20 February 2023

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

Non-Executive Director
Noel O'Brien

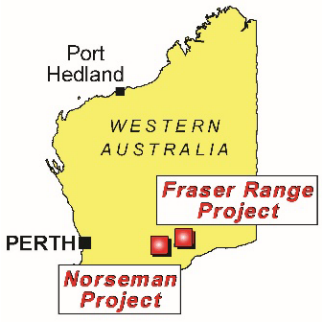
Non-Executive Director
Cecilia Camarri

Non-Executive Director
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

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



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EXCELLENT METALLURGICAL TEST WORK RESULTS FROM CALLISTO

Highlights

- **First pass metallurgical sighter test work on a diamond core composite sample of disseminated sulphide mineralisation demonstrates very high recoveries for key metals**
- **Sulphide flotation at an industry standard 75µm grind size achieves excellent results with 94% copper recovery, 82% palladium recovery, 77% nickel recovery, 79% gold recovery, 78% platinum recovery, and 63% rhodium recovery**
- **Optimisation of flotation conditions in future test work is expected to provide further improvement in results**
- **Initial results indicate the Callisto mineralisation may be amenable to the production of a single bulk concentrate similar to that produced from operating South African PGE mines**
- **Physical property test work shows the disseminated sulphide mineralisation is moderately hard and within normally acceptable metallurgical parameter ranges**
- **Ongoing test work includes mineralogy studies (QEMSCAN and XRD reports) to assist in the optimisation of metal recoveries**
- **Fully funded to continue resource drill out program at Callisto with ~$20 million in cash (as at 31 December 2022)**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce initial metallurgical test work results from the Callisto palladium-nickel-copper-platinum-gold-rhodium discovery within the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"The initial metallurgical test work from Callisto shows that the disseminated sulphide mineralisation responds very well to sulphide flotation at industry standard conditions. These results are highly encouraging as we have a very consistent style of disseminated sulphides at Callisto and we anticipate that the metal*

recoveries will be similar from other sections of the mineralisation. Variability test work using additional drill holes will be a part of an ongoing metallurgical program along with the optimisation of flotation conditions seeking to further increase metal recovery.

In the meantime, drilling continues at Callisto with a diamond rig and RC rig on site. Our aim is to define the mineralisation at Callisto both for resource estimation and to use the data generated to effectively explore this newly discovered palladium-nickel province."

Galileo's Technical Director and metallurgist Noel O'Brien commented; *"The initial metallurgical test work results have been excellent and will form the basis for more advanced testing to understand how best to extract the metals from the Callisto mineralisation. My experience in South Africa provides Galileo with an extensive network of contacts within the palladium-platinum industry and we are able to draw from a wealth of expertise that is not readily available in Australia. South African palladium-platinum mines commonly produce a single bulk concentrate that maximises PGE recovery and we will be looking at this potential option with the upcoming work at Callisto."*

ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd was engaged by Galileo to undertake preliminary metallurgical testing and mineralogical studies on NQ half core diamond drill samples selected from NRCD337. A single bulk composite was obtained by sampling a nine-metre interval from 154 to 163 metres within the disseminated sulphide mineralised zone. Results of the flotation test are summarised in Table 1 with head assay grades and rougher recoveries presented. Drill hole information for NRCD337 is presented in Appendix 1 and 2 with JORC details in Appendix 3. No significant levels of deleterious elements were measured in the rougher concentrate.

Table 1 —Summary of flotation test (NRCD337: 154 – 163m composite diamond core sample);

	Copper (Cu)	Nickel (Ni)	Palladium (Pd)	Platinum (Pt)	Gold (Au)	Rhodium (Rh)
Units	%	%	g/t	g/t	g/t	g/t
Assayed Head Grade	0.44	0.41	2.20	0.39	0.12	0.07
Calculated Head Grade	0.44	0.43	2.28	0.39	0.12	0.07
Recovery (%)	**94.0**	**77.0**	**82.1**	**78.4**	**78.9**	**63.4**

Sighter flotation tests were conducted at a conventional grind of p80 = 75 microns in Perth tap water using a standard sulphide flotation reagent suite of copper sulphate activator (75 g/t), A3894 frother (55 g/t), and SIBX collector (19 g/t). The tests were done using pulps of 35% solids at pH 8.7 for 12 minutes.

This sighter test has produced excellent recoveries of the base metals and the PGE (Platinum Group Elements). The correlation of assayed head values and the calculated head values is very high which provides further confidence that the mineralisation responded very well to conventional beneficiation by flotation.

Samples of un-beneficiated ore have been sent for detailed mineralogical examination using QEMSCAN to understand the liberation sizes and association of PGE with sulphide minerals and host rock. Samples of flotation products have been sent for XRD analysis to identify the mineral species reporting to the various fractions. Mineralogical results are expected to be available in the first quarter of 2023.

Figure 1 — Diamond drill core from met hole NRCD337 at 158m down hole showing bands of disseminated sulphides. Typical disseminated sulphide abundance over one metre mineralised intervals is 5% or less. Field of view is approximately 40cm across. Sulphide interval shown is within the 34-metre significant interval reported in Appendices 1 and 2.

Metallurgical test work also included the measurement of physical properties - ultimate compressive stress (UCS), Bond crushing index (CWi), and Bond ball milling index (BBMi) at ALS, and the SMC A*b milling parameters at JK Tech in Brisbane. The physical property testing results are shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Physical property test results;

Test	UCS*	CWi	BBMi	A*b
Units	MPa	kWh/t	kWh/t@106u	
Measurement	94.7,94.2,74.7	11.6	17.8	22

Both the UCS and CWi results indicate a soft to moderately hard material for crushing whereas the BBMi and SMC A*b values are at the upper end of moderately hard for milling to finer sizes.

All results are well within normally acceptable metallurgical parameter ranges and do not present any anomalies in terms of equipment design or performance.

* It is noted that NQ half-core was used for the UCS tests and had to be sub-cored. Hence the results should be taken as indicative only at this stage.

Future Work:

In order to assess whether a single bulk concentrate can be produced from the Callisto mineralisation, a sequence of further work is being undertaken including cleaner flotation and magnetic test work.

It was noted that physical properties were measured using NQ half-core which is only indicative for UCS as it requires sub-coring to get a sample. Future measurements will need to be undertaken on full PQ core.

Figure 2 — Plan map of drilling at Callisto with priority drill target zones. Red dashed lines show the interpreted mineralised zone at 0.5 g/t 3E cut-off projected to surface. Source of mineralisation at Callisto is currently being targeted within diamond drill zone as shown. Location of metallurgical drill hole NRCD337 is shown. Background magnetic image is TMI-1VD. (Refer to Galileo ASX release dated 1st February 2023 for further details).

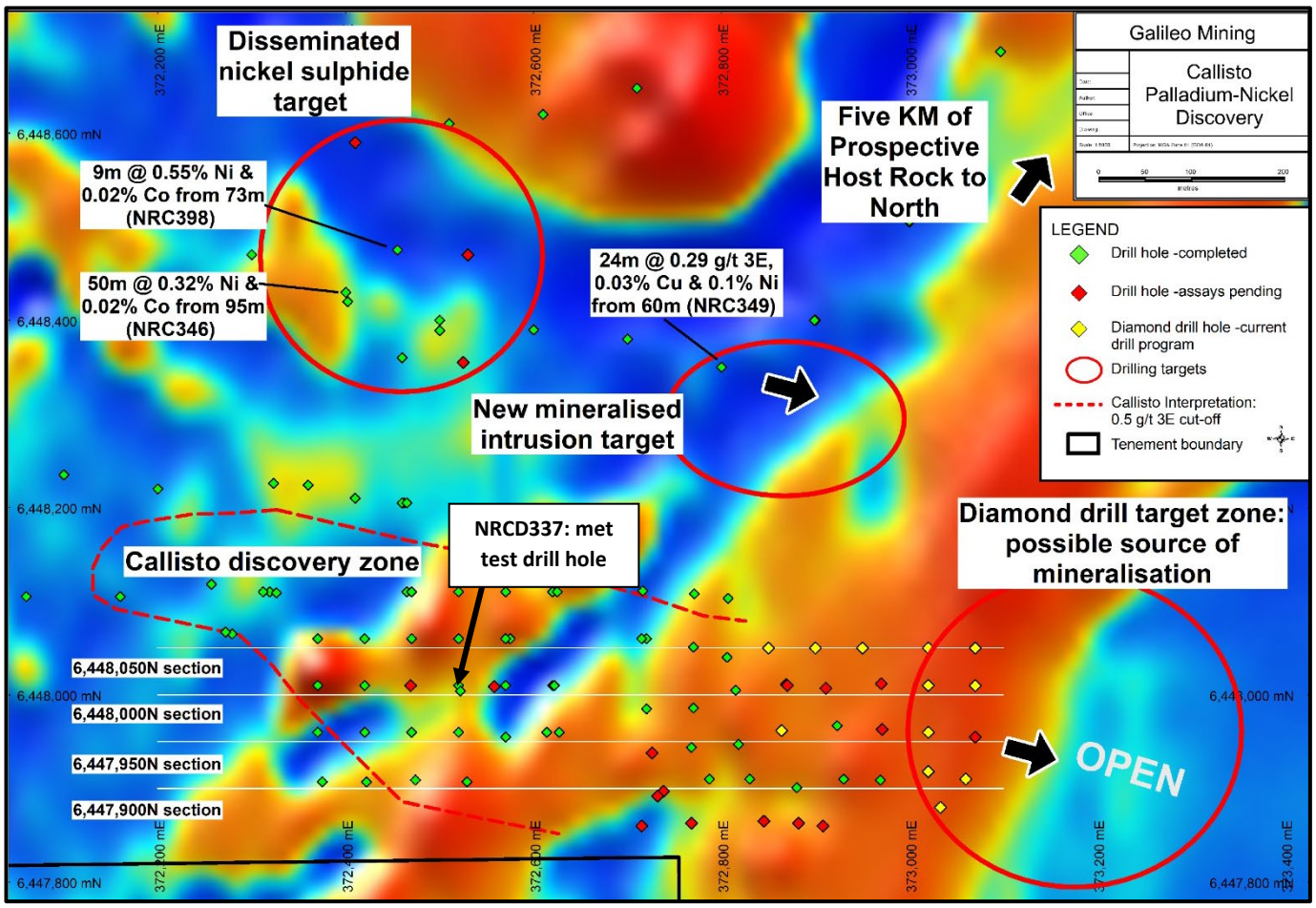
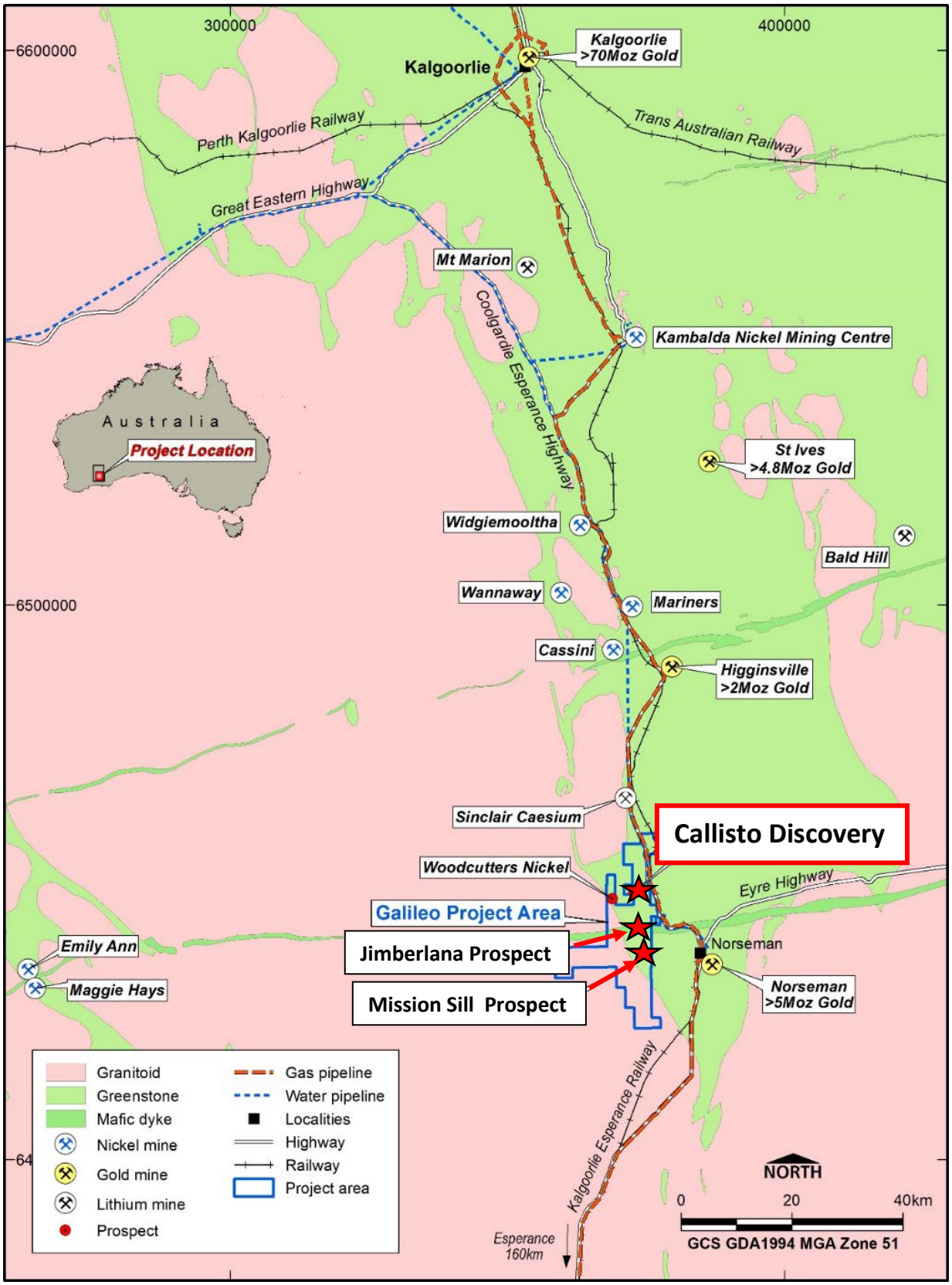


Figure 3 – Norseman project location map with a selection of regional mines and infrastructure



Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and reviewed by Mr Noel O'Brien, FAusIMM , MBA, B. Met Eng. Mr. O'Brien is a Director of the company and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience with the style of processing response and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr O'Brien consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical information in the form and context in which it appears.

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: NRCD 337 Significant Drill Intersections

>0.5 g/t 3E cut-off used for broad intersections on all drill holes, minimum 3m drill width. Maximum 2m internal dilution. Rounding may have slight effect on the calculation of 3E.

[1] 2.0 g/t 3E cut-off used with maximum 2m internal dilution. Rounding may have slight effect on the calculation of 3E

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	3E (Pd+ Pt+ Au; g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Nickel (%)
NRCD337	142	176	34	1.97	1.60	0.28	0.09	0.31	0.31
including[1]	153	170	17	2.36	1.91	0.33	0.12	0.38	0.35

Appendix 2: Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Comment
NRCD337	372522	6448004	359	270	-70	219.2	Met drill hole

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 3:

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. • NQ2 (50.6mm diameter) diamond core drilling was used to obtain samples from intervals which have been selected based on logged geological units. • All sample intervals are sawn ½ core cut lengthwise with an Almonte automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line is selected for assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. • For initial laboratory assaying of met drill holes (prior to metallurgical sampling) ½ core was further split to ¼ core for initial assay and leaving ¼ core as a reference sample after NQ ½ core was selected for metallurgical test work • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples have been 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Diamond drill hole NRCD337 was pre-collared using a 5.5“ face sampling drill bit. Rc drilling was compleed by Core Drilling. • 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 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.*	• Geological logging of RC and diamond drill holes was done on a visual basis with 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 • All diamond core drill holes were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	• NRCD337 diamond core sample intervals were sawn ½ NQ2 core cut lengthwise with an Almonte automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line is selected to provide a representative sample for assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. • For initial laboratory assaying (prior to metallurgical sampling) ½ core was further split to ¼ core for initial assay and leaving ¼ core as a reference sample after NQ ½ core was selected for metallurgical test work • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples have been sent to Intertek-Genalysis, an independent commercial assay laboratory where the samples are weighed to the nearest gram. • The samples are dried, crushed to nominal 2mm and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75um before analyses. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely inserted for submission with each batch.
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 and diamond core 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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).
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.*	• Significant intersections are verified by senior exploration personnel. • 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. • Diamond core drill holes were sampled over the selected logged zones of

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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”
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:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *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*	• Refer to Appendices 1 and 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.	
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.
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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • Metallurgical test work completed by ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd. Preliminary sulphide flotation test work was completed on NRCD337 with results reported in Table 1 and Table 2 in the body of this report.
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 • Additional flotation tests, cleaner tests, talc depression, magnetic testing, QEMSCAN, XRD.