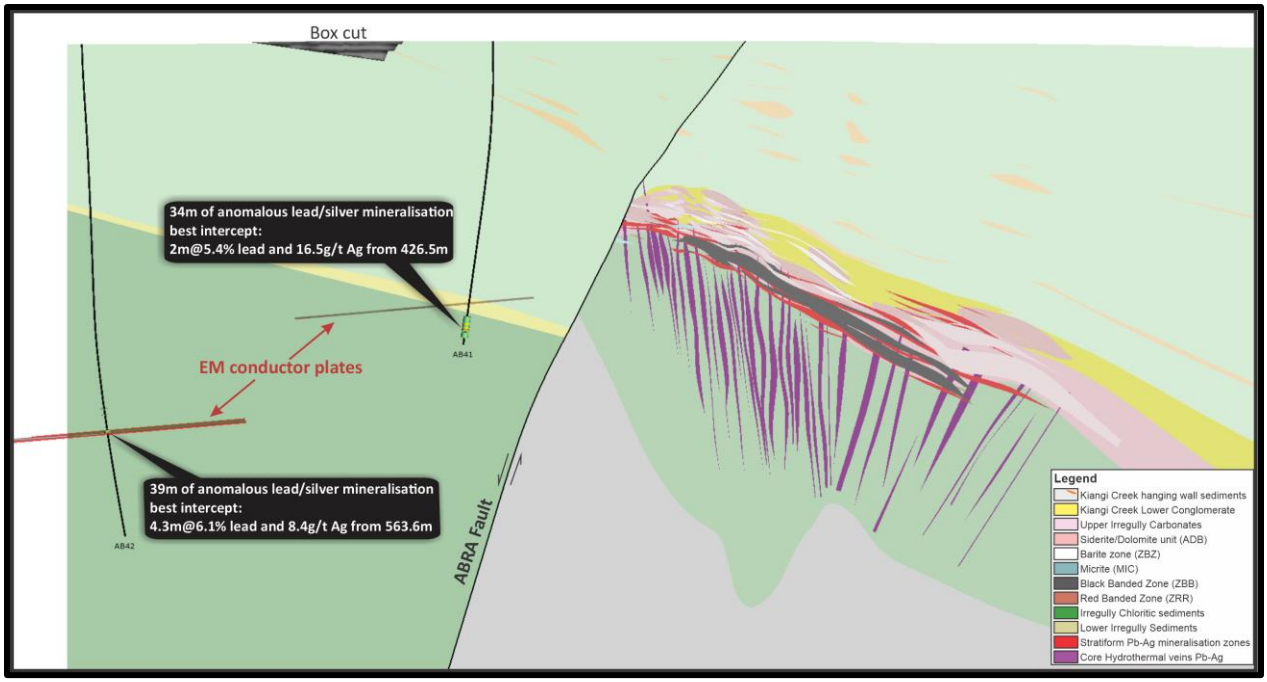


Figure 4. Showing the 2021 geological and mineralisation model for the Abra deposit and the lead and silver mineralisation intercepts identified within AB41 and AB42 drill-holes, drilled 100m and 700m north (Ale) of the Abra Fault respectively.

ABRA DEPOSIT – COPPER AND GOLD MINERALISATION POTENTIAL

Surface drilling can test the copper-gold potential at depth at Abra, although it is extremely difficult from both a targeting and orientation perspective. During the 2020-21 infill drilling program, AB195 was drilled to a depth of 1,000m to test the apron and core lead-silver mineralisation and test the potential copper and gold mineralisation in the lower sections of the orebody. The development of the Abra mine will also provide additional drilling platform options to help test the gold–copper mineralisation sitting below the existing lead-silver mineralisation.

Figure 5 below shows the apron and core lead and silver mineralisation zones with the currently planned mining stopes and underground development. Also shown is the current zones of copper and gold mineralisation identified to date, respectively at a 0.5% Copper cut-off (red) and 0.5g/t cut-off (gold).

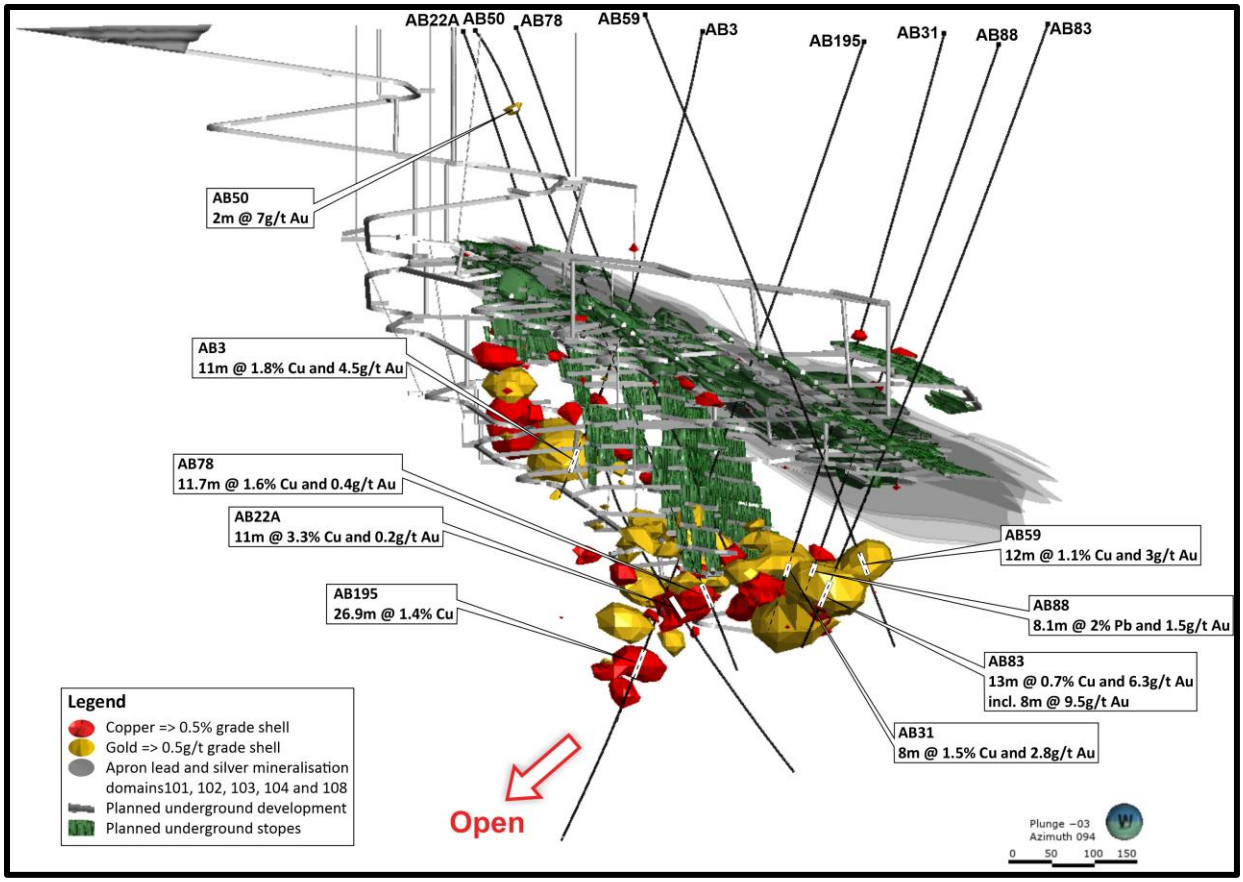


Figure 5. Isometric view of the Abra deposit looking east, showing the stope design and lateral development for the lead-silver mineralisation (green), and the distribution of known gold and copper mineralisation (red and gold).

The assay results of drill-hole AB195 identified a wide variable grade copper mineralisation zone from 360m to 795m depth with some of the intercepts listed below:

- 3m at 4.2g/t gold and 1.1% copper from 671m
- 2m at 6.9% copper from 698m
- 8.9m at 2.3% copper from 773m
- 26.9m at 1.4% copper from 764m (Figure 2)
    - Incl. 0.8m at 8.5% copper from 773m.

As shown in Figure 5, several drill-holes not specifically designed to test the copper-gold mineralisation at depth have also hit mineralisation with some of the most significant intercepts listed below:

- 12m at 6.72g/t gold from 706m in AB83
    - Incl. 8m at 9.5g/t gold from 706m
- 10.33m at 1.32g/t gold and 1.63% copper from 631.09m in AB88
    - Incl. 7.99m at 1.5g/t gold and 1.91% copper from 633.43m
- 10.88m at 1.02g/t gold from 600.8m in AB73A,
    - Incl. 5.85m at 1.18g/t gold from 605.83m
- 4.86m at 2.04g/t gold from 629.94m in AB70
- 3.03m at 1.56g/t gold from 688.9m in AB71

- 2.99m at 2.58g/t gold from 516.25m in AB100
- 2.25m at 10.29g/t gold and 2.14% copper from 649.83 in AB80
- 3.97m at 1.08g/t gold and 1.39% copper from 715.03m in AB71
- 5.99m at 3.52g/t gold and 2% copper from 683.42 in AB79
- 2.46m at 2.03g/t gold and 0.85% copper from 642m in AB80
- 2m at 7g/t gold from 102m in AB50
- 15.06m at 1.28% copper from 659.94m in AB78
- 12.4m at 1.4% copper from 627.67m in AB88
- 9.03m at 1.19% copper from 383.67m in AB96
- 7.13m at 1.51% copper from 427.32m in AB99

Nearly all these copper and gold intercepts occur immediately underneath the main lead and silver mineralisation, suggesting that a metal zonation occurs at the Abra deposit.

The 2020 drilling program prioritised infill drilling and only AB195 was drilled to test the lower copper-gold zone. After receiving the results from AB195, the Company decided to follow up with a downhole geophysical survey which was completed during May to August 2021.

ABRA JV EXPLORATION TARGETS

The continual work associated with the 2020 drilling program has developed the understanding and geological confidence associated with the Abra deposit and surrounding exploration targets. Using this knowledge combined with the EM targeting work both current and future the Abra JV has identified six (6) priority targets that require follow-up work. Figure 6 shows the location of all the main prospects within the Abra JV tenement package with the current 6 priority targets shown and described below.

In order of priority the 6 targets are described below and are located on Figure 6. The top 4 targets are considered the highest priority.

1. **Genie** is located approximately 3km to the east of Abra and is also characterised by a coincidental magnetic and gravity anomaly. A single diamond drill-hole was drilled in 1986 with the discovery of the same alteration and mineralisation assemblage as seen at Abra, with the highest lead mineralisation intercept of **10m at 4.1% lead and 6.3g/t silver from 240m depth**. No further drilling has been completed at Genie and it is currently considered to be the best target for significant lead-silver mineralisation.
2. **Jasmine** (previously Dione) is Located 1.5km east, north-east of Abra, Jasmine is a coincidental magnetic, gravity and electromagnetic anomaly. Three diamond drill-holes were previously drilled in what is now considered the margins of this prospect in 1983, 2012 and 2015. The holes showed similar stratigraphic sequence as that seen at Abra and similar alteration and mineralisation was seen in one of the drillholes (AB14A). The other two holes did not hit any mineralisation

as they have been interpreted as hitting the 5-mile creek fault zone. The depth to the prospective stratigraphic horizon at Jasmine is expected to be between 218m to 256m below surface.

3. **Lamplight** is located a further 1km southeast of Genie and sits on the southeast corner of the Abra mining lease. Lamplight also in a coincidental magnetic and gravity anomaly. No drilling has occurred at Lamplight although the prospective stratigraphic horizon is expected to be within 300m of the surface.

4. **Sultan** (previously Hyperion) is located around 1.5km west of Abra and it is defined by a coincidental gravity and a large east-west oriented magnetic anomaly. A total of four holes were drilled at Sultan between 2007 and 2019. Three of the holes identified significant lead and silver mineralisation and the same alteration assemblage as the Abra deposit within a strike-length of over 500m. The mineralisation at Sultan is expected to be below 520m depth and it shows similar apron (stratiform) and core (hydrothermal vein-breccia) mineralisation domains as seen at Abra. No exploration drilling has occurred between Abra and Sultan.

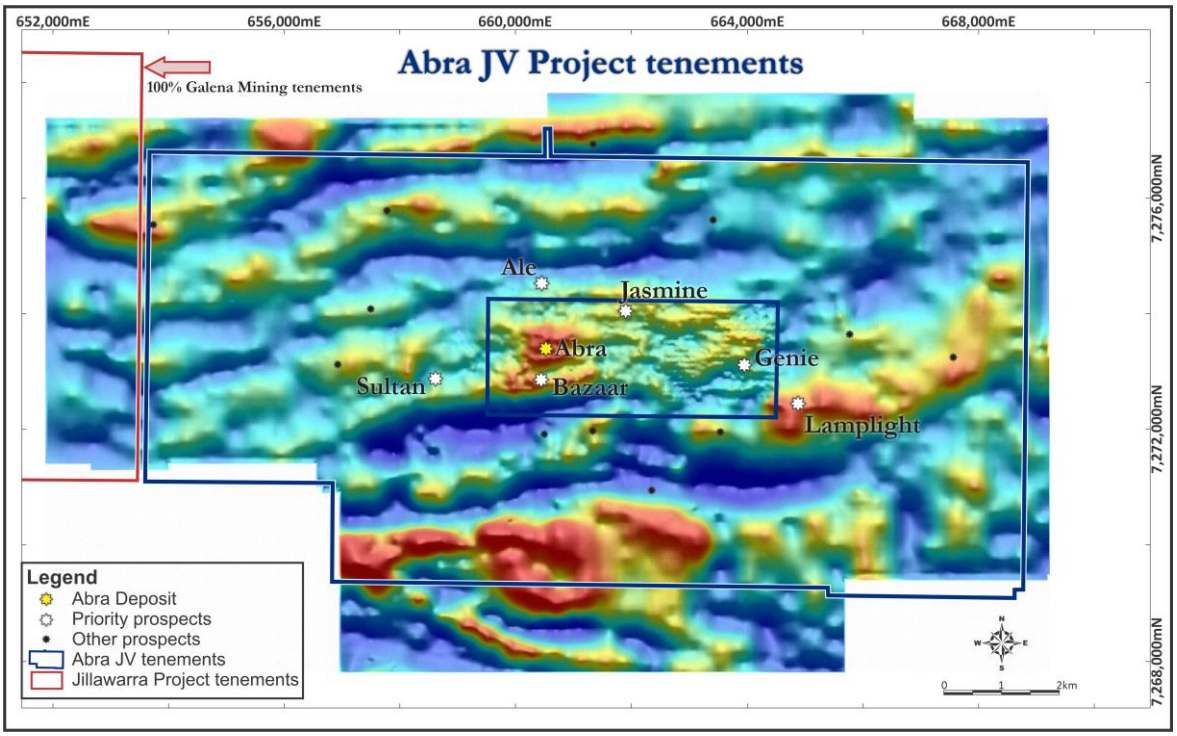


Figure 6. Showing the Abra JV tenement coverage with the gravity image on the background, mineral prospects, and all the high-priority exploration targets.

5. **Ale** is located 700m north of the Abra and was named after the discovery of the high-grade lead mineralisation with the extension of drill-hole AB42 in February 2020. The hole was extended targeting a deep conductor plate defined by the VTEM survey completed in 2014. Ale is located at the northern margin of the Abra Magnetic anomaly and sits within an East-West trending EM anomaly.

6. **Bazaar** is defined by an elongated east-west gravity and magnetic anomaly immediately south of the Abra deposit. Two diamond drill-holes were drilled into this target, however only one hole was drilled to the required depth of 670m to test the prospective stratigraphic horizon. On review the hole has likely missed the geophysical target at this depth. Bazaar has not been properly tested, and due to its expected depth, it is considered the lowest priority of the current Abra targets.

The Abra JV remains focussed on the development of the Abra mine through to the end of 2022. Exploration drilling can occur from surface and the Abra decline will enable new drill sites to be considered as well to explore the copper-gold and lead-silver targets sitting down plunge and adjacent to the existing Abra Mineral Resource.

The six priority targets sitting outside the Abra footprint in Genie, Jasmine, Lamplight, Sultan, Ale and Bazaar will continue to be explored under the timing and direction of the Abra JV partners and the initial focus remains on the development of the Abra mine and the potential mineralisation extensions within immediate reach of the mine.

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

For further information contact:

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.

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.

About Abra Base Metals Project

60% owned by Galena, the Abra Base Metals Project ("**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 a mine and processing facility with a 16-year life producing a high-value, high-grade lead-silver concentrate containing approximately 95kt of lead and 805koz of silver per year after ramp-up. Based on a pre-development capital expenditure estimate of A$170 million, the FS modelled a pre-tax net present value for Abra (at an 8% discount rate) of A$553 million and an internal rate of return of 39%.[1]

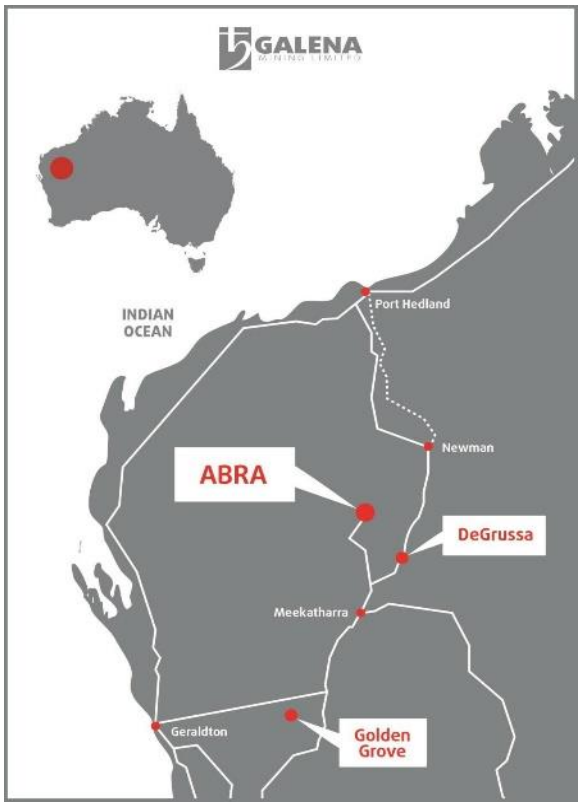
Note: 1. Information relating to the production target and financial information derived from the production target is extracted from the ASX announcement of 22 July 2019. Galena confirms that that all material assumptions underpinning the production target, or forecast financial information derived from a production target, in that announcement continue to apply and have not materially changed.

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	17.6	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
Mulgul	Abra	AB3	DDH	575	MGA94_50	660524.01	7273450.57	550.41	-80	0
Mulgul	Abra	AB22A	DDH	955	MGA94_50	660602.165	7273724.57	552.92	-70	180
Mulgul	Abra	AB31	DDH	708.9	MGA94_50	660458.979	7273171.90	545.06	-75.0	355.59
Mulgul	Abra	AB41	DDH	450.7	MGA94_50	660529.662	7273900.08	553.47	-89.4	128.28
Mulgul	Abra	AB42	DDH	721.33	MGA94_50	660518.589	7274499.85	544.72	-89.5	194.58
Mulgul	Abra	AB50	DDH	809.6	MGA94_50	660574.38	7273712.72	553.21	-54	178.3
Mulgul	Abra	AB59	DDH	792.7	MGA94_50	660275	7273533	556	-68	173.74
Mulgul	Abra	AB70	DDH	649.28	MGA94_50	660573.2	7273640.86	553.56	-66.6	179.27
Mulgul	Abra	AB71	DDH	757.15	MGA94_50	660622.58	7273648.14	552.55	-70	177.12
Mulgul	Abra	AB73A	DDH	655.88	MGA94_50	660378.95	7273271.92	547.48	-73.3	352.66
Mulgul	Abra	AB78	DDH	694	MGA94_50	660522.86	7273667.98	553.93	-69.1	174.81
Mulgul	Abra	AB79	DDH	719.28	MGA94_50	660357.86	7273078.06	545.86	-73.6	351.6
Mulgul	Abra	AB80	DDH	706.66	MGA94_50	660493.84	7273125.75	543.71	-70.3	355.87
Mulgul	Abra	AB83	DDH	784.7	MGA94_50	660274.93	7273063.3	546.47	-70.3	354
Mulgul	Abra	AB88	DDH	665.21	MGA94_50	660615.33	7273097.07	541.35	-70.6	354.39
Mulgul	Abra	AB96	DDH	476.7	MGA94_50	660163.6	7273468.17	556.19	-66.8	347.27
Mulgul	Abra	AB99	DDH	511.67	MGA94_50	660381.04	7273371.69	550.41	-75.1	351.59
Mulgul	Abra	AB100	DDH	522.92	MGA94_50	660321.78	7273518.14	554.33	-71.5	1.41
Mulgul	Abra	AB102	DDH	784	MGA94_50	660662	7272771	541.5	-71.6	356.66
Mulgul	Abra	AB195	DDH	1000	MGA94_50	660618.869	7273254.87	544.131	-71.2	356.00

APPENDIX 2 – DETAILS OF ALL SIGNIFICANT GOLD AND COPPER INTERCEPTS REPORTED IN THIS RELEASE.

Intercepts greater than 1g/t gold with minimum gold intercepts of 2m at 1.0g/t gold, and maximum of 2m below nominal 1g/t gold cut-off. Copper significant intercepts within minimum 4m width and grade cut-off of 1% copper for Abra Deposit and 0.3% for Copper Chert Prospect, maximum internal dilution of 4m.

COMPANY	Prospect	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m)	GRADE Au (ppm)	GRADE Cu (%)	Grade Pb (%)	Grade Ag (ppm)	Comment
Historical	**Abra**	**AB3**	**504**	**514**	**10**	**4.9**	1.56			
	Abra	**AB22A**	**398**	**400**	**2**	**1.11**	1.92			
	Abra	**AB22A**	**697**	**699**	**2**	**3.8**				
	Abra	**AB22A**	**693**	**695**	**2**	**1.68**				
	Abra	**AB22A**	**715**	**726**	**11**		3.34			
	Abra	**AB22A**	**750**	**752**	**2**	**1.08**				
	Abra	**AB31**	**636**	**638**	**2**	**2.96**				
	Abra	**AB31**	**650**	**658**	**8**	**2.75**	1.51			
	Abra	**Incl.**	**652**	**654**	**2**	**10**	1.61			
	Abra	**AB41**	**426.5**	**428.5**	**2**			5.36	16.5	
	Abra	**AB42**	**563.6**	**567.85**	**4.25**			6.09	8.35	
	Abra	**AB50**	**102**	**104**	**2**	**6.97**			11	
	Abra	**AB50**	**641**	**657**	**16**	**3.24**			38.3	
	Abra	**AB50**	**706**	**709**	**3**	**1.75**	1.86			
	Abra	**AB59**	**690**	**702**	**12**	**3.0**	1.08			
Galena (G1A)	**Abra**	**AB70**	**629.94**	**634.8**	**4.86**	**2.04**				
	Abra	**AB71**	**668.9**	**671.93**	**3.03**	**1.56**				
	Abra	**AB71**	**715.03**	**719**	**3.97**	**1.08**	1.39			
	Abra	**AB73A**	**600.8**	**611.68**	**10.88**	**1.02***				*0.5g/t Au cut-off
	Abra	**AB73A**	**605.83**	**611.68**	**5.85**	**1.18**				
	Abra	**AB78**	**659.94**	**675**	**15.06**		**1.28**			
	Abra	AB79	683.42	689.41	5.99	**3.52**	**2**			
	Abra	AB79	686	690.67	4.67	1.04	2.82			
	Abra	AB79	694.07	696.05	1.98*	3.09				*< 2m intercept
	Abra	AB80	642	644.46	2.03	0.85				
	Abra	**AB80**	**649.83**	**652.08**	**2.25**	**10.3**				
	Abra	**AB83**	**706**	**718**	**12**	**6.72**				
	Abra	***Incl.***	***706***	***714***	***8***	***9.45***				
	Abra	**AB79**	**683.42**	**689.41**	**5.99**	**3.52**				
	Abra	**AB88**	**631.09**	**641.42**	**10.33**	**1.32**	1.63			
	Abra	*Incl.*	*633.43*	*641.42*	*7.99*	*1.5*	*1.91*			
	Abra	AB88	627.67	640.07	12.4	0.99	1.40			
	Abra	AB96	383.67	392.7	9.03		1.19			
	Abra	AB99	427.32	434.45	7.13		1.51			

Abra	AB195	670.65	673.64	2.99	4.22	1.09	
Abra	AB195	698.1	700.06	1.96		6.90	
Abra	AB195	763.75	790.65	26.9		1.38	
Abra	Incl.	772.95	781.87	8.92		2.27	

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COMPANY	Prospect	HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m)	GRADE Au (ppm)	GRADE Cu (%)	Comment
Historical	**Abra**	**AB3**	**504**	**514**	**10**	**4.9**	1.56	
	Abra	**AB59**	**690**	**702**	**12**	**3.0**	1.08	
	Copper Chert	**JLWA-76-19**	**170**	**175**	**5**		0.71%	
	Copper Chert	**PD-76-2**	**20**	**26**	**6**	**-**	0.44%	Not assayed for gold
	Copper Chert	**CCRC003**	**44**	**59**	**14**		*1.12%	*0.1% Cu cut-off
	Copper Chert	***Incl.***	***44***	***47***	***3***		*2.96%*	
	Copper Chert	**CCRC007**	**165**	**176**	**11**		0.44%	
	Copper Chert	**CCRC008**	**18**	**23**	**5**		0.43%	
	Copper Chert	**CCRC010**	**30**	**43**	**13**		0.85%	
	Copper Chert	***Incl.***	***32***	***37***	***5***		*1.32%*	
Galena (G1A)	**Abra**	**AB70**	**629.94**	**634.8**	**4.86**	**2.04**		
	Abra	**AB71**	**668.9**	**671.93**	**3.03**	**1.56**		
	Abra	**AB71**	**715.03**	**719**	**3.97**	**1.08**	1.39	
	Abra	**AB73A**	**600.8**	**611.68**	**10.88**	**1.02***		*0.5g/t Au cut-off
	Abra	**AB73A**	**605.83**	**611.68**	**5.85**	**1.18**		
	Abra	**AB78**	**659.94**	**675**	**15.06**		**1.28**	
	Abra	AB79	683.42	689.41	5.99	**3.52**	**2**	
	Abra	AB79	686	690.67	4.67	1.04	2.82	
	Abra	AB79	694.07	696.05	1.98*	3.09		*< 2m intercept
	Abra	AB80	642	644.46	2.03	0.85		
	Abra	**AB80**	**649.83**	**652.08**	**2.25**	**10.3**		
	Abra	**AB83**	**706**	**718**	**12**	**6.72**		
	Abra	***Incl.***	***706***	***714***	***8***	***9.45***		
	Abra	**AB79**	**683.42**	**689.41**	**5.99**	**3.52**		
	Abra	**AB88**	**631.09**	**641.42**	**10.33**	**1.32**	1.63%	
	Abra	*Incl.*	*633.43*	*641.42*	*7.99*	*1.5*	*1.91%*	

Abra	AB88	627.67	640.07	12.4	0.99	1.40%
Abra	AB96	383.67	392.7	9.03		1.19%
Abra	AB99	427.32	434.45	7.13		1.51%

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
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. • Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used. • Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. • In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.	• The Abra April 2021 Mineral Resource Estimate (MRE) is primarily based upon geological and assay data from diamond drilling programs completed at Abra from 1981 until 2021. The resource estimate contains 184 drill-holes effective drill-holes for 99,426m of drilling (30,968 samples). Of these, 139 drill-holes for 64,046m were drilled by Galena Mining Limited (GML (2017-2018)) and the proceeding joint venture company Abra Mining Proprietary Limited (AMPL (2019-2021)). The quoted drill metres exclude drill-holes abandoned early for drilling/deviation issues that did not intersect the mineralised strata. • Mineralised intervals were diamond drilled using NQ2 diameter core, geologically logged, photographed and cut with ½ core samples submitted to the laboratory for analysis. Samples were oven dried, crushed, pulverised and analysed for base metals using either a three acid or four acid digest followed by an AAS or ICP-OES finish. From drill-hole AB84 to AB143 samples were analysed using XRF with a lithium metaborate / tetraborate flux. From drill-hole AB144 to AB200A samples were analysed using XRF and Laser Ablation. Gold was assayed by fire assay using a 25g, 30g or 50g charge. • Sample intervals were selected based upon geological logging and ranged from 0.3 to 3.0m. GML and AMPL generally used 1m sample intervals, and earlier drilling was sampled in 2m intervals. Sampling was continuous throughout the mineralised intervals with cutting lines applied to create a representative sample for the respective interval. The sampling methodology is considered to be representative and appropriate for the style of mineralisation at Abra (poly-metallic lead-zinc-silver-copper-gold).

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).*	• Most drill-holes were diamond drilled from surface commencing with HQ diameter (to minimise hole deviation) and reduced to NQ2 diameter at between 80 and 200m depth. Several holes were RC pre-collared through the barren upper sequence rocks, cased and diamond tailed using NQ2 diameter drilling. Diamond drilling was by wireline methods. Drill-hole depths ranged from 320 to 1,000m with an average depth of 454m. • Most core holes were oriented. Pre-GML/AMPL holes were either orientated using Chinagraph spear or Ballmark/Ezymark type systems. Galena's 2017- 2021 drilling was systematically oriented using either a Reflex ACT Mk.3™ or TrueCore™ 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.
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.*	• All diamond core was measured/recorded for drilling recovery by GML/AMPL staff (and its predecessors). • Overall core recovery is excellent due to the silicified and competent nature of the rock with core recoveries typically being close to 100%. • No grade versus recovery sample biases due to loss or gain of material has been identified.
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 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, mineralisation, magnetic response. • Core logging was both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological observations were qualitative and quantitative. All geotechnical observations and core photographs were quantitative. • 100% of the diamond core 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.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All holes were routinely sampled as half cut NQ2 core for assaying, apart from two holes drilled in 2012 which were quarter cored. • The estimate is based entirely on diamond drill core. • All core was appropriately orientated and marked up for sampling by company geologists prior to core cutting. Sample widths range from 0.3m to 3.0m. AMPL and GML'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 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 drill-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 GML/AMPL's 2017-2019 drill programs, duplicates of crushed core (proxy for a field duplicate) were routinely assayed. Results showed an excellent correlation demonstrating a high level of repeatability. Renison Goldfields Corporation (RGC) Exploration in 1995 selected 110 half core samples for quarter coring to compare assaying results from earlier generations of drilling/assaying. Results were consistent with the earlier assays. • In AMPL's 2020-2021 infill drilling program a new duplicate sample methodology was added to the crushed core split duplicate methodology. A field duplicate sampling methodology was applied from where the other half of the original core sample was sampled and submitted to the lab for analysis. Most of the field duplicate samples have shown great correlation with a 0.98 correlation value for silver and 0.88 correlation for lead. However, some of the samples have shown greater than 10% variance from the original sample, demonstrating some level of grade variability from the original sample to the field duplicate sample. • 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.

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.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg, standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Several different laboratories have been used for assaying of Abra samples over the project's life prior to GML/AMPL. Sample analysis for the older holes (1981-1995) was generally a three-acid digest with an AAS finish for the base metals. Silver and gold were determined by fire assay using a 30 g or 100g charge. From 2005 samples analysed using a four-acid digest with either and AAS or ICP-OES finish. Later samples used the NaOH fusion technique for base metals followed by ICP-OES. Gold was analysed using either a 25 or 40g fire assay. • GML/AMPL 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. • During the 2020-2021 Abra infill drilling program, AMPL submitted all the half-core samples to Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth/WA. All the half-core samples were submitted for XRF for Pb, Cu and Zn, Laser Ablation for Ag, and Fire Assay methodology for Au (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. • No hand held XRF or other geophysical data is reported here • Previous QAQC is summarised as follows: Geopeko Limited verified its assay data by submission of duplicate samples and cross checks by umpire laboratories. RGC submitted standards every 20 samples. The majority of holes were either drilled by Abra Mining Limited (2005-2008), GML (2017 - 2018) or AMPL (2019 - 2021) who used industry standard QAQC programs. Blanks, certified standards and duplicates were regularly submitted to the assaying laboratory and monitored. Both AML and Galena/AMPL 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.

Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Most historic significant intersections were verified by (then) GML Geologists Angelo Scopel and Don Maclean while completing a core relogging program in 2017. • Twinned holes were drilled as wedges on AB131/AB131W1 and AB135/AB135W1. With an average separation distance of 7m the intersections showed good correlation with the lithology and mineralisation (interval locations, thickness and grade) between the twinned and in adjacent drill-holes. • Prior to GML, primary geological logging and sampling data was first recorded on paper and then entered into electronic files onsite. Electronic copies were transferred periodically to the Perth head office where the master database was administered. Duplicates of the data were kept onsite after validation. Duplicates of all paper copies of sample data were made for site and head office. • During GML/AMPL's 2017-2019 drilling programs geological logging and sampling data was firstly recorded on either paper or in a Toughbook computer and 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 Datashed™ database to ensure data integrity. GML/AMPL used LogChief™ for logging and sampling for the 2018-2021 drill programs. • No adjustments were made to assay data.

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 drill-hole collars were surveyed using a DGPS by Haines Surveys (2005), MHR Surveys (2007), Galt Mining Solutions (2017), ABIMS (2018, 2019), Land Surveys (2019), Terry Attwood Surveyor Consultant and ABIMS (2020, 2021). DGPS accuracy is within 0.02m • The 2019 drilling was routinely surveyed using north seeking Gyroscopic (gyro) deviation tools every 30 metres by DDH1 as drilling progressed. QAQC consisted of six holes that had independent gyro surveys run to verify the DDH1 surveys. These returned results consistent with the original survey. Prior to 2008, diamond holes were routinely surveyed every 30 to 50m downhole during drilling using an Eastman Single Shot camera. A number of these holes were later gyroscopically surveyed due to the magnetite rich rocks present in some parts of the deposit which renders the Eastman azimuths inaccurate. Some inconsistencies between the Eastman single shot and gyro data was identified in historic reviews, which was largely attributed to incorrect set-up azimuths being provided to the gyro-operators and some poor gyro QAQC controls. The pre-GML downhole survey data was reviewed, and erroneous data discarded or azimuths corrected to be consistent with neighbouring reliable surveys. From 2008-2018 electronic multi-shot (Ranger and Ezi- shot) tools were used for routine surveying every 30 m while drilling. All GML holes drilled in 2017-2021 were later surveyed using a north seeking gyro by contractor ABIMs. In addition, 13 historic pre-GML holes were also surveyed. • Data is captured in Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50. • The topography of the area is very flat. The topographic model used for the resource estimate from a DTM generated as part of an earlier gravity survey over the project area. Drill-hole collars were cross checked against the topography DTM. Topographic accuracy is within 0.1 m vertical.

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.*	• The footprint of the Abra deposit extends 1,200m east-west along strike and 800m north south. Drill spacing ranges from 150m spaced centres on the periphery to 25m spacing in the northern parts of the deposit. The 2020-201 drilling program infilled several areas within the northwest, north and northeast parts of the deposit to a drilling pattern of 25m by 25m or better, with other areas in the southeast infilled to 40m by 40m drilling spacing. • The deposit lies between 230m and 750 m below surface. • Data spacing is 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 mineralisation in the Apron Zone consists of tabular shallow south dipping zones which can be drilled from north or south with high intersection angles. The Core zone has steeply dipping structures that trend east-west with the northern core vein structures steeply dipping to the south changing progressively towards the south with core veins dipping steeply to the north. The majority of the drill-holes are oriented to the north, with vertical and south dipping holes to validate the thickness and grades of the steep veining. • 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, but account is made for that in the estimation process.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• The previous companies that drilled the deposit implemented sample security protocols. All samples were transported from site to Perth assay laboratories either by company personnel or by courier. All remaining core is stored on site. Drill core was taken twice daily from the drill rig, immediately following completion of day shift and night shift respectively. • For GML/AMPL drill core was transported to the core yard where it was logged and sampled. Securely sealed sample bulka-bags were either transported by AMPL staff from the Abra site to Meekatharra for commercial trucking to the laboratory in Perth or trucked directly by GML/AMPL contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Mitchell River Group completed an audit of the geological database used for the estimate in February 2021 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 and found that the protocols met industry standard with no material issues.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 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. Toho have an agreement with Galena to acquire up to 40% of the project assuming key project targets are met. 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. • All tenements are in good standing.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• 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 8 diamond core holes (AB1-11) 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. GML 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.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• 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. • 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 carbonate rich sediments. Alteration products include jaspilitic rich sediments (the "Red Zone"), barite alteration zone ("Barite 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 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 represent a swarm of east-west striking and steeply dipping feeder zones to the overlying Apron zone. Hydrothermal veining dips steeply south on the northern flank, sub-vertically in the central parts and moderate to steep 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. 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. The Core zone extends from 300 to 750m below surface and can be traced for over 400m along strike. • The exploration within the Abra JV ("Mulgul") and Jillawarra Project tenements targets similar mineral deposit style as for Abra Deposit.

Drill-hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill-holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill-hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill-hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• 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.
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 2m@1g/t Au and 4m @ 1% Cu. There was no cutting of high grades. Lower grade intersections reported for major lodes for transparency. • A maximum internal dilution interval of 1m @ <1 g/t Au and 4m @ <1% Cu. • 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').*	• All intersection widths reported are downhole widths. • The Abra Deposit 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). • The copper mineralisation interpretation reported within this ASX release are a result of the analysis of the high-grade copper mineralisation and the low grade dispersion of the mineralisation along preferable stratigraphic unit. • The extension of the stratiform lead-silver mineralisation north of the Abra fault and north of the current Abra Mineral Resource is shown by the assay results from the historical drill-hole AB41 and the lateral mineralisation extension is likely due to the significance of the downhole electromagnetic conductor.
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.*	• Section views with all drill-holes within this ASX release are included.
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 exploration results derived from recent on-ground exploration, geophysical consultant report and internal geological review and interpretation are reported in this ASX release. • 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
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.*	• A downhole geophysical survey was conducted in May-2021 for drill-hole AB195, located at Abra Deposit. The downhole survey methodologies encompassed of downhole electromagnetic (DHEM), magnetic (DHMAG), resistivity, and gamma surveys, with the focus on the DHEM survey data. • The downhole geophysical survey was conducted by Pilbara Wireline Services under the supervision of Galena Mining consultant geophysical company, Resource Potentials Pty Ltd. • Pilbara Wireline used the Geonics TX2 high power transmitter (Tx) and Electromagnetic Imaging Technology (EMIT) 3-component (A, U, V) DigiAtlantis B-field probe and SMARTEM24 receiver (Rx). The DigiAtlantis fluxgate magnetometer probe acquires DHEM and DHMAG survey data at the same time, and also has accelerometers to acquire downhole survey orientation information, and a 50Hz sensor to monitor cultural EM noise, which was very low during this program.

		• The following parameters were used for the DHEM survey **DHEM Contractor** Pilbara Wireline **Transmitter (Tx)** Geonics TTX2 Transmitter **Tx Loop** 500m x 500m, single turn **Tx Current** 100A **Tx Frequency** 1 Hz **Receiver (Rx)** SMARTEM24 **Sensor** EMIT DigiAtlantis 3-component B-field **Components** A, U, V **Station Spacing** Various: 5m, 10m, and 25m. • Survey station spacing along the AB195 drill trace was variable, with the top 300m considered to have low prospectivity and acquired using a 25m station spacing. From 300m downhole to 630m the data was acquired every 10m interval, and from 630 to 850m every 5m, with the last section of the drill-hole with survey stations every 10m to EoH (1,000m)
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.*	• Further drilling is planned to test the hypothesis of the extension of the copper and gold mineralisation along strike, laterally and at depth at Abra Deposit. • The company is currently considering the option of extending existing drill-holes, surface drilling and/or drilling from underground drilling platforms. • The exploration work will continue with the review the copper and gold mineralisation controls at Abra and it will commence by the evaluation of the top-section of Abra drill-holes for structures similar to the structures carrying the 2m at 7g/t gold in drill-hole AB50, followed by sampling and assaying of this sections. • The exploration work will continue for the Jillawarra Project tenements with the heritage survey of the proposed drilling location for 2021 and drilling will commence in the last quarter of 2021.