18 October 2023

ASX: GAL

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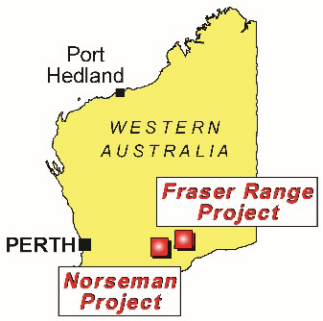
Projects

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

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt



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DRILL RESULTS HIGHLIGHT EMERGING TARGETS

Highlights

- **New near surface target zone identified at Jimberlana South prospect with;**
  - **52 metres @ 0.29 g/t 3E[1], 0.15% Cu, and 0.12% Ni from 8m (NRC476) including**
  - **28 metres @ 0.34 g/t 3E, 0.20% Cu, and 0.14% Ni from 32m within fresh rock sulphide zone and**
  - **8 metres @ 0.50 g/t 3E, 0.29% Cu, and 0.19% Ni from 40m**
- **First pass drilling at North Callisto prospect reveals new prospective trends with wide zones of anomalous palladium and platinum results including**
  - **132 metres[2] @ 0.21 g/t 3E from 60m (NRC463)**
  - **62 metres @ 0.22 g/t 3E from 136m (NRC470)**
  - **100 metres @ 0.19 g/t 3E from 56m (NRC466)**
  - **28 metres @ 0.18 g/t 3E from 120m (NRC472)**
- **Next round of drilling due to start this week with first pass drilling at the South Callisto prospect[3] and new drilling at North Callisto**
- **Follow up RC drilling at Jimberlana South prospect planned to begin in late November**
- **Regional geophysical IP surveying designed to generate new drill targets is scheduled to commence in late October**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce exploration results from RC drilling at the Jimberlana South and North Callisto prospects within the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented;

"Assay results from our September drill campaign show we are advancing strongly with our systematic exploration programs aimed at unlocking the value in our Norseman project. Having made the greenfields Callisto discovery in 2022, we

(1) 3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au); expressed in g/t. See Appendices for JORC details
(2) Drill holes reported as down hole intercept, true width unknown. See Appendices for JORC details
(3) See ASX Announcement dated 18th September 2023 for details

believe the potential of further exploration success in this underexplored province is high.

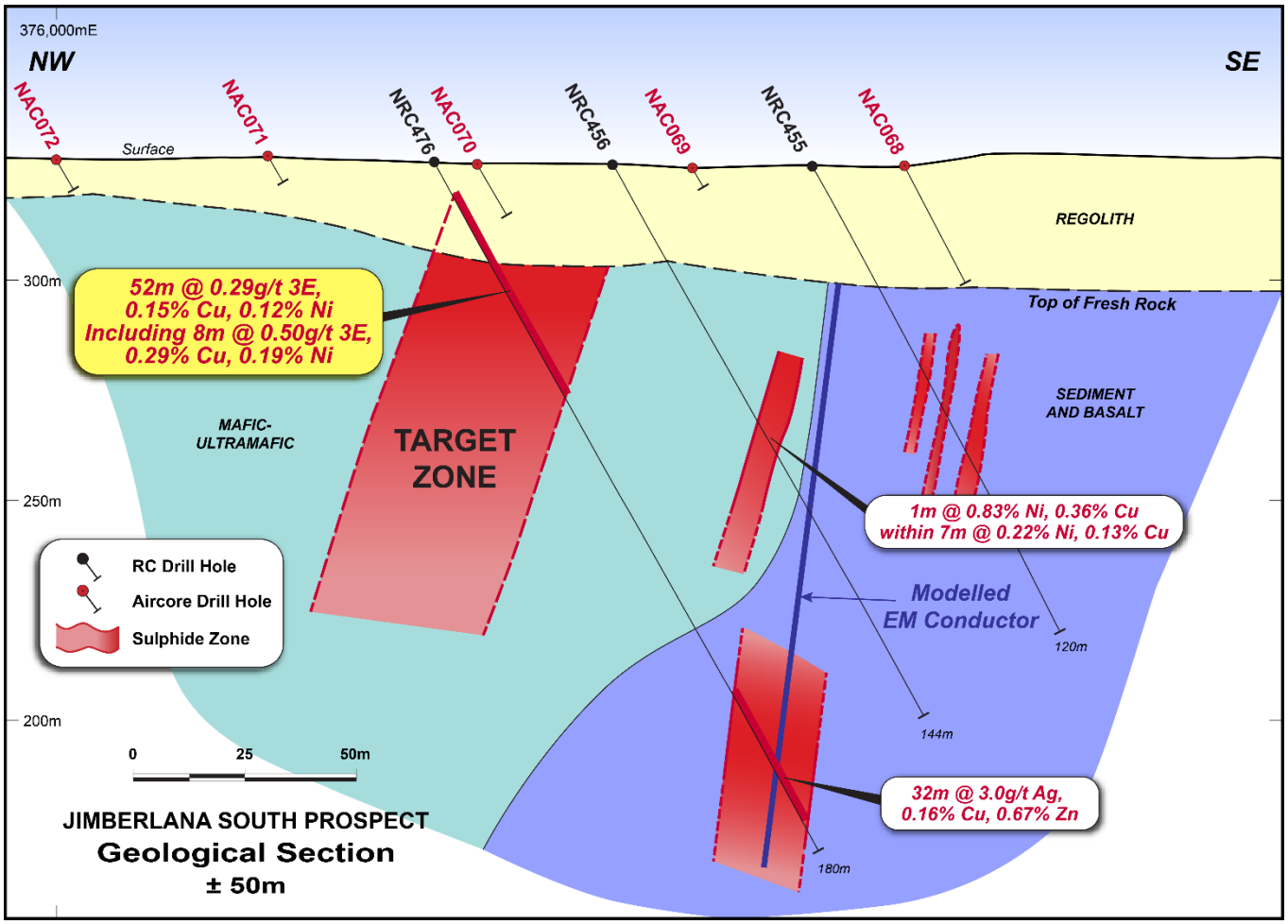
Our current strategy involves campaign exploration drilling, review and interpretation of results, integration of new information with geophysical data, refinement of drill targets, and then follow up exploration drilling. We believe this cycle of exploration activity will provide us the greatest opportunity for additional discoveries.

Our next drill program is scheduled to begin this week where we will undertake first pass drilling at the South Callisto prospect and more drilling at the North Callisto prospect. Follow up drilling at the Jimberlana South prospect is scheduled in the following round of drilling expected to commence in late November.

We are well funded to undertake our drill programs and look forward to the drill results from this new mineralised district."

RC drill hole NRC476 was completed as a follow up to drill holes NRC455 and NRC456 (see section in Figure 1 and ASX announcement dated 10th August 2023). Multiple sulphide zones were intersected in NRC476 with the most prospective being the upper disseminated sulphide zone within a gabbro unit of the layered mafic-ultramafic Jimberlana Dyke. Assays from this interval showed strong enrichment in PGEs, copper, and nickel within a broad zone on the margin of the dyke. This location matches the mineralisation model which suggests

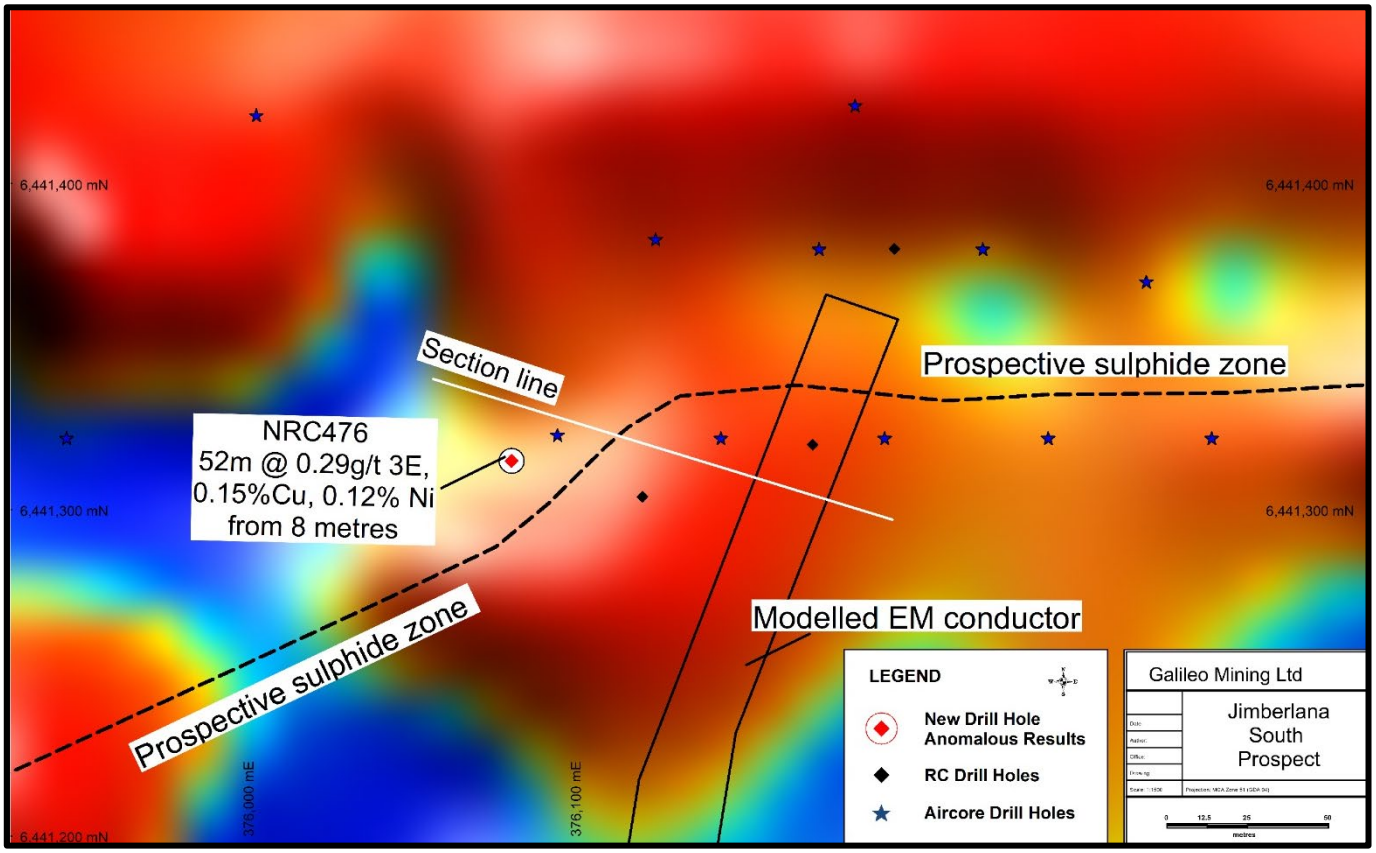
Figure 1 – Jimberlana South section with NRC476 drill intersection and follow up target zone.



the margins of the dyke as being the most prospective for the accumulation of sulphide minerals. The lower sulphide zone in NRC476 matches the position of the modelled EM conductor and is associated with a metal enriched (silver-copper-zinc) sedimentary-volcanic unit. Follow up drilling is planned for the target zone beneath the sulphide-in-gabbro intersection from NRC476 as shown in Figure 1.

Figure 2 shows the plan map, with magnetic background imagery, of NRC476 at the Jimberlana South prospect with the prospective contact zone along the margin of the dyke.

Figure 2 –– Jimberlana South prospect RC drilling with location of section line in Figure 1. Dashed line is the prospective sulphide zone on, and adjacent to, the contact between rock units. Background magnetic image shows the contrast between rock types with the prospective sulphide target zone developed on the margin of a highly magnetic unit of the layered mafic-ultramafic Jimberlana Dyke

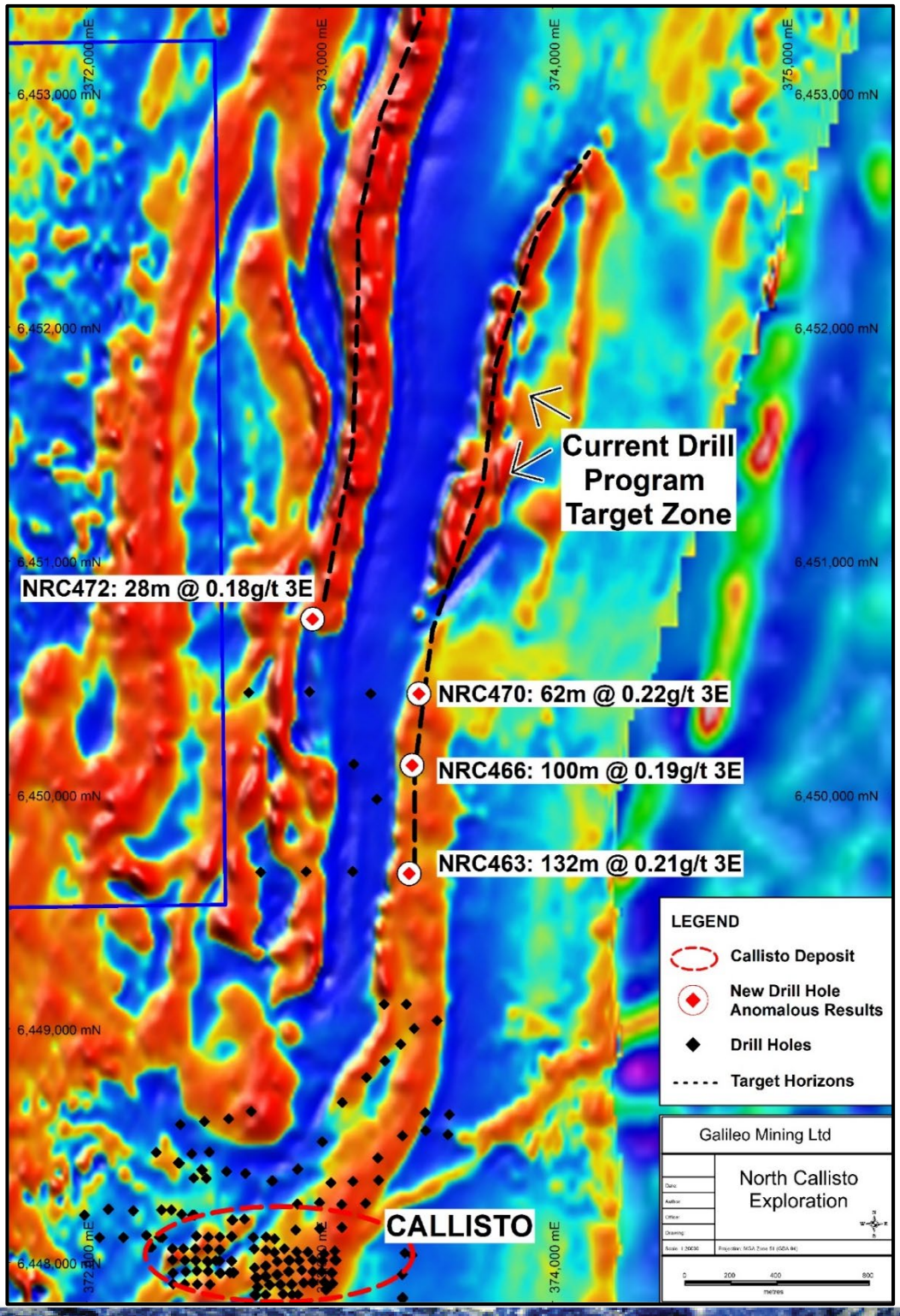


Follow up drilling has been completed at the Jimberlana North prospect (see ASX announcement dated 31st July 2023). Sulphide zones were intersected where expected, however metal contents of the sulphides were below previously reported assays at that location. The Jimberlana North prospect has been accordingly reduced in ranking compared to other more prospective targets within the Norseman project area.

North Callisto Prospect

First pass drilling of the North Callisto prospect was undertaken in September as part of an ongoing systematic exploration program of the area north of the Callisto discovery (Figure 3). This drilling has identified two new

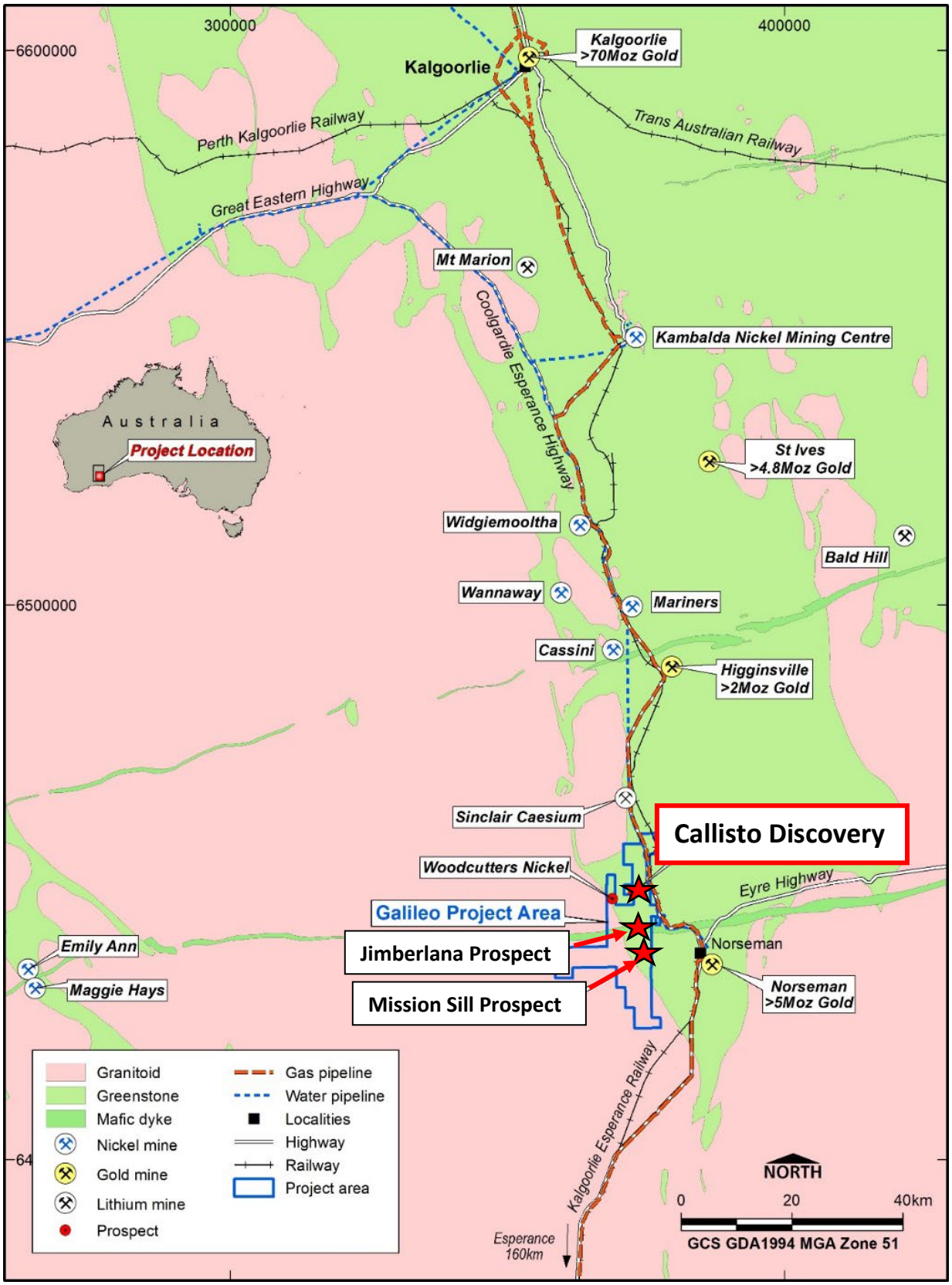
Figure 3 — North Callisto first pass drill results with anomalous palladium/platinum horizons and drill target for upcoming program. Background is TMI-1VD magnetic image showing geological trends.



PGE enriched areas associated with the contact between mafic and ultramafic rock units. Drill holes NRC463, NRC466 and NRC470 are in the northern extension of the magnetic (geological) trend that contains the Callisto deposit. NRC472 is at the southernmost extent of a separate magnetic (geological) trend parallel to the Callisto stratigraphy. Both target horizons illustrated in Figure 3 are interpreted as highly prospective for the intrusive rock types which host the palladium-nickel sulphide mineralisation at Callisto.

Regional induced polarisation (IP) geophysical surveying is being planned and is due to commence in late October. IP surveying is useful for delineation of disseminated sulphide mineralisation of the kind found at the Callisto deposit. This program is designed to cover multiple prospects from South Callisto to North Callisto with the intention of developing well constrained and high value drill targets.

Figure 4 – 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: North Callisto Prospect Anomalous Drill Intersections

>0.1g/t 3E cut-off, maximum one interval internal dilution (4m sample composites). Reported as downhole width, true width unknown. 3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au); expressed in g/t

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	3E (Pd+ Pt+ Au; g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Gold (g/t)
NRC463	60	192	132	0.21	0.12	0.09	<0.02
NRC466	56	156	100	0.19	0.07	0.10	0.02
NRC470	136	198	62	0.22	0.12	0.08	0.02
NRC472	120	148	28	0.18	0.14	0.03	<0.02

Appendix 2: Jimberlana Prospect Anomalous Drill Intersections

1) >0.1 g/t 3E cut-off, no internal dilution. 2) From top of fresh rock. 3) >0.4g/t 3E cut-off, no internal dilution. 4) Base metal zone in volcanics/sediment Cu > 0.1% cutoff, no internal dilution. 3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au); expressed in g/t

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	3E (Pd+ Pt+ Au; g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Silver (g/t)	Copper (%)	Nickel (%)	Zinc (%)
NRC476[1]	8	60	52	0.29	0.23	0.04	0.02	0.6	0.15	0.12	0.04
including[2]	32	60	28	0.34	0.28	0.04	0.02	1.0	0.20	0.14	0.03
with[3]	40	48	8	0.50	0.42	0.05	0.03	1.3	0.29	0.19	0.03
and[4]	140	172	32	<0.02	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	3.0	0.16	0.02	0.67

Appendix 3: Anomalous Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
NRC463	373384	6449663	349	270	-60	192
NRC466	373397	6450126	367	269	-59	198
NRC470	373420	6450432	364	270	-59	198
NRC472	372970	6450752	348	269	-60	198
NRC476	376081	6441315	327	98	-60	180

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 4:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Norseman Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling was used to obtain one metre individually bagged chip samples 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) 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Top Drill using a 5.5“ face sampling drill bit. • 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. • 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. • 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 assays reported are from 1m cone split samples. • 1m cone split samples were collected for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • Selected 1m cone split samples for intervals deemed of interest by the geologist supervising the drill rig were submitted for priority assay. • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely submitted with each batch. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. • 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-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 was designed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling and geological interpretation. • This spacing has been deemed adequate for first pass assessment only and is not considered sufficient to determine JORC Compliant Inferred Resources and therefore laboratory assay results and additional drilling would be required. • 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.
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 lithological strike and dip of the target rock 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.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Between the mid-1960's and 2000 exploration was conducted in the area for gold and base-metals (most notably Ni sulphides). Exploration focussed on the Mt Thirsty Sill and eastern limb of the Mission Sill. Central Norseman Gold Corporation/WMC (1966-1972) • Explored the Jimberlana Dyke for Ni-Cu-PGE-Cr. Soil sampling generated several Cu anomalies 160-320ppm Cu. Barrier Exploration and Jimberlana Minerals Between (1968 and 1974) • Explored immediately south of Mt Thirsty for Ni-Cu sulphide. IP, Ground Magnetic Surveys, Soil Sampling, Soil Auger Sampling and Diamond Drilling was completed. Resolute Limited, Great Southern Mines Ltd and Dundas Mining Pty Ltd (1993-1996) • Gold focussed exploration. Several gold anomalies were identified in soil geochemistry but were not followed up. Resolute assayed for Au, Ni, Cu, Zn but did not assay for PGE.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Resolute Limited drilled laterite regolith profiles over the ultramafic portions of the Mt Thirsty Sill and identified a small Ni-Co Resource with high Co grades. Kinross Gold Corp Australia (1999) • Completed a 50m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. 2000-2004 • Australian Gold Resources ("AGR") held "Mt Thirsty Project" from 2000 to 30th June 2004. Works identified Ni-Co resources on the Project. • Anaconda Nickel Ltd ("ANL") explored AGR Mt Thirsty Project as part of the AGR/ANL Exploration Access Agreement 2000-2001. AGR/ANL (2000-2001) • Mapping focussed on identifying Co-Ni enriched regolith areas. • RC on 800mx100m grid at Mission Sill targeting Ni-Co Laterite (MTRC001-MTRC035). Nickel assay maximum of 0.50%, Co 0.16%, Cu to 0.23%. • Concluded the anomalous Cu-PGE association suggested affinity with Bushveldt or Stillwater style PGE mineralisation. A lack of an arsenic correlation cited as support for magmatic rather than hydrothermal PGE source. AGR (2003-2004) • Soil sampling over the Mission Sill and Jimberlana Dyke. • RC drilling (MTRC036-052) confirmed shallow PGE anomalism with best results of 1m at 2.04 combined Pt-Pd in MTRC038 from surface. • Petrography identified sulphide textures indicative of primary magmatic character. • Sixty samples were re-assayed for PGE when assays returned >0.05% Cu. A further 230 samples were re-assayed based on the initial Au-Pd-Pt results. The best combined result for Au-Pd-Pt was 5.7g/t.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Galileo • Galileo commenced exploration on the Norseman Project from 30th June 2004 after sale of the tenements by AGR.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Norseman target geology and mineralisation style is 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"

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, 2 and 3.

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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) +/- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 surveying • Mapping