25 August 2021
ASX: GAL

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Brad Underwood

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Noel O'Brien

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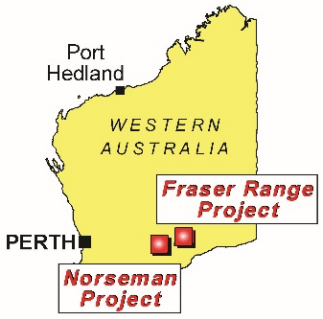
Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

Norseman Project
Palladium-Nickel-Cobalt



Contact Details

T: +61 8 9463 0063
E: info@galmining.com.au
W: www.galileomining.com.au
13 Colin St, West Perth, WA

PALLADIUM RESULTS REVEAL PRIORITY NEW DRILL TARGETS

Highlights

- **Palladium soil sample results from Norseman show high value anomalous zones ready for first pass aircore drilling**
- **Maximum palladium value of 0.81 g/t, maximum platinum value of 0.26 g/t, maximum nickel value of 0.42%, maximum copper value of 0.11%**
- **44 samples from a total of 458 returned palladium values greater than 0.1 g/t**
- **Soil anomalism has defined two priority zones with extensive strike lengths of approximately 400m and 800m respectively**
- **Currently planned aircore drilling (approx. Sept/Oct 2021) has been amended to include new targets in upcoming drill program[1]**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to provide an exploration update on soil sampling results from its 100% owned Norseman project located within the Kambalda nickel belt of Western Australia.

Soil sampling targeting palladium and nickel has defined two priority palladium targets which have now been added to the list of targets for initial drill testing in the next drill program.

Commenting on the recent field activities Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said; "*The latest soil sampling results from Norseman further confirm the strong potential for mineralisation in the area. While our previous soil samples had highly anomalous values up to 0.31 g/t palladium we are now seeing even better results up to 0.81 g/t and almost 10% of the samples analysed were greater than 0.1 g/t.*

We have also confirmed that the anomalous zones fall within the areas of existing POWs from the Mines Department which allows us to include the new targets in the upcoming aircore drilling program.

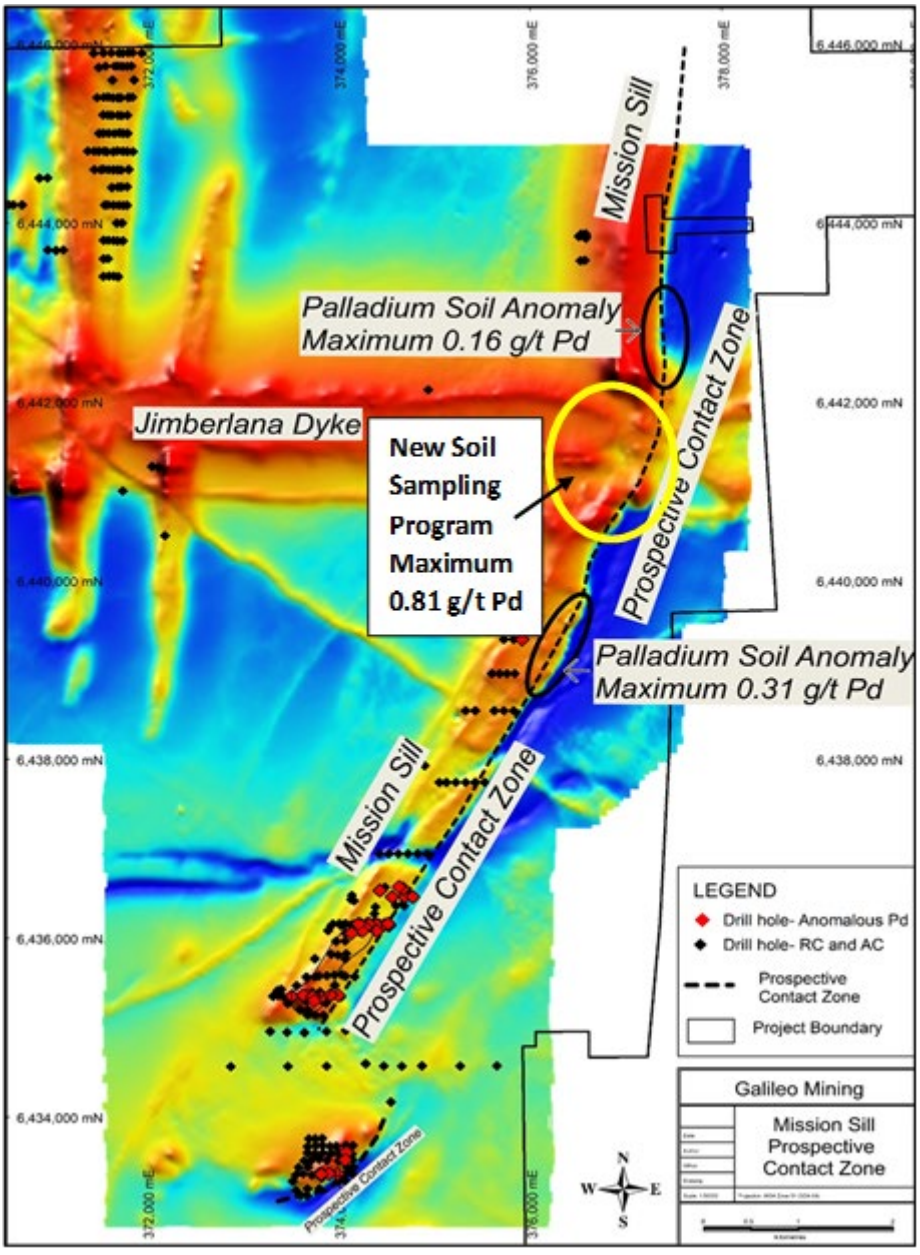
A drilling contract was signed in July with an expected start date in September/October. However, the precise timing is subject to rig availability with Western Australia continuing to experience strong demand for drilling services."

(1) Refer to Galileo's ASX announcement dated 12th July 2021

The most recent soil sampling program consisted of 458 samples covering a highly prospective area at the Mission Sill/Jimberlana prospects between two areas with maximum palladium in soil values of 0.31g/t Pd and 0.16g/t Pd (see Figure 1). [2]

The new sampling has shown two zones of strong palladium and platinum potential – one over the Mission Sill at an ultramafic/mafic contact and the second over a particular unit within the layered intrusive Jimberlana Dyke. The Jimberlana Dyke has been described by the Geological Survey of Western Australia as similar to the Great Dyke of Zimbabwe which is a centre of palladium and platinum production. [3]

Figure 1 —Mission Sill & Jimberlana Prospects at Norseman with Soil Sampling Location (TMI mag)



(2) Refer to Galileo's ASX announcement dated 17th May 2021

(3) Refer to the GSWA 250k Norseman Map Sheet Explanatory Notes,1973 accessible at www.dmirs.wa.gov.au

Figures 2 through 5 show the distribution of palladium, platinum, nickel, and copper, over the newly sampled area respectively. Assay data and locations of key samples are included in Appendix 1. Historic exploration conducted in the general area is summarised in the "Exploration Done by Other Parties" within Section 2 - Reporting of Exploration Results JORC Table (Appendix 2). Previous drilling by Barrier Exploration in the early 1970s targeted nickel-copper mineralisation within the general area. No records exist of drilling targeted at either the new unit defined by Galileo sampling within the Jimberlana Dyke or targeted at the ultramafic/gabbro contact on the Mission Sill.

A 10,000 metre aircore drilling program is planned to follow up the palladium and nickel anomalies as a first pass test prior to deeper drilling.

Figure 2 –Palladium Soil Geochemistry with Anomalous Palladium Zones Highlighted (TMI-1VD Mag)

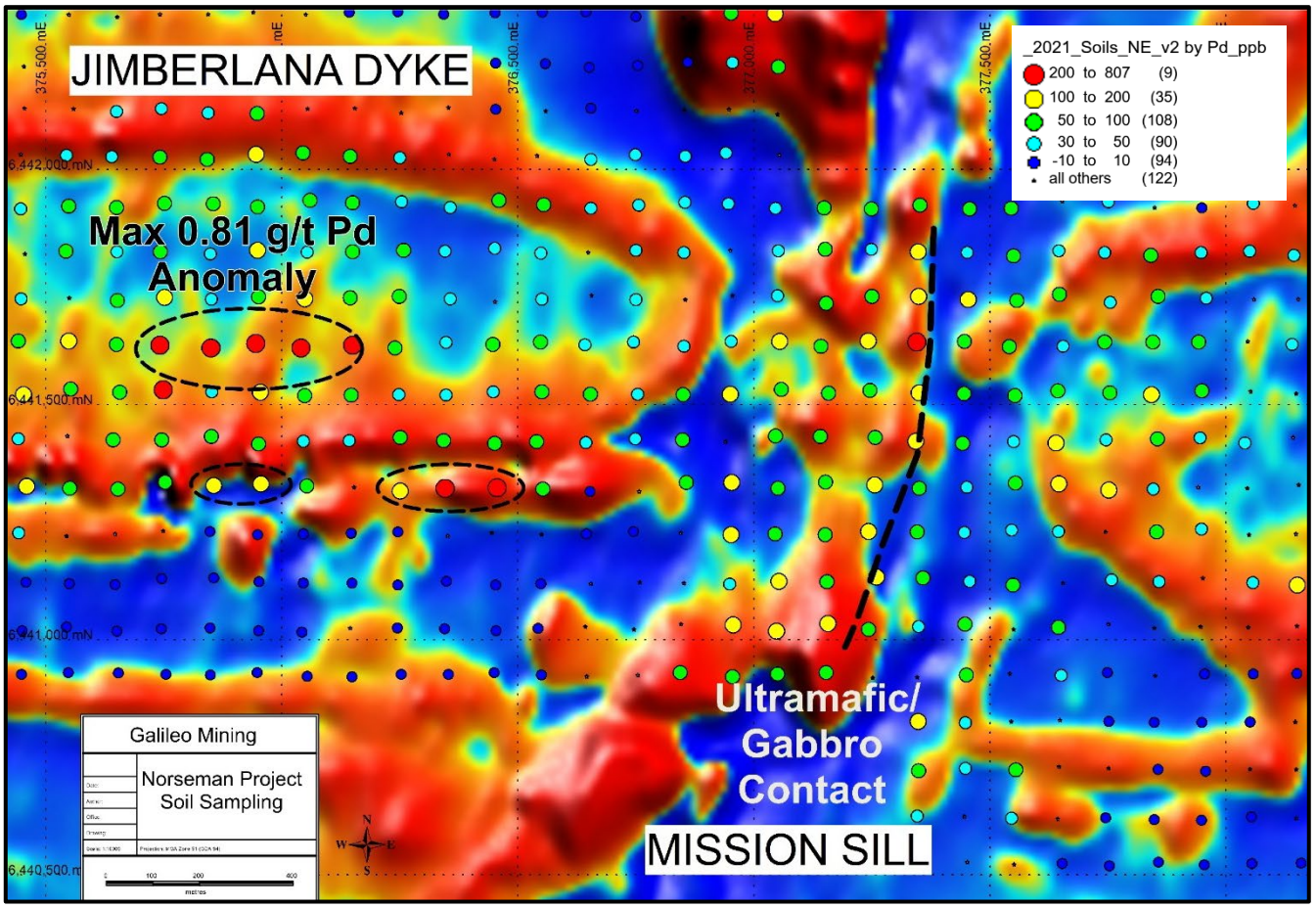


Figure 3 –Platinum Soil Geochemistry with Anomalous Palladium Zones Highlighted (TMI-1VD Mag)

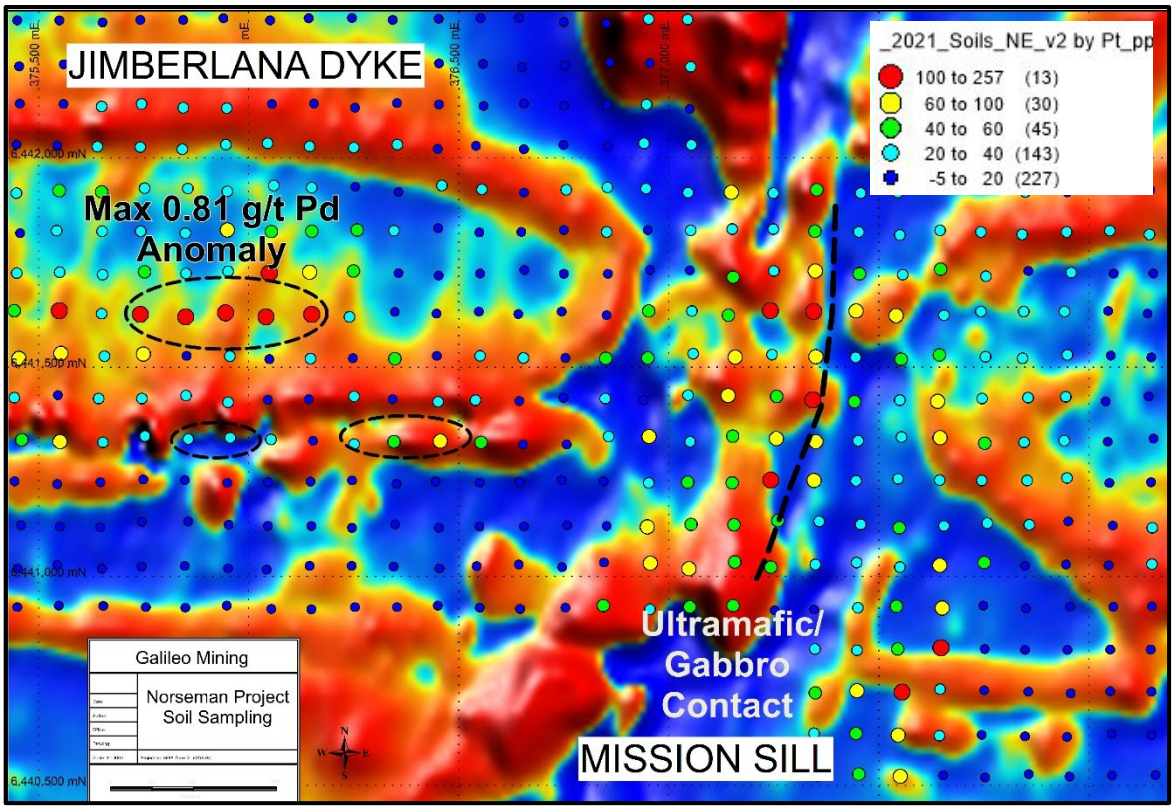


Figure 4 –Nickel Soil Geochemistry with Anomalous Palladium Zones Highlighted (TMI-1VD Mag)

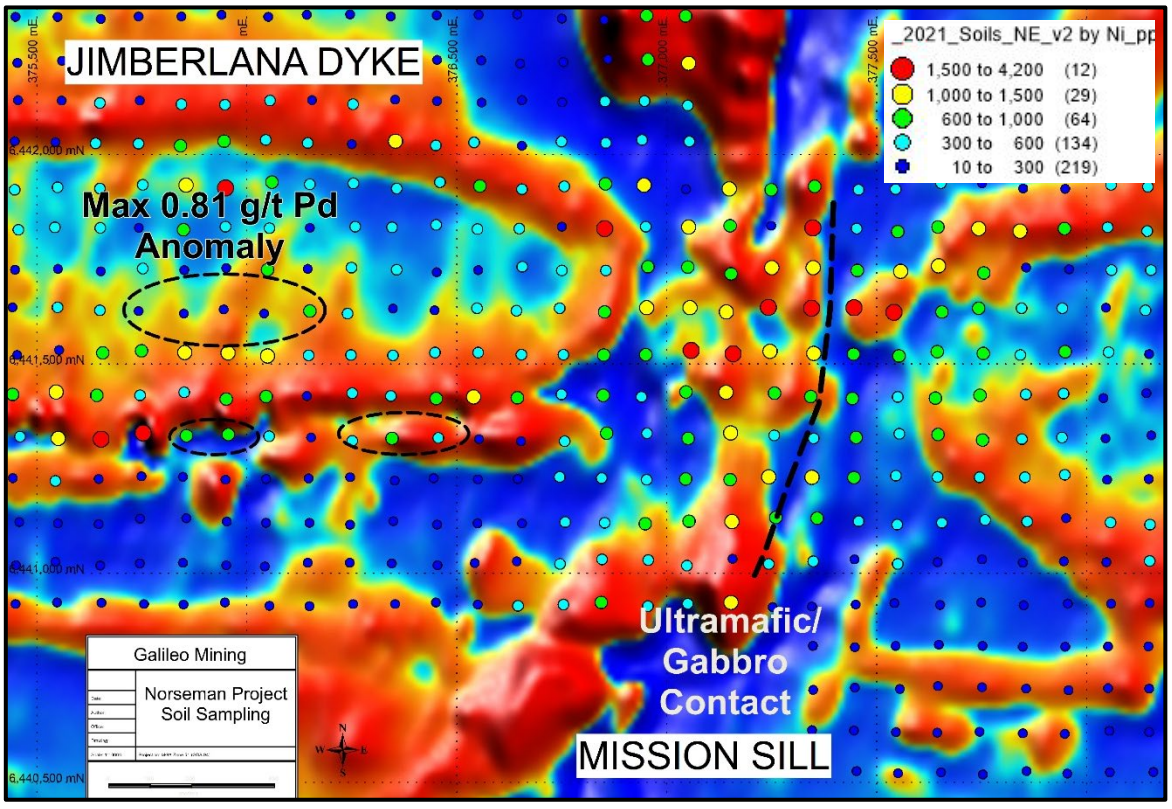
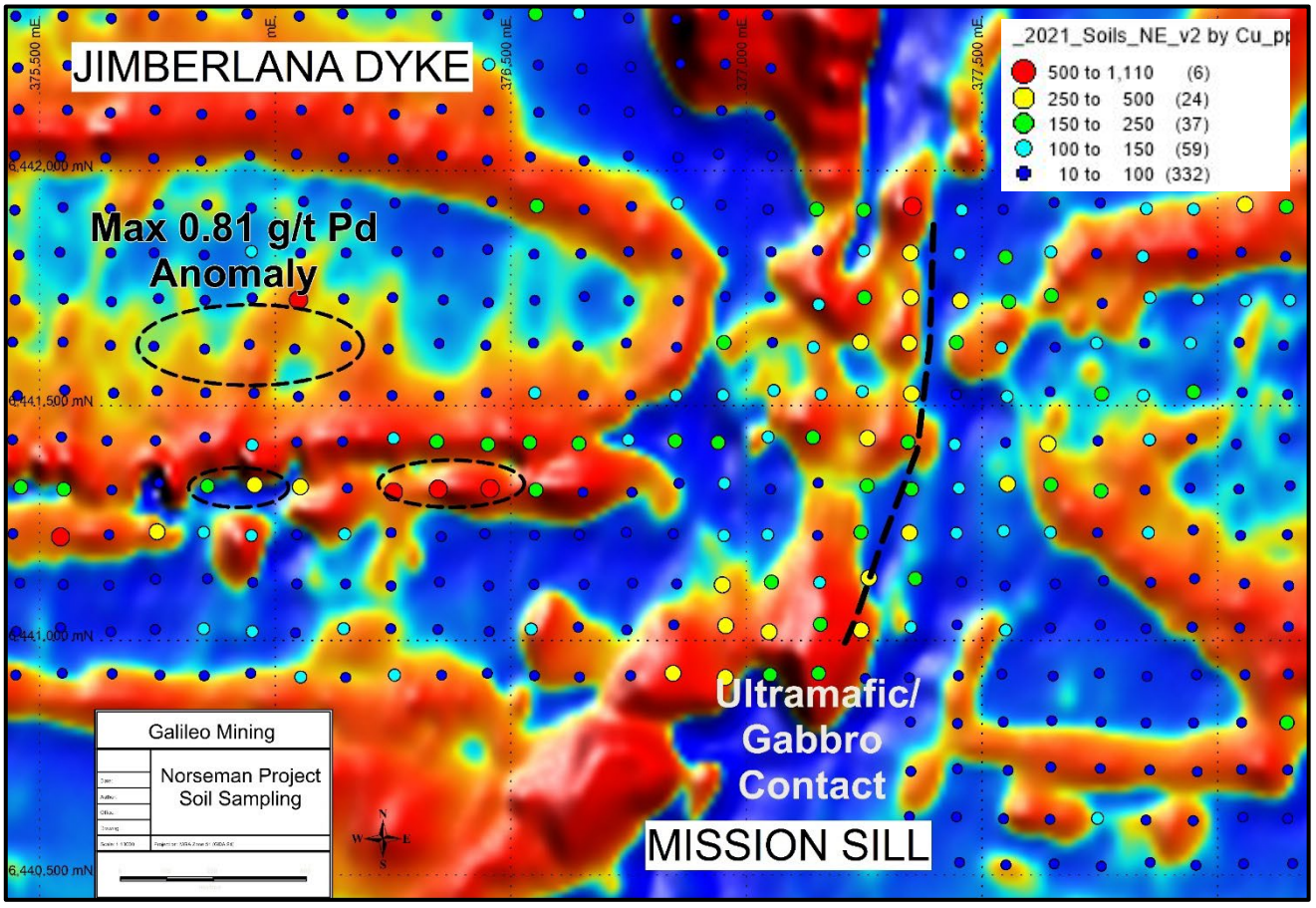


Figure 5 –Copper Soil Geochemistry with Anomalous Palladium Zones Highlighted (TMI-1VD Mag)



RC and/or diamond drilling will be undertaken after the completion of aircore drilling aiming to follow up any anomalies resulting from the aircore programs. RC/diamond drilling will also test down dip and along strike of Galileo's existing mineralised drill results within the Norseman Project area including palladium intersections such as:

- **27 metres @ 0.58 g/t Pd, 0.12 g/t Pt, 0.13 % Cu & 0.18% Ni (MTRC096)** [2] **including 3 metres @ 1.1 g/t Pd, 0.19 g/t Pt, 0.23% Cu & 0.26% Ni; and**
- **24 metres @ 0.51 g/t Pd, 0.08 g/t Pt, 0.10 % Cu & 0.15% Ni (MTRC086)** [2]

The grade within the sulphide zone increases towards the east supporting the interpretation that increased mineralisation occurs within the target zone (Figure 6).

Figure 6 – Drill Section with Palladium Mineralisation and Target Zone at the Mt Thirsty Prospect

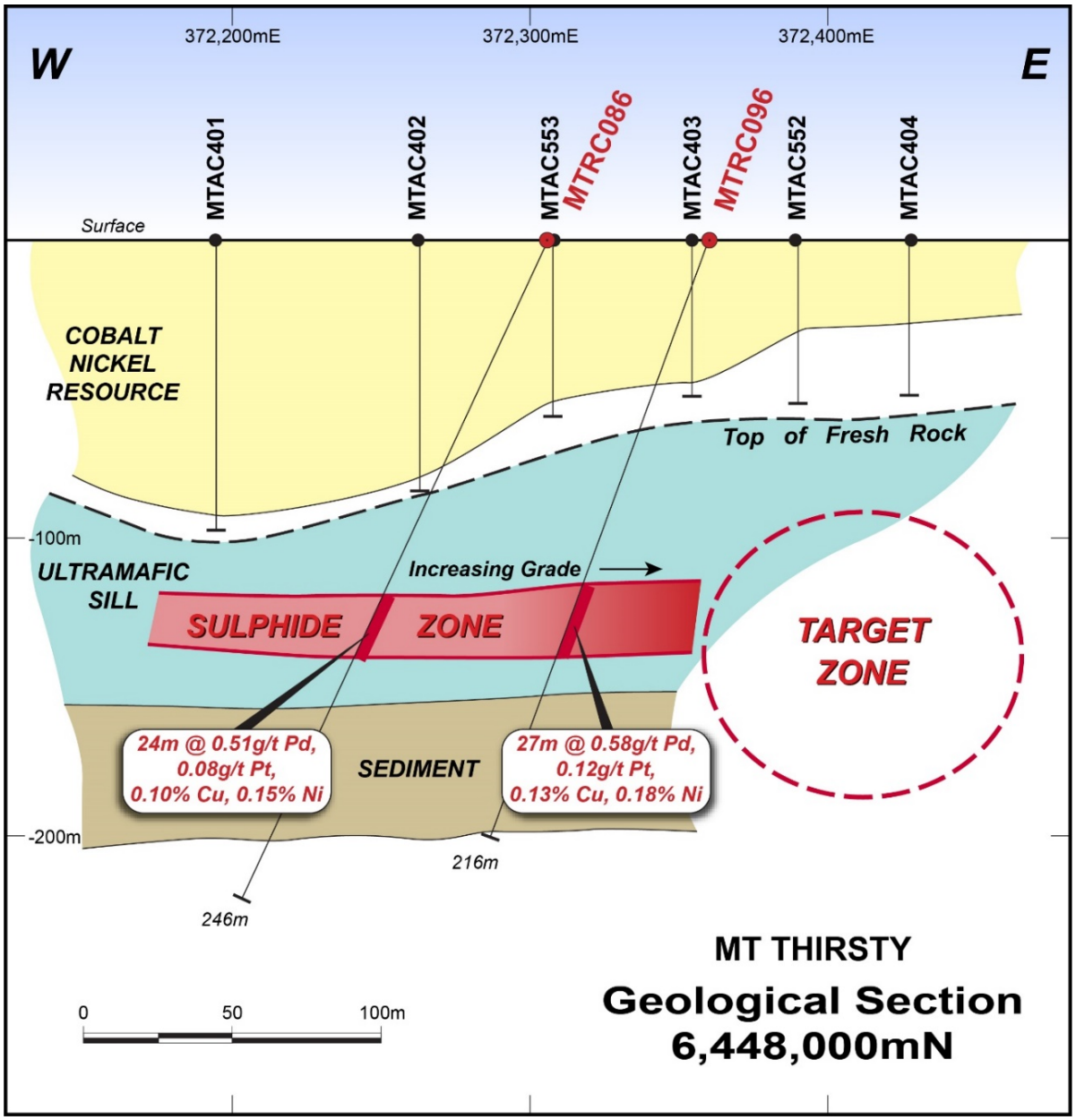
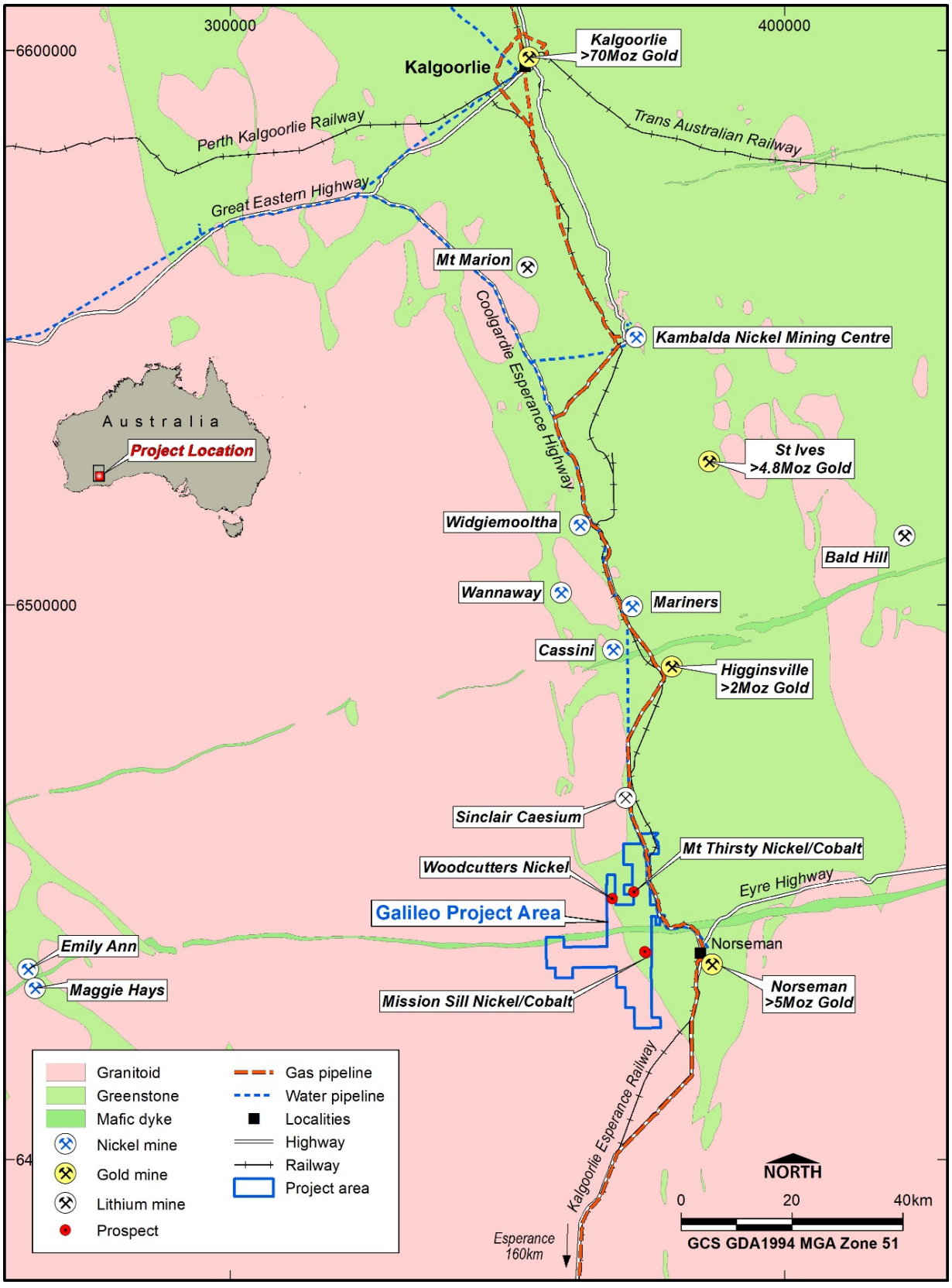


Figure 7 – Norseman Project Location Map with Selection of Regional Mines and Infrastructure



Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brad Underwood, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Galileo Mining Ltd. Mr Underwood has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Underwood consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

With regard to the Company's ASX Announcements referenced in the above Announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements.

Authorised for release by the Galileo Board of Directors.

Investor information: phone Galileo Mining on + 61 8 9463 0063 or email info@galmining.com.au

Media:
David Tasker
Managing Director
Chapter One Advisors
E: dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au
T: +61 433 112 936

About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of nickel, copper and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are highly prospective for nickel-copper sulphide deposits similar to the operating Nova mine. GAL also holds tenements near Norseman with over 26,000 tonnes of contained cobalt, and 122,000 tonnes of contained nickel, in JORC compliant resources (see Figure 8 below).

Figure 8: JORC Mineral Resource Estimates for the Norseman Cobalt Project ("Estimates") (refer to ASX "Prospectus" announcement dated May 25th 2018 and ASX announcement dated 11th December 2018, accessible at http://www.galileomining.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/). Galileo confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed).

Cut-off Cobalt %	Class	Tonnes Mt	Co		Ni	
			%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
MT THIRSTY SILL						
0.06 %	Indicated	10.5	0.12	12,100	0.58	60,800
	Inferred	2.0	0.11	2,200	0.51	10,200
	Total	**12.5**	**0.11**	**14,300**	**0.57**	**71,100**
MISSION SILL						
0.06 %	Inferred	7.7	0.11	8,200	0.45	35,000
GOBLIN						
0.06 %	Inferred	4.9	0.08	4,100	0.36	16,400
TOTAL JORC COMPLIANT RESOURCES						
0.06 %	**Total**	**25.1**	**0.11**	**26,600**	**0.49**	**122,500**

Appendix 1:

Soil Sample Data (Anomalous palladium values greater than 0.1 g/t; anomalous nickel values > 0.15%; and anomalous copper values > 0.05 %). Coordinates are GDA94z51.

SampleID	Easting	Northing	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mg (%)
GAL2012	376041	6441620	**807**	187	27	14	< 1	27
GAL2010	375850	6441620	**763**	257	92	17	1	15
GAL2011	375945	6441630	**680**	176	84	17	1	6
GAL2009	375742	6441626	**339**	164	154	32	1	13
GAL1926	376346	6441322	**318**	51	765	896	8	2
GAL2025	377345	6441633	**303**	110	1583	421	19	4
GAL2013	376150	6441626	**274**	153	660	19	4	18
GAL1925	376456	6441323	**215**	93	465	955	19	1
GAL1997	375749	6441531	**202**	68	785	16	3	22
GAL2022	377055	6441634	**195**	39	1039	87	13	3
GAL1917	377256	6441329	**190**	88	476	178	14	3
GAL2024	377242	6441635	**186**	134	2501	478	20	2
GAL1927	376251	6441316	**184**	37	452	736	8	3
GAL1981	377350	6441525	**182**	65	1031	271	17	1
GAL1960	377343	6441422	**181**	100	878	224	17	4
GAL1913	377646	6441331	**180**	64	635	162	13	2
GAL2000	375453	6441521	**179**	78	248	16	2	2
GAL1920	376953	6441334	**152**	87	409	101	11	2
GAL2090	377348	6441825	**151**	52	1515	373	22	1
GAL2046	377349	6441730	**150**	62	1296	307	16	3
GAL1849	377260	6441133	**150**	58	730	385	24	1
GAL2007	375549	6441635	**146**	135	379	24	3	7
GAL1888	376952	6441223	**145**	39	371	147	16	3
GAL1930	375956	6441331	**144**	35	642	257	5	3
GAL2142	375946	6442032	**139**	38	639	37	5	7
GAL2065	375752	6441728	**137**	51	342	18	2	9
GAL2045	377454	6441723	**133**	56	815	282	14	1
GAL1762	377348	6440826	**133**	34	109	50	3	5
GAL1825	377157	6441034	**129**	56	298	165	27	1
GAL2062	376049	6441725	**127**	110	817	667	23	2
GAL1824	377048	6441018	**124**	61	588	315	23	2
GAL1931	375856	6441328	**122**	30	879	166	4	6
GAL1854	377053	6441124	**118**	56	982	157	13	1
GAL1963	377640	6441418	**118**	62	836	363	22	1
GAL1840	378151	6441116	**118**	35	524	60	16	3
GAL1935	375460	6441326	**117**	42	461	208	18	4

GAL1985	376950	6441522	**115**	42	872	123	19	1
GAL1891	377243	6441230	**112**	174	1086	249	18	1
GAL2213	377045	6442331	**111**	25	733	23	7	2
GAL1976	377842	6441521	**110**	30	358	104	5	3
GAL1912	377752	6441318	**107**	48	642	205	22	3
GAL1823	376956	6441031	**106**	84	377	252	26	3
GAL1995	375955	6441526	**101**	32	1004	99	5	13
GAL2076	375949	6441828	**100**	98	427	139	15	4
SampleID	Easting	Northing	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)	**Ni (ppm)**	Cu (ppm)	Fe (%)	Mg (%)
GAL1836	378247	6441019	52	70	**4191**	401	24	2
GAL2024	377242	6441635	186	134	**2501**	478	20	2
GAL2027	377541	6441623	80	63	**2337**	137	11	3
GAL2128	375949	6441920	59	35	**2032**	25	9	5
GAL1933	375653	6441320	81	26	**1850**	71	7	3
GAL2085	376852	6441823	47	25	**1730**	71	11	4
GAL2026	377446	6441634	80	65	**1718**	157	13	1
GAL1984	377058	6441532	65	31	**1680**	150	19	1
GAL1932	375753	6441335	52	25	**1658**	22	6	12
GAL2025	377345	6441633	303	110	**1583**	421	19	4
GAL2090	377348	6441825	151	52	**1515**	373	22	1
GAL1983	377158	6441524	91	73	**1512**	115	18	2
SampleID	Easting	Northing	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)	Ni (ppm)	**Cu (ppm)**	Fe (%)	Mg (%)
GAL1874	375544	6441220	29	18	437	**1100**	23	3
GAL1925	376456	6441323	215	93	465	**955**	19	1
GAL1926	376346	6441322	318	51	765	**896**	8	2
GAL2114	377352	6441924	82	53	725	**771**	18	2
GAL1927	376251	6441316	184	37	452	**736**	8	3
GAL2062	376049	6441725	127	110	817	**667**	23	2

Appendix 2:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Norseman Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (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.*	• Soil samples were collected from holes approximately 0.5m depth. • A nominal 200gram sample was collected for assay. • All samples were submitted to Intertek-Genalysis Laboratories, Kalgoorlie for preparation. Sample digest and assay was completed at Intertek-Genalysis, Perth. • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and field duplicate samples were included routinely per 50 samples for soil sampling with field duplicates to ensure sample representivity. • Each sample was dried, crushed and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75µm. • Soil sampling – Gold and 51 other elements (52 element suite) were assayed by Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish (method AR25/MS52). • The assay suite included; Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr.
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).*	• N/A. Soil sampling only.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• N/A. Soil sampling only.
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.*	• A general site log was collected and comprised a general site regolith description, visual sample colour log and a nominal scale log of intensity of sample reaction to 10% Hydrochloric

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Acid. • Logging is qualitative and based on the presentation of the entire sample in a collection tray.
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.*	• N/A. Soil sampling only. • Soil samples were taken from approximately 0.5m depth, a nominal 200-gram sample of the whole soil was collected for assay. Sample sizes are industry standard and considered appropriate. • The samples were dried and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75µm. This is considered to appropriately homogenise the sample to allow subsampling for analysis. • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and field duplicate samples were included routinely per 50 samples for soil sampling with field duplicates. • Intertek-Genalysis conducted internal check samples as part of batch QAQC. Field duplicate soil samples demonstrated representivity of samples.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• Soil samples were analysed for a multielement suite (52 elements) by ICP-MS following a 25gram pulp charge Aqua Regia digest. • The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • Certified QAQC standards and blanks were routinely included at a rate of 1 every 50 samples. Field duplicates were collected and submitted at a rate of 1 per 50 samples. • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks • Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth) using an Aqua Regia digest with ICP-MS finish (AR25/MS52).
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*	• Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop. • Data is then sent to the Galileo Exploration Manager for QAQC validation and then submitted to Galileo's database manager (CSA Global - Perth) for further validation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	and upload into the database. • Assays are as reported from the laboratory and stored in the Company database.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Sample sites are located using handheld GPS. • All co-ordinates are in MGA94 datum, Zone 51. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM.
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.*	• Sample site spacing was 100m by 100m, appropriate to define geochemically anomalous zones. • N/A. No resource estimate has been completed. • Sample compositing has not 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 mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• Sampling traverses are east/west oriented perpendicular to the general strike of regional structure and stratigraphy (dominantly north-south) as determined from regional aeromagnetic and government mapping data. • Overall sampling was conducted on a square grid pattern to remove any potential orientation bias
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sample was put into a tied off Kraft paper geochemical sample bag. And placed in a cardboard pulp box and taped closed for transport to the laboratory. • Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo's soil sampling contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. No external audits have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Norseman Project comprises two exploration licenses, eighteen granted prospecting licenses and one mining lease covering 278km^2 • All tenements within the Norseman Project are 100% owned by Galileo Mining Ltd. • The Norseman Project is centred around a location approximately 10km north-west of Norseman on vacant crown land. • All tenements in the Norseman Project are 100% covered by the Ngadju Native Title Determined Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Historic soil samples have previously been collected adjacent to, and in some instances within, portions of the current soil sampling areas however the historic data has not been validated or integrated into the current soils program as in most instances it does not contain PGE analyses Between the mid-1960's and 2000 exploration was conducted in the area for gold, base-metals and most notably Cu-Ni sulphides. Exploration focussed on the Mt Thirsty Sill and eastern limb of the Mission Sill. Central Norseman Gold Corporation/WMC (1966-1972) • Explored the Jimberlana Dyke for Ni-Cu-PGE-Cr. Soil sampling generated several Cu anomalies 160-320ppm Cu. Barrier Exploration and Jimberlana Minerals Between (1968 and 1974) • Explored immediately south of Mt Thirsty for Ni-Cu sulphide. IP, Ground Magnetic Surveys, Soil Sampling, Soil Auger Sampling and Diamond Drilling was completed. Resolute Limited, Great Southern Mines Ltd and Dundas Mining Pty Ltd (1993-1996) • Gold focussed exploration. Several gold anomalies were identified in soil geochemistry but were not followed up.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resolute assayed for Au, Ni, Cu, Zn but did not assay for PGE. • Resolute Limited drilled laterite regolith profiles over the ultramafic portions of the Mt Thirsty Sill and identified a small Ni-Co Resource with high Co grades. Kinross Gold Corp Australia (1999) • completed a 50m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. 2000-2004 • Australian Gold Resources ("AGR") held "Mt Thirsty Project" from 2000 to 30th June 2004. Works identified Ni-Co resources on the Project. • Anaconda Nickel Ltd ("ANL") explored AGR Mt Thirsty Project as part of the AGR/ANL Exploration Access Agreement 2000-2001. AGR/ANL (2000-2001) • Mapping focussed on identifying Co-Ni enriched regolith areas. • RC on 800mx100m grid at Mission Sill targeting Ni-Co Laterite (MTRC001-MTRC035). Nickel assay maximum of 0.502%, Co 0.155%, Cu to 0.228%. • Concluded the anomalous Cu-PGE association suggested affinity with Bushveldt or Stillwater style PGE mineralisation. A lack of an arsenic correlation cited as support for magmatic rather than hydrothermal PGE source. AGR (2003-2004) • Soil sampling over the Mission Sill and Jimberlana Dyke. • RC drilling (MTRC036-052) confirmed shallow PGE anomalism with best results of 1m at 2.04 combined Pt-Pd in MTRC038 from surface. • Petrography identified sulphide textures indicative of primary magmatic character. • Sixty samples were re-assayed for PGE when assays returned >0.05% Cu. A further 230 samples were re-assayed based on the initial Au-Pd-Pt results. The best combined result for Au-Pd-Pt

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was 5.7g/t. Galileo Galileo commenced exploration on the Norseman Project from 30th June 2004 after sale of the tenement by AGR.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Norseman target geology and mineralisation style is komatiite nickel sulphide mineralisation and mineralisation related to layered intrusions occurring within the GSWA mapped Mount Kirk Formation • The Mount Kirk formation is described as "Acid and basic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks, intruded by basic and ultrabasic rocks"
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.* • *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.*	• Not applicable
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Not applicable

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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').*	• Not applicable
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.*	• Plan map of the soil sampling program location including local geology • Regional map of the area with regional geology and known areas of economic mineralisation .
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.*	• Summary of results is reported.
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.*	• Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected by Magspec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd using a Geometrics G-823 caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m.
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.*	• Follow up drilling of anomalous palladium/platinum/nickel/copper geochemistry • Additional soil sampling and prospecting along contact zones