29 August 2022

ASX: GAL

MASSIVE SULPHIDES DISCOVERED AT CALLISTO

Highlights

- **Diamond drilling at the Callisto palladium discovery has intersected massive sulphide mineralisation displaying the potential for high-grade zones within the mineralised system**
- **1.25 metres of massive sulphides logged within a larger 29.1 metre zone of disseminated and stringer sulphides (162.5m to 191.6m in NRCD293) (1)**
- **Portable XRF analyses confirm the presence of nickel and copper sulphides (2)**
- **Five diamond drill holes completed in ongoing program with every drill hole intersecting sulphide mineralisation**
- **Additional six RC drill holes and one pre-collar completed since previous update (3) with every completed drill hole intersecting sulphide mineralisation**
- **RC drill program with an initial 10,000m and diamond core drilling with an initial 2,000m program are ongoing**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to provide a drilling update from the Callisto palladium-platinum-gold-rhodium-copper-nickel discovery within the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Figure 1 – Detail of massive sulphide mineralisation at 190.8m downhole in NRCD293 (field of view approximately 25cm across, NQ2 core) [1]

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

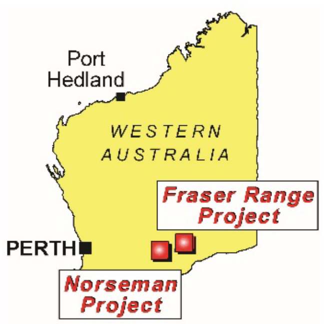

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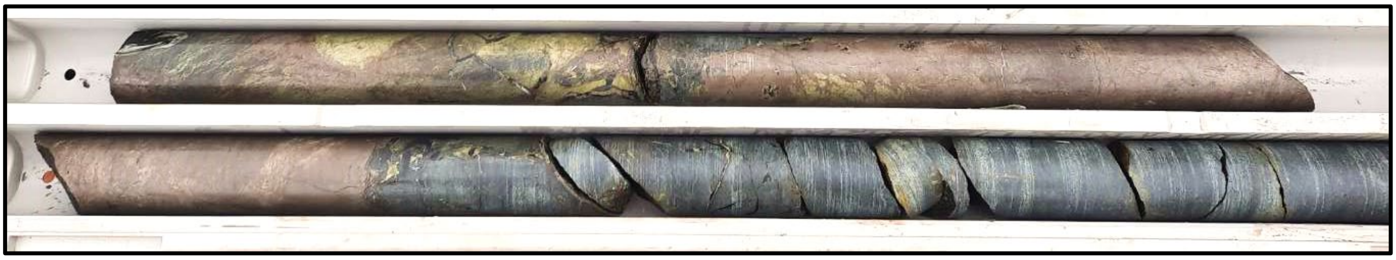
Figure 2 - Detail of massive sulphide mineralisation at 190.6m downhole in NRCD293 in top photo with larger interval in lower photo. Full core tray photo is in Figure 6. NQ2 core diameter 50.6mm. See Appendices 1,2 & 3 for drill hole details including preliminary visual logging of sulphide mineralisation.



Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"Intersecting massive sulphides at the shallow depth of 190 metres downhole is an exceptional result from our first program of diamond drilling at Callisto. It demonstrates how much there is to learn about the larger mineralised system and the up-side opportunities that may present themselves as we continue with our extensive drill campaigns.*

Diamond drilling is continuing at pace with five core holes completed and each of these drill holes intersecting sulphide mineralisation. We are also obtaining excellent results from the RC drill campaign with six completed RC holes all recording sulphide mineralisation.

As there is no known mineralised outcrop, and over five kilometres of prospective strike, we consider that significant potential exists for additional discoveries at shallow depths. With an ongoing RC drill campaign of 10,000m, and an ongoing 2,000m of diamond core drilling, we are very excited to be rapidly progressing this new West Australian mineral discovery."

(1) See Appendices 1, 2 & 3 for details of drill holes including preliminary visual logging of sulphide mineralisation.
(2) Portable XRF was used for geological logging and qualitative purposes only. pXRFs do not read Pd, Pt, Rh, or Au.
(3) See Galileo ASX announcement dated 18th August 2022 for details of previous drill update

Figure 3 - Disseminated sulphide mineralisation at 267m downhole in NRCD279 (field of view approximately 25cm across). Full core tray photo is in Figure 7. NQ2 core diameter 50.6mm. See Appendices 1,2 & 3 for drill hole details including preliminary visual logging of sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 4 — Diamond core drilling on site at Galileo's 100% owned Callisto discovery near Norseman.

Figure 5 — RC drilling on site at Galileo's 100% owned Callisto discovery near Norseman.

582 metres of diamond core drilling has been completed of the initial planned 2,000 metre program. Five diamond core tails have been finished with every core hole intersecting sulphide mineralisation (see Appendices for drill hole details). Fifteen more diamond core tails are scheduled for completion over the coming six weeks. Drill core has been preliminarily logged with detailed lithological and structural logging to be undertaken prior to cutting, sampling, and assaying. Assay results for diamond core are dependent on laboratory turnaround times with current expectations that the first diamond core assays will be available in late September.

1,349 metres of additional RC drilling has been completed since the previous ASX update on the 18th of August 2022. Six drill holes were completed to full depth through the disseminated sulphide zone within the ultramafic sill (see Appendices for drill hole details). One drill hole was installed as a pre-collar for a diamond core drill tail. 3,828 metres of the planned 10,000 metre program have now been completed with the option of extending the program as required. Assay results from the current RC drill program are expected to start coming back from the laboratory in mid-September.

Figure 8 shows a plan view of the drilling undertaken to date for programs conducted earlier in the year and for the current ongoing RC and diamond core drill programs. Appendices 1, 2 and 3 contain the drill hole details for the current program along with the preliminary logged sulphide zone for each relevant drill hole.

Figure 6 — NRCD293 drill core tray with massive sulphide mineralisation from 189.65m to 189.9m and from 190.6m to 191.6m. Massive sulphide occurs within a broader disseminated sulphide interval from 154.9m to 191.6m. See Appendices 1,2 & 3 for drill hole details including preliminary visual logging of sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 7 — NRCD279 drill core tray with disseminated sulphide mineralisation from 265.9m to 269m, part of a broader disseminated mineralised zone between 234.9m and 269m. See Appendices 1,2 & 3 for drill hole details including preliminary visual logging of sulphide mineralisation.

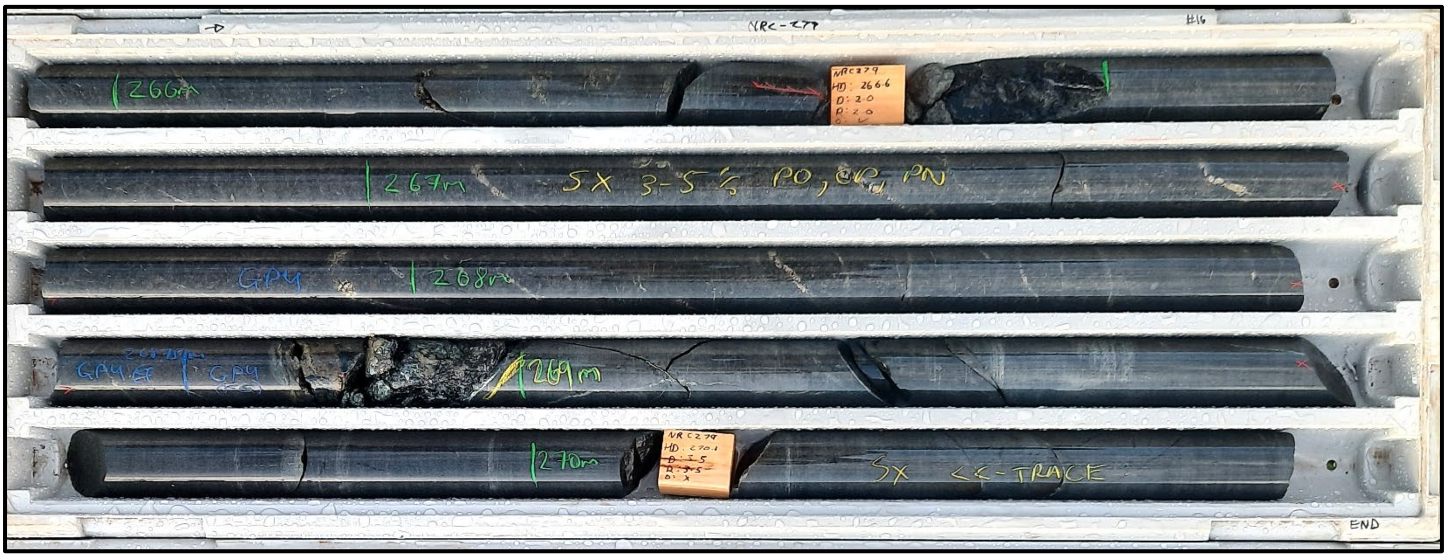
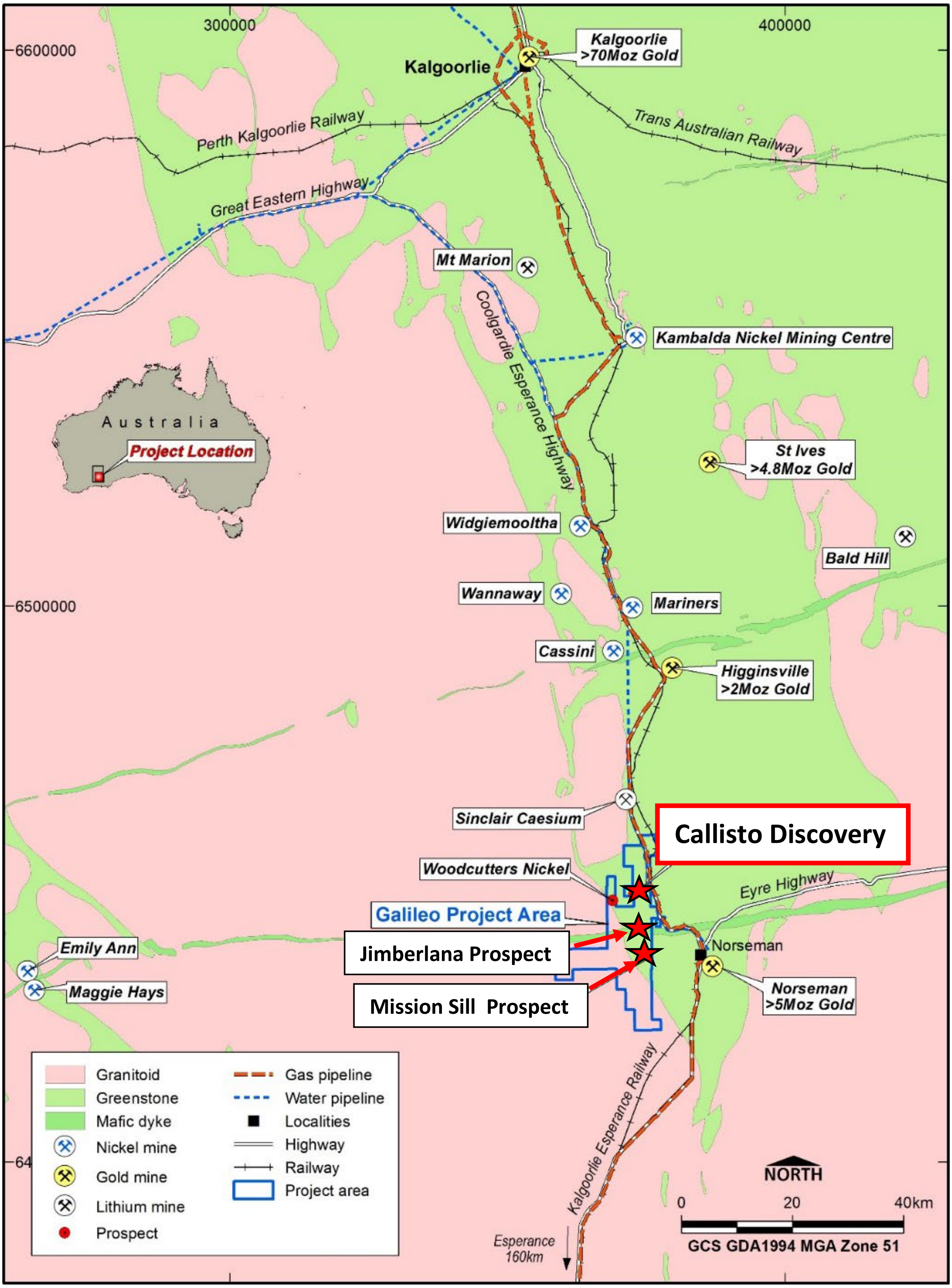


Figure 8 — Plan map of drilling with recently completed diamond drill holes (in yellow) and recent RC drill holes (in red). RC and diamond drill target zones around known sulphide mineralisation for the current drill campaigns are shown (dotted ellipses). Regional RC drilling up to one kilometre away from existing drill holes (off plan to the north) is also scheduled within the current RC program.

Figure 9 – 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	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Comment
NRC306	372820	6447950	366	270	-70	257	Pre-collar for diamond core tail
NRC307	372280	6448060	377	270	-85	173	Completed
NRC308	372270	6448060	377	270	-70	197	Completed
NRC309	372260	6448110	379	270	-70	191	Completed
NRC310	372325	6448110	381	270	-90	161	Completed
NRC311	372320	6448110	381	270	-70	191	Completed
NRC312	372330	6448110	381	90	-75	179	Completed
NRCD278	372720	6447985	362	270	-70	303	Original RC hole ended in mineralisation, completed with diamond core tail
NRCD279	372770	6447986	364	270	-70	318.1	Diamond core tail
NRCD280	372815	6448005	362	270	-70	321	Diamond core tail
NRCD292	372810	6448050	361	270	-70	324.2	Diamond core tail
NRCD293	372770	6448055	364	270	-70	315	Diamond core tail

Appendix 2:
Callisto Drill Hole Sulphide Mineralisation – Summary Logs

Comments include preliminary geological logging of sulphide intersections where relevant. Sulphide mineralisation and metal contents are not directly correlated. Assays are required to determine metal content (ie. Pd, Pt, Au, Cu, Ni, Rh values).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation Description Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
NRC307	125	140	15	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
	140	147	7	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 2%
NRC308	120	142	22	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
	142	159	17	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 2%

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation Description Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
	159	165	6	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
NRC309	93	103	10	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po) 1%
	103	134	31	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
	134	153	19	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
NRC310	88	100	12	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po) 1%
	100	111	11	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
	111	136	25	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
NRC311	138	146	8	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 2%
	146	180	34	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
NRC312	100	116	16	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy) 1%
	116	145	29	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 3%
	145	150	5	Pyroxenite	Trace sulphide - Fault/alteration zone
	150	169	19	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
NRCD278	257.2	264.5	7.3	Pyroxenite	Disseminated & stringer sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 3%
	264.5	284.45	19.95	Sediments	Heavily disseminated sulphide, veins, stringers (Po-Sp-Cpy) 8%
	284.45	301.6	17.15	Dolerite and pyroxenite	Heavily disseminated sulphide (Po) 8%
	301.6	303	1.4	Siltstone/black shale	Heavily disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Sp-Cpy) 8%
NRCD279	234.9	248.3	13.4	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 3%
	248.3	249.5	1.2	Pyroxenite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) < 1%
	249.5	257.4	7.9	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 2%

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation Description Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
	257.4	264.8	7.4	Pyroxenite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) < 1%
	264.8	269	4.2	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
	269	290.45	21.45	Pyroxenite, minor dolerite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) < 1%
	290.45	304.5	14.05	Siltstone, chert, black shale	Heavily disseminated sulphide, bedded, stringers (Po-Sp-Cpy) 8%
	304.5	316.55	12.05	Dolerite, quartz/pegmatite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Py) 2%
	316.55	318.1	1.55	Siltstone, chert, black shale	Heavily disseminated sulphide, bedded (Po-Py-Sp-Cpy) 8%
NRCD280	197.4	234	36.6	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
	234	264	30	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 2%
	264	280	16	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
	280	290	10	Pyroxenite/dolerite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po) < 1%
	290	303	13	Dolerite	Disseminated sulphide (Po,Cpy) 5%
	303	321	18	Chert/silstone/black shale	Heavily disseminated sulphide, bedded (Po-Py-Sp-Cpy) 10%
NRCD292	201.7	252	50.3	Pyroxenite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po) < 1%
	252	262	10	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
	262	274	12	Pyroxenite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po) < 1%
	274	279	5	Pyroxenite/dolerite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
	279	294.5	15.5	Dolerite	Heavily disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy) 7%
	294.5	324.2	29.7	Chert/silstone/black shale	Heavily disseminated sulphide, bedded (Po-Py-Sp-Cpy) 10%
NRCD293	149.3	153.8	4.5	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy) 2%
	153.8	154.9	1.1	Structure/altered pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po) 1%

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation Description Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
	154.9	162.5	7.6	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy) 2%
	162.5	184.6	22.1	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 3%
	184.6	189.65	5.05	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 2%
	189.65	189.9	0.25	Massive sulphide	Massive sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 90%
	189.9	190.6	0.7	Pyroxenite	Heavily disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 10%
	190.6	191.6	1	Massive sulphide	Massive sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 90%
	191.6	202	10.4	Pyroxenite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy) < 1%
	202	220.7	18.7	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
	220.7	225.3	4.6	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 2%
	225.3	245.6	20.3	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide, stringers (Po-Cpy-Pn) 4%
	245.6	282.8	37.2	Dolerite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy) 2%
	282.8	287.5	4.7	Black shale/chert	Heavily disseminated sulphide, bedded (Po-Py-Sp-Cpy) 10%
	287.5	296.5	9	Sandstone	Disseminated sulphide, bedded (Po, Cpy) 2%
	296.5	315	18.5	Black shale/chert	Heavily disseminated sulphide, bedded (Po-Py-Sp-Cpy) 10%

Po = Pyrrhotite Cpy = Chalcopyrite Pn = Pentlandite Py = Pyrite Sp = Sphalerite

In relation to the disclosure of visual mineralisation, the Company cautions that visual estimates of sulphide material abundance should never be considered a proxy or substitute for laboratory analysis. Laboratory assay results are required to determine the widths and grade of the visible mineralisation reported in preliminary geological logging. The Company will update the market when laboratory analytical results become available.

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

Cautionary Statement: Sulphide estimates are completed by visual observation with analytical laboratory results pending. Sulphide mineralisation and metal contents are not directly correlated. Assays are required to determine metal content (ie. Pd, Pt, Au, Cu, Ni, Rh values).

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*	• 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. • Selected 1m split sample intervals were selected from zones of interest and sent to the laboratory for analysis with remainder of drill hole assayed using 4m composite samples. • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples were sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • All assay sample preparation comprised oven drying, pulverising and splitting to a representative assay charge pulp. • A 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish is used to determine Au, Pt and Pd results. • A four acid digest is used for sample digest with a 48 element analysis suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by ICP-OES finish. • Sampling and assaying of diamond core 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 by Core Drilling Services using a 5.5" face sampling drill bit. • Diamond core drilling was undertaken using NQ2 core (50.6mm diameter) completed by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd. • All core holes were surveyed during drilling using a CHAMP north seeking gyro tool. • All RC holes were surveyed during drilling using a GyroMaster north seeking gyro tool
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.*	• RC sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • NQ diamond core drilling recoveries were estimated for each interval by logging the length of the sample recovered against the reference (orientation) line. Recoveries were all greater than 90% and typically 100%. • 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*	• Geological logging of RC drill holes was done on a visual basis with

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies. • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	logging including lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour and weathering. • Logging of RC drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays. • Logging of the drill core is qualitative and based on the in-situ presentation of the core sample with down-hole depths measured against the reference (orientation) line. • All RC drill holes were logged in their entirety • Detailed logging of diamond core holes is ongoing
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 assays reported are from 1m cone split samples. • 1m cone split samples were collected for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • Selected 1m cone split samples for intervals deemed of interest by the geologist supervising the drill rig were submitted for priority assay. • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely submitted with each batch. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. • Diamond core sampling and assaying has yet to occur
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 are analysed for a multielement suite (48 elements) by ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. Assays for Au, Pt, Pd are completed by 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates are routinely included at a rate of 1 per 20 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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). • Diamond core has yet to be assayed. • A Niton portable handheld XRF (pXRF) 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.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• 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 - Perth) for validation and upload into the database. • Assays are as reported from the laboratory and stored in the Company database and have not been adjusted in any way.
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 RC and diamond core drill holes was approximately 50m. 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. • RC 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. • 1m cone split RC samples were collected through zones of geological interest.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Diamond core drill holes will be sampled over the selected logged zones of 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 either perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip or as holes adjacent to previous aircore drilling.
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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 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”

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *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 Appendices 1 and 2.
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.*	• Tables of relevant assay intervals of significance are included in previous releases. • Parts-per-billion and parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory have been converted to grams-per-tonne for Au, Pd, Pt. • Parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory for Cu and Ni have been converted to percent values and reported as percent values rounded to 2 decimal places. 3E intercepts have been calculated as the sum of Au, Pd and Pt assays in grams-per-tonne rounded to 2 decimal places. • The previously reported significant intercepts calculated using a lower cut of 1g/t 3E have a maximum of 1m of internal dilution and include the corresponding interval intercept for Pd, Pt, Au, Cu and Ni • The previously reported significant intercepts calculated using a lower cut of 0.5g/t 3E have a maximum of 3m of internal dilution and include the corresponding interval intercept for Pd, Pt, Au, Cu and Ni
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The 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 are recorded in drill chips. • No quantitative measurements of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • 28 lines (for 657 stations) of 200m or 400m line x 100m station spaced Moving Loop Electromagnetic survey data was collected over the prospect using a 200m loop. Data was collected using a Smartem receiver and Fluxgate receiver coil at base frequencies of 1.0Hz to 0.25Hz and 28-30 Amp current. Two conductor plates were modelled. Based on the available drill logs these conductors appear to represent the position of sulphide rich sediment beneath the target mafic-ultramafic intrusion.
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.*	• Ongoing RC and diamond core drilling • Laboratory assaying