ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

18 NOVEMBER 2020 **ASX:G1A**

ABRA BASE METALS PROJECT DRILLING RESULTS

HIGHLIGHTS:

- Second batch of assays include outstanding intersections from three of the holes added to the program around previously reported 'best high-grade lead-silver drill-hole ever' at Abra, drill-hole AB147 (announced on 19 October 2020)
  - AB155 – **45.9m of cumulative significant intersections**:
    - **8.5m at 11.1% lead and 47g/t silver** from 280.2m
    - **12.7m at 5.1% lead and 18g/t silver** from 300.9m
    - **18.6m at 7.9% lead and 11g/t silver** from 352.0m
    - **6.2m at 7.7% lead and 12g/t silver** from 380.5m
  - AB158
    - **7.8m at 8.0% lead and 23g/t silver** from 316.4m
    - **9.7m at 11.3% lead and 20g/t silver** from 346.5m
- The shallow 'metal rich' zone on the northeastern limb around hole AB147 continues to grow and seven more drill-holes have been added to the program in that area (in addition to the seven extra added in October)
- Assays also include the best ever hole drilled on the north western side of Abra, AB151, with **31.2m of cumulative significant intersections**:
  - **27.4m at 16.3% lead and 73g/t silver** from 334.5m, incl.**:**
    - **5.2m at 24.8% lead and 157g/t silver** from 337.3m
  - **3.8m at 13.8% lead and 24g/t silver** from 368.5m
- Drill-hole AB151 also highlights Abra's mineralisation remains open to the north west
- Strong assays received from a hole drilled outside the margin of the previously planned first year of mining and on the eastern margin of the north western limb of Abra's Indicated Resource, AB157
  - **5.4m at 13.9% lead and 24g/t silver** from 283.5m
  - **12.4m at 10.7% lead and 16g/t silver** from 301.1m
- Fourth drill-rig added to accelerate the program

GALENA MINING LTD. ("**Galena**" or the "**Company**") **(ASX: G1A)** announces the second batch of assay results from the substantial ongoing drilling program at Abra Base Metals Project ("**Abra**" or the "**Project**").

Managing Director, Alex Molyneux commented, ***"We're extremely happy with how Abra is evolving as assays come in. To see some of the best cumulative grade and thickness holes that we've ever seen coming up around that previously reported 'best hole ever', AB147 points increasingly to a growing, shallow, 'go to' spot to optimise the early mine plan. We've now added seven more holes in that area and a fourth drill rig!"***

2020 ABRA DRILLING PROGRAM

39 diamond core drill-holes (AB144 to AB179, AB181 to AB183) for 17,232 cumulative linear metres of the 2020 Abra Drilling Program have been completed so far. This release includes assays from eleven drill holes (AB149 to AB158, and AB161). The assay results for the first five holes (AB144 to AB148) were announced on 19 October 2020.

The program was initially planned to consist of approximately 15,000 metres to 18,000 metres of drilling, with three objectives: lead-silver orebody infill; drilling into selected prospective 'metal rich' zones for potential life of mine plan optimisation; and gold-copper exploration (*see Galena ASX announcement of 4 August 2020*). The holes completed to date have been targeting the first two objectives, with the plan to address the third objective later in the program.

Drill-hole AB147 (reported on 19 October 2020) encountered 86.1 metres of combined down-hole cumulative thickness of significant intersections and was considered to be the best high-grade lead-silver drill-hole in Abra's history. Importantly, AB147 was targeting a prospective 'metal rich' zone not currently in the early years of the mine plan, in this case a relatively shallow zone on the northeastern limb of the Indicated portion of Abra's Mineral Resource (see Figure 1 below). The drill-hole indicates the existence of a potentially mineable domain approximately 30 metres closer to the surface than the shallowest currently planned mining zone. The relative shallowness of this area and proximity to early decline development makes it a target for inclusion in the early years of the mine plan as an optimisation. Based on the success of drill-hole AB147, an additional seven drill-holes were initially added to the 2020 Abra Drilling Program in that area. Two of those additional holes, each approximately 25 metres away from AB147, are being reported today (AB155, and AB158), with outstanding significant intercepts for both. As a result, the north eastern limb of Abra's Indicated Resource area around AB147 is becoming a more substantial potential optimisation for the early years of mine planning. Therefore, another seven holes have been added to the program in that area to test the full extent of the zone and it is now currently likely the overall program could exceed 22,000 metres.

Drill-hole AB157 was drilled immediately outside of the eastern margin of the planned year one of the life of mine and the eastern boundary of the north western Indicated Resource limb. However, it has reported better than expected mineralisation within two mineralised horizons along with the stratiform domain of the deposit (ie, Apron Zone). A potential linkage between this area and the strong results from the north eastern limb of the Indicated Resource is proposed to be investigated for a potential high-grade mineralisation trend along 110-120 degrees trend in that area. Some of the additional planned holes will be drilled in the Inferred Resource area between the two northern limbs of Indicated Resource.

Drill-hole AB151 being reported in this announcement is considered the best ever drill-hole in Abra's north western quadrant on a cumulative grade and thickness basis. Its 31.2 metres of cumulative significant intersections included an exceptional 27.4 metres intersection at 16.3% lead and 73g/t silver from 334.5 metres downhole. AB151 sits at the north western extremity

of Abra's October 2019 Resource model and so the outstanding result highlights that Abra's mineralisation continues to be open towards the north west.

On 12 November, a fourth drill-rig arrived at Abra, increasing the cumulative drilling capacity to 1,800 to 2,200 metres per week.

DRILL-HOLE ASSAYS

Assays for 11 drill-holes (AB149 to AB158 and AB161) are being reported in this announcement and assays for 22 completed holes remain pending. The location of the reported holes and significant intersections are graphically represented in Figure 1 and Figure 2 (below) and detailed in Appendix 1, together with drill collar locations in Appendix 2.

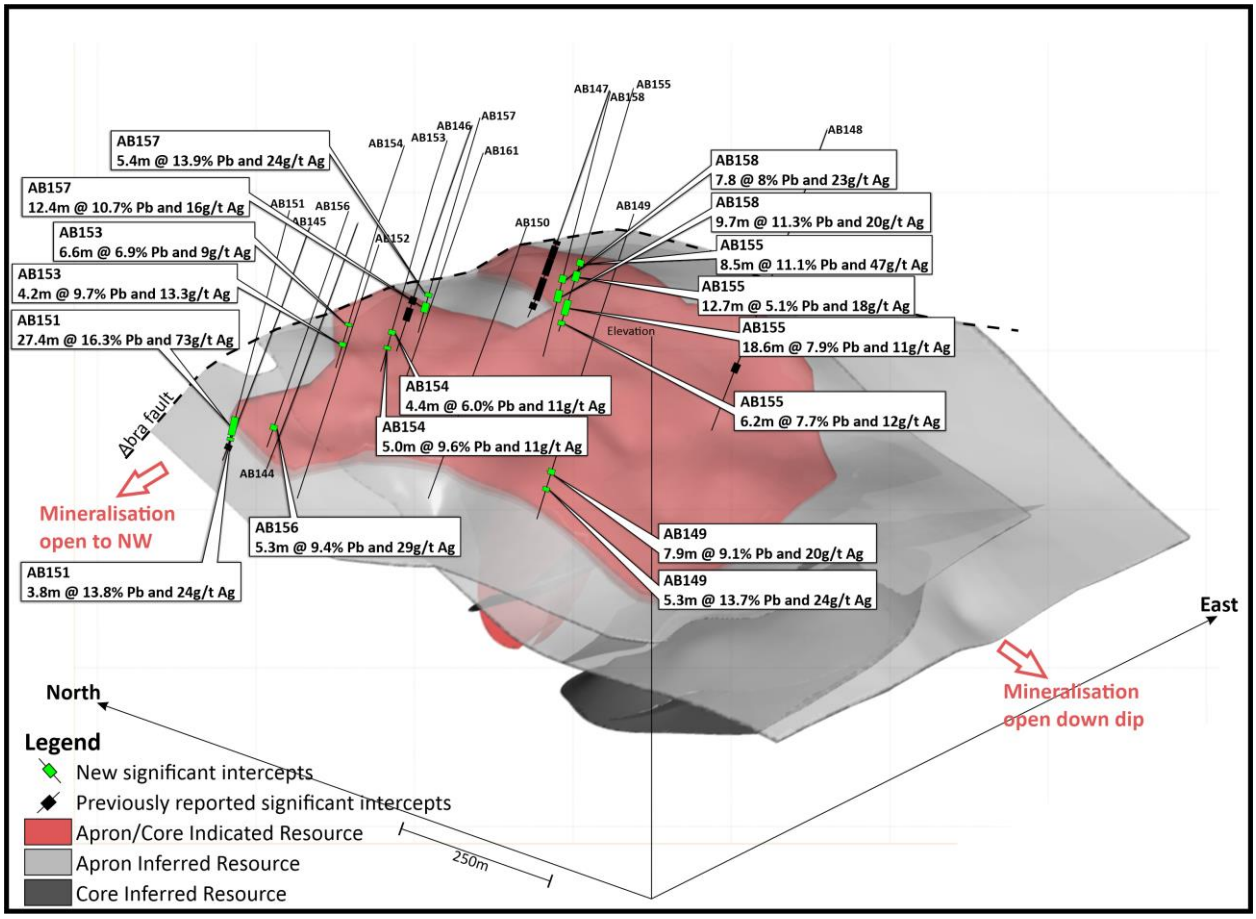


Figure 1. 3D model of October 2019 Resource (5% lead cut-off wireframes) looking obliquely northeast, with new drill-holes AB149 to AB158, showing significant mineralised intersections.

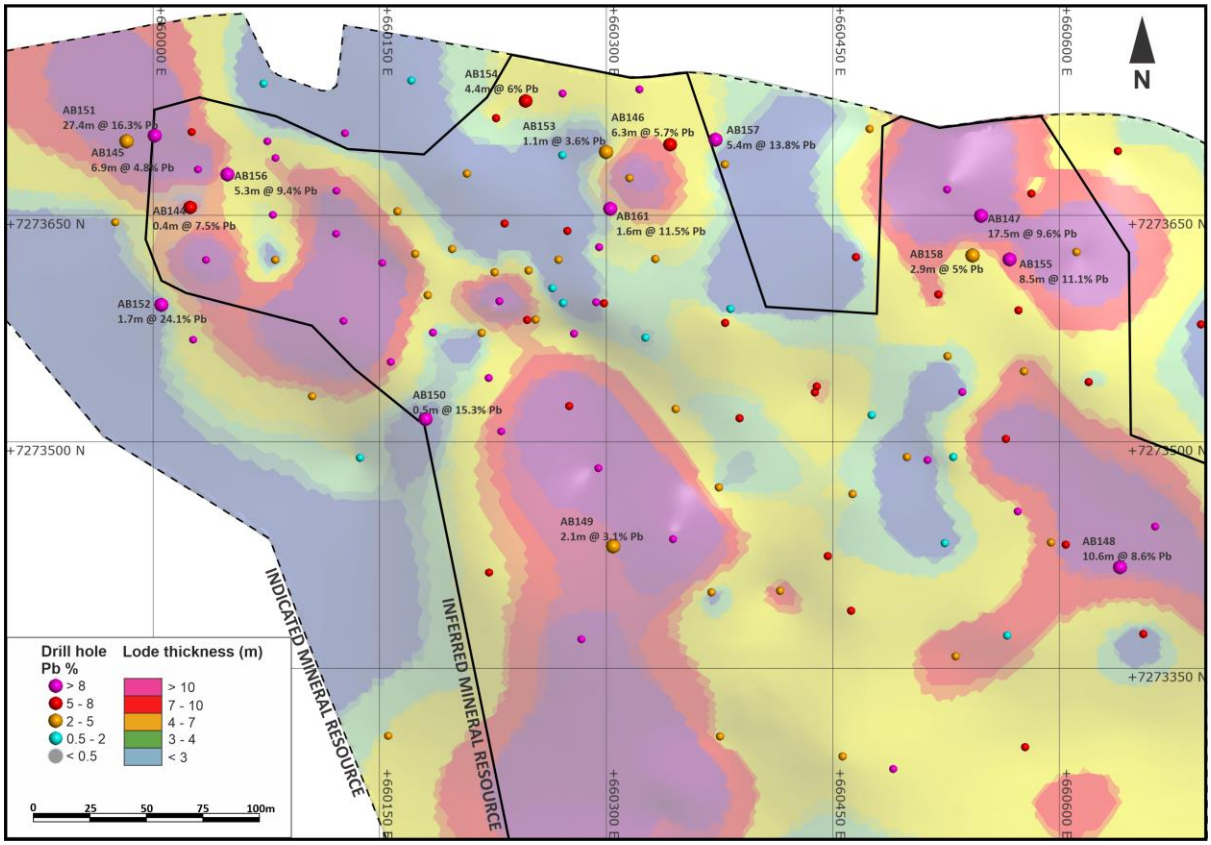


Figure 2. Plan view of Abra Apron Zone 102 lode showing drill-hole pierce point, coloured according to the lead grade range, for the historical (small points) and 2020 Abra Drilling Program drill-holes (large points), over the mineralisation domain thickness contour map.

Drill-holes AB149 to AB158, and AB161 provided the following significant mineralised intersections:

- AB149
  - 2.1m at 3.1% lead and 15g/t silver from 400.4m;
  - 7.9m at 9.1% lead and 20g/t silver from 430.2m;
  - 5.3m at 13.7% lead and 24g/t silver from 461.7m; and
  - 3.8m at 3.9% lead and 1.64% copper from 468.9m
- AB150
  - 11.2m at 2.5% lead and 9g/t silver from 421.4m
- AB151
  - 27.4m at 16.3% lead and 73g/t silver from 334.5m, incl:
    - 5.2m at 24.8% lead and 157g/t silver from 337.3m; and
  - 3.8m at 13.8% lead and 24g/t silver from 368.5m
- AB152
  - 4.0m at 11.4% lead and 93g/t silver from 393.4m *(1% lead cutoff applied)*
- AB153
  - 6.6m at 6.9% lead and 9g/t silver from 313.0m; and
  - 4.2m at 9.7% lead and 13.3g/t silver from 340.2m
- AB154
  - 4.4m at 6.0% lead and 11g/t silver from 291.5m; and
  - 5.0m at 9.6% lead and 11g/t silver from 324.3m
- AB155
  - 8.5m at 11.1% lead and 47g/t silver from 280.2m;
  - 12.7m at 5.1% lead and 18g/t silver from 300.9m;
  - 18.6m at 7.9% lead and 11g/t silver from 352.0m; and

- 6.2m at 7.7% lead and 12g/t silver from 380.5m
- AB156
  - 5.3m at 9.4% lead and 29g/t silver from 361.4m
- AB157
  - 5.4m at 13.9% lead and 24g/t silver from 283.5m; and
  - 12.4m at 10.7% lead and 16g/t silver from 301.1m
- AB158
  - 7.8m at 8.0% lead and 23g/t silver from 316.4m;
  - 9.7m at 11.3% lead and 20g/t silver from 346.5m; and
  - 3.8m at 6.1% lead and 12g/t silver from 373.2m;
- AB161
  - No significant lead and silver mineralisation over 4 metres thickness.

Other than holes AB151, AB155, AB157 and AB158, which have been described in more detail separatey, the Company is encouraged that on average drill-holes met or exceeded expectations for their specific locations as projected by the October 2019 Resource model.

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

For further information contact:

Galena Mining Ltd.,

Alex Molyneux
Managing Director

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report to which this statement is attached that relates to exploration results and drilling data is based upon information compiled by Mr Angelo Scopel, MAIG, a full time employee for Abra Mining Pty Limited. 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 the matters based on this information in the form and context in which it appears.

About Abra Base Metals Project

77.28% 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).

Abra sits on a granted Mining Lease, is fully permitted, and construction works have commenced (12% complete). Project development is being funded via a combination of an A$90 million investment by Toho Zinc Co., Ltd. of Japan and US$110 million of project financing debt facilities provided by Taurus Funds Management.

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]

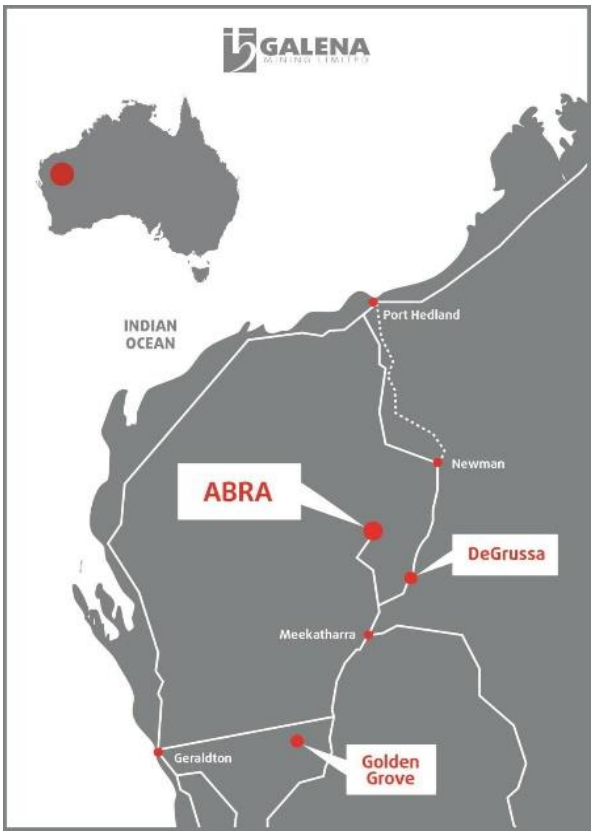
Note: 1. Information relating to the production target and financial information derived from the production target is extracted from the ASX announcement of 22 July 2019. Galena confirms that that all material assumptions underpinning the production target, or forecast financial information derived 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	16.7	8.5	24
Inferred	24.4	6.5	14
Total	41.1	7.3	18

Notes: 1. See Galena ASX announcement of 17 October 2019. Galena confirms that it not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in Galena's ASX announcement of 17 October 2018 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 – ABRA BASE METALS PROJECT DETAILS OF ASSAY RESULTS (18 NOVEMBER 2020)

Minimum lead intersection: 4m at 5.0% lead. Maximum internal dilution: 4m at <5.0% lead. Minimum copper intersection: 2m at 1.0% copper. Minimum gold intersection: 2m at 1.0ppm gold. N.B. lower grade intersections reported for major lodes for transparency.

HOLE ID	FROM	TO	INTERVAL (m downhole)	GRADE Pb (%)	GRADE Ag (ppm)	Grade Zn (%)	GRADE Cu (%)	GRADE Au (ppm)	Comment
AB144	396.2	396.6	0.4	7.5	43				Apron 102
AB145	376.3	377.8	1.5	5.9	18				Apron 102
AB145	381.7	383.2	1.5	10.2	28				Apron 102
AB146	279.5	285.8	6.3	5.7	12				Apron 102
AB146	302.6	314.12	11.5	17.2	27				Apron 103/Apron 101
AB146	354.9	357.5	2.1	20.4	26				Core mineralisation
AB147	255.9	260.2	4.3	6.3	20				New domain
AB147	266.2	282.7	17.5	9.6	34				Apron 102
AB147	288.1	309.0	20.9	7.3	20				Apron 101
AB147*	280.0	295.8	15.8	9.6	32	4.5			Apron 102 and 101
AB147	321.8	357.3	35.5	15.1	22				Core mineralisation
AB147	366.2	375.1	8.9	17.1	26				Core mineralisation
AB147*	372.7	375.1	2.4	18.5	30		1.1		Core mineralisation
AB148	396.4	407.1	10.6	8.5	17				Apron 102
AB149	400.37	402.47	2.1	3.1	15				Apron 102
AB149	430.22	438.12	7.9	9.1	20				Apron 101
AB149	461.66	466.94	5.3	13.7	24				Core mineralisation
AB149	468.85	472.6	3.8	3.9			1.64		Core mineralisation
AB150	421.43	432.65	11.2	2.5	9				Apron 102
AB151	334.46	361.9	27.4	16.3	73	1.3			Apron 102
AB151*	337.31	342.5	5.1	24.8	157	6.1			Apron 102
AB151	368.5	372.2	3.8	13.8	24				Vein mineralisation
AB152**	393.4	397.4	4.0	11.4	93				Apron 102
AB153	312.96	319.58	6.6	6.9	9				Apron
AB153	340.19	344.42	4.2	9.7	13				Core mineralisation
AB154	291.45	295.87	4.4	6.0	11				Apron 102
AB154	324.28	329.32	5.0	9.6	11				Apron 101
AB155	280.16	288.65	8.5	11.1	47				Apron 102
AB155	300.89	313.58	12.7	5.1	18				Apron 101
AB155	352	370.57	18.6	7.9	11				Core mineralisation
AB155	380.5	386.69	6.2	7.7	12				Core mineralisation
AB156	361.37	366.69	5.3	9.4	29				Apron 102
AB157	283.47	288.89	5.4	13.9	24				Apron 102
AB157	301.11	313.46	12.4	10.7	16				Apron 103
AB158	316.42	324.18	7.8	8	23				Core mineralisation
AB158	346.51	356.16	9.7	11.3	20				Core mineralisation
AB158	373.23	377.0	3.8	6.1	12				Core mineralisation
AB158	415.6	418.18	2.6				1.5	1.5	Core mineralisation

AB161	298.52	300.08	1.6	11.5	36				Apron 102
AB161	343.85	346.33	2.5	9.6	14				Apron 101

** Alternative compositions for zinc and copper intersections*
***1% lead cutoff applied to that intercept*

APPENDIX 2 – ABRA BASE METALS PROJECT 2020 COMPLETED DIAMOND CORE DRILL-HOLES AS AT 18 NOVEMBER 2020: COLLAR LOCATIONS AND DIRECTION DETAILS

Hole ID	E	N	Dip	Azi	Depth
AB144	660022.958	7273518.91	-70	358	421
AB145	659975.213	7273556.833	-70	358	409
AB146	660349.222	7273605.406	-71	354	374.4
AB147	660548.915	7273549.141	-71	357	391
AB148	660650.14	7273271.752	-71	353	511
AB149	660300.153	7273292.207	-71	355	516.6
AB150	660178.608	7273366.604	-71	356	469.1
AB151	659998.973	7273609.662	-75	356	393
AB152	660001.041	7273461.911	-71	356	427.1
AB153	660298.202	7273603.71	-70	356	381.9
AB154	660249.911	7273635.02	-73	353	363.6
AB155	660573.647	7273530.326	-73	357	397
AB156	660048.677	7273553.986	-71	356	401.5
AB157	660376.434	7273617.713	-72	354	348.7
AB158	660548.471	7273547.376	-75	357	420.9
AB159	659974.999	7273558.925	-67	356	415
AB160	660272.484	7273257.464	-72	358	498.9
AB161	660300.631	7273546.493	-70	356	401.7
AB162	660050.095	7273605.926	-70	356	373
AB163	660272.652	7273326.095	-72	351	475
AB164	660374.837	7273515.601	-70	354	429.7
AB165	660072.358	7273437.937	-71	356	454
AB166	660496.423	7273582.356	-79	357	436
AB167	660496.345	7273583.644	-73	357	376.1
AB168W1	660087.439	7273383.802	-72	90	560.7
AB169	660350	7273602	-75	357	385.6
AB170	660525.432	7273537.238	-73	357	405
AB171	660613.768	7273487.999	-71	3	385
AB172	660546.258	7273623.235	-78	357	366.8
AB173	660550	7273445	-70	355	483.9
AB174	660475	7273587	-78	357	445
AB175	660175	7273577	-70	356	384
AB176	660600	7273416	-70	354	418
AB177	660475	7273590	-74	357	373
AB178	660251	7273363	-70	359	473.4
AB179	660450	7273597	-74	357	412
AB181	660400	7273601	-72	354	361.5
AB182	660353	7273437	-70	356	487.6

APPENDIX 3 – JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION: TABLE 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* *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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	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 borate flux 15% $NaNO_3$ and Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS. Gold was assayed by fire assay using a 50 g charge with AAS finish. Sample intervals were based upon geological logging and ranged from 0.3 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-silver-zinc-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 holes 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. Completed hole depths range from 350 to 955 m. Galena's 2017 - 2020 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	All diamond core was measured/recorded for drilling recovery by Galena staff.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Overall core recovery is excellent due to the silicified and competent nature of the rock with core recoveries typically being 100%.
	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.	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.*	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
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Core logging was both qualitative and quantitative. Lithological observations were qualitative. All geotechnical observations and core photographs were quantitative.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	100% of all core which included all mineralised intervals was logged. All core was photographed both wet and dry.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	All holes were routinely sampled as half cut NQ2 core for assaying.
	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	N/A
	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	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. 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.
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	In Galena's 2017 to 2020 drill program replicates of crushed core and duplicates (2nd half of crushed core) 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.
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.*	Galena's samples were analysed by Bureau Veritas Laboratory in Perth/WA. The samples were analysed via XRF analysis – sulphide ore for the following elements: Ni, Cu, Co, Fe, S, MgO, CaO, SiO2, Al2O3, Mn, Zn, Cr, Cl, K2O, P2)5, Pb, As, Ti, V, LOI, and by Fused Bead Laser Ablation ICP-MS for Ag, Ba, Bi, Ce, Eu, Gd, Hf, La, Mo, Nb, Nd, Pr, Rb, Sb, Sm, Sn, Sr, Ta, Th, U, W, Zr, and by Fire Assay for Au with AAS finish for 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, replicated 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.
	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.	Galena quality control procedures include the following: **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** – two duplicate samples of the original samples are been taken during this drilling program. The first duplicate samples is a split of the crushed material of the original samples taken in the laboratory, and the second duplicate sample corresponds to the other half of the core (field duplicate). The duplicate samples are taken at a rate of 4 per 100 samples, over selected mineralisation styles and also through waste rock material. These are considered as true duplicates and can be used for assessing field sampling methodology and laboratory precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or*	All significant intersections are verified by alternative company geologists.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	alternative company personnel.	
	The use of twinned holes.	Due to the depth to mineralisation no twinned holes have been attempted yet.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	During Galena's 2017- 2020drilling 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 2018-2020 drill programs.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	There were no adjustments 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.*	Down hole surveys are completed every 15-30m during the drilling using using a north seeking gyro by the drilling contractor during during drilling. A selection of holes will be then later gyro surveyed by ABIMS using a north seeking gyro for quality control. 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.
	Specification of the grid system used.	Data captured in Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	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.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*	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 30 by 30m.
	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.	Data spacing is sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	No sample compositing has been applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 in the current programare oriented to the north to sample most of the identified structures in the Apron zone an unbiased manner. 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 is 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.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	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.
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 for data up to October 2019. 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.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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 holds 100% interest in the Mulgul Project, consisting of Mining Lease M52/0776, Exploration Licence E52/1455, General Purpose Leases G52/292 and G52/286 and Miscellaneous Licence L52/0121, L52/0194, L52/0198, and L52/210. A 3.0% Net Smelter Royalty exists over leases M52/0776 and E52/1455. Within the adjoining Jillawarra Project Galena Mining holds 100% of E52/1413, E52/3630, E52/3823 and E52/3575. All tenements are in good standing and have existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No mining agreement has been negotiated.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historical exploration commenced around the Abra deposit by Amoco Minerals in 1974 but 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. 8 diamond core holes (AB1-11) were drilled before takeover by North Limited which did not complete any exploration. In 1995 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). Abra resumed drilling in 2005 and completed all holes between and including AB23-61. All diamond core drilling completed by all parties was completed to a high standard and contributed towards defining the extent and limits of the mineralization 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.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The Abra deposit lies within sediments of the Proterozoic Edmund Group. Abra is a polymetallic base metal 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 jaspilitic 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 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 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. 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 400m along strike.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.*	Coordinates, dip, depth and azimuth of Galena's 2020 completed holes are listed in Appendix 2.
	· *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.*	
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.*	Significant intersections are calculated as weighted average means for downhole intervals greater than 4m@5% Pb. There was no cutting of high-grades. Lower grade intersections reported for major lodes for transparency.
	· *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.*	A maximum internal dilution interval of 4m@ <5% Pb was applied.
	· *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	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.*	All intersection widths reported are downhole widths. The upper strata-bound mineralisation drill intercepts are interpreted as being close to true width ("Apron" mineralisation). The lower vein-hosted mineralisation has drill intercepts that, depending on drillhole orientation, may not be close to true width (true width not known) ("Core" mineralisation.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	· *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').*	
Diagrams	· *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	A plan is included in the report.
Balanced reporting	· *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	All significant results are reported and tabulated.
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.*	Galena has completed various studies as part of its FS study program, including geotechnical, metallurgical and environmental studies. To date no significant issues have been identified, Groundwater studies and test work has identified water sources suitable for processing water supplies
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.*	The 2020 Abra resource development drilling program is ongoing and focused on: - infill drilling of the Apron lead-silver orebody to support mine design work; - testing selected prospective 'metal rich' zones that have potential to enhance life of mine plan optimisation; and - testing prospective gold-copper zones