17 March 2020

ASX: GAL

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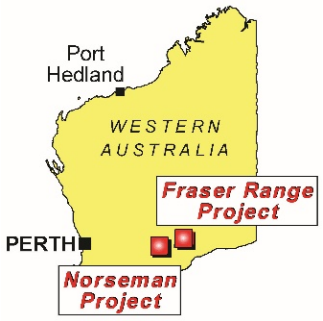
Nickel-Copper

Norseman Project
Cobalt-Nickel-Copper



Contact Details

T: +61 8 9463 0063
E: info@galmining.com.au
W: www.galileomining.com.au
13 Colin St, West Perth, WA

NICKEL SULPHIDE DISCOVERY AT THE LANTERN PROSPECT, FRASER RANGE

Highlights

- **Reverse Circulation (RC) drill hole at the Lantern prospect intersects disseminated nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation**
- **LARC003 returns significant intersection of:**

  12m @ 0.38% Ni, 0.33% Cu from 124 metres down hole

  Including 5m @ 0.49% Ni, 0.46% Cu from 126m
- **Mineralisation occurs on the contact zone of an ultramafic rock unit with the drill intersection open in all directions**
- **Maximum values over one metre of 0.66% nickel and 0.75% copper (LARC003 127-128m)**
- **Potential for a large mineralised system with over two kilometres of untested strike length**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce significant nickel and copper assay results from RC drilling at the Lantern Prospect in Western Australia's Fraser Range Nickel Belt.

Commenting on the results Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said: *"This is an excellent result from the first ever RC drilling program at the Lantern Prospect. We have now discovered a fertile mineralised system containing nickel and copper sulphides. Our next step is to define the extent and quantity of the target metals and, given that we have over two kilometres of untested strike length at this one target alone, the potential for a large discovery is outstanding."*

Figure 1 – RC drill chips from LAARC003 showing sulphide rich mineralisation

Three Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were completed around an existing geochemical anomaly generated from aircore drilling undertaken in 2019. Two drill holes (LARC001 and LARC002) confirmed the geochemical anomaly while the third drill hole (LARC003) identified the source of the anomaly by intersecting nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation in fresh rock.

Disseminated sulphide mineralisation in LARC003, with an estimated maximum of 12 per cent sulphide over a one metre interval, occurs at a contact zone between a mafic/ultramafic intrusion and the host country rock.

Results reported at a 0.1% copper cut-off grade for the three drill holes are as follows;

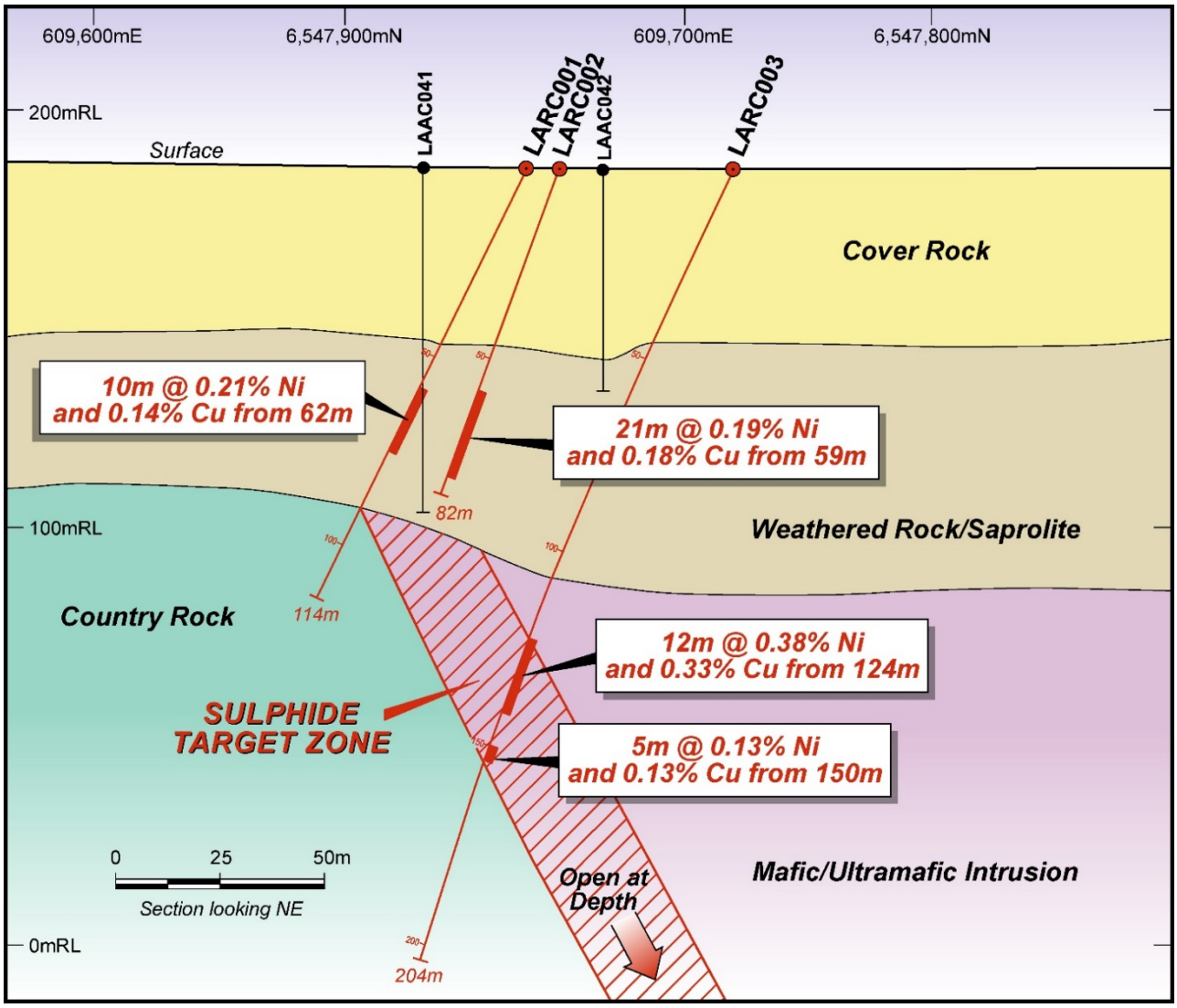
LARC001 10m @ 0.21% nickel and 0.14% copper from 62m (weathered rock)

LARC002 21m @ 0.19% nickel and 0.18% copper from 59m (weathered rock)

LARC003 12m @ 0.38% nickel and 0.33% copper from 124m (sulphide)

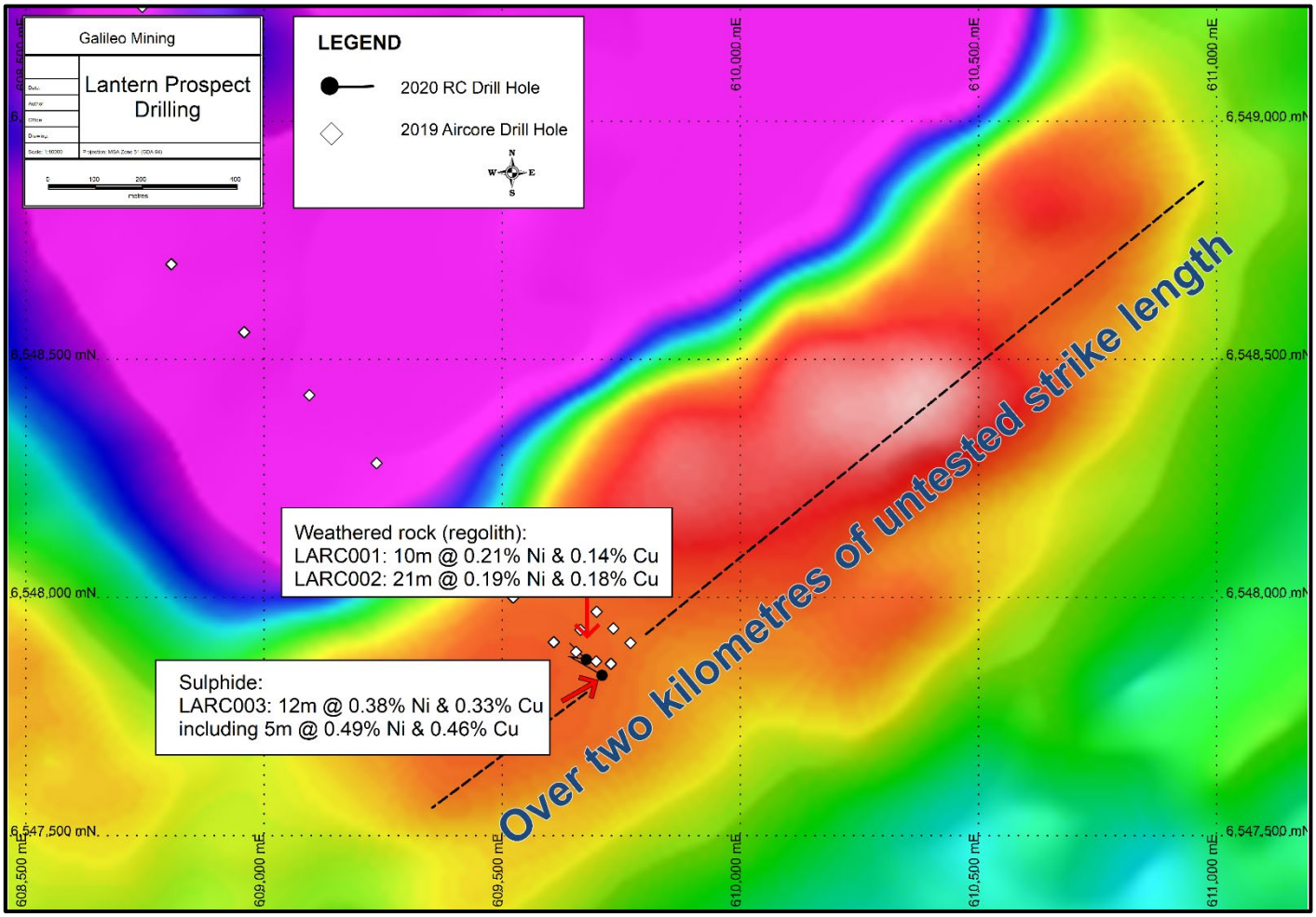
LARC003 5m @ 0.13% nickel and 0.13% copper from 150m (sulphide)

Figure 2 – Lantern Prospect Drill Section Showing RC Drilling and Sulphide Target Zone



This result is particularly important as the disseminated sulphide intercept may be close to a zone of increased sulphide mineralisation (massive, semi-massive or net textured) with the capacity to contain higher grades of nickel and copper. The drill hole intersection occurs on the edge of a magnetic feature which is interpreted to represent the contact between the prospective intrusive rocks and the host country rock. Over two kilometres of strike length remains to be tested for mineralisation and the intersection is open at depth.

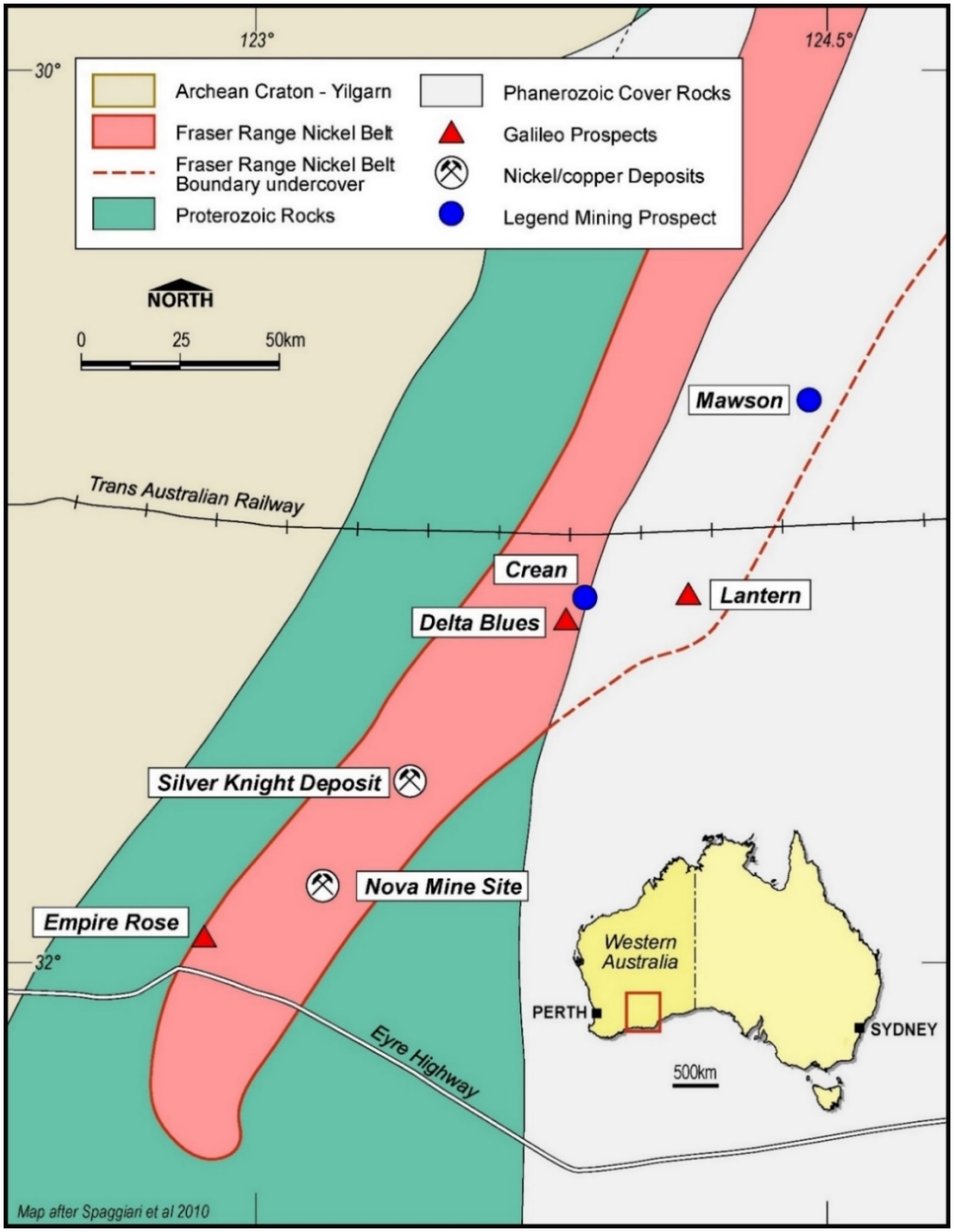
Figure 3 – Lantern Prospect Drillhole Locations with Untested Strike Length on Airmag Background



The ultramafic target at Lantern is one of a number of prospective intrusions within an area of approximately 10km by 8km. A separate EM conductor occurs two-and-a-half kilometres north of drill hole LARC003 and is the current subject of RC drilling for the purpose of down hole EM surveying (1). Additional intrusive targets within the area have been developed from detailed magnetic and gravity data sets, and aircore drilling programs have been designed to look for geochemical anomalism using the same methodology as that which led to the initial discovery of sulphide mineralisation at Lantern. The Lantern prospect is approximately 100km from the operating Nova nickel mine and 40 km along strike from Legend Mining's Mawson Prospect (Figure 4).

(1) Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 3rd March 2020, accessible at https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do?by=asxCode&asxCode=gal&timeframe=Y&year=2020

Figure 4 – Galileo Prospect Locations in the Fraser Range Nickel Belt



Galileo's upcoming work programs planned for the Fraser Range Project include;

- Down hole EM surveying at the recent sulphide discovery (LARC003) and at the previously announced EM anomalies (1)
- Step out aircore and RC drilling around the discovery hole LARC003
- Aircore drilling at the newly identified magnetic and gravity targets to search for more geochemical anomalies associated with prospective rock units
- Diamond core drilling of key targets

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.

Investor information: phone Galileo Mining on + 61 8 9463 0063 or email info@galmining.com.au

Media:
David Tasker
Managing Director
Chapter One Advisors
E: dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au
T: +61 433 112 936

About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of nickel, copper and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL holds tenements near Norseman with over 26,000 tonnes of contained cobalt, and 122,000 tonnes of contained nickel, in JORC compliant resources (see Figure 5 below). GAL also has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are highly prospective for nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide deposits.

Figure 5: 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:

RC Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Target
LARC001	Lantern	609679	6547875	177	-65	315	114	Geochemical anomaly
LARC002	Lantern	609685	6547870	177	-65	275	86	Geochemical anomaly
LARC003	Lantern	609712	6547838	180	-65	305	204	Sulphide target

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2: Lantern Prospect Significant Drill Results (copper > 0.1%)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	MgO (%)	Fe (%)	S (%)	Sulphide Estimate (%)	Rock type
LARC001	62	63	1	0.29	0.10	0.7	19.9	0.27		regolith
LARC001	63	64	1	0.21	0.10	0.7	16.1	0.27		regolith
LARC001	64	65	1	0.19	0.12	0.7	17.4	0.25		regolith
LARC001	65	66	1	0.20	0.11	0.8	17.8	0.25		regolith
LARC001	66	67	1	0.18	0.12	0.9	18.1	0.22		regolith
LARC001	67	68	1	0.21	0.13	1.0	21.9	0.19		regolith
LARC001	68	69	1	0.28	0.25	0.9	22.0	0.23		regolith
LARC001	69	70	1	0.21	0.19	0.8	17.8	0.24		regolith
LARC001	70	71	1	0.16	0.14	0.8	17.8	0.18		regolith
LARC001	71	72	1	0.13	0.10	0.8	14.0	0.14		regolith
LARC002	51	52	1	0.31	0.10	0.4	7.3	0.74		regolith
LARC002	59	60	1	0.18	0.14	0.7	13.6	0.19		regolith
LARC002	60	61	1	0.14	0.13	0.7	11.7	0.66		regolith
LARC002	61	62	1	0.18	0.15	0.8	12.9	0.23		regolith
LARC002	62	63	1	0.24	0.29	0.8	16.0	0.24		regolith
LARC002	63	64	1	0.24	0.32	0.7	15.3	0.18		regolith
LARC002	64	65	1	0.18	0.20	0.8	19.8	0.12		regolith
LARC002	65	66	1	0.16	0.16	0.5	12.1	0.12		regolith
LARC002	66	67	1	0.16	0.18	0.6	12.1	0.13		regolith
LARC002	67	68	1	0.16	0.21	0.6	12.4	0.14		regolith
LARC002	68	69	1	0.23	0.25	0.7	18.0	0.11		regolith
LARC002	69	70	1	0.20	0.21	0.8	16.4	0.25		regolith
LARC002	70	71	1	0.19	0.16	1.0	20.1	0.08		regolith
LARC002	71	72	1	0.20	0.18	1.1	18.5	0.10		regolith
LARC002	72	73	1	0.22	0.14	1.2	18.9	0.09		regolith
LARC002	73	74	1	0.22	0.15	1.2	18.1	0.10		regolith
LARC002	74	75	1	0.26	0.21	1.5	15.9	0.12		regolith
LARC002	75	76	1	0.22	0.19	1.2	14.8	0.23		regolith
LARC002	76	77	1	0.23	0.17	1.4	12.3	0.12		regolith

LARC002	77	78	1	0.17	0.15	1.3	14.5	0.15		regolith
LARC002	78	79	1	0.13	0.11	1.5	13.3	0.13		regolith
LARC002	79	80	1	0.14	0.11	1.5	11.9	0.12		regolith
LARC003	124	125	1	0.20	0.14	17.3	9.6	0.97	3	sulphide
LARC003	125	126	1	0.25	0.19	22.6	12.3	1.23	3	sulphide
LARC003	126	127	1	0.55	0.55	20.8	14.2	3.58	10	sulphide
LARC003	127	128	1	0.66	0.75	16.7	13.7	4.42	12	sulphide
LARC003	128	129	1	0.31	0.27	12.1	9.8	1.97	6	sulphide
LARC003	129	130	1	0.44	0.36	18.2	11.7	2.70	8	sulphide
LARC003	130	131	1	0.52	0.36	16.7	11.7	3.12	9	sulphide
LARC003	131	132	1	0.35	0.28	22.3	11.3	1.96	5	sulphide
LARC003	132	133	1	0.40	0.30	19.2	11.3	2.38	7	sulphide
LARC003	133	134	1	0.32	0.31	18.2	10.8	1.92	5	sulphide
LARC003	134	135	1	0.27	0.15	22.3	10.9	1.33	4	sulphide
LARC003	135	136	1	0.28	0.28	22.1	11.2	1.52	4	sulphide
LARC003	150	151	1	0.10	0.20	15.3	8.2	0.50	1	sulphide
LARC003	151	152	1	0.08	0.09	18.4	9.2	0.29	1	sulphide
LARC003	152	153	1	0.15	0.13	15.2	8.7	0.71	2	sulphide
LARC003	153	154	1	0.16	0.14	21.1	9.6	0.61	2	sulphide
LARC003	154	155	1	0.16	0.09	27.0	9.6	0.54	1	sulphide

Appendix 3:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Fraser Range Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, was used to obtain one metre individually bagged chip samples. • Each RC bag was spear sampled to provide a 3-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. • 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 finish was used to determine Au, Pt and Pd results • A four acid digest was used for a multi-element analysis suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sn, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn, by 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 5.25"face sampling 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 otherwise 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*	• Geological logging of drill holes was done on a visual basis including

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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. • All 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 initial RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and individual 1m samples were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole. • Selected 1m samples for intervals deemed of interest by the Geologist supervising the drill rig were submitted to the assay laboratory. These 1m samples were collected at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. Additional 1m cone split samples for all holes at the Lantern Prospect may be submitted for assay at a later date. • 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 multielement suite (33 elements) by ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. Assay for Au, Pt and Pd has been completed by 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish. 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 four acid (4A/OE33) for multi-element assay and 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, Pd (FA50/MS).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• RC drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Downhole depths are in metres from surface. • Downhole surveys were completed on a per 30m basis and at end of hole using an Eastman electronic multi-shot tool • 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.*	• Holes LARC001 and LARC002 were designed to confirm geochemical anomalism identified in previous aircore drilling • LARC003 was placed to intercept the fresh rock beneath anomalism identified by aircore drilling. • Drill spacing has been spaced on 50m along section. This is first pass RC drilling and the spacing and drillhole distribution is deemed insufficient to establish a JORC 2012 Compliant Resource. • Drill holes were sampled on a 3m composite basis or as 1m or 2m samples at the end of hole as required. Where anomalous values were expected by the geologist at the time of composite sampling, selected intervals of 1m samples collected from the drill rig mounted cone splitter were 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*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling. • No drilling core has been completed for the measurement of possible structures. • Given the nature of mineralisation it is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.	thought that the geometry is best described as subvertical however no quantitative measurements exist and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sample was put into a pre-numbered draw string calico bag, tied off and then several placed in a large plastic "polyweave" bag which was zip tied closed. For transport, samples were placed on a clean ute tray and covered with a cargo cover to ensure no loss of material. • Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo's freight contractor.
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 Fraser Range Project comprises five granted exploration licenses, covering 446km^2 and one pending tenement covering 159 km^2 • Kitchener JV tenement E28/2064 (67% NSZ Resources Pty Ltd, 33% Great Southern Nickel Pty Ltd). • Yardilla JV tenements: E63/1539, E63/1623, E63/1624 (67% FSZ Resources Pty Ltd, 33% Dunstan Holdings Pty Ltd) • NSZ Resources Pty Ltd & FSZ Resources Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Galileo Mining Ltd. • Great Southern Nickel Pty Ltd and Dunstan Holdings Pty Ltd are entities of Mark Creasy • The Kitchener Area is approximately 250km east of Kalgoorlie on vacant crown land and on the Boonderoo Pastoral Station. • The Yardilla Area is approximately 90km east of Norseman on vacant crown land and on the Fraser Range Pastoral Station. • Both the Kitchener Area and the Yardilla Area 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.*	• NA
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target geology is indicative of magmatic sulphide mineralisation hosted in or associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny. • The underlying unweathered lithology is granulite facies metamorphosed and partially retrogressed sedimentary, mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks as determined by petrographic work.
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 drill hole collar reporting table in the body of this 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 intercept results. • Tables of the relevant assay intervals of significance are included in this release. Criteria for inclusion are based on an assay of >/= 0.1% Cu over a minimum interval of 1m and including up to 1m of internal dilution. Intercepts of Ni and Cu reporting greater than 0.1% Cu are reported. • Parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory for Ni and Cu have been converted to percent values and reported as percent values to 2 decimal places with rounding applied.
Relationship between	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of*	• Geometry of the mineralisation is inferred from the aircore and RC drillholes data and is best described

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*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').*	as sub-vertical. Drilling intercept data of lithologies implies an apparent dip of the prospective lithologies on NW-SE section of between 60 and 80 degrees to the southeast, however no reliable quantitative measurements exist.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any 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, plan map and section map of the drill hole locations with respect to each other and with respect to other available data. • 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 using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m. • Detailed gravity data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected using Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters positioned using a Leica GX1230 receiver and GNSS base station.
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.*	• Aircore drilling in the southern Lantern Prospect area to delineate the identified mafic-ultramafic complex and its potential associated mineralised portions. • Downhole EM survey in LARC003