30 May 2023

ASX: GAL

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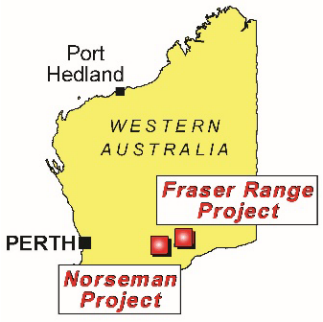
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

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



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WIDE SULPHIDE ZONES CONTINUE NORTH OF CALLISTO

Highlights

- **Latest drill results show disseminated sulphide mineralisation continuing north of the Callisto discovery along the prospective five kilometre target horizon**
- **Drill intersection NRDD423 returned a major intersection over 100 metres north of previous drilling with;**
  - **54 metres @ 0.76 g/t 3E[1] (0.60 g/t Pd, 0.12 g/t Pt, 0.03 g/t Au), 0.12% Cu & 0.18% Ni from 493m (NRDD423) including higher grade interval of**
  - **10 metres @ 1.27 g/t 3E (1.02 g/t Pd, 0.19 g/t Pt, 0.05 g/t Au), 0.19% Cu & 0.25% Ni from 515m**
- **Geological modelling demonstrates the consistent nature of mineralisation starting from approximately 100 metres below surface**
- **Resource modelling is planned to understand the potential for economic extraction. Resource modelling will also assist in targeting new economic discoveries along strike and within the broader Norseman project area**
- **Jimberlana and Mission Sill exploration drilling on track for commencement in late June with an initial 4,000 metre program**
- **Mission Sill and Jimberlana are advanced prospects with anomalous Galileo aircore drill results and compelling geophysical EM targets[2]**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce drill results from the Callisto palladium-nickel discovery together with an update on drilling preparations for new targets within the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"The significance of the Callisto discovery at our Norseman Project has yet to be fully realised as we continue to intercept wide zones of sulphide well to the north of the original*

(1) 3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au); expressed in g/t. See Appendices for JORC details
(2) See Galileo ASX announcements dated 9th February 2022, 21st March 2022, and 23rd March 2022

discovery. This bodes well for the potential discovery of new sulphide zones along the five kilometres of untested strike length to the north.

Diamond drilling will continue at Callisto as we undertake RC drilling at the Mission Sill and Jimberlana prospects located just six kilometres southeast of Callisto within very similar mafic-ultramafic geology. The Jimberlana and Mission Sill targets both contain numerous early stage aircore results with anomalous nickel, palladium, platinum, and copper.

We aim to repeat the Callisto success with new discoveries from our extensive 255km^2 Norseman Project and, with multiple high-quality targets for testing, we are excited to be working within a newly discovered nickel-palladium district."

Step out drilling to the north of Callisto continues to define a mineralised pyroxenite intrusion at the base of a mafic-ultramafic unit within the much larger intrusive sill complex. Figure 1 shows the location of the most recent results from NRDD423 and previous results to the south from NRCD394. The mineralised sill at this location matches the geometry of the interpreted target horizon that extends to the north.

Figure 1 — Plan map of drilling at Callisto with the five kilometre target horizon extending to the north. New results are from NRDD423. Red diamonds are drill holes with assays pending, yellow diamonds are currently planned drill holes. Mineralisation is open to the east and north.

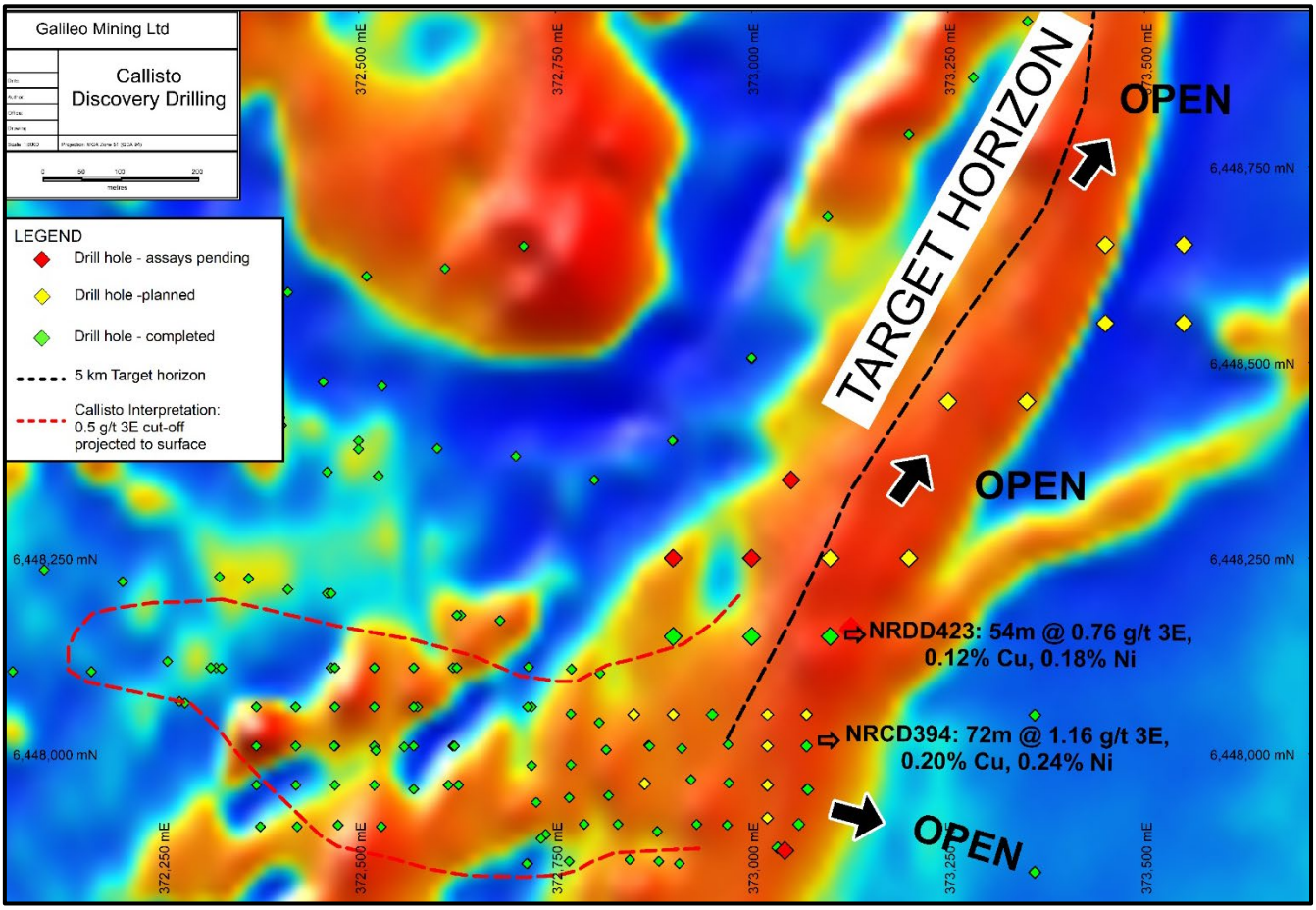
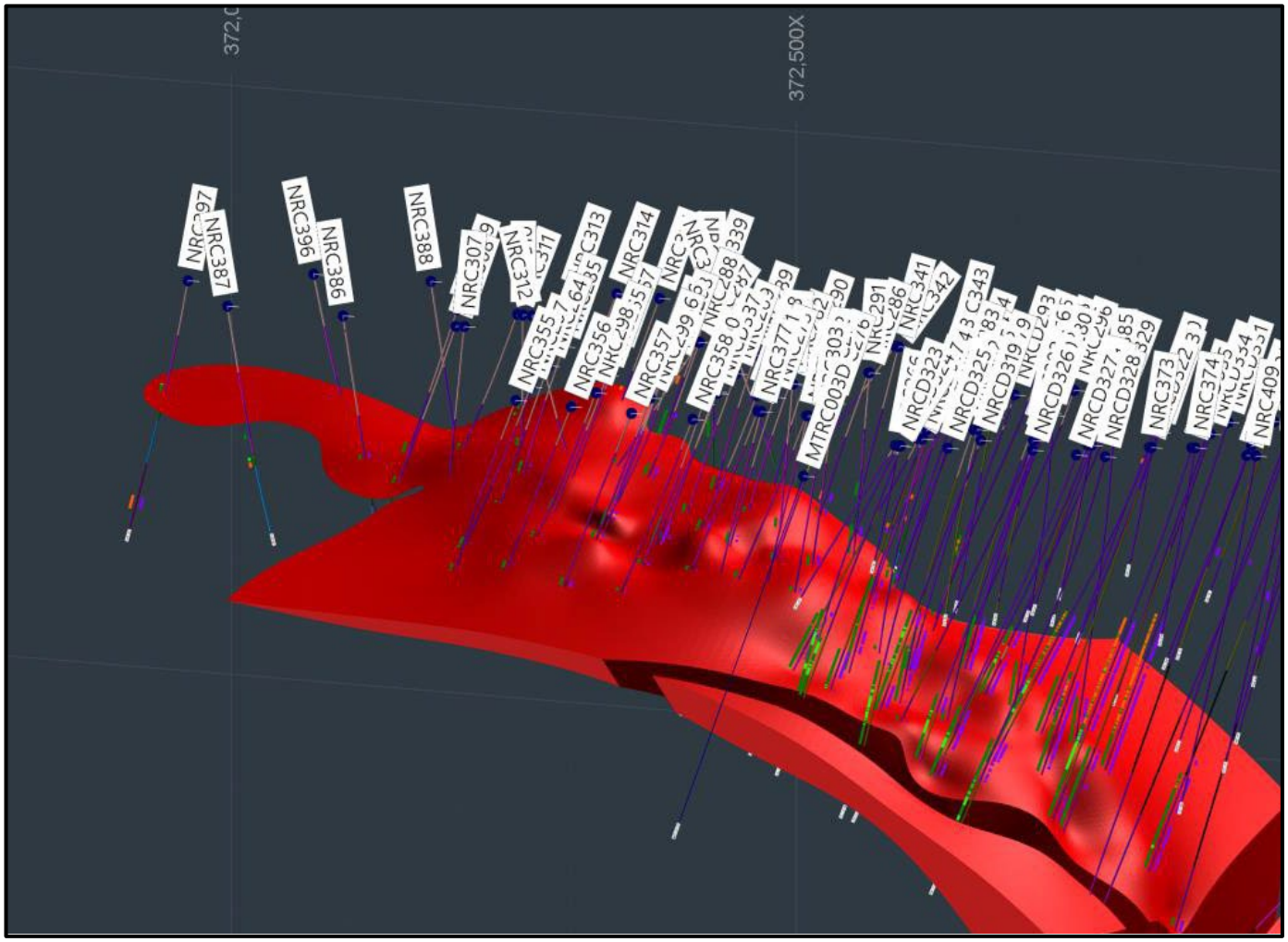


Figure 2 — Oblique view looking north of mineralised pyroxenite geological wireframe at Callisto showing excellent continuity between drill holes. Gap zone is an interpreted Proterozoic dyke which cross cuts mineralisation at depth. Mineralised sill continues to the north and down dip to the east.



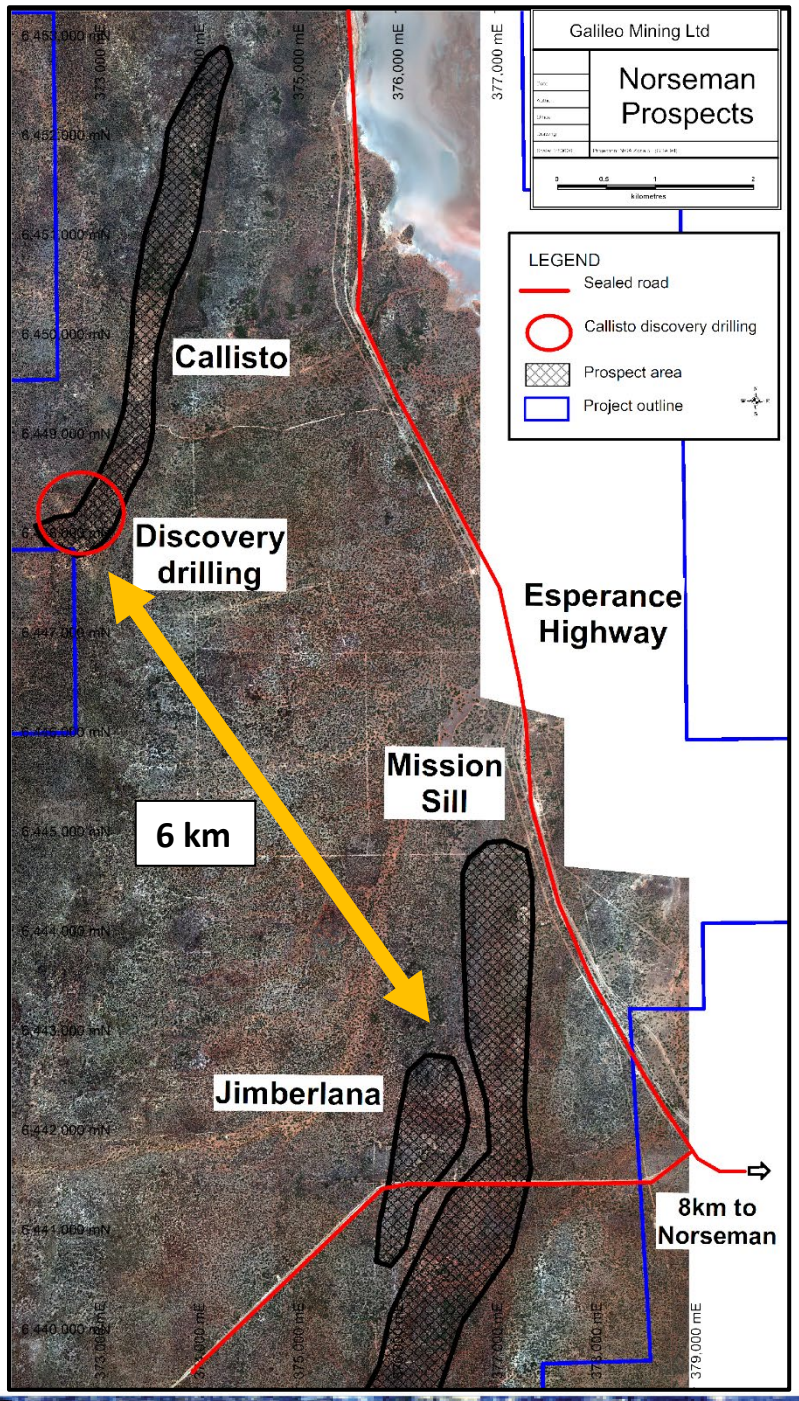
Geological modelling of the mineralisation intercepted to date has been completed and will be used to support resource modelling. Resource modelling is designed to investigate the potential of economic extraction for this style of mineralisation and will provide parameters for additional exploration targeting to the north of Callisto. Typical exploration parameters include depth of mineralisation and potentially economic grades for different types of mining methods. Initial resource modelling is expected to be completed in August/September 2023 subject to the receipt of ongoing drill results.

Logging and interpretation of drill core indicates Callisto is a separate mineralised sill, with disseminated sulphide mineralised zones, that has intruded a pre-existing mafic-ultramafic sill complex. The host sill complex has a strong magnetic signature which trends north-northeast and outcrops over a five-kilometre strike to the north. Callisto is a blind undercover discovery with strong potential for additional mineralised intrusions occurring within the five-kilometre prospective horizon to the north.

Jimberlana and Mission Sill Prospects

A 4,000 metre RC drill campaign is on track to commence at the Jimberlana and Mission Sill prospects in late June with drilling expected to take around one month to complete. The Mission Sill is a mafic-ultramafic intrusion with similar geology to the host rock at the Callisto discovery. The Mission Sill is located approximately 6km to the southeast of Callisto and has multiple anomalous drilling results over a 10 kilometre strike length. The initial target for testing is "MS3" shown in Figure 4 and in more detail in Figure 6.

Figure 3 — Map of key prospect locations at the Norseman Project – Callisto, Jimberlana and Mission Sill adjacent to the main highway and eight kilometres from the town of Norseman.



The Jimberlana Dyke is an extensive east-west trending mafic-ultramafic dyke with anomalous drill results on both the northern and southern margins. Of particular note is an intersection on the northern margin at the bottom of an aircore drill hole where geochemically anomalous sulphides were intersected (see ASX announcement dated 1st December 2021). Strong EM conductors proximal to the anomalous drill intercept make this prospect a compelling target (Figure 5 and Table 1).

For more details on Galileo's work at the Mission Sill and Jimberlana prospects please refer to ASX announcements dated 01/12/21, 09/02/22, 03/03/22, 08/03/22, 21/03/22, 24/03/22 and 28/03/22.

Figure 4 – TMI magnetic map of Mission Sill and Jimberlana prospects.

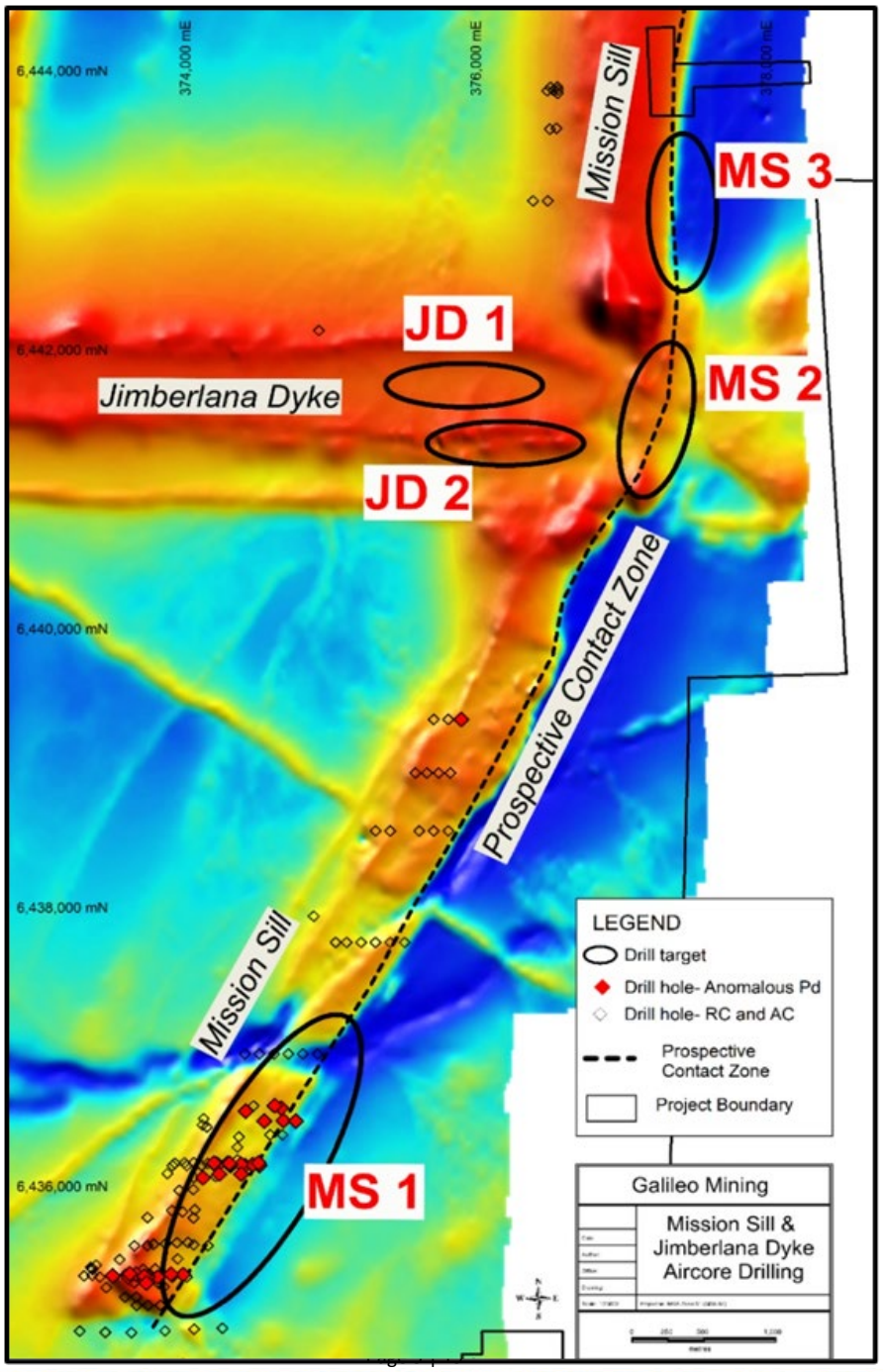


Figure 5 – Jimberlana Prospect EM conductors with priority drill targets. The target generation model suggests that the east-west trending Jimberlana Dyke has interacted with existing sulphide bearing stratigraphy (oriented north-south), and that this may have resulted in the precipitation of economic sulphides on the margins of the dyke.

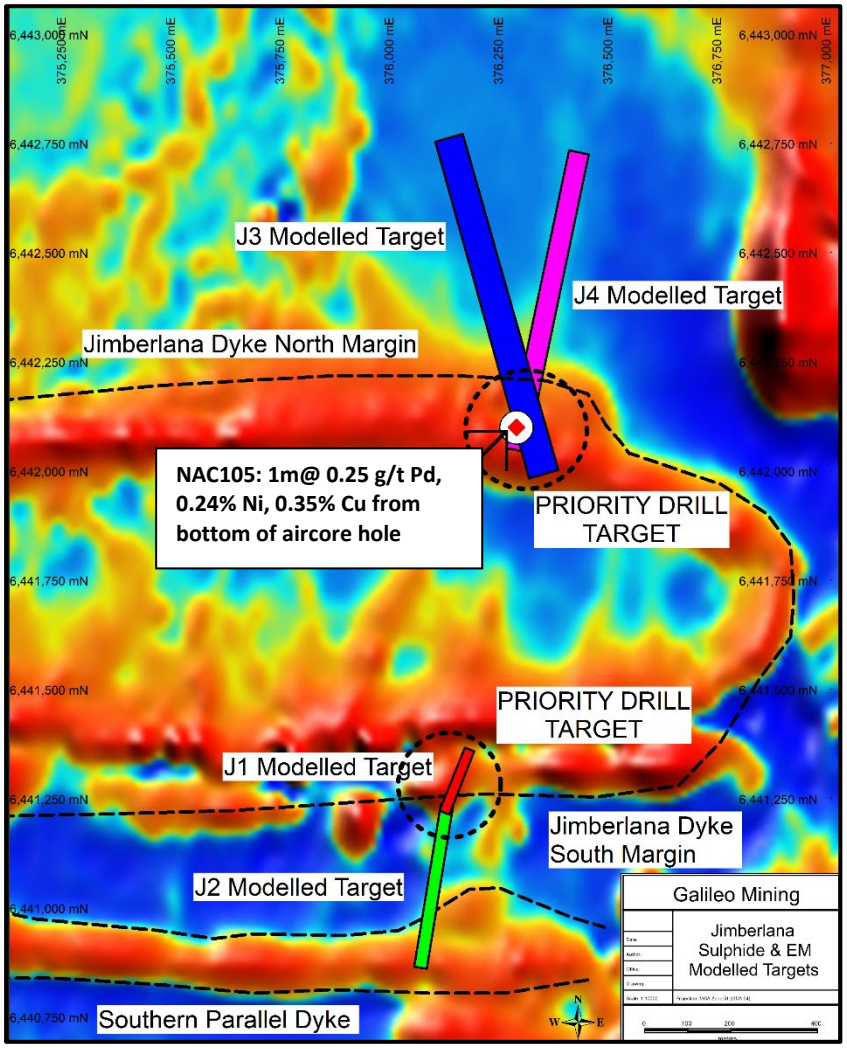


Table 1 – Modelled EM conductors at the Jimberlana prospect (see ASX announcement dated 9th February 2022 for further details)

Prospect	Conductivity	Length	Height	Depth to Top
Jimberlana 1 (J1)	48,700S	155m	189m	-21m
Jimberlana 2 (J2)	20,580S	379m	243m	-40m
Jimberlana 3 (J3)	14,000S	800m	120m	-67m
Jimberlana 4 (J4)	24,780S	700m	241m	-80m

Figure 6 – Mission Sill (MS3 target) aircore drilling results on the eastern side of the figure with the northern Jimberlana target on the western side of the figure (see ASX announcements dated 21st March 2022 and 24th March 2022 for details).

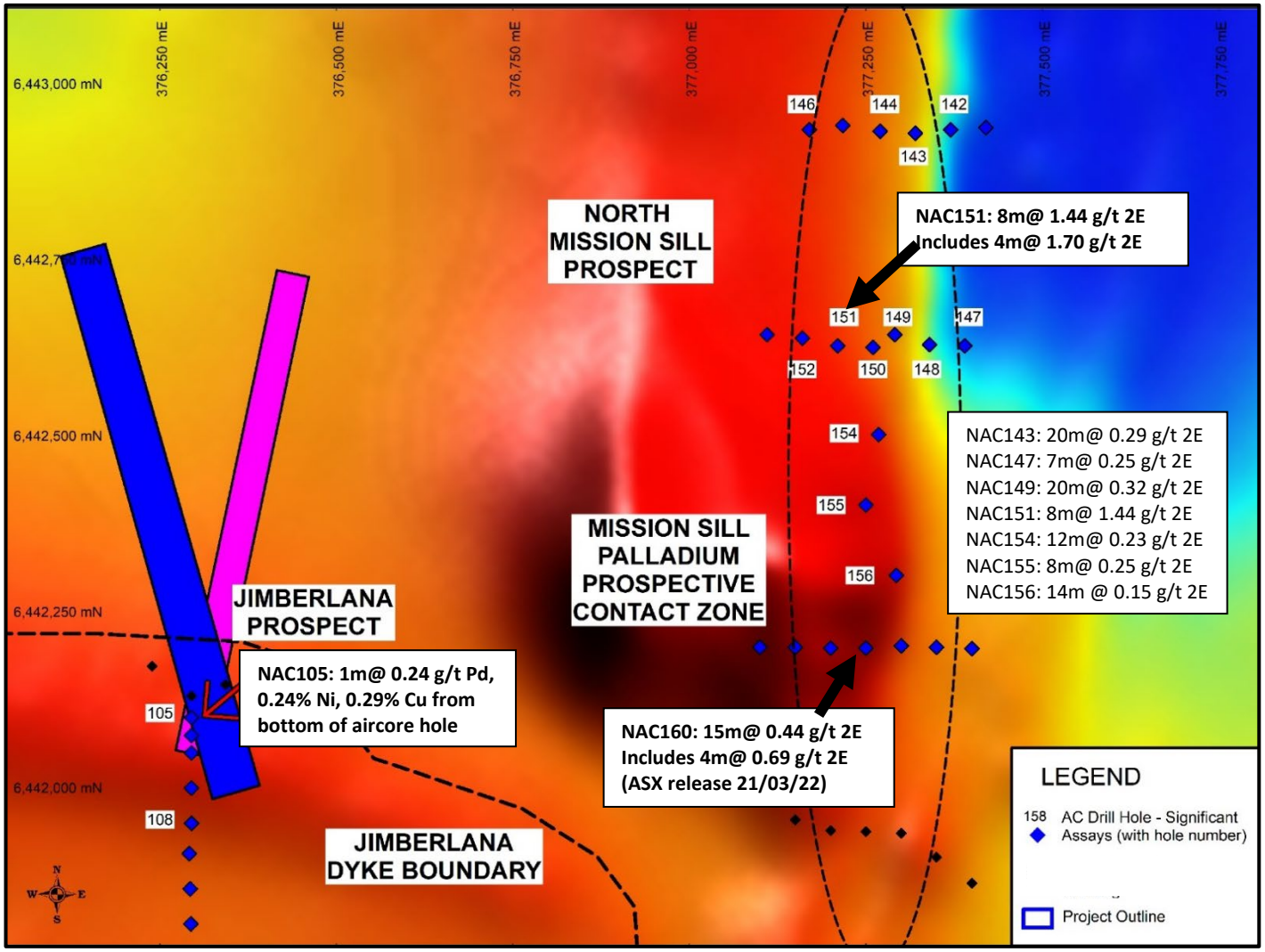
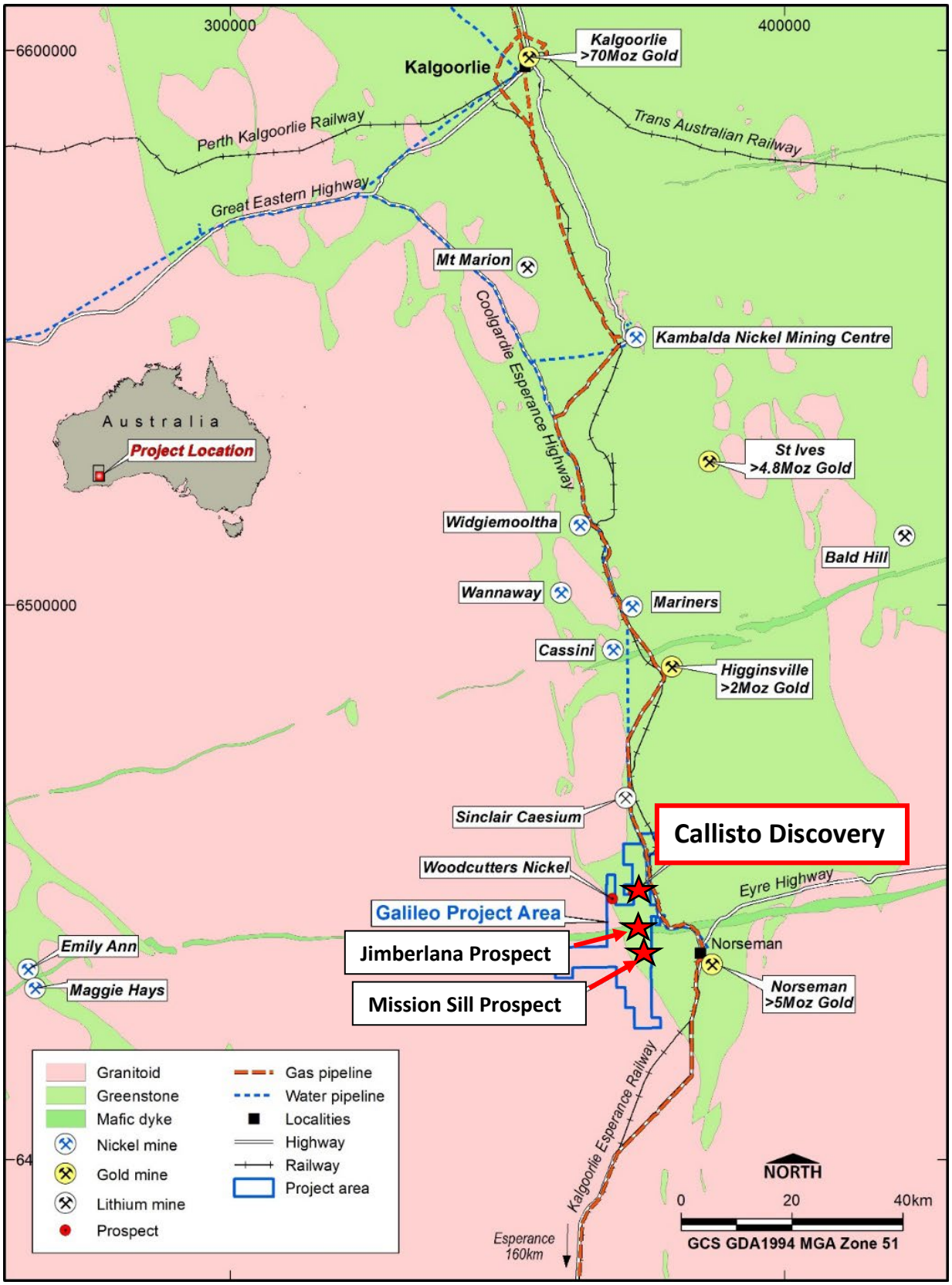


Figure 7 – Norseman project location map with a selection of regional mines and infrastructure



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: Significant Drill Intersections

>0.5 g/t 3E cut-off used for intersections on all drill holes, minimum 3m drill width and maximum 2m internal dilution. Rounding may have slight effect on the calculation of 3E. [1]

[1] 1.0 g/t 3E cut-off used with maximum 2m internal dilution, minimum 3m drill width. 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 (%)
NRDD423	493	547	54	0.76	0.60	0.12	0.03	0.12	0.18
Including[1]	515	525	10	1.27	1.02	0.19	0.05	0.19	0.25

Appendix 2: Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Comment
NRDD421	372900	6448139	357	271	-70	330	NSA
NRDD422	373004	6448144	361	260	-70	398	NSA
NRDD423	373096	6448152	372	270	-70	627	Assays reported

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51. NSA = No Significant Intersection

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*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain one metre individually bagged chip samples from pre-collars and RC test drill holes. • 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)

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.	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. • 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. • 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 is split to ¼ core for initial assay and leaving ¼ core as a reference sample after NQ ½ core is 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
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*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Top Drill 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	• 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 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 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.*	• All RC 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	• 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. • All diamond core sample intervals are 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 of met drill holes (prior to metallurgical sampling) ½ core is split to ¼ core for initial assay and leaving ¼ core as a reference sample after NQ ½ core is 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 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). • 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 measured downhole from the collar location on 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 is between 50m and 200m. The holes were placed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling and geological interpretation. • Mineral Resource estimation has not yet been undertaken. • 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 were 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 255km^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 PGE-nickel-copper 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:*
	  ○ *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 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.
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)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		+/- 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 • Metallurgical test work