13 July 2022

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

Non-Executive Director
Noel O'Brien

Non-Executive Director
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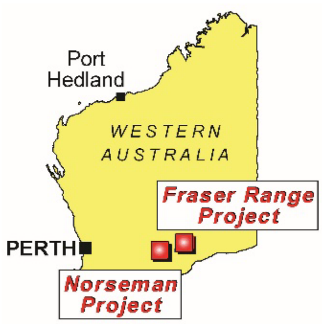
Non-Executive Director
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

Norseman Project
Palladium-Nickel-Copper-Rhodium-Platinum-Gold



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DRILLING INTERSECTS EXTENSIVE MINERALISATION AT CALLISTO

Highlights

- **Eleven RC drill holes and two pre-collar RC drill holes completed on lines 50 and 100 metres north of discovery drill hole NRC266**
- **All eleven completed drill holes have hit sulphide mineralisation with portable XRF analysis confirming the presence of nickel and copper sulphides (1)**
- **Mineralised sulphide zone now extends over 300 metres across strike on the southern and central lines and over 200 metres across strike on the northern line**
- **Mineralisation is open in all directions and dipping to the east further onto Galileo's granted Mine Lease**
- **Second round of drilling now complete with all samples at the laboratory. Assays expected to be returned in August 2022**
- **Next round of RC drilling scheduled to begin in late July with first diamond drilling planned to start in August**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce geological results from the second Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling program at the Callisto discovery within the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Eleven additional drill holes have been completed with each drill hole intersecting disseminated sulphide mineralisation geologically consistent with the first round of drilling. The first round of drilling (2), and the first assays from the second round of drilling (3), showed the sulphide layer at the base of the layered ultramafic sill to be associated with palladium, platinum, gold, rhodium, nickel and copper metal.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"Drilling at our Callisto discovery continues to be successful with every completed drill hole hitting sulphide mineralisation. The results again confirm the consistency of the geology over the target area and all drill samples are now at the laboratory for analyses with assays expected in August.*

(1) Portable XRF was used for geological logging and qualitative purposes only. pXRFs do not read Pd, Pt, or Au.

(2) See Galileo ASX announcements dated 11th May and 26th May 2022

(3) See Galileo ASX announcement dated 11th July 2022

"A new Program of Works has been approved by the Department of Mines which allows us to complete wide-ranging drill programs along two kilometres of prospective strike length. Preparation for the next round of drilling will now begin and we expect to have RC drilling commencing again in late July, followed by diamond drilling in August."

The drilling to date has demonstrated that the mineralisation occurs over 300 metres across strike and gives us confidence in the potential for further mineralisation along strike.

Our recent well-supported capital raise means we are fully funded to undertake the significant amount of drilling required to define a discovery of this nature. We look forward to updating the market with results from this exciting new West Australian discovery."

The second round of RC drilling at Callisto is now complete with a total of 3,939 metres drilled over 16 drill holes and three pre-collars. Each pre-collar has been designed to allow for the completion of a diamond drill tail into the east dipping section of the mineralisation.

The geometry of the sulphide mineralisation appears to be flat lying before it begins to dip to the east. Mineralisation is not yet closed off on the flat lying areas to the west with the possibility of extensions to the west at a relatively shallow depth below surface. Mineralisation is also open to the north, south and east.

Figures 1, 2 and 3 show the geological sections with currently available information while Figure 4 is a plan view of drill holes to date. The next round of RC drilling aims to expand the known mineralisation along strike and to the west. Diamond drilling will focus on the down dip zones to the east.

Figure 1 — Callisto preliminary geological drill section 6,448,050mN with target sulphide zone.

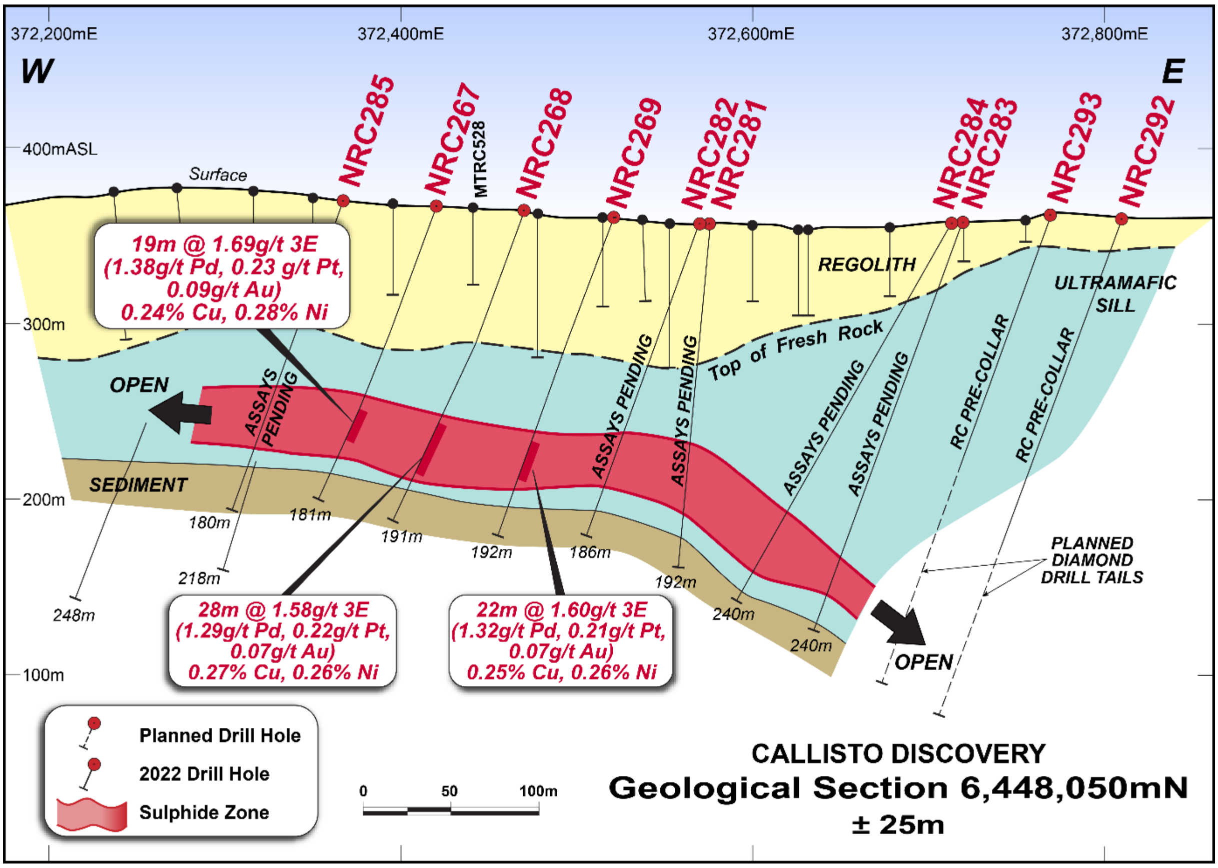


Figure 2 — Callisto preliminary geological section 6,448,100mN with target sulphide zone.

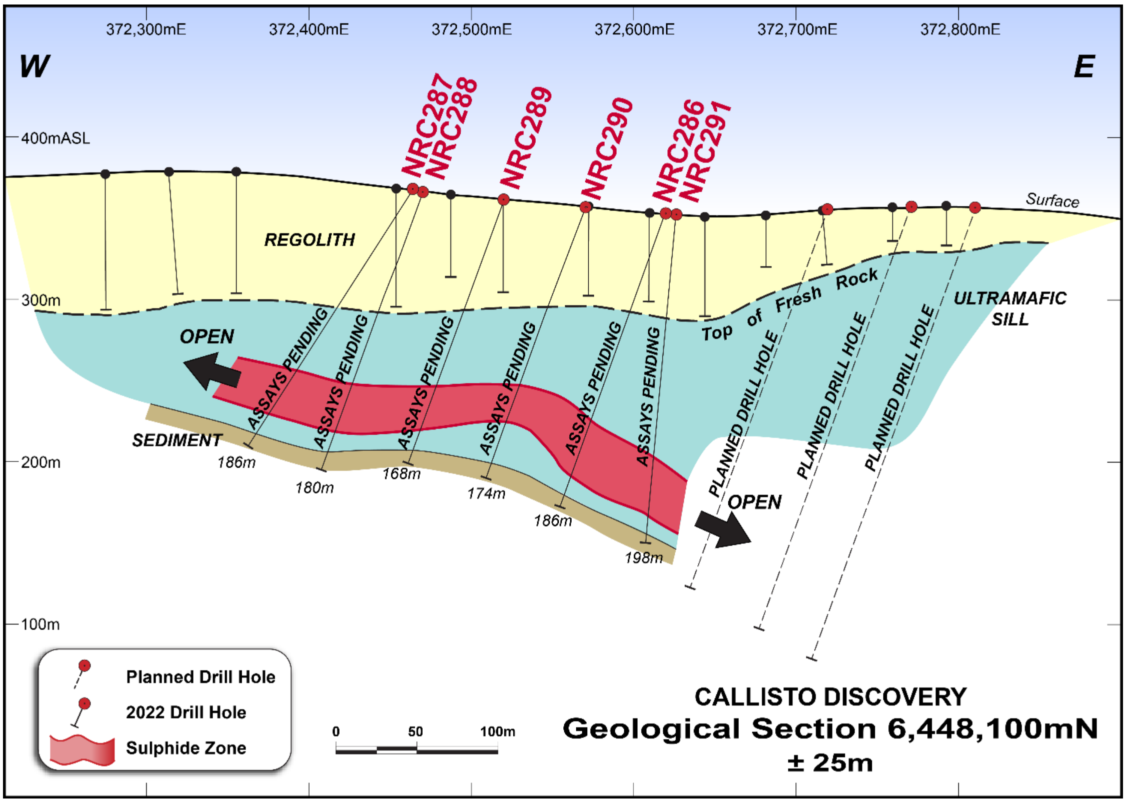


Figure 3 — Callisto preliminary geological section 6,448,000mN with target sulphide zone (see ASX announcement dated 11th July 2022 for details).

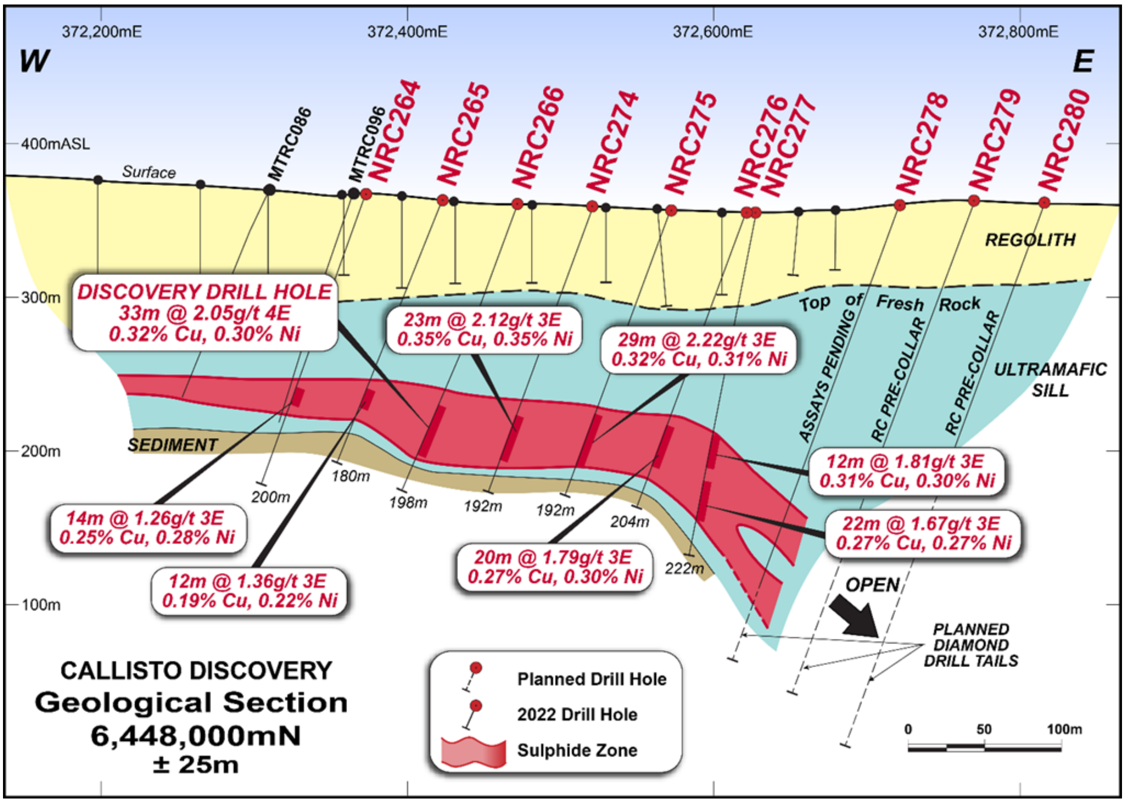


Figure 4 — Plan map view of completed drilling. 6,448,050mN and 6,448,100mN section lines are in Figures 1 & 2 respectively.

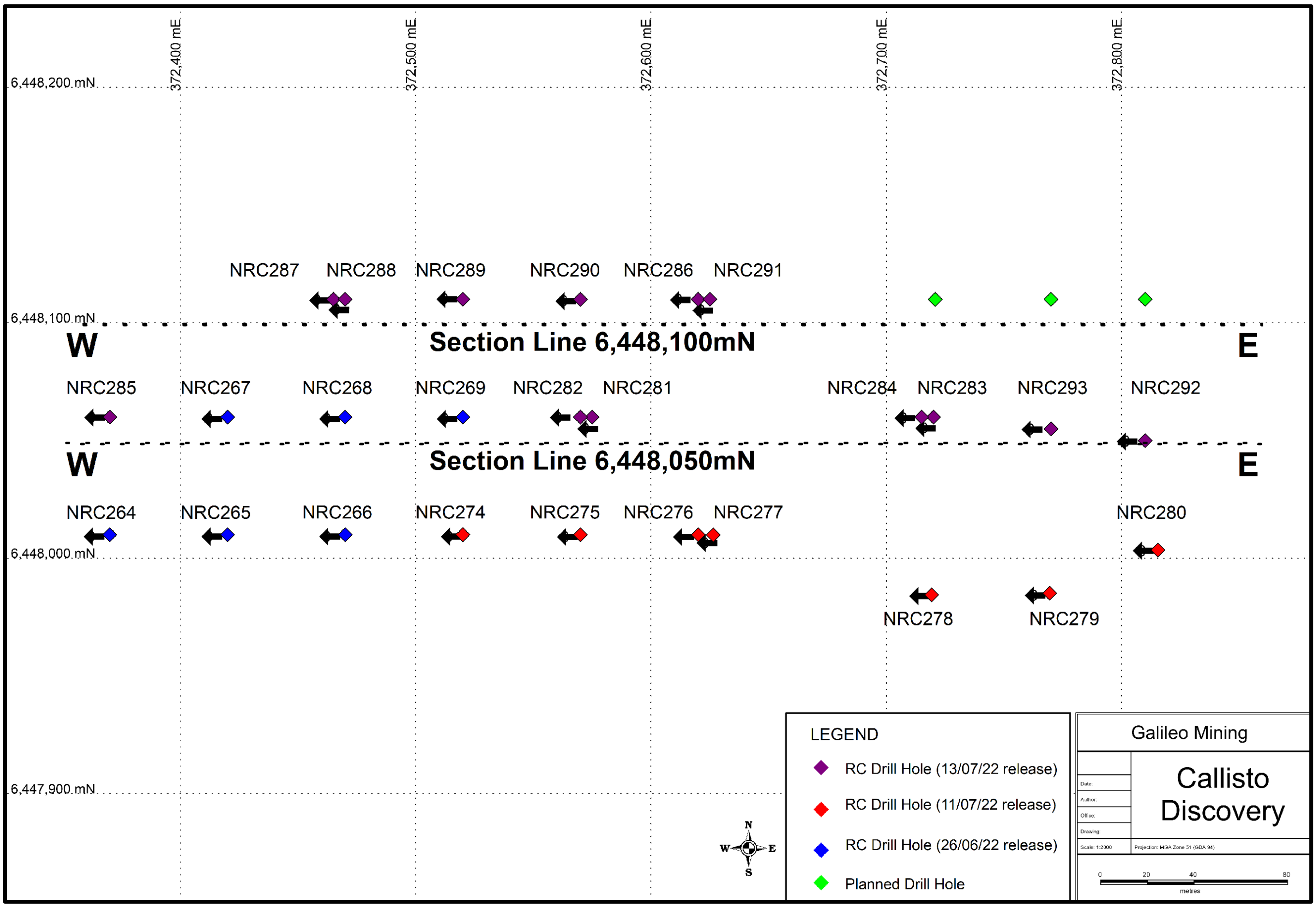


Figure 5 – Norseman Project with Callisto, Mission Sill and Jimberlana palladium-nickel-copper prospects outlined (over TMI1VD magnetic image).

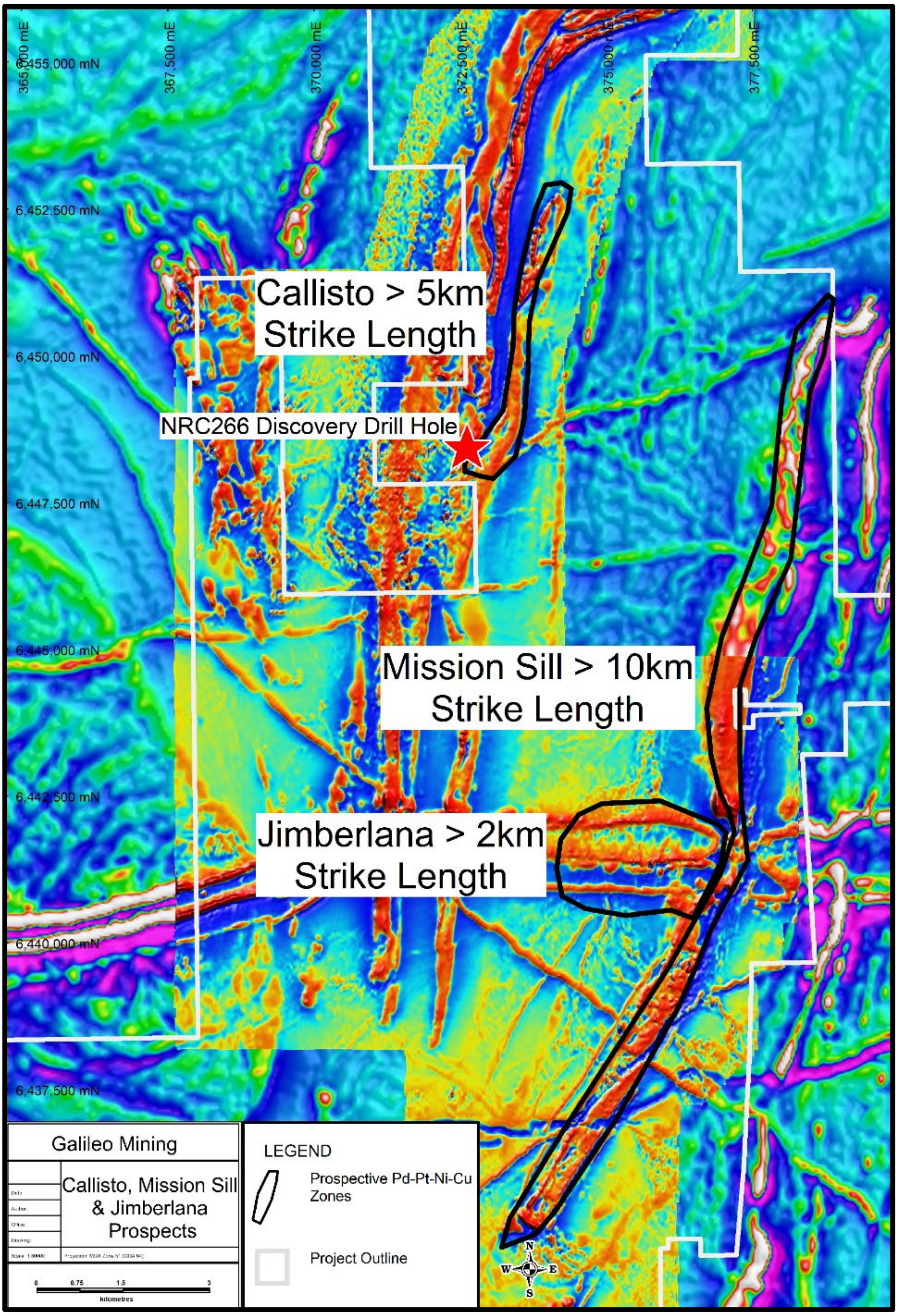
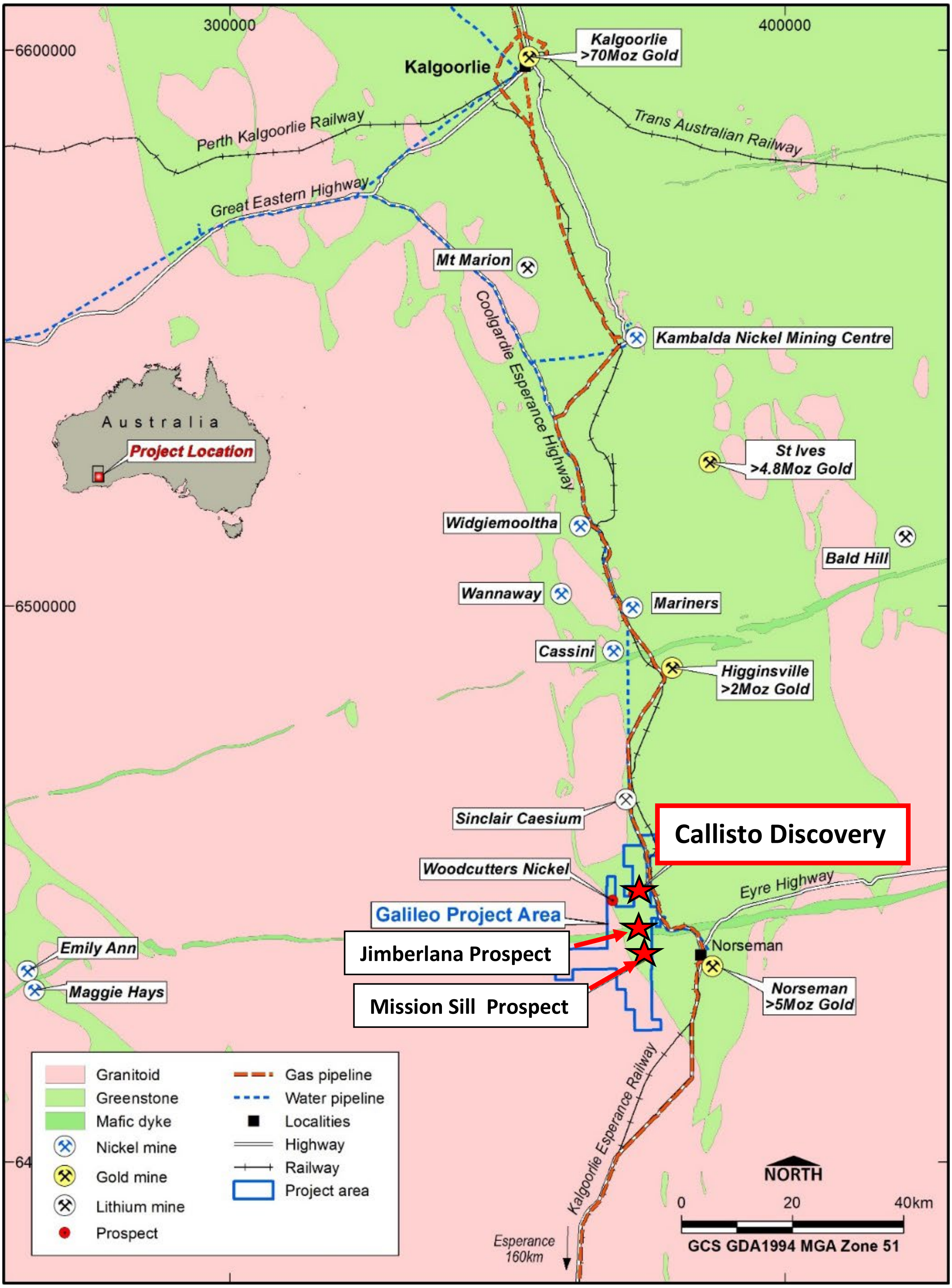


Figure 6 – Norseman project location map with a selection of regional mines and infrastructure



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.

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About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of palladium, nickel, copper, and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL's tenements near Norseman are highly prospective for palladium-copper-nickel sulphide deposits as shown by the Callisto discovery. GAL also has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide deposits similar to the operating Nova mine. GAL's Norseman Project contains a near surface laterite deposit with over 26,000 tonnes of contained cobalt, and 122,000 tonnes of contained nickel, in JORC compliant resources (see JORC Table below).

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:
Callisto RC Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth (m)
NRC281	Callisto	372575	6448060	357	270	-85	192
NRC282	Callisto	372570	6448060	357	270	-70	186
NRC283	Callisto	372720	6448060	360	270	-70	240
NRC284	Callisto	372715	6448060	360	270	-60	240
NRC285	Callisto	372370	6448060	371	270	-70	180
NRC286	Callisto	372620	6448110	356	270	-70	186
NRC287	Callisto	372465	6448110	369	270	-57	186
NRC288	Callisto	372470	6448110	369	270	-70	180
NRC289	Callisto	372520	6448110	364	270	-70	168
NRC290	Callisto	372570	6448110	359	270	-70	174
NRC291	Callisto	372625	6448110	356	270	-85	198
NRC292	Callisto	372810	6448050	361	270	-70	198 (pre-collar)
NRC293	Callisto	372770	6448055	364	270	-70	150 (pre-collar)

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2:
Callisto RC Drill Hole Summary Logs

NRC281 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	79	Clay/saprolite
79	124	Ultramafic
124	130	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
130	151	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
151	159	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
159	176	Ultramafic
176	192	Sediment

NRC282 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	79	Clay/saprolite
79	120	Ultramafic
120	129	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
129	146	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
146	153	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
153	171	Ultramafic
171	186	Sediment

NRC283 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	42	Clay/saprolite
42	196	Ultramafic
196	208	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphides
208	215	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphide
215	235	Ultramafic/mafic
235	240	Sediment

NRC284 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	52	Clay/ saprolite
52	184	Ultramafic
184	195	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
195	218	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
218	225	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
225	237	Ultramafic
237	240	Sediment

NRC285 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Drill hole ended in sulphide mineralisation. Diamond drill hole tail planned. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	68	Clay/ saprolite
68	111	Ultramafic
111	120	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
120	140	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
140	146	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
146	160	Ultramafic
160	180	Sediment

NRC286 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	63	Clay/saprolite
63	132	Ultramafic
132	136	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
136	166	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
166	170	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
170	178	Ultramafic
178	186	Sediment

NRC287 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	85	Clay/saprolite
85	127	Ultramafic
127	136	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
136	156	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
156	159	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
159	178	Ultramafic/mafic
178	186	Sediment

NRC288 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	75	Clay/ saprolite
75	122	Ultramafic
122	130	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
130	149	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
149	152	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
152	165	Ultramafic
165	180	Sediment

NRC289 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	70	Clay/ saprolite
70	114	Ultramafic
114	127	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
127	140	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
140	146	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
146	159	Ultramafic
159	168	Sediment

NRC290 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	65	Clay/ saprolite
65	115	Saprolite
115	135	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
135	163	Ultramafic
163	174	Sediment

NRC291 Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	61	Clay/upper saprolite
61	144	Ultramafic
144	154	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphides
154	162	Ultramafic, weak to trace disseminated sulphide
162	180	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphides
180	190	Ultramafic
190	198	Sediment

NRC292 (Pre-collar) Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Diamond drill hole tail planned. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	58	Clay/ saprolite
58	198	Ultramafic
198	incomplete	Drill hole to be completed with diamond drill tail

NRC293 (Pre-collar) Preliminary Drill Log Summary. Diamond drill hole tail planned. Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	62	Clay/ saprolite
62	150	Ultramafic
150	incomplete	Drill hole to be completed with diamond drill tail

Appendix 3:
Logging of Sulphide Mode, Type, and Percentage

Cautionary Statement: Sulphide estimates are completed by visual observation with analytical laboratory results pending for all drill holes.

Galileo Field Logging Guide

Sulphide Mode	Percent Range (visually estimated)
Weakly disseminated	< 1 %
Disseminated	1 – 5 %
Heavily disseminated	5 – 20 %
Matrix	20 – 40 %
Net textured	20 – 40 %
Semi-massive	>40 to < 80 %
Massive	>80 %

Appendix 4:

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, was used to obtain one metre individually bagged chip samples. • Each RC bag was spear sampled to provide a 4-metre representative composite sample for analyses. • A 1m sample split for each metre is collected at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • 1m split samples were selected from zones of interest and sent to the laboratory for analyses • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples were sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Assaying has yet to occur
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).*	• RC drilling was undertaken using a 5.5"drill bit completed by KTE Mining.
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.*	• Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
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*	• Geological logging of drill holes was done on a visual basis with logging including lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour and weathering.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays. • All drill holes were logged in their entirety
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 initial RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 3m, 2m and individual 1m samples were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole. • 1m cone split samples were collected from zones of interest • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each batch. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.
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.*	• RC Chip samples will be analysed for a multielement suite (48 elements) by ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. Assay for Au, Pt, Pd, will be completed by 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 20 samples • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks • Sample preparation will be completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth) using a four acid (4A/MS48) for multi-element assay and 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, Pd, (FA50/MS). • A Niton portable handheld XRF has been used only to assist field logging and as a guide for sample selection. No pXRF values are reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop computer. Data is then sent to the Galileo database manager (CSA Global -

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Perth) for validation and upload into the 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.*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Downhole depths are in metres from surface. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM or on laser altimeter data collected from aeromagnetic surveys
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.*	• Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes was approximately. The holes were placed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling and geological interpretation. • Drill spacing is insufficient for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation. • Drill holes were sampled from surface on a 4m composite basis or as 1m, 2m, or 3m samples as determined by the end of hole depth or under instruction from the geologist supervising the program. A 1m cone split samples were collected through zones of geological interest.
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.*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling as interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed. • The drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the regional lithological strike.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sample was put into a tied off calico bag and then several placed in large plastic "polyweave" bags which were zip tied closed. • Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement internal 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. • A 1% Net Smelter Royalty is payable to Australian Gold Resources Pty Ltd on mine production from within the Norseman Project (NSR does not apply to production from any laterite operations) • 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.*	Between the mid-1960's and 2000 exploration was conducted in the area for gold and base-metals (most notably 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. Resolute assayed for Au, Ni, Cu, Zn but did not assay for PGE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 0.50%, Co 0.16%, Cu to 0.23%. • 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 was 5.7g/t.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Galileo • Galileo commenced exploration on the Norseman Project from 30th June 2004 after sale of the tenements by AGR.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Norseman target geology and mineralisation style is nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation related to layered intrusions and komatiite nickel sulphide mineralisation occurring within the 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.*	• Refer to drill hole collar table in Appendices 1,2 and 3.
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.*	• NA – no assays reported

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').*	• NA – assays not reported • The drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as no measurable structures recorded in drill chips. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist, and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length in metres, true width unknown.
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.*	• Project location map and plan map of the drill hole locations with respect to each other and with respect to other available data are included in the text. • Drill hole locations have been determined with hand-held GPS drill hole collar location (Garmin GPS 78s) +/- 5m in X/Y/Z dimensions
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is presented.
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.*	• Assaying of samples from all RC drill holes completed • Petrographical examination of selected intervals • Follow up RC and diamond drilling