18 September 2023
ASX: GAL
OTCQX: GALMF

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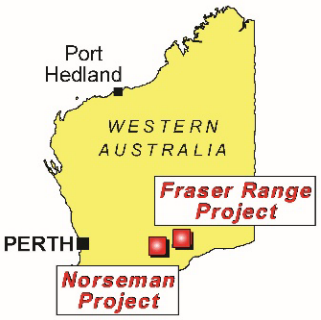
Mathew Whyte

Projects

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

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt



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NEW PGE AND NICKEL TARGETS IN DEVELOPING PROVINCE

Highlights

- **New assays of samples from 2018 drilling[1] show significant palladium and nickel results 3km south of the Callisto discovery**
- **Multiple shallow RC drill results in weathered regolith including;**
  - **3 metres @ 0.92 g/t 2E[2] (palladium + platinum) and 0.15% Ni from 6m (NRC116)**
  - **6 metres @ 0.66 g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) and 0.14% Ni from surface (NRC117) within broader interval of**
  - **48 metres @ 0.27 g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) and 0.24% Ni from surface**
  - **12 metres @ 0.62 g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) and 0.18% Ni from surface (NRC126)**
- **Palladium and nickel anomalies match the outline of a large interpreted intrusion**
- **First pass RC drilling planned in early November 2023**
- **Additional four kilometres of strike has been identified as prospective for Callisto style palladium and nickel discoveries in an emerging new mineralised province**
- **Current drill program is continuing at North Callisto and Jimberlana prospects with assay results expected in October**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce new assay results from historic drill samples within the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia. The RC drill holes were originally drilled in 2018 and targeted near surface cobalt mineralisation[1]. These samples have now been re-assayed for PGE (platinum group elements) in light of the Callisto palladium and nickel discovery in 2022.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented;

"Since the discovery of the nickel-palladium mineralisation at Callisto we have been actively reviewing our entire project area to understand the potential of the region. In addition to the five kilometres of strike length to the north of Callisto

(1) See ASX announcement dated 29 August 2018 for details of original drilling
(2) 2E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt). See Table 1 and Appendices for details of assays

we have now identified a further four kilometres of strike length to the south. This new prospectivity is shown by anomalous palladium, platinum and nickel in 2018 drilling that was previously unrecognised. The magnetic data also shows an intrusive rock unit that matches the drill assays.

First pass RC drilling at South Callisto is planned to commence in early November. Meanwhile, the assays from the current drill campaign at North Callisto and Jimberlana prospects are expected in October.

Callisto is a new mineralised discovery in an underexplored region and establishes Galileo's ground at Norseman as highly prospective for further success."

Figure 1 — South Callisto prospect with anomalous RC drilling, selected drill assays, and target intrusion. Background image is TMI1VD magnetics. See Table 1 for assay details.

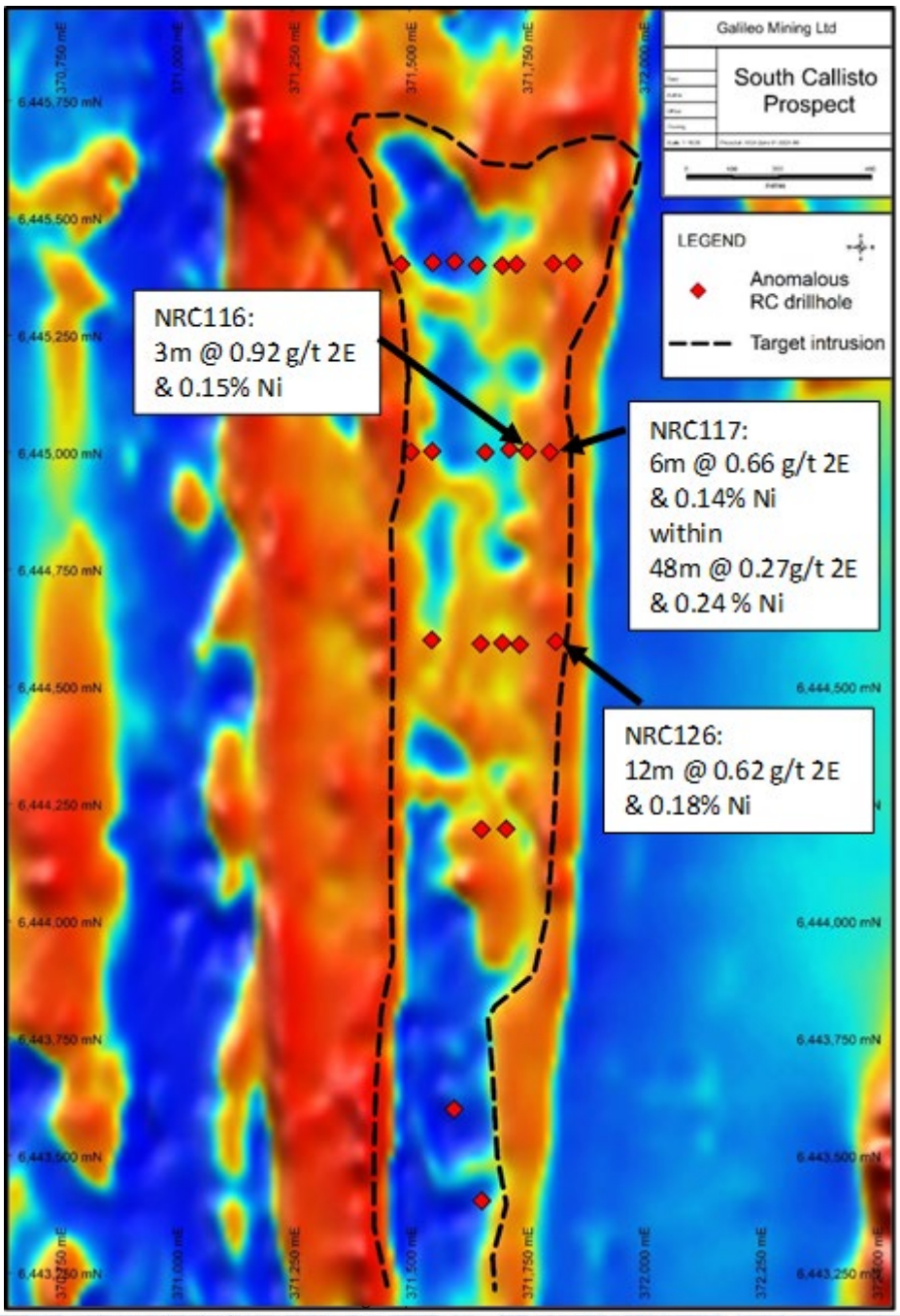
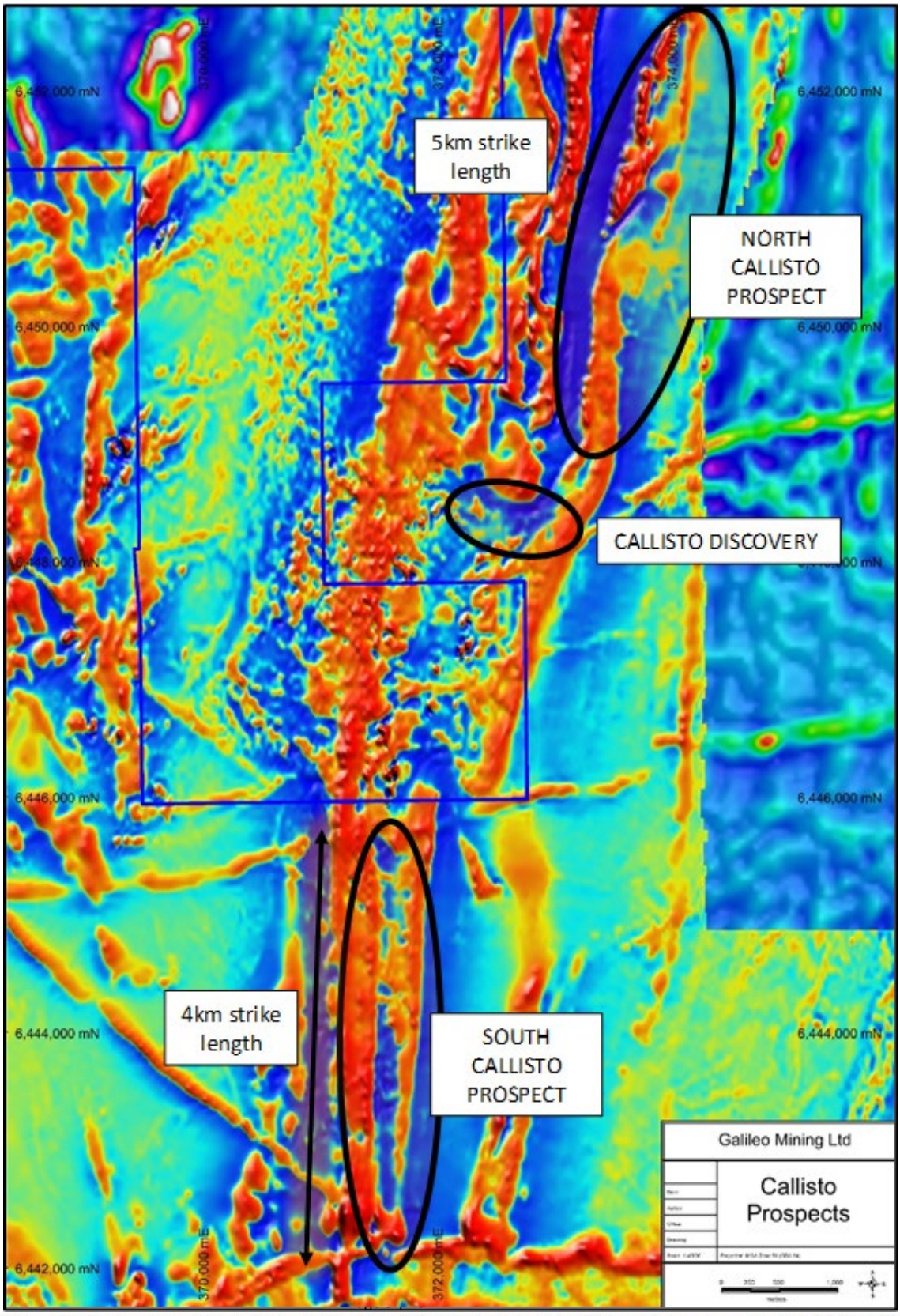


Figure 2 —Callisto prospects with magnetic imagery showing prospective rock units. Background image is TMI1VD magnetics. South Callisto occurs in a separate magnetic unit approximately 3 km south of the Callisto discovery.



Approximately 3,100 metres of RC drilling was completed over 58 drill holes in 2018 to define the "Goblin" cobalt laterite resource (see ASX announcement dated 29 August 2018). Selected drill sample pulps from this drilling were re-analysed for PGEs and gold by fire assay. Anomalous results were recorded in multiple drill holes with assay results from 23 drill holes recorded in Table 1. These 23 drill holes are shown over the magnetic imagery in Figure 1. Outcropping ultramafic rock units have been recorded by field mapping, and interpretation of the magnetic data suggests that discrete intrusive rock units, similar to that found at Callisto, occur at the South Callisto prospect. First pass drilling at South Callisto is planned to commence in early November.

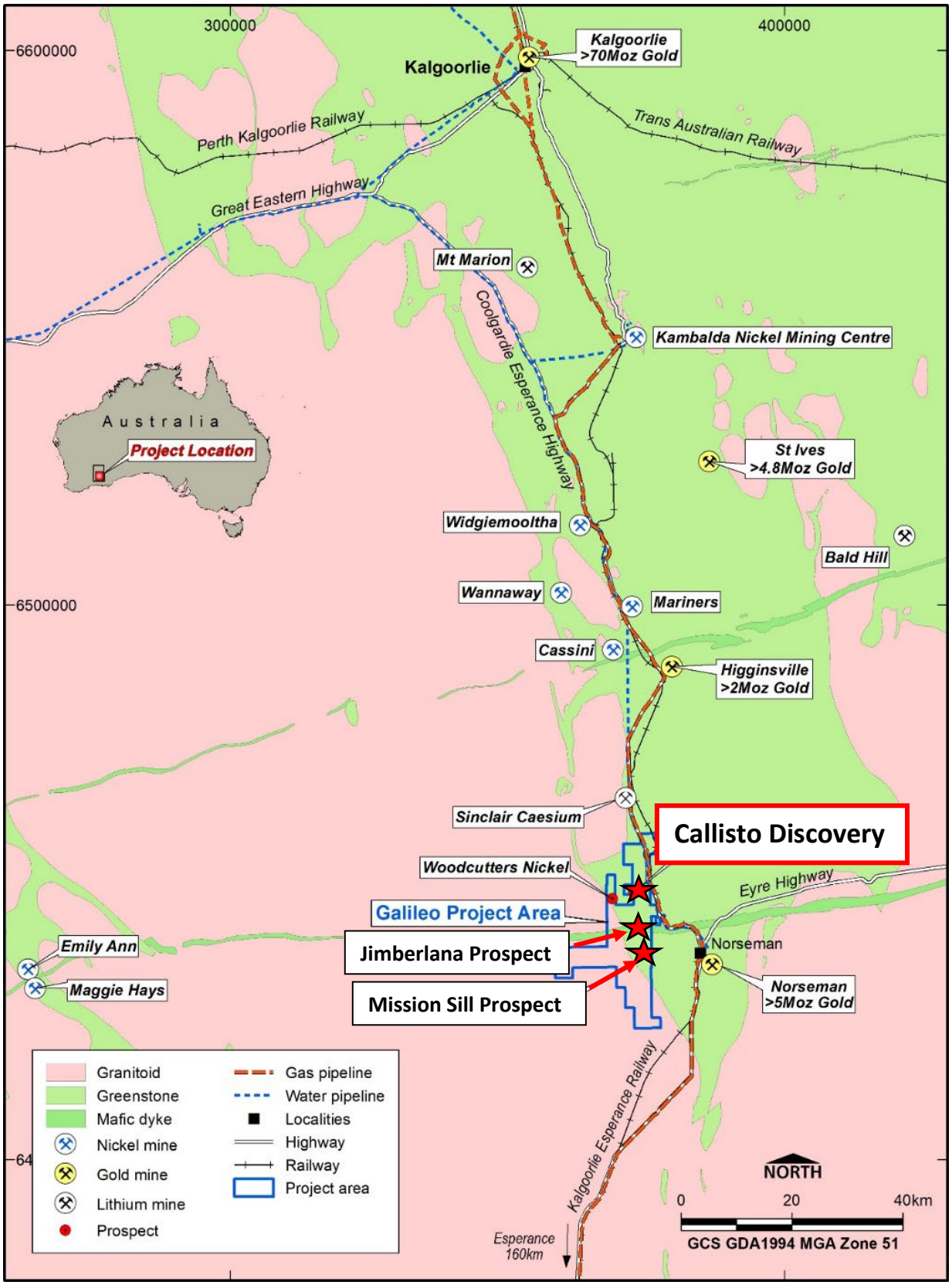
Table 1: South Callisto Prospect - Anomalous Drill Intersections

>0.1g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) cut-off, no internal dilution. Minimum 9 metre interval with 3 metre composite samples. Higher grade reported internal intervals are > 0.4 g/t 2E with no internal dilution.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	2E (g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Nickel (%)
NRC097	0	24	24	0.16	0.10	0.06	0.17
NRC098	0	12	12	0.11	0.08	0.04	0.15
NRC099	0	9	9	0.16	0.09	0.07	0.19
NRC100	0	24	24	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.19
NRC101	0	27	27	0.14	0.08	0.06	0.27
NRC102	6	18	12	0.12	0.07	0.06	0.26
and	24	39	15	0.15	0.12	0.04	0.26
NRC103	3	12	9	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.16
and	21	36	15	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.16
NRC104	0	42	42	0.18	0.11	0.07	0.14
NRC111	0	9	9	0.15	0.07	0.08	0.13
NRC112	0	18	18	0.13	0.09	0.04	0.17
NRC114	0	21	21	0.25	0.16	0.09	0.20
NRC115	0	15	15	0.23	0.15	0.08	0.22
NRC116	0	12	12	0.59	0.40	0.19	0.17
including	**3**	**12**	**9**	**0.67**	**0.48**	**0.20**	**0.16**
and	**6**	**9**	**3**	**0.92**	**0.72**	**0.19**	**0.15**
NRC117	0	48	48	0.27	0.18	0.09	0.24

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	2E (g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Nickel (%)
including	**0**	**6**	**6**	**0.66**	**0.47**	**0.20**	**0.14**
NRC122	3	30	27	0.14	0.10	0.04	0.24
NRC124	0	30	30	0.22	0.14	0.07	0.25
NRC125	0	36	36	0.30	0.19	0.11	0.18
including	**6**	**21**	**15**	**0.42**	**0.27**	**0.15**	**0.21**
NRC126	0	18	18	0.50	0.26	0.24	0.20
including	**0**	**12**	**12**	**0.62**	**0.32**	**0.30**	**0.18**
and	21	36	15	0.14	0.09	0.05	0.34
NRC127	0	24	24	0.13	0.08	0.04	0.18
and	36	42	6	0.14	0.08	0.07	0.15
NRC132	0	27	27	0.33	0.23	0.10	0.20
including	**0**	**15**	**15**	**0.48**	**0.34**	**0.14**	**0.15**
NRC133	0	12	12	0.20	0.12	0.07	0.16
and	15	24	9	0.18	0.14	0.04	0.43
NRC234	0	24	24	0.15	0.11	0.04	0.31
NRC237	6	30	24	0.15	0.10	0.06	0.23

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 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.

Appendix 1: Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
NRC097	371483	6445401	370	0	-90	48
NRC098	371551	6445405	374	0	-90	54
NRC099	371598	6445407	377	0	-90	48
NRC100	371645	6445399	380	0	-90	36
NRC101	371700	6445399	384	0	-90	42
NRC102	371730	6445401	385	0	-90	42
NRC103	371851	6445404	390	0	-90	36
NRC104	371809	6445403	386	0	-90	42
NRC111	371504	6445001	376	0	-90	42
NRC112	371549	6445003	379	0	-90	48
NRC114	371663	6445000	386	0	-90	60
NRC115	371715	6445006	388	0	-90	60
NRC116	371753	6445002	390	0	-90	60
NRC117	371801	6445000	393	0	-90	60
NRC122	371549	6444600	386	0	-90	30
NRC124	371653	6444592	394	0	-90	66
NRC125	371700	6444594	397	0	-90	67
NRC126	371737	6444590	398	0	-90	47
NRC127	371814	6444596	395	0	-90	42
NRC132	371655	6444196	396	0	-90	60
NRC133	371708	6444196	399	0	-90	54
NRC234	371596	6443599	386	0	-90	57
NRC237	371656	6443403	386	0	-90	62

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Norseman Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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 3-metre representative composite sample for analyses. • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples were sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • 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.
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 Red Rock Drilling Pty Ltd using a 5.5" face sampling drill bit.
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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • All RC drill holes were logged in their entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and 4m and individual 1m samples were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole. • 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. • 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.*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	samples • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks • Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth) using 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.*	• 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 individual drill holes was based on a 200m by 50m grid pattern, a 400m by 50m grid pattern, or on spot locations between drill lines. • Drill holes were samples on a 3m composite basis or as 1m, 2m or 4m samples at the end of the hole as required. 1m cone split RC samples were collected through zones of geological interest.
Orientation of data in relation to	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
geological structure	*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.*	mineralisation is hosted in soft regolith material with no measurable structures recorded in drill chips • The mineralisation occurs in weathered regolith material and no structures have been recorded from drilling. • All drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown.
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.
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 PGE-nickel-copper mineralisation related to layered intrusions (sills and dykes) and komatiite nickel sulphide mineralisation occurring within the GSWA mapped Mount Kirk Formation (and intrusions into this 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 perpendicular to the lithological strike and dip of the target rock unit • 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.*	• RC drill testing • IP geophysical surveying