27 September 2018

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Simon Jenkins

Managing Director
Brad Underwood

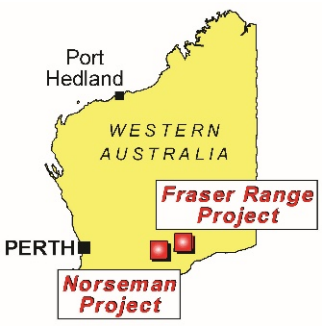
Technical Director
Noel O'Brien

Fast Facts

Issued Capital	120.4m
Share Price	$0.22
Market Cap	$26.5m
Cash (30/06/18)	$11.3m
Enterprise Value	$15.2m

Projects

Norseman Cobalt Project
Fraser Range Nickel Project



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HIGH GRADE COBALT AND PGE AT MISSION SILL SOUTH RESOURCE

Highlights

- **Close spaced drilling within the Mission Sill South Resource has confirmed high grade Platinum Group Element (PGE) mineralisation with associated cobalt**
- **Shallow PGE results of palladium and platinum include**
  - **12m @ 2.2 g/t PGE from 12m (drill hole NRC152)**
  - **3m @ 2.1 g/t PGE from 18m (drill hole NRC151)**
  - **15m @ 1.4 g/t PGE from 45m (drill hole NRC156)**
- **Shallow high-grade cobalt results include**
  - **42m @ 0.19% cobalt from 21m including 6m @ 0.39% Cobalt from 48m (drill hole NRC155)**
  - **39m @ 0.17% cobalt from 27m including 9m @ 0.22% Cobalt from 33m (drill hole NRC156)**
- **Further assays from resource extension drilling at Mission Sill South are expected in October**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that close spaced drilling around existing cobalt-platinum-palladium mineralisation at its Norseman project has confirmed high-grade results. The drilling was focussed within the existing Mission Sill South resource (Figure 3) and highlights the potential for a significant value-adding by-product at the Norseman Cobalt Project, located in the Goldfields region of Western Australia.

Drilling was completed on a close spacing around existing drill hole MTRC112, and its twin hole MSSD001, with the intention of determining the capacity for PGE mineralisation within the cobalt resource. Interpretation of results shows that palladium and platinum are found both above and within the cobalt mineralisation suggesting that they may be extracted as a by-product to a potential cobalt mining operation.

Follow up drilling will now be planned to assess the extent of the PGE occurrence within the cobalt resource with the aim of building a JORC compliant PGE resource should results allow.

Galileo Managing Director, Brad Underwood, said the latest PGE results indicated that significant additional value may occur at the Norseman Cobalt Project.

"The PGE results received to date suggest the possibility of a continuous zone of shallow palladium and platinum mineralisation. Further drilling will be required to determine the magnitude of the mineralisation and we will be assessing the prospect of a deeper primary source to the PGEs."

"Drilling for PGEs at Mission Sill South has also confirmed the high-grade nature of cobalt within the Norseman Cobalt Project. We expect that the quality of our cobalt mineralisation will be a significant advantage to Galileo as we pursue the development of our resource base." Mr Underwood said.

Figure 1 below shows the location of the new drill holes in relation to MTRC112 and MSSD001, which contained the original PGE intercepts, and in relation to the existing JORC resource boundaries. The drill pattern was designed to test for additional PGE mineralisation and to understand the geometry and distribution of the PGEs. Assays have confirmed that the PGE results extend along the central portion of the cobalt resource and occur both above and within cobalt mineralisation. MTRC112 and MSSD001 drill results were reported in the Company's prospectus [(1)] and are shown in Table 1 below. Details regarding the location of the current drilling and the cobalt and PGE assays are shown in Appendixes 1,2 and 3. PGE assay results are shown both as combined and individual palladium and platinum assays in Appendix 2.

Table 1: MTRC112 and MSSD001 PGE Results [(1)]

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	PGE g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t
MTRC112	Mission Sill	24	50	26	1.81	1.13	0.68
MSSD001	Mission Sill	24	50	26	1.45	0.87	0.58

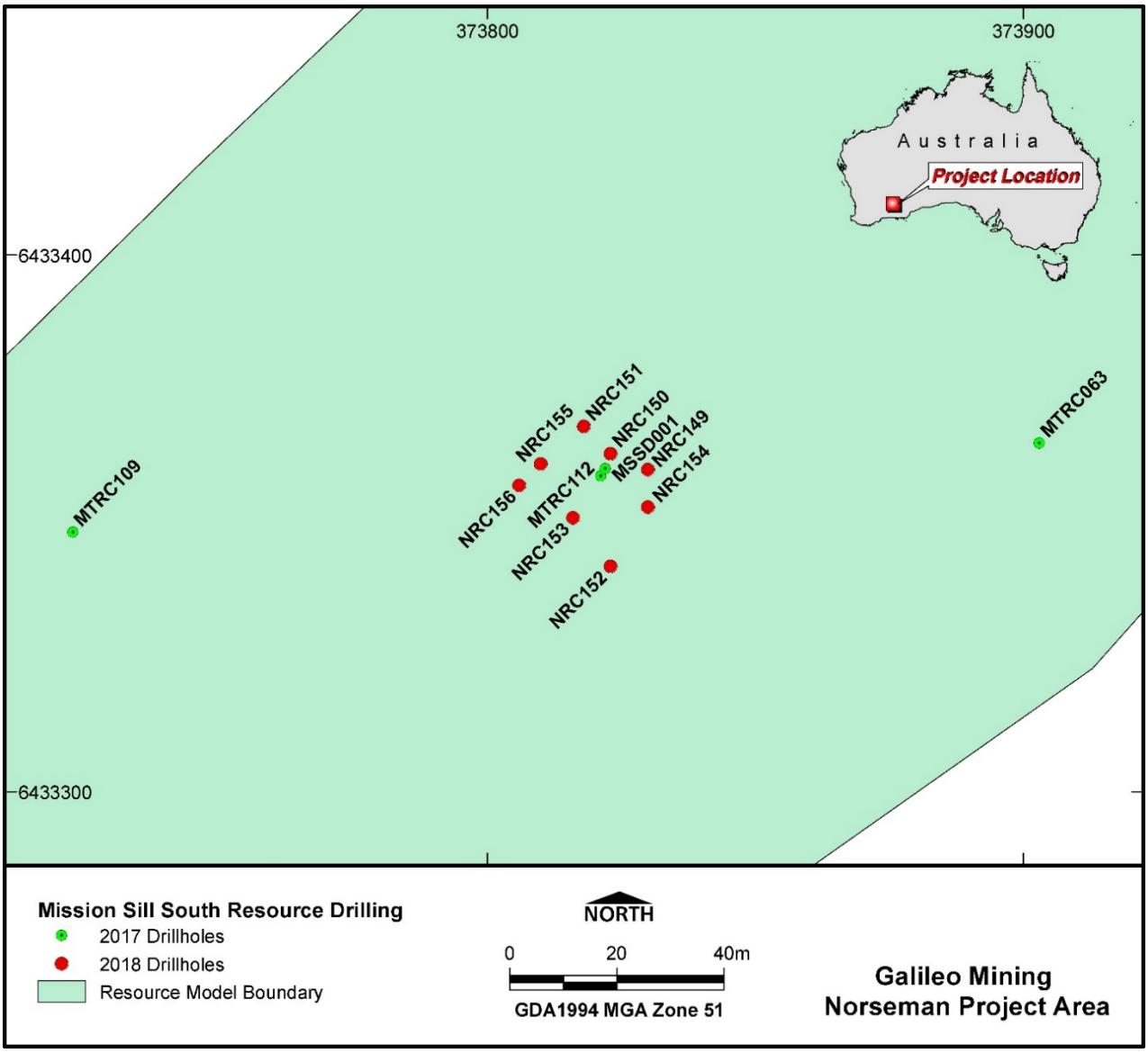
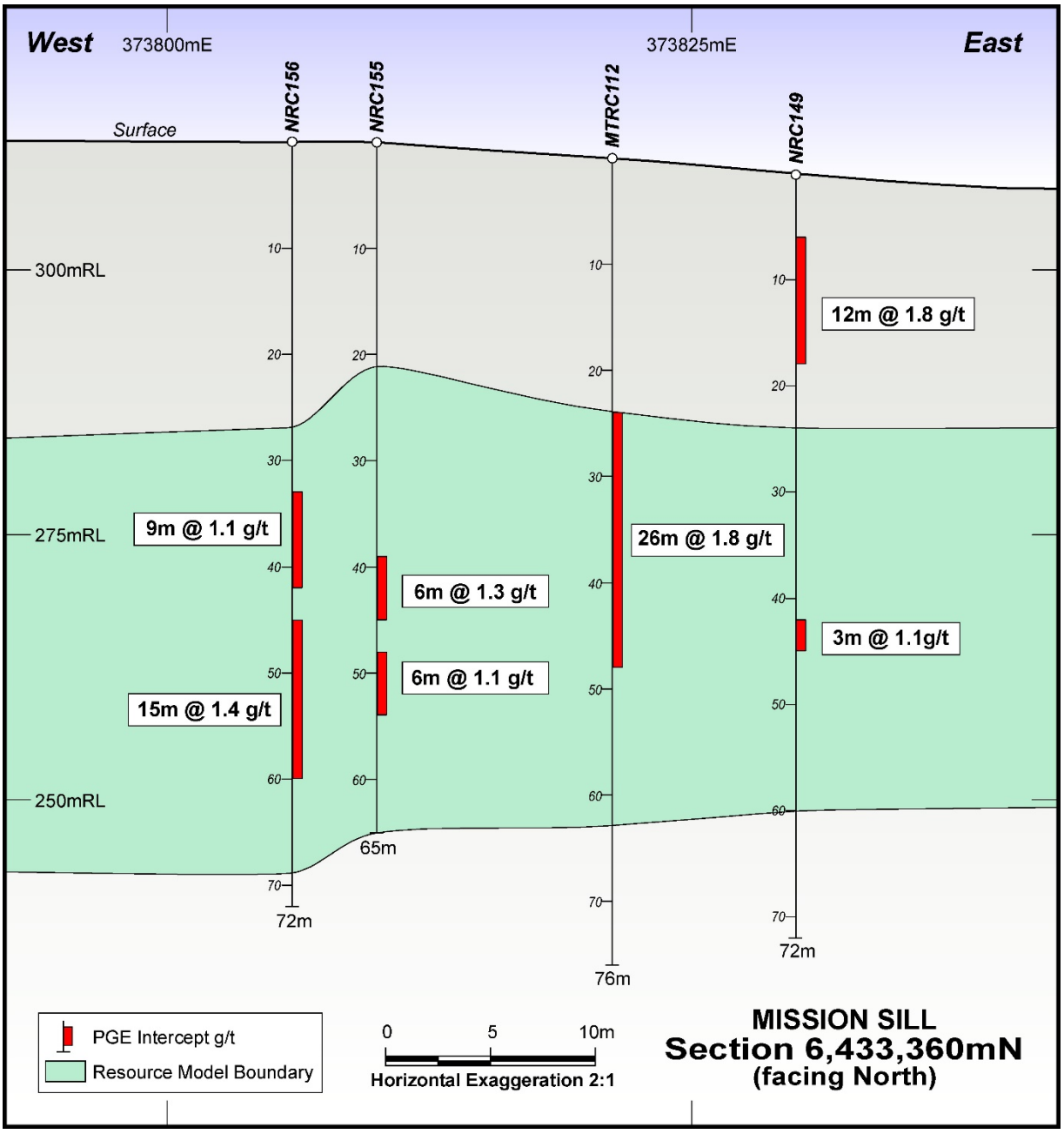


Figure 1: Mission Sill South 2018 PGE Drillhole Locations within Existing JORC Resource Boundary

(1) Refer to the Company's Prospectus ASX Announcement of 25 May 2018.

Figure 2 shows an indicative section view of the drill results with the downhole location of the PGEs relative to the cobalt mineralisation. The section is indicative as the true geometry of the PGEs has yet to be determined. Further drilling will be planned to test the extent of the PGEs at shallow depth and multi-element geochemistry will be used to provide a potential vector to a fresh rock source at depth. All palladium and platinum assays utilised a 50g lead collection fire assay to determine results quantitatively. Two drillholes (NRC147 and NRC148) were completed at the northern Mission Sill palladium/platinum prospect (Figure 3) however results were below the reporting cut-off of a combined 1g/t for palladium and platinum. Assays from one further drillhole at this northern location are currently pending.

Figure 2: Section View Looking North showing PGE Results (Combined Palladium and Platinum) and Resource Model Mineralisation > 0.06% Cobalt



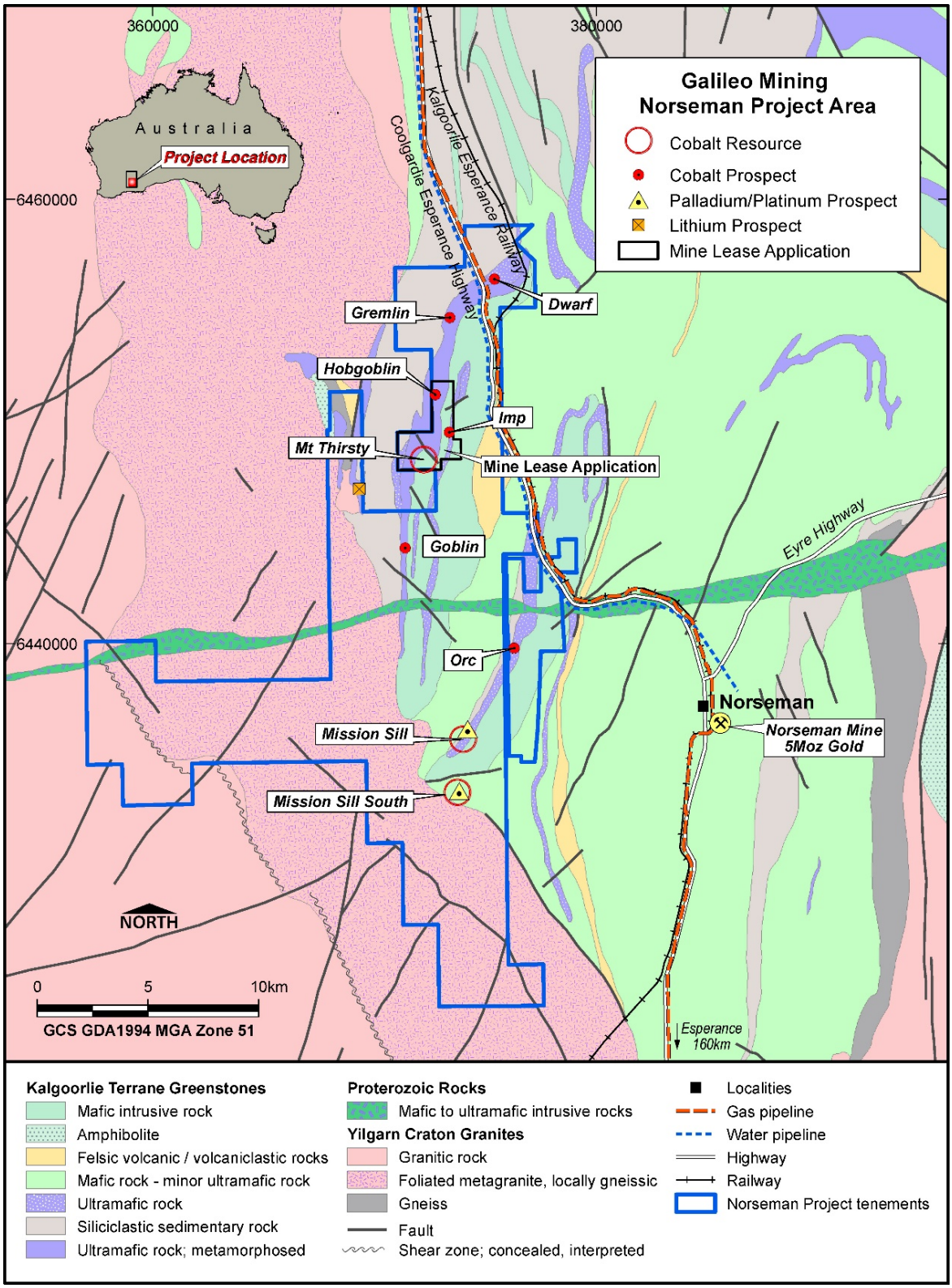


Figure 3: Galileo's Norseman Cobalt Project with Mission Sill South Location, Regional Infrastructure and Cobalt Prospects Displayed.

Appendix 1: Mission Sill RC Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
NRC147	Mission Sill	374228	6436162	335	-60°	090°	96
NRC148	Mission Sill	374208	6436161	335	-60°	090°	120
NRC149	Mission Sill	373830	6433360	309	-90°	vertical	72
NRC150	Mission Sill	373823	6433363	310	-90°	vertical	71
NRC151	Mission Sill	373818	6433368	307	-90°	vertical	77
NRC152	Mission Sill	373823	6433342	309	-90°	vertical	57
NRC153	Mission Sill	373816	6433351	311	-90°	vertical	65
NRC154	Mission Sill	373830	6433353	308.5	-90°	vertical	54
NRC155	Mission Sill	373810	6433361	312	-90°	vertical	65
NRC156	Mission Sill	373806	6433357	312	-90°	vertical	72

Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2: Mission Sill Significant Drilling Results, Combined PGE 1 g/t lower cut

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	PGE g/t	Pd g/t	Pt g/t	Co%	Ni%
NRC149	Mission Sill	6	18	12	1.82	1.36	0.46	0.1	0.31
NRC149	Mission Sill	42	45	3	1.11	0.60	0.51	0.11	1.03
NRC150	Mission Sill	6	15	9	1.82	1.15	0.66	0.1	0.32
NRC150	Mission Sill	36	48	12	1.51	0.90	0.61	0.09	0.49
NRC151	Mission Sill	18	21	3	2.13	1.30	0.83	0.1	0.38
NRC152	Mission Sill	12	24	12	2.18	1.73	0.45	0.01	0.39
NRC153	Mission Sill	9	12	3	1.37	0.88	0.49	0.01	0.28
NRC153	Mission Sill	30	33	3	1.39	0.86	0.53	0.13	0.35
NRC153	Mission Sill	36	48	12	1.25	0.72	0.53	0.13	0.56
NRC154	Mission Sill	24	27	3	1.00	0.81	0.19	0.01	0.43
NRC155	Mission Sill	39	45	6	1.29	0.80	0.49	0.17	0.47
NRC155	Mission Sill	48	54	6	1.09	0.81	0.28	0.38	0.68
NRC156	Mission Sill	33	42	9	1.13	0.72	0.41	0.21	0.62
NRC156	Mission Sill	45	60	15	1.35	0.88	0.47	0.2	0.6

Based on 3m Composite Assay results. Intercepts cut at 1 g/t combined PGE lower cut, no dilution applied, no rounding applied.

Appendix 3: Mission Sill Significant Drilling Results, 0.08% Co lower cut

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Co%	Ni%	Mn%	Fe%
NRC148	Mission Sill	15	18	3	0.08	0.63	0.51	17
NRC149	Mission Sill	24	30	6	0.12	0.56	1.1	35
NRC149	Mission Sill	33	48	15	0.1	0.76	1.06	30
NRC149	Mission Sill	57	60	3	0.09	0.77	1.2	19
NRC150	Mission Sill	21	36	15	0.11	0.54	1.1	35
NRC150	Mission Sill	42	48	6	0.11	0.6	0.74	31
NRC151	Mission Sill	21	27	6	0.12	0.44	1	32
NRC151	Mission Sill	36	51	15	0.14	0.57	1.24	35
NRC151	Mission Sill	63	69	6	0.09	0.64	0.78	26
NRC152	Mission Sill	36	39	3	0.1	0.55	1.27	32
NRC152	Mission Sill	42	45	3	0.09	1.06	0.35	15
NRC153	Mission Sill	24	54	30	0.12	0.46	0.92	31
NRC153	Mission Sill	57	60	3	0.08	0.48	0.78	19
NRC154	Mission Sill	30	45	15	0.15	0.55	1.91	30
NRC155	Mission Sill	21	63	42	0.19	0.54	2.19	31
NRC156	Mission Sill	27	66	39	0.17	0.59	1.64	31

Based on 3m Composite Assay results, 0.08% Co lower cut, no dilution applied, no rounding applied.

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled 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.

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About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of cobalt and nickel resources in Western Australia. GAL holds tenements near Norseman with over 22,000 tonnes of contained cobalt, and 106,000 tonnes of contained nickel, in JORC compliant resources (see Figure 4 below). GAL also has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are prospective for nickel-copper-cobalt deposits.

Figure 4: JORC Mineral Resource Estimates for the Norseman Cobalt Project ("Estimates") (refer to ASX "Prospectus" announcement dated May 25th 2018 and 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 Co, ppm	Class	Tonnes Mt	Co		Ni		Mn %
			%	Kt	%	Kt	
MT THIRSTY SILL							
600	Indicated	10.5	0.12	12.1	0.58	60.8	0.71
	Inferred	2.0	0.11	2.2	0.51	10.2	0.71
	Total	**12.5**	**0.11**	**14.3**	**0.57**	**71.1**	**0.71**
1,000	Indicated	5.2	0.15	8.0	0.64	32.9	1.01
	Inferred	0.8	0.15	1.2	0.52	4.1	1.09
	Total	**6.0**	**0.15**	**9.2**	**0.62**	**37.0**	**1.02**
MISSION SILL							
600	Inferred	**7.7**	**0.11**	**8.2**	**0.45**	**35.0**	**0.80**
1,000	Inferred	**2.8**	**0.15**	**4.4**	**0.47**	**13.4**	**1.20**
TOTAL JORC COMPLIANT RESOURCES							
600		**20.2**	**0.11**	**22.5**	**0.53**	**106.1**	**0.74**
1,000		**8.8**	**0.15**	**13.6**	**0.57**	**50.4**	**1.08**

Appendix 1:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Norseman Cobalt Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, was used to obtain one metre individually bagged chip samples. • Each RC bag was spear sampled to provide a 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, jaw crushing, pulverising and splitting to a representative assay charge pulp. • A 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS was used to determine Pt, Pd and Au results • A four acid digest was used for a multi-element analysis suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, 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-MS or ICP-OES for all samples.
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 using a 5 ½ "drill bit completed by Red Rock Drilling Pty Ltd.
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.*	• 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*	• Geological logging of drill holes was done on a visual preliminary basis with full logging in progress to include

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, colour and weathering. • Logging of drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of the 1m samples in the chip trays.
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 were dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each batch. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC chip samples were analysed for a multi-element suite (44 elements) by ICP-MS or ICP-OES following a four acid digest. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates were 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 50g fire asay (FA50/MS) and a four acid (4A/MS48) for multi-element.
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. 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	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed with a

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
data points	*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.*	handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in MGA94 datum, zone 51. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM.
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 close spaced grid pattern around existing drill holes. The new drill holes were placed between 5m and 15m from the original drill holes. • Depending on the assessment of the drill data it is expected that drilling on a 80m by 40m grid pattern may be adequate to establish an inferred resource based on the style of mineralisation intercepted. • Drill holes were sampled on a 3m composite basis or as 1m, 2m or 4m samples at the end of the hole as required. Where anomalous values are returned 1m samples may be submitted for assay.
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 of possible structures as the mineralisation is hosted in soft regolith material with no measurable structures recorded in drill core. • The mineralisation occurs in highly weathered regolith material and no structures have been recorded from drilling. • Given the nature of mineralisation it is thought that the geometry is best described as horizontal or sub-horizontal however no quantitative measurements exist and 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 a large plastic “polyweave” bag which was zip tied closed. For transport, sampled were placed on wooden pallets inside plastic “polyweave” “Bulk Bags” ensuring no loss of material. • Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo’s freight contractor.
Audits or	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement reviews of sampling techniques and procedures

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
reviews		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 Cobalt Project comprises two granted exploration licenses and three granted prospecting licenses covering 260km^2, and 18 prospecting license applications covering 21.2 km^2 and one Mining Lease Application covering 6.54 km^2 • All tenements within the Norseman Cobalt Project are 100% owned by Galileo Mining Ltd. • The Norseman Cobalt Project is centred around a location approximately 10km west of Norseman on vacant crown land. • All tenements in the Norseman Cobalt 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.*	• NA
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target geology and mineralisation style is supergene palladium-platinum-cobalt-nickel mineralisation occurring within highly weathered regolith material. • The underlying unweathered lithology is dominated by ultramafic to mafic intrusive and volcanic, typically orthocumulate to mesocumulate peridotite and pyroxenite rocks. Variable serpentinization has been recorded where fresh rock has been encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to drill hole collar and intercept reporting table in the body of the report
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.*	• Weighted averaging has been used, based on the sample interval, for the reporting of drilling results. • Aggregation procedures are described in the footnotes to the drill hole intercept table in the body of the report.
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 mineralisation occurs in highly weathered regolith material and no structures have been recorded from drill core. • Given the nature of mineralisation it is thought that the geometry is best described as horizontal or sub-horizontal however no quantitative measurements exist and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, 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 resource with respect to the metallurgical holes drilled has been included along with accurate 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 significant results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All meaningful and material results have been reported.
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.*	• Anomalous palladium/platinum/cobalt composite samples will be sent for analysis on a 1m interval basis if required. • Resource assessment will be undertaken by an independent Galileo contractor and more drillholes will be required to establish a JORC compliant palladium/platinum resource should results allow.