## ASX ANNOUNCEMENT

31 July 2019

# QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
# 30 JUNE 2019

# HIGHLIGHTS

**PROJECT**

- **Successful completion of stage one and two drilling programmes completed at the Candelas lithium brine project, Catamarca province, Argentina**
- **Latest results confirm high-grade, low impurity brines occur over at least a 3.5km strike extent at the northern end of Candelas. Results of latest drilling;**
  - **C-05-19: 137m @ 680mg/l Li**
  - **C-06-19: 54m @ 510mg/l Li**
  - **C-07-19: hit basement at 248m, limiting the access to heavy brines**
  - **C-08-19: 70.4m @ 744mg/l Li**
- **Results confirm lateral brine extension and high-grade continuity in the northern end of the Candelas basin**
- **Resource estimation work has been awarded with maiden JORC compliant resource estimate (for initially northern portion) on track for delivery in Q3 2019**
- **Preliminary Feasibility Study (PFS) to commence shortly after Candelas maiden resources estimate is completed**
- **Alternative processing technology review underway with results to feed into PFS**
- **Brine samples sent to international laboratories**
- **Drilling permits received for the Western Tenements**

**CORPORATE**

- **Cash on hand at end of quarter was $2.8m**

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The Board of Galan Lithium Limited ('Galan' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide this Quarterly Activities Report for the quarter ended 30 June 2019 and thereafter. The main focus for the quarter was the completion of Galan's maiden drilling campaign at the Company's Candelas lithium brine project in the *Hombre Muerto* salt flat in the province of Catamarca, Argentina.

## OPERATIONS

During the quarter, the Company successfully and safely completed its maiden drilling campaign at Candelas. The Company has recorded no lost time injuries (LTI's) since drilling exploration began in January 2019.

The results have confirmed the presence of high-grade, low impurity lithium close to the eastern boundary of the Candelas basin. This indicates a minimum 3.5km strike and 2.5km width extent in this northern portion of Candelas (Figure 1). All five holes drilled at Candelas North graded >500 mg/l Li (Table 1). Importantly, results continue to show exceptional low levels of impurities with Mg/Li ratios <2.80, which is in line with those observed at the nearby Livent project (NYSE: Fenix) and Galaxy Resources' (ASX: GXY) Sal de Vida project.

The Galan team was able to successfully operate at high altitude and low temperatures during winter. This is a significant achievement that indicates that the Company will be able to continue its PFS activities during winter next year.

*Table 1: Candelas Drillhole Assays Summary (C-01-19 to C-08-19)*

| Hole ID | From (m) | To (m) | Interval (m) | | Li mg/L | Mg mg/L | B mg/L | K mg/L | Mg:Li | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **C-01-19** | 205 | 397 | 192 | m@ | **802** | 2,224 | 577 | 8,219 | 2.77 | **Candelas North** |
| **C-02-19** | 470 | 662 | 192 | m@ | 121 | 368 | 347 | 1,854 | 3.04 | Candelas Central |
| **C-03-19** | 311 | 454 | 143 | m@ | **784** | 2,144 | 544 | 7,095 | 2.73 | **Candelas North** |
| **C-04-19** | 371 | 488 | 117 | m@ | 141 | 525 | 349 | 1,880 | 3.72 | Candelas Central |
| **C-05-19** | 240 | 377 | 137 | m@ | **680** | 1,721 | 506 | 6,682 | 2.53 | **Candelas North** |
| **C-06-19** | 350 | 404 | 54 | m@ | **508** | 1,363 | 462 | 5,670 | 2.68 | **Candelas North** |
| **C-07-19** | 150 | 331 | 181 | m@ | 99 | 126 | 281 | 1,859 | 1.27 | **Candelas North** |
| **C-08-19** | 270 | 340.4 | 70.4 | m@ | **744** | 1,974 | 566 | 7,684 | 2.65 | **Candelas North** |

### Next Steps

SRK (Australia) has now visited site as part of their ongoing oversight of the project and to initiate the Mineral Resource Estimation process. During this time SRK also visited the Western Tenements where site access works for drilling are being finalised due to the recently granted drilling permits (announced 24 July 2019). The expected maiden resource estimate for Candelas remains on track for delivery in Q3 2019.

Pumping tests continue to be carried out at the remaining holes at Candelas to ensure quality control over previous samples.

The Company is preparing for the commencement of a Pre-Feasibility Study ('PFS') into the potential development of the project. Samples have been sent to international laboratories for the testing of lithium extraction using ion-exchange technologies with results expected in the next coming months.

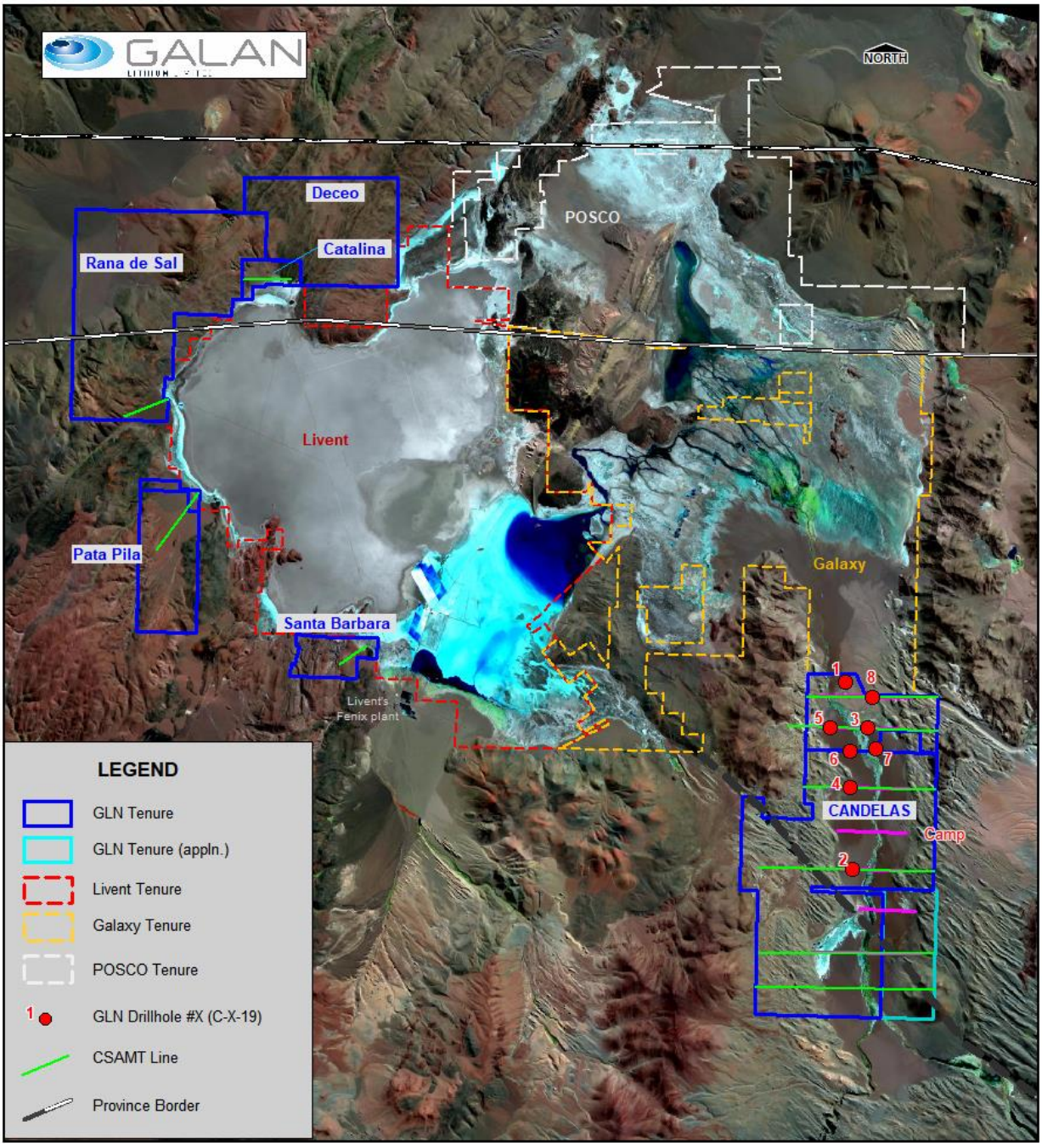


*Figure 1: Location of drillholes and Galan Lithium's tenure, salar Hombre Muerto, Argentina*

**Alternative Processing Technologies**

As announced on 3 July 2019, Galan has commenced a preliminary investigation into ion exchange technologies for processing lithium brines from the Candelas lithium brine project.

The investigation follows a six-month technical review into alternative processing technologies, with the results of both to be fed into the Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS") for the project's potential development.

Due to the lead time associated with conducting due diligence into the suitability of ion exchange technologies the Company has chosen to conduct these activities in parallel to other exploration and operational activities adding value to the Candelas project.

In addition to investigating ion exchange technologies, the Company will also investigate a more conventional processing route using evaporation, selective precipitation, purification and precipitation as Lithium Carbonate.

These tests will be conducted over the next few months the results of which will be utilised in the PFS which is due to commence after the release of the maiden JORC compliant resource estimate for the northern portion of the Candelas project.

Galan has initiated discussions with technology providers capable of providing ion exchange recovery from lithium brines, with two providers selected to conduct bench top test work. Another provider will be receiving samples later due to logistical difficulties, whilst the Company is also in discussions with other technology providers. The Company is also assessing precipitation technologies for the extraction of lithium salts for further processing which is to be tested through an Australian technology provider.

**Western Basin Tenements**

As announced on 24 July 2019, the Company received permits from the Secretaria de Estado de Minería - Gobierno de Catamarca (the authority that approves drilling permits in Catamarca, Argentina) to conduct its maiden drill programme over its Western Basin projects located on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina. The Company was granted permits to drill a total of 14 drillholes plus 5 water bores within 18 months. This is the third round of drilling permits granted to Galan during the last 8 months and demonstrates a sound relationship with the Catamarca authorities. Galan continues to utilise a high percentage of labour within the Catamarca Province and has also enhanced its good relationship with the local communities.

Work to enable access in preparation for drilling is now underway with drilling to commence thereafter. Initial exploratory drilling is planned within the *Pata Pila* and *Rana del Sal* project areas. The drilling will target highly conductive anomalies recorded from CSAMT (Controlled Source Audio-frequency Magnetotellurics) surveys previously completed in late September last year (see ASX:GLN 18 October 2018). These were the first surveys ever conducted over these targets with cover alluvial fans interpreted by the Company to overlie prospective salar (Figures 2 and 3).

<u>Pata Pila</u>

Pata Pila covers a large alluvial fan along the western margin of the salar with the geophysical profile showing an upper, horizontal conductive layer over ~2km being compatible with geological units interpreted to contain brines (Figure 1). The south-west extreme of the line shows the limit of the conductive materials which is more transitional and may be due to mixing of fresh/salty water content with brines in the area between stations 10400E and 10800E. To the west, the resistive materials are interpreted as metamorphic basement.

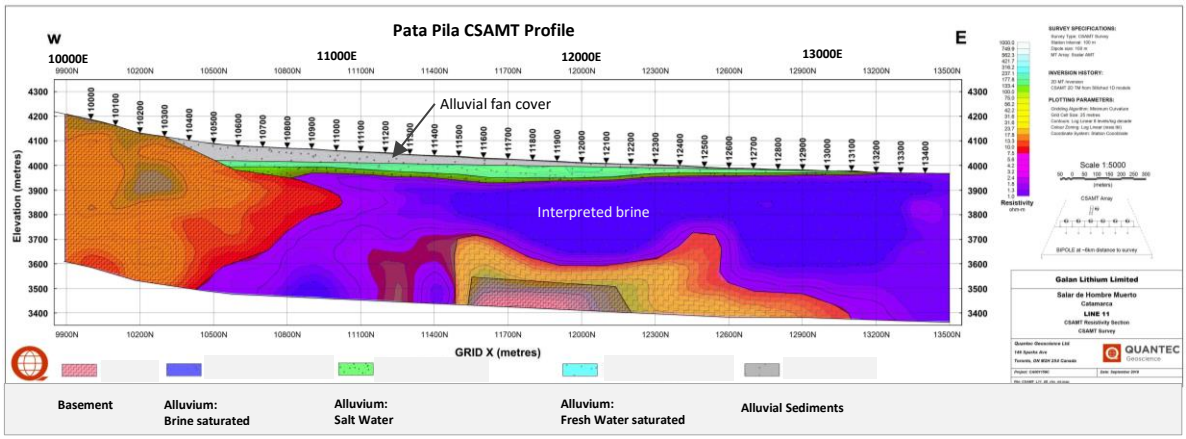


*Figure 2: Pata Pila - Interpreted CSAMT model showing lowly resistive brine saturated materials (in purple/blue)*

Rana del Sal

The Rana de Sal profile covers an alluvial fan area interpreted to overlie the salar. The geophysical profile shows a highly conductive response over ~1.5km that are compatible with units interpreted to contain brines (Figure 2). The eastern end shows the conductive anomaly remaining open, as expected, as the line enters the salar in the area where Livent has its operations. Towards the west a more resistive unit is interpreted as basement. Between stations 10700E and 11900E, the overlying materials are interpreted as alluvial fan sediments saturated with fresh or salty water.

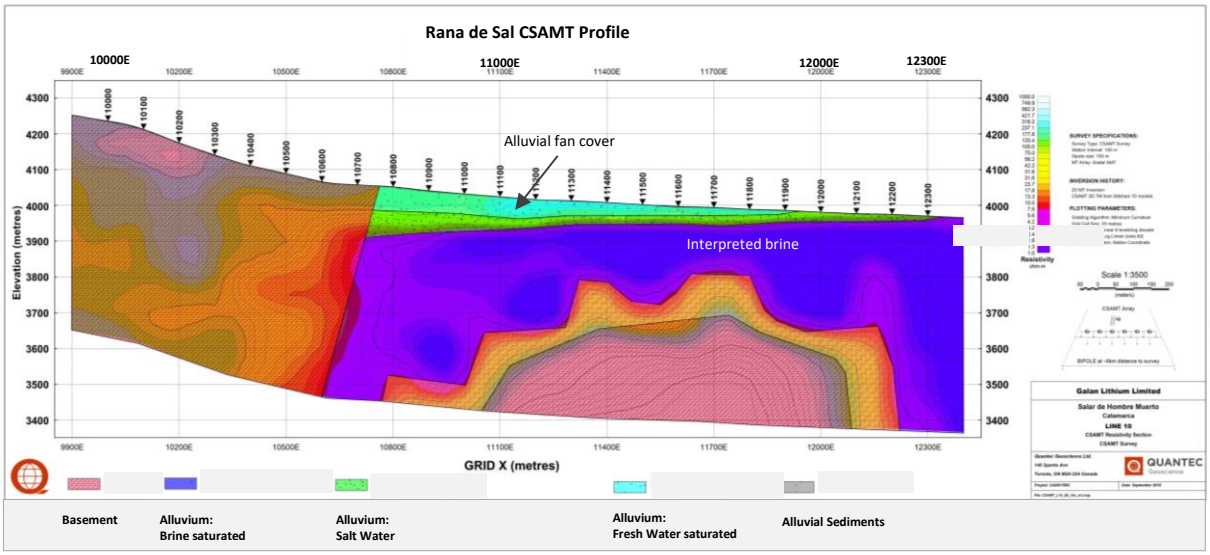


*Figure 3: Rana del Sal - Interpreted CSAMT model showing lowly resistive brine saturated materials*

**CORPORATE**

At the end of the quarter, the Company had approximately $2.84m in the bank.

The Company issued 5m Class A performance Shares and 5m Class B performance Shares to the Managing Director, after receiving shareholder approval at a general meeting held on 6 June 2019.

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**About Galan**

Galan is an ASX listed company exploring for lithium brines within South America's *Lithium Triangle* on the Hombre Muerto salar in Argentina. Hombre Muerto is proven to host the highest grade and lowest impurity levels within Argentina and is home to Livent Corporation's El Fenix operation and Galaxy Resources and POSCO's Sal de Vida projects. Galan's primary target is the adjoining Candelas channel target, a ~15km long by 3-5km wide valley filled channel which project geophysics and drilling have indicated the potential to host a substantial volume of brine and over which a maiden resource estimate is currently being conducted.

***Competent Persons Statement***

*The information contained herein that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled or reviewed by Dr Luke Milan, who has consulted to the Company. Dr Milan is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Persons as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Dr Milan consents to the inclusion of his name in the matters based on the information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*Figure 4: Pumping tests and brine re-sampling, Candelas project, Hombre Muerto*

**INTEREST IN MINING TENEMENTS**

Western Australia

E70/4629 (Greenbushes South - application)

Argentina (Hombre Muerto Project – 100% right, interest and/or title)

EL DECEO I
EL DECEO II
EL DECEO III

CANDELA
CANDELA II
CANDELA III
CANDELA IV
CANDELA V
CANDELA VI

CATALINA

SANTA BARBARA
PATA PILA
RANA de SAL

# ANNEXURE 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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.* | • Drill core was recovered in 1.5 m length core runs in core split tubes to minimize sample disturbance. Core recovery was carefully measured by comparing the measured core to the core runs.<br>• Drill core was undertaken along the entire length of the holes to obtain representative samples of the stratigraphy and sediments that host brine.<br>• Water/brine samples from target intervals were collected by either the Packer or Bailer tests. Bailer tests; purge isolated sections of the hole of all fluid multiple times to minimise the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid (fresh water), although some contamination (5-15%) may occur. The hole is then allowed time to re-fill with ground water. Following the final purge the sample for lab analysis is collected. The casing lining the hole ensures contamination with water from higher levels in the borehole is likely prevented.<br>Packer tests utilise a straddle packer device which isolates a discrete interval and allows for sampling purely from this interval. Samples were taken from the relevant section based upon geological logging and conductivity testing of water.<br>• Conductivity tests are taken on site with a field portable Hanna Ph/EC/DO multiparameter.<br>• Density measurements were undertaken on site with a field portable Atmospheric Mud Balance, made by OFI testing equipment.<br>• Downhole geophysical profiling was conducted using a Ponti Electronics MPX-14Multiplex Well Logger. |
| *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).* | • Diamond drilling with internal (triple) tube was used for drilling. The drilling produced core with variable core recovery, associated with unconsolidated material. Recovery of the more friable sediments was difficult, however core recovery by industry standards was very good.<br>• Fresh water is used as drilling fluid for lubrication during drilling. |
| *Drill sample recovery* | • *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.* | • Diamond drill core was recovered in 1.5m length intervals in triple (split) tubes. Appropriate additives were used for hole stability to maximise core recovery. The core recoveries were measured from the core and compared to the length of each run to calculate the recovery.<br>• Brine samples were collected over relevant sections based upon the geology encountered and ground water representation.<br>• Brine quality is not directly related to core recovery and is largely independent of the quality of core samples. However, the porosity and permeability of the lithologies where |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | samples are taken is related to the rate of brine inflow. |
| *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.* | • The core is logged by a senior geologist and contract geologists who are overseen by the senior geologist who also supervised the taking of samples for laboratory analysis.<br>• Logging is both qualitative and quantitative in nature. The relative proportions of different lithologies which have a direct bearing on the overall porosity, contained and potentially extractable brine are noted, as are more qualitative characteristics such as the sedimentary facies. Cores are split for sampling and are photographed.<br>• All core was logged by a geologist |
| *Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation* | • *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.* | • Bailer sampling:<br>Utilises a stainless steel hollow 3m-long tube with a check valve at the bottom. The hole was first purged by extracting a calculated volume of liquid (brine and drilling mud) to ensure that sampled brine corresponds to the sampled depth. Once the calculated volume was extracted and brine was clear, samples were collected in plastic bottles and delivered to the laboratories. The lower part of the sampling hole section was temporarily sealed during purging and sampling.<br>• Double packer sampling:<br>Water/brine samples were collected by purging isolated sections of the hole of all fluid in the hole, to minimize the possibility of contamination by drilling fluid, then allowing the hole to re-fill with ground waters. Samples were then taken form the relevant section.<br>• Duplicate sampling is undertaken for quality control purposes. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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.* | • The Alex Stewart laboratory located in Jujuy, Argentina, is used as the primary laboratory to conduct the assaying of the brine samples collected.<br>• The Alex Stewart laboratory is ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certified and is specialised in the chemical analysis of brines and inorganic salts, with considerable experience in this field.<br>• The SGS laboratory was used for secondary check analyses and is also certified for ISO 9001 and ISO 14001<br>• Core samples will also be sent to a laboratory for porosity test work. |
| *Verification of sampling and assaying* | • *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | • Field duplicates, standards and blanks are used to monitor potential contamination of samples and the repeatability of analyses.<br>• Sub-sample duplicates are also being transported to a second reputable industry standard laboratory in country for check analysis |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | • The survey locations were located using modern Garmin handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m.<br>• The grid System used by Quantec: POSGAR 94, Argentina Zone 3<br>• Topographic control was obtained by handheld GPS, and the topography is mostly flat with very little relief. |
| *Data spacing and distribution* | • *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | • Water/brine samples were collected within isolated sections of the hole based upon the results of geological logging. |
| *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.*<br>• *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.* | • The brine concentrations being explored for generally occur as sub-horizontal layers and lenses hosted by conglomerate, gravel, sand, salt, silt and/or clay. Vertical diamond drilling is ideal for understanding this horizontal stratigraphy and the nature of the sub-surface brine bearing aquifers |
| *Sample security* | • *The measures taken to ensure sample security.* | • Data was recorded and processed by trusted employees, consultants and contractors to the Company and overseen by senior management ensuring the data was not manipulated or altered.<br>• Samples are transported from the drill site to secure storage at the camp on a daily basis. |
| *Audits or reviews* | • *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.* | • No audits or reviews have been conducted to date. The drilling is at a very early stage however the Company's independent consultants and CP have approved the procedures to date. |

**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.*<br>• *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.* | • The Hombre Muerto Lithium Project consists of numerous licences located in Catamarca Province, Argentina. The tenements are owned by Blue Sky Lithium Pty Ltd ('Blue Sky'). The Company and Blue Sky executed a Share Sale Agreement whereby Galan Lithium Limited purchased 100% of the issued share capital of Blue Sky. |
| *Exploration done by other parties* | • *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.* | • There has not been any historical exploration over the Candelas licence area<br>• Galaxy Resources, who owns the Sal de Vida lithium brine resource situated to the north of Candelas with the Hombre Muerto salar, has conducted drilling within the Candelas channel approximately 1km east-northeast of Galan drillhole C-01-19. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • The Candelas licence area is located within a structurally controlled basin (graben) and is part of the Hombre Muerto salar. The salar hosts a world-renowned lithium brine deposit. The lithium is sourced locally from weathered and altered felsic ignimbrites and is concentrated in brines hosted within basin fill alluvial sediments and evaporites. |
| *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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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.* | • Drillhole ID: C-01-19<br>• Easting: 712,115,.5 E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,180,414.0N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth 401m<br><br>• Drillhole ID: C-02-19<br>• Easting: 712,756.1E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,171,177.0N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth 662m<br><br>• Drillhole ID: C-03-19<br>• Easting: 713,170E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,178,175N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth: 460m<br><br>• Drillhole ID: C-04-19<br>• Easting: 712,345E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,175,238N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth 488m<br><br>• Drillhole ID: C-05-19<br>• Easting: 711,350E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,178,200N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth: 380m<br><br>• Drillhole ID: C-06-19<br>• Easting: 7112,300E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,177,000N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth: 422m<br><br>• Drillhole ID: C-07-19<br>• Easting: 713,600E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,177,150N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth: 331m<br><br>• Drillhole ID: C-08-19<br>• Easting: 713,392E (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Northing: 7,179,695N (WGS84 Zone 19)<br>• Vertical hole<br>• Hole Depth: 340m |
| *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.*<br>• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate* | • Pumping tests continue to be carried out at the remaining holes at Candelas to ensure quality control<br>• All new assay results received to date are included in this report. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | |
| *Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths* | • *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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').* | • It is fairly assumed that the brine layers lie sub-horizontal and, given that the drillhole is vertical, that any intercepted thicknesses of brine layers would be of true thickness. |
| *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.* | • Provided, refer to maps, figures and tables in the document |
| *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.* | • These assay results are from all 8 holes drilled at the project to date. |
| *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.* | • All meaningful and material information is reported<br>• Refer to previous ASX Company releases;<br>ASX:GLN - 4 October, 2018<br>ASX:GLN - 11 March, 2019<br>ASX:GLN - 20 March, 2019<br>ASX:GLN - 4 April, 2019<br>ASX:GLN - 29 May, 2019<br>ASX:GLN - 2 July 2019 |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg; tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *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 Company is awaiting approval for drilling over its Western Basin tenements<br>• Maiden resource estimation will be the main focus for further work at Candelas |