ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

GALENA MINING LIMITED

Galena Mining Limited

ASX: G1A

Shares on Issue
336,564,520

Cash (unaudited)
~A$10m

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DRILLING EXPANDS WOODLANDS COPPER AND LEAD MINERALISED FOOTPRINTS

Highlights

- **Two drill holes (GWD001, 002) completed at the Woodlands Complex approximately 50km west of Abra to test strong conductive plates identified by Galena for massive copper mineralisation;**
- **Both holes intersected chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) and galena (lead sulphide) over broad intercepts. Polymetallic and potentially 'zoned';**
- **Both drill hole intersections are several hundred metres from historic significant intersections thereby growing the known mineralised areas considerably;**
- **GWD002 intersected up to 5% galena over 7 metres and 20% chalcopyrite over 30 centimetres (visually estimated, assays pending);**
- **Downhole electromagnetic (EM) surveys to drive next drilling programmes; and**
- **Pre Feasibility work at Abra continues**

Galena Mining Limited (ASX: G1A) ("Galena" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that drilling of two diamond core holes (GWD001 and GWD002) at the Woodlands project west of Abra (Figure 1) were recently completed for a total of 1,114 metres. The first of these was at the Leader 18 Prospect and the second at the 46-40 Prospect. Both prospects have recorded significant historic drill intersections (ASX release 7th May 2018) including **60m @ 0.3% copper from 505m (inc. 0.4m @ 8.4% copper and 16g/t silver from 558m) in WDH1** and **3m @ 1.6% copper from 188m in JLWA-78-34** (see Table 1 for further details).

Galena CEO Ed Turner commented:

"We are pleased that the initial drilling of the Woodlands targets has significantly enhanced and extended the known mineralised footprints at the two tested Prospects. Downhole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys will follow shortly and help refine the targets for further drill testing and improve our chances of intersecting higher tenor mineralisation within these prospects."

Woodlands Targets

Galena's 100% owned tenement package includes the Woodlands copper prospects is located to the west of Abra (see Figure 1).

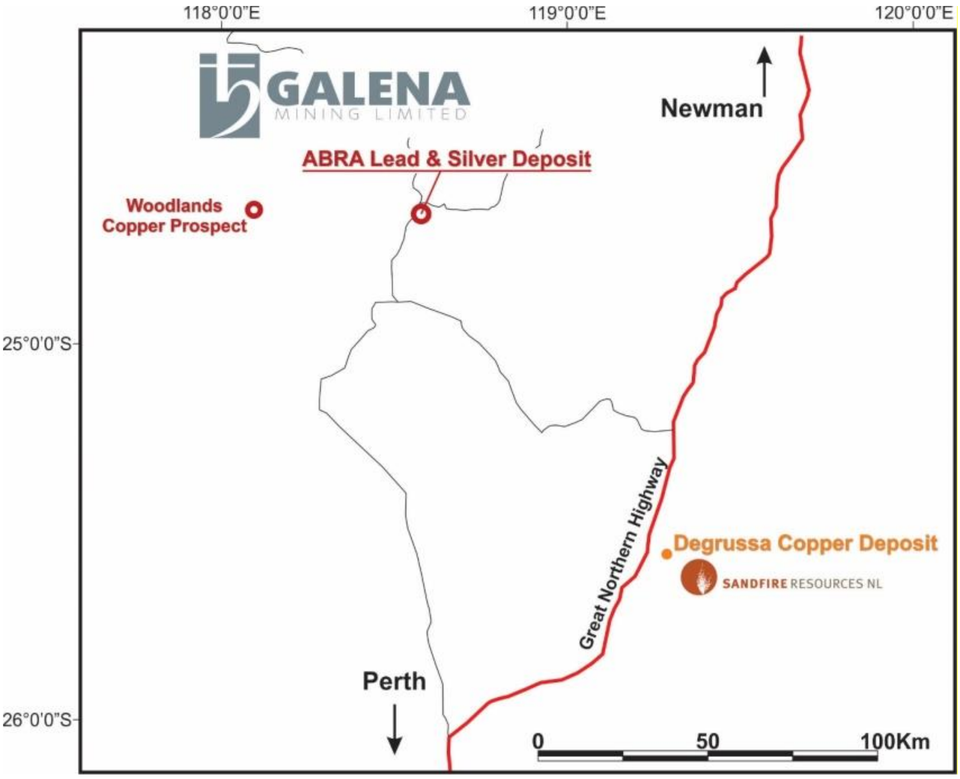

Figure 1: Woodlands copper prospect location

Drilling Summary

GWD001 at the Leader 18 prospect intersected approximately ***60 metres of 0.5 - 1% chalcopyrite from 260 metres*** downhole as well as other lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and galena within chlorite altered, brecciated and veined sediments throughout the remainder of the hole. Hydrothermal magnetite and manganese were also widespread.

Theses mineralised zones are interpreted as being part of the same mineralised system previously intersected in historic drilling however Galena's drilling intercepts are several hundred metres from the historic intersections. The system has therefore been significantly extended with this drilling. All assays are pending.

GWD002 (see Figures 2,3 and 4) at the 46-40 Prospect intersected more extensive and intense chalcopyrite and galena mineralisation along with manganese and magnetite throughout much of the hole. The most significant (visual estimates) intervals were:

7 metres @ 5% galena and 70% magnetite from 258 metres

7.5 metres @ 2% chalcopyrite from 529.5 metres within 33.4 metres @ 0.5 – 1% chalcopyrite from 517.7 metres

4 metres @ 3% chalcopyrite from 604 metres

1 metre @ 5% chalcopyrite from 624.6 metres (in quartz vein)

Significantly the styles of mineralisation intersected in both holes strongly resemble Abra mineralisation 50km to the east of Woodlands.

Samples have been cut and submitted to SGS in Perth for analysis. Assays are expected for both holes in early July.

Figure 2: Chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) mineralisation in GWD002 at the 46-40 Prospect

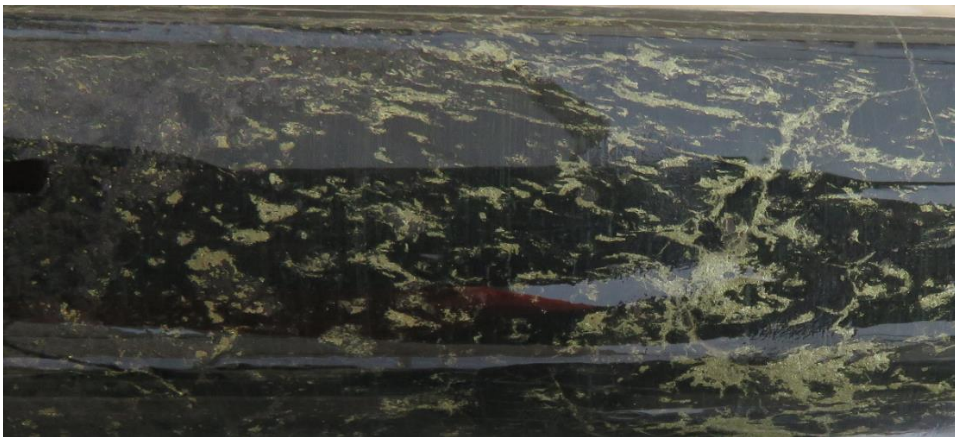

Figure 3: Close up view of significant chalcopyrite in GWD002

Figure 4: Diamond core drilling at Woodlands 46-40 Prospect

Galena is excited by the results of satellite drilling At Woodlands as it confirms and enhances the prospectively in the tenement package which hosts Abra. A second diamond drilling rig has been operational at Abra since early May and continues to perform infill drilling in several selected locations within the world-class Abra deposit to facilitate advanced economic studies currently underway. Abra remains the focus of the Company and the Pre-Feasibility study remains on track for deliver in September.

For more information visit www.galenamining.com.au

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Competent Person Statement

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

Table 1: Significant historic Woodlands drill intersections

Prospect	Drillhole ID	EOH	Depth From	Depth To	Significant Intercept
46-40	3JWRC005	267.4	246	256	10m @ 0.6% Pb
46-40	WDD001	522	149	160	11m @ 0.5% Pb
46-40	WDD001	522	304.5	313	8.5m @ 0.8% Pb
46-40	WDD001	522	342	378	36m @ 0.6% Cu
46-40	WDD002	474.6	391	398	7m @ 1% Cu
46-40	80-1	408.4	131.8	134	2.2m @ 1.3% Pb
46-40	JLWA-76-25	327	154	158	4m @ 1.3% Pb
46-40	JLWA-77-28	308.5	110	151	41m @ 0.8% Pb, 0.2% Cu
46-40	JLWA-77-29	323.6	146	176	30m @ 0.6% Pb
46-40	JLWA-78-34	365	125	150	25m @ 0.8% Pb
46-40	JLWA-78-34	365	188	191	3m @ 1.6% Cu; incl. 1m @ 2.5% Cu
46-40	JLWA-78-34	365	211	226	15m @ 0.4% Cu
46-40	JLWA-78-34	365	243	266	23m @ 0.3% Cu
TC	JLWA-78-35	600	551	570	19m @ 0.4% Cu
TP	JLWA-78-37	724	703	721	18m @ 0.7% Pb
TP	TP-81-8	1,200	594	598	4m @ 3.6% Pb
TP	TP-81-8	1,200	623	625	2m @ 4.7% Pb
Leader 18	L18-1	729	488	518	30m @ 0.4% Cu
Leader 18	WDH-1	650	505	565	60m @ 0.3% Cu; incl. 0.4m @ 8.4% Cu
Woodlands	JRP-77-5	158	62	158	96m @ 0.1% Cu
Woodlands	WD-81-5	536	372	400	28m @ 0.4% Cu

APPENDIX 1: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *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 in Woodlands were drilled with NQ diamond core and sampled by cutting the core with a diamond saw and the half core submitted for assay. Core sample intervals varied from 0.4m to 1.2m in the mineralised area up to 8m in the unmineralised section for the historic drill holes. The intervals were chosen depending on geological intervals with the vast majority 1m in length for G1A drill and 2m in length for the historic drill holes. Sampling is continuous throughout the mineralised intervals with no gaps. The majority of the historic drill holes were integrally sampled with wider intervals out of the visible mineralisation and alteration areas, G1A drill holes have been following a wide selective sampling including every alteration zone and few sample types in the unmineralised zone. All core drilled by G1A has been photographed dry and wet. No core photography has been recorded for the historic drill holes but the majority of the core remains on site. Samples are taken according to geological controls on mineralisation and to visual mineralisation estimate. This includes larger sample intervals representative of the wide mineralised intervals. RC samples were taken on 1m – 4m intervals but further details are not available relating to size of sample submitted to the laboratory. All aspects of the determination of mineralisation are described in this table, but of particular materiality to this Public report is the high quality and completeness of core. The core sampling method is considered appropriate for the Woodlands and mineralisation.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	Drilling type was HQ, NQ and BQ diamond core at Woodlands, Manganese Range and Quartzite Well. The historic diamond drill holes usually included an RC pre-collar. G1A drilling has been diamond drilling from the surface.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*	Of the data available, the core was measured for recovery and recovery % recorded. Overall recovery was excellent due to the silicified nature of the rock, which resulted in 100% or close to 100% for a majority of the holes. Recovery in RC intervals was not recorded.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	No additional measures were required during drilling to maximize recovery due to the silicified nature of the host rock and mineralised zones. Sample recovery was excellent within unmineralised and mineralised zones.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	All cores and chips were logged geologically and only few geotechnical logs have been reported. Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies have not yet been considered. All logging included lithology, texture, grain size, structure, mineralisation, and alteration. Most recent logging includes veining, breccias, hardness, fracture density and RQD. Core logging was qualitative and quantitative. Lithological observations were qualitative. All geotechnical observations were quantitative. 100% of all core which included all mineralised intervals was logged.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	All cut core was initially sampled as half core for assaying. No information has been recorded for the RC chips sampling methodology. The latest samples from GWD001-002 have been treated as following: drying, 6mm crush, 75µm pulverisation sample preparation. No information has been recorded for historic holes sample preparation methodology. No sub sampling was completed. Field duplicate sampling has been taken every 20 samples on the two latest holes (GWD001, 002). No duplicates have been reported previously as original sampling intervals are considered to be representative of the in situ material based on the orientation of the drill holes and that the sampling intervals were selected based on the logged geology. Sample sizes are considered appropriate to the fine – medium grained grain common in the host rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*	Assaying was completed using fire assay for Au. Pb, Ag, Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Mo and Bi were assayed using 4 acid digest method followed with ICP-OES or ICP-AES finish or with a B/AAS method. Ba and As were analysed using a XRF. For GWD001 and GWD002, Au assays Will be completed using fire assay and Ag, Cu, Pb, Fe, Zn, Ni, Mn, Co, As, S, Bi and Sb were assayed using 4 acid digest method followed with ICP-AES finish. These methods are considered appropriate for ore grade analysis and are considered total analysis.
	• *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.*	The two latest holes will have GYRO downhole survey as well as an EM survey which will be completed in the next few months. No downhole geophysical data was recorded for the historic holes.
	• *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.*	For G1A drill holes, standards and field duplicates were taken every 20 samples, blanks every 50 samples. This level of QAQC is appropriate to the nature of the mineralisation. No historical QAQC information has been recorded. Resamples of some Woodlands and Quartzite Well core was previously completed by Abra Mining and the results have been positively compared with the historic assays.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	All significant intersections were verified by alternative company geologists.
	• *The use of twinned holes.*	No twinned holes were drilled.
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	All historic drill hole primary data was firstly recorded on paper and then when computers became of general use the data were recorded in an electronic database. All paper documents were scanned and electronic and paper copies kept. G1A is recording all the data on the logging software LogChief then added to the database. A copy is also kept out of the database as an archive file.
	• *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.*	All of the historic collars have been re surveyed and validated by Abra Mining Limited Geologists. Down hole surveys have been completed every 25 to 50m with a magnetic tool in the diamond holes of Woodlands, Manganese Range and Quartzite Well. No down hole survey has been recorded for Manganese Range RC holes.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	All data were converted or directly captured in Map Grid of Australia GDA 94, Zone 50. The RL were re-surveyed and validated using a handheld GARMIN GPS60s which gives us with a satisfactory control over the topography.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Only a few exploration drill holes have been drilled in Woodlands, Quartzite Well and Manganese Range so spacing is not yet important. Data spacing is not yet sufficient to establish geological and grade continuity to establish a mineral resource estimate. No sample compositing has been applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	The latest drilling has been drilled at a different angle from the historic drilling to better test the new geophysical target interpretations. It is not considered that there is a sampling bias in the majority of the historic drill holes.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All sampled core have been transmitted from site to Perth assay laboratories either by company personnel or by courier. All remaining core is stored on site.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been conducted to date.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

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*	Galena Mining holds 100% interest in the Jillawarra Project, consisting of Exploration Leases E52/1413 and E52/3575.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	Within the adjoining Mulgul Project Galena Mining holds 100% of E52/1455 and M52/0776. All tenements are in good standing and have existing Aboriginal Heritage Access Agreements in place. No mining agreement has been negotiated.
Exploration done by other parties	· *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Historic exploration was largely initiated in response to the recognition that the sediments of the Bangemall region and those units hosting large stratiform lead-silver-zinc deposits in the Mt Isa region are similar in geology and age. This recognition provided the basis for the initial phase of exploration by Amoco during the 1970s, and was accompanied by geochemical and geophysical prospecting in areas where the "prospective" host sequence was exposed. Subsequent exploration during the 1980's, in contrast, was heavily biased towards the detection and testing of magnetic anomalies followed by detailed geochemical and geophysical testing. In 1981 Amoco and Geopeko discovered the Abra deposit, now a known deposit with a 2018 resource estimation. In the meanwhile Amoco and Cyprus were exploring for gold in the Manganese Range. From 1995 the JV between RGC Exploration and North Limited results in base metal, copper and gold exploration around the Jillawarra Project. In 2000 Apex Minerals took over the project and was targeting polymetallic iron oxide copper gold (IOCG) style mineralisation. Then in 2005 the project was sold to Abra Mining Limited (AML) which resumes drilling in 2006 until 2015 when they entered in JV with MMG Exploration for the Jillawarra Project. MMG drilled few targets in the following year but due to head company reorganisation the project has been sold to Galena Mining in 2017. Further extensive regional exploration within the Mulgul and Jillawarra Projects has been completed within this time by these companies and delineated many geophysical and surface geochemical anomalies and targets however no other potentially economic deposits have been discovered.
Geology	· *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	The exploration in the Jillawarra Project targets an Abra style mineralisation. The Abra deposit lies within sediments of the Proterozoic Edmund Group. There are two styles of mineralisation within the Abra deposit; the upper mineralisation is strata-bound massive and disseminated sulphides associated with lead and silver mineralisation (dominantly galena), and the lower mineralisation consists of sulphide-rich hydrothermal veins that transported the mineralisation to the upper zone. This zone contains the copper and gold mineralisation as well as lead and silver.
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:*	The survey collar, survey method, depth, drill method and downhole surveys follow. Downhole surveying was done with a magnetic tool. Sample intervals were between 0.4m and 8m with the vast majority being 1 to 2m in length. Dataset: 46-40, Leader18 and Woodlands prospects are part of the regional Woodlands Complex (Woodlands).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* · *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	

DataSet	Hole_ID	Hole_ Type	Max_ Depth	Orig_ Grid_ID	Orig_ East	Orig_ North	Orig_RL	Orig_Survey_ Method	RL_Survey_ Method
46-40	JLWA-76-25	DDH	327	MGA94_50	611544	7275915	584	GPS 60	UNK
46-40	JLWA-78-34	DDH	365	MGA94_50	611582	7275825	579	GPS 60	UNK
46-40	GWD002	DDH	630	MGA94_50	612645	7274060	556	GPS 60	GPS
Leader 18	GWD001	DDH	483.7	MGA94_50	611475	7275846	585	GPS 60	GPS
Leader 18	WDH1	DDH	650	MGA94_50	612601	7274162	557	GPS 60	UNK
Woodlands	WDDD005	DDH	320.23	MGA94_50	610098	7274084	593	GPS 60	UNK
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	DDH	402	MGA94_50	639366	7272787	621	GPS 60	GPS
Manganese Range	MRC-89-6	RC	103	MGA94_50	638801	7272835	651	GPS 60	GPS
Manganese Range	MRRC004	RC	197	MGA94_50	637540	7272754	586	PRJ	EST
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	DDH	209.86	MGA94_50	636523	7273640	622	GPS 60	UNK
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	DDH	162	MGA94_50	636599	7273665	621	GPS 60	UNK

DataSet	Hole_ID	Depth	DHSurvey_Method	Dip	Orig_Azimuth	SYear
46-40	JLWA-76-25	0	UNK	-60	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	50	UNK	-52	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	100	UNK	-53	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	175	UNK	-51	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	250	UNK	-59	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-76-25	300	UNK	-56	337	1976
46-40	JLWA-78-34	0	MAG	-55	337	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	40	MAG	-58.5	337	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	84	MAG	-61.5	337	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	105	MAG	-62	334	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	129	MAG	-62.5	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	156	MAG	-62	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	185	MAG	-62	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	213	MAG	-61.5	313	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	233	MAG	-61	356	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	280	MAG	-58.5	358	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	330	MAG	-56	358	1978
46-40	JLWA-78-34	365	MAG	-55	356	1978
46-40	GWD002	0	COMPASS	-65	160	2018
46-40	GWD002	30.4	SINGLE_SHOT	-66.4	156.3	2018
46-40	GWD002	60.4	SINGLE_SHOT	-66.5	154.1	2018
46-40	GWD002	90	SINGLE_SHOT	-66.7	152.4	2018
46-40	GWD002	120	SINGLE_SHOT	-66.8	153.1	2018
46-40	GWD002	150.9	SINGLE_SHOT	-67	154.3	2018
46-40	GWD002	180.9	SINGLE_SHOT	-67	155.7	2018
46-40	GWD002	220.6	SINGLE_SHOT	-67	162.3	2018
46-40	GWD002	250.6	SINGLE_SHOT	-67.5	153.5	2018
46-40	GWD002	280	SINGLE_SHOT	-67.8	123.6	2018
46-40	GWD002	310	SINGLE_SHOT	-67.9	62.5	2018
46-40	GWD002	345.6	SINGLE_SHOT	-68.3	168	2018
46-40	GWD002	375.6	SINGLE_SHOT	-68.6	163.7	2018
46-40	GWD002	405	SINGLE_SHOT	-68.8	160	2018
46-40	GWD002	435	SINGLE_SHOT	-68.8	160	2018
46-40	GWD002	465.6	SINGLE_SHOT	-68.9	159.7	2018
46-40	GWD002	495.6	SINGLE_SHOT	-69.8	158.7	2018
46-40	GWD002	531.6	SINGLE_SHOT	-69.3	166.6	2018
46-40	GWD002	561.3	SINGLE_SHOT	-69.1	157.4	2018
46-40	GWD002	612	SINGLE_SHOT	-69.2	158.7	2018
46-40	GWD002	630	SINGLE_SHOT	-69.4	157.8	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	0	COMPASS	-70	180	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	15	SINGLE_SHOT	-70.6	251.4	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	30	SINGLE_SHOT	-70.4	227.2	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	60	SINGLE_SHOT	-69.7	146.8	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	90	SINGLE_SHOT	-68.9	184.9	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	120	SINGLE_SHOT	-67.4	185.2	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	150	SINGLE_SHOT	-66.3	185.7	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	181.3	SINGLE_SHOT	-65.2	186.7	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	217.3	SINGLE_SHOT	-64.4	186.5	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	256.3	SINGLE_SHOT	-63.6	187.5	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	286.3	SINGLE_SHOT	-63.1	184	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	316.8	SINGLE_SHOT	-62.1	186.5	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	346.8	SINGLE_SHOT	-61.5	192.8	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	375.8	SINGLE_SHOT	-56.2	198.6	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	404.8	SINGLE_SHOT	-59	196.5	2018
Leader 18	GWD001	434.8	SINGLE_SHOT	-58.2	193.3	2018

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Leader 18	GWD001	483.7	SINGLE_SHOT	-57.6	203.3	2018
Leader 18	WDH1	0	MAG	-90	0	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	35	MAG	-88.5	197	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	62	MAG	-82	222	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	89	MAG	-75	220	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	127.5	MAG	-73.5	218	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	160.5	MAG	-72.8	217	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	190	MAG	-70	215	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	220.5	MAG	-86	212	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	250	MAG	-66	212	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	280	MAG	-64.5	210	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	280.5	MAG	-64.5	210	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	319.5	MAG	-62.5	208	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	349	MAG	-60	208	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	379	MAG	-58	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	409	MAG	-56	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	439	MAG	-54.75	208	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	476	MAG	-54	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	519	MAG	-52	205.5	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	550	MAG	-50	212	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	580	MAG	-49.5	214	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	613	MAG	-48	206	1991
Leader 18	WDH1	649	MAG	-46	207.5	1991
Woodlands	WDDD005	54	UNK	-60.8	184	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	102	UNK	-58.3	185.5	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	157	UNK	-58.5	187	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	205	UNK	-58	188.5	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	253	UNK	-57	190	1996
Woodlands	WDDD005	304	UNK	-57	191	1996
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	0	COLL	-55	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	25	COLL	-55	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	50	COLL	-57	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	75	COLL	-59	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	100	COLL	-60	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	125	COLL	-60	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	150	COLL	-60	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	200	COLL	-58	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	250	COLL	-46	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	300	COLL	-38	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	350	COLL	-34	360	1977
Manganese Range	JLWA-77-27	400	COLL	-31	360	1977
Manganese Range	MRC-89-6	0	UNK	-60	360	1989
Manganese Range	MRC-89-6	103	UNK	-60	360	1989
Manganese Range	MRRC004	0	UNK	-60	0	1997
Manganese Range	MRRC004	197	UNK	-60	0	1997
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	0	UNK	-60	345	1975
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	25	UNK	-59	345	1975
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	50	UNK	-53	345	1975
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	75	UNK	-51.5	345	1975
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	100	UNK	-48	345	1975
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	150	UNK	-48	345	1975
Quartzite Well	JLWA-75-7	200	UNK	-45	345	1975
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	0	UNK	-55.5	345	1976
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	30	UNK	-52	345	1976
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	60	UNK	-47	345	1976
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	90	UNK	-47	345	1976
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	120	UNK	-46	345	1976
Quartzite Well	JLWA-76-10	160	UNK	-41	345	1976

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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@0.5% Pb and 4m@0.3% Cu. There was no cutting of high grades.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	· *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.*	A maximum internal dilution interval of 2m@ <0.1% Pb or Cu was applied. No metal equivalent calculations were made.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	· *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* · *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* · *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The knowledge of geometry of the mineralisation is not known enough to be reported. All reported thicknesses are downhole thicknesses.
Diagrams	· *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	Not applicable.
Balanced reporting	· *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	The quantity of historic drill results is appropriate for the amount of historic exploration completed. It is considered that this reporting is balanced and representative.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Other substantive exploration data	· *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	Other historic exploration drilling data has been previously announced by AML and is also summarised in the IGR within Galena's Prospectus. In September 2017 Galena commissioned New Resolution Geophysics (NRG™) Australia to carry out a high-resolution helicopter hosted airborne electromagnetic (EM) survey over the Woodlands, Quartzite Well and Manganese Range Well Prospects. The airborne EM data were acquired using the Xcite™ system. At the Woodlands Prospect, ten Xcite™ survey traverses were carried out to follow up historic moving loop EM (MLEM) responses and anomalous $VTEM_{MAX}$ target areas. Survey flight lines were carried out using a NE-SE, NW-SE and N-S orientation. Xcite™ survey lines at the Mn Range Prospect area were designed by consultant geophysicists Resource Potentials to expand upon helicopter EM surveying carried out in the prospect area in 2014 using the $VTEM_{MAX}$ system. Xcite™ surveying were carried out in the western part of the prospect area using N-S orientated flight lines that were spaced 200 m apart. Results from this survey include the definition of two EM conductive plates which have been drilled in 2018. Assays results from these holes are still pending but mineral visual estimation has been reported.
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 assays and the downhole EM surveys for GWD001 and 002 drill holes are still pending. The results will allow further work planning in the next months.