22 June 2020
ASX: GAL

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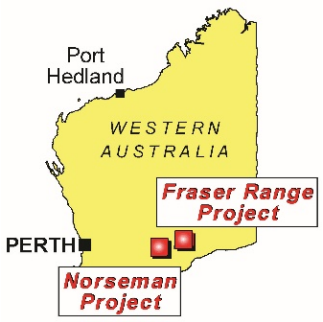
Nickel-Copper

Norseman Project
Cobalt-Nickel-Copper



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NEW DIAMOND DRILL TARGET AT LANTERN PROSPECT

Highlights

- **New EM target from Fixed Loop survey along strike from sulphide intersection at the Lantern South prospect** [1]
- **Aircore drilling around Lantern South shows an ultramafic unit prospective for additional nickel sulphide mineralisation with**
  - **27m @ 0.18% nickel from 48m (LAAC116) and**
  - **17m @ 0.17% nickel from 48m (LAAC235)**
- **Fixed Loop EM surveying at the Lantern area is continuing with full results expected in two weeks**
- **RC drilling of shallow targets is planned to commence in July with diamond drilling scheduled to begin in August**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce initial results from fixed loop EM surveying has revealed a conductive target 1.5km along strike from disseminated sulphides intersected at the Lantern South prospect in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia.

Results from aircore drilling have also delineated the ultramafic unit at the Lantern South prospect with results of 27m @ 0.18% nickel from 48m (LAAC116) and 17m @ 0.17% nickel from 48m (LAAC235).

RC drilling of shallow targets at the Lantern South prospect is scheduled to commence in July with diamond drilling of the new EM target, and any additional targets to come out of the current EM survey, to begin in August.

Commenting on the new target Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said: *"The first results from our current EM survey have shown the presence of a conductor along strike from drilling that intersected nickel and copper sulphide mineralisation. This is an encouraging sign in our exploration for new nickel deposits as conductive targets can be associated with significant amounts of nickel sulphides. Our aircore drilling has also outlined the prospective ultramafic unit at Lantern South and this target is now ready for advanced drilling. The next round of drilling is scheduled to commence in July and marks the beginning of an important phase of exploration at our Fraser Range Project."*

(1) Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 17th March 2020, accessible at https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do?by=asxCode&asxCode=asx&timeframe=Y&year=2020

Figure 1 – New EM Target at Lantern South Prospect over Magnetic Image (TMI)

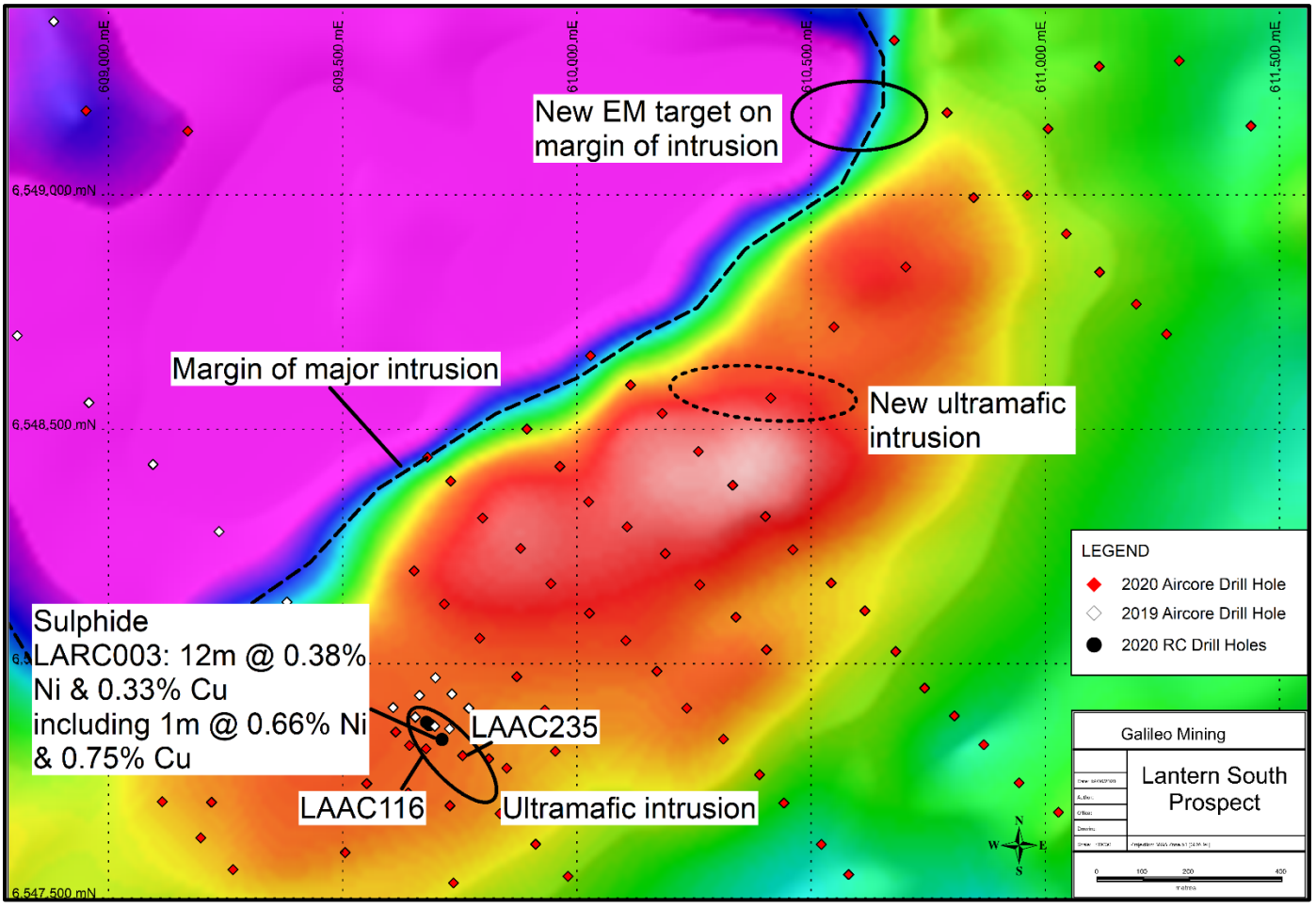


Figure 1 shows the location of the new EM target on the margin of a major gabbronorite intrusion. The target location is 1.5km along strike from the ultramafic unit at Lantern South which contains disseminated nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation. It is important to note that no conductive sediments (typically graphite and/or pyrrhotite bearing) have been intersected in aircore drilling which increases the likelihood that the conductor is related to sulphide mineralisation. The conductor is oblique to the strike of the margin of the intrusion and may represent a separate pulse of magma, similar to the ultramafic unit at Lantern South, which also crosscuts the regional magnetic fabric. Modelled parameters of the conductor are as follows;

Conductance	Dimensions	Depth to Top	Orientation
1,400S*	260m by 200m	225m	54^0 dip to 015

* Various conductivities, from 2500 to 5000S, can be used to account for the peak of the anomaly. A conservative conductivity has been used in the above modelling to better reflect the overall shape of the anomaly.

The ultramafic intrusion at Lantern South has been delineated by aircore drilling with its near surface expression indicating that it cross cuts the strike of the regional magnetic fabric. Results of 27m @ 0.18% nickel from 48m (LAAC116) and 17m @ 0.17% nickel from 48m (LAAC235) were returned from drill holes which intersected the ultramafic unit. Nickel, copper, and cobalt values from within these intersections are listed in Appendix 2.

The ultramafic unit at Lantern South has near surface dimensions of 260 metres by 100 metres with sulphide mineralisation, intersected by previous RC drilling, occurring on the margin of the unit. Drill testing along the margins of this unit is planned to commence in July. A new ultramafic unit has also been identified by aircore drilling (see interpreted outline in Figure 1). This area will require further aircore drilling to define the margins of the unit which are believed to be the most prospective for sulphide mineralisation.

All aircore drilling assays from the recent 8,839 metre (151 drill hole) program have been received. Drilling showed a variety of surficial conditions with some areas of minimal cover (< 15m), zones of stripped regolith, and a few areas with well developed regolith profiles. Average depth for all aircore drill holes was 59 metres with regolith and cover conditions being considered highly amenable to effective EM surveying.

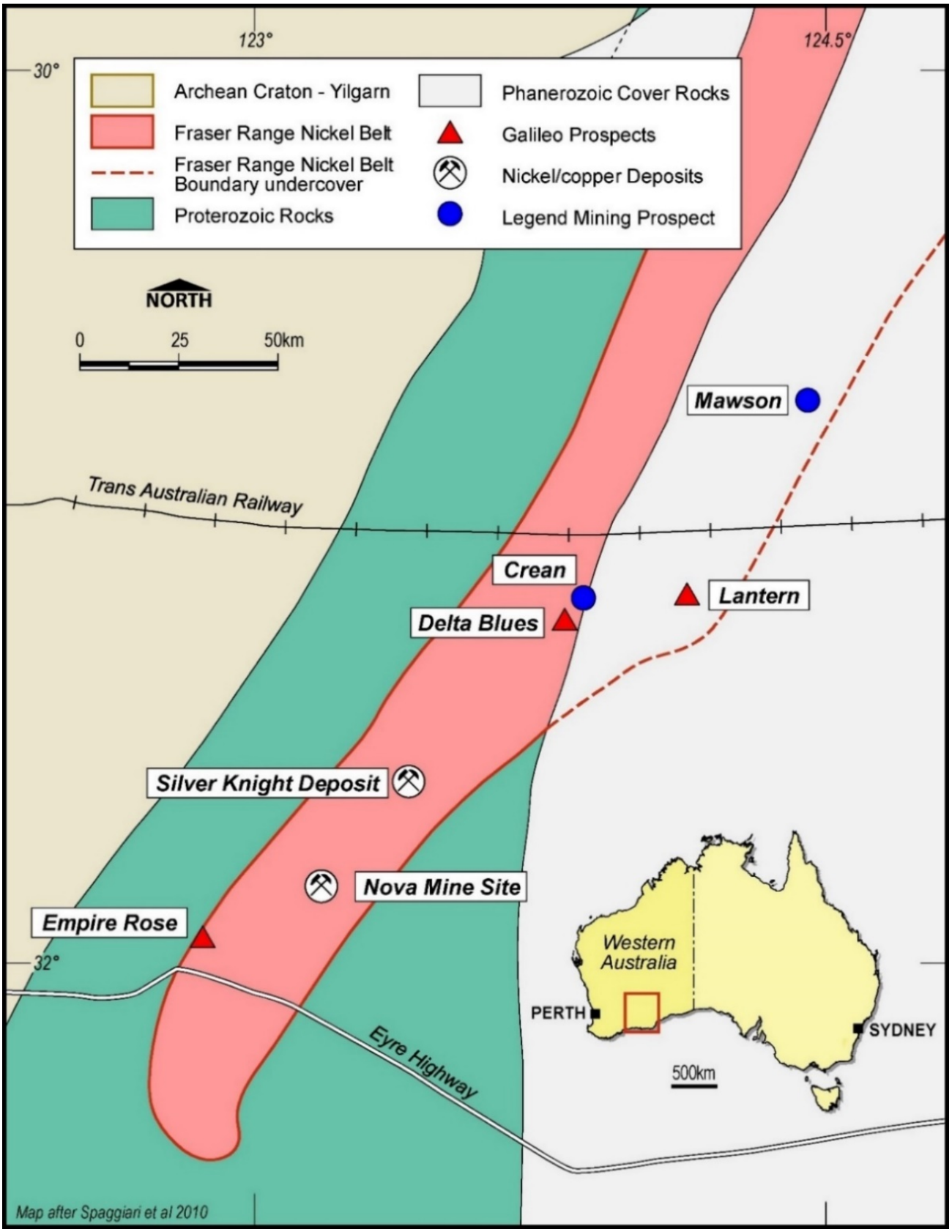
First pass moving loop EM surveying plans are now confirmed for the southern side of the major Lantern intrusion as well as the Think Big, Backwood and Green Moon intrusions to the north.(2) Ongoing geochemical and petrographical analyses of aircore results aims to assist in determining those areas most prospective for nickel mineralisation.

Upcoming work programs planned at the Lantern Prospect include:

- Completion of fixed loop electro-magnetic (FLEM) surveying of prospective zones defined from aircore drilling and from the 2019 MLEM survey
- First pass moving loop electro-magnetic (MLEM) survey on southern side of major Lantern intrusion
- Petrography and detailed interpretation of aircore drilling results
- Reverse circulation (RC) and diamond drill testing of targets defined by EM surveying and by shallow drilling

(2) Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 19th May 2020, accessible at https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do?by=asxCode&asxCode=GAL&timeframe=Y&year=2020

Figure 2 – Galileo Prospect Locations in the Fraser Range Nickel Belt



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 nickel, copper and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are highly prospective for nickel-copper sulphide deposits similar to the operating Nova mine. GAL also 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 3 below).

Figure 3: 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:

Aircore Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Lithology
LAAC116	Lantern South	609678	6547818	187	-90	Vertical	75	Ultramafic
LAAC235	Lantern South	609756	6547803	186	-90	Vertical	65	Ultramafic
LAAC164	Lantern South	610414	6548566	191	-90	Vertical	44	Ultramafic

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2:

Aircore Assay Details

Table 1 – Lantern Prospect Anomalous Drill Results (0.1% Nickel cut-off).

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Lithology
LAAC116	48	51	3	0.17	0.023	0.07	Upper Saprolite
	51	54	3	0.13	0.016	0.03	Lower Saprolite
	54	57	3	0.27	0.042	0.09	Lower Saprolite
	57	60	3	0.14	0.013	0.02	Lower Saprolite
	60	63	3	0.22	0.011	0.02	Lower Saprolite
	63	66	3	0.23	0.011	0.02	Ultramafic
	66	69	3	0.18	0.006	0.02	Ultramafic
	69	72	3	0.14	0.005	0.01	Ultramafic
	72	74	2	0.11	0.005	0.01	Ultramafic
	74	75	1	0.11	0.006	0.01	Ultramafic
LAAC235	48	51	3	0.13	0.012	0.01	Lower Saprolite
	51	54	3	0.18	0.009	0.02	Lower Saprolite
	54	57	3	0.20	0.007	0.03	Lower Saprolite
	57	60	3	0.20	0.003	0.03	Lower Saprolite
	60	63	3	0.17	0.004	0.03	Lower Saprolite
	63	64	1	0.12	0.003	0.02	Lower Saprolite
	64	65	1	0.10	0.004	0.01	Ultramafic

Appendix 3:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Fraser Range Project

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.*	• Aircore drilling was completed on traverses testing aeromagnetic or/and ground-based gravity targets. • Drill cuttings representative of each 1m down hole interval of sample return were collected direct from the drill rig sample return system (cyclone) into a 20-litre plastic bucket and ground dumped in rows. • Each 1m sample pile from the residual (non-transported) portion of each hole was scoop sampled to obtain representative 3 metre or two metre composite sub samples and 1m end of hole sub sample for laboratory analysis by using an Aqua Regia digest. An additional 1m sub sample of washed, hand-picked bottom of hole sub-sample was also collected for laboratory analysis using Fire Assay and 4 Acid Digest. • Sub-sample weights were in the range 2-3kg. • Certified QAQC standards (blank & reference) and field duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 primary sub samples being a certified standard, blank or a field duplicate. • Samples were submitted 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 25g pulped sample charge was digested using Aqua Regia (AR25/MS52) and ICP-MS was used to determine a 52 element suite: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Hf, Hg, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Pd, Pt, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr. • An additional single metre sample of the last metre (EOH) drilled in each hole was scoop sampled to obtain a representative washed and hand-picked lithological sample for analyses.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• A 25g pulped sample charge from the EOH sample was assayed by Fire Assay, ICP-MS determination (FA25/MS) for Au, Pt, Pd. • A 1g pulped sample charge from the EOH sample was digested using Four Acid (4A/MS48R) and assayed using a 48 element analysis suite plus expanded 12 element REE suite: 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 and REE Pr, Nd, Sm, Eu, Gd, Tb, Dy, Ho, Er, Tm, Yb, Lu by ICP-MS.
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).*	• The Aircore drilling method was used with an 85mm blade bit. • KTE Mining was the drilling contractor for the program utilising a Challenger 150 model rig.
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 by the geologist supervising the drilling. Poor or wet samples are recorded in the drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned between holes and when deemed necessary within the hole. • No relationship has been determined between sample recovery 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 drill holes was done on a visual basis with logging including lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour and weathering. • Logging of drill chips is semi-quantitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals 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.*	• All Aircore drill samples were collected using an aluminium sample scoop as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and 1m were collected where required i.e., at the bottom of hole or through zones of interest as identified by the geologist supervising the program. A specific 1m

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	bottom of hole litho-geochemistry sub-sample was also collected by aluminium sample scoop, washed and hand-picked (>200g). • 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.*	• Aircore composite samples were analysed for a multielement suite (52 elements) by ICP-MS following an Aqua Regia digest. • Bottom of hole Aircore Chip samples were analysed for a multielement suite (48 elements) and additional 12 element REE suite by ICP-MS from a Four Acid Digest as well as for Au, Pt, Pd by Fire Assay with ICP-MS determination. • 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 methods; AR25/MS52 (Au and multi-element for composites samples), and 4A/MS48R for multi-elements and FA25/MS for Au on bottom of hole samples
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.*	• Aircore drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Downhole depths are in metres from surface. • 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.*	• Aircore drill traverse spacing is not regular, the holes being placed to provide a systematic traverse pattern coverage of the geophysical domain/target area of interest. • Drill spacing along traverses has been at selective 200m and 100m intervals specific to the target zone and ongoing observations from the geologist during the drilling program. 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. • Drill holes were sampled in the residual (non-transported) portion of the profile on a 3m composite basis or as 1m or 2m samples as determined by the end of hole depth or under instruction from the geologist supervising the program. A 1m sub-sample from end of hole has also been collected.
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.*	• All holes are vertical. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as the target setting is hosted in soft regolith material with no measurable structures recorded in drill core. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown. Blade refusal depth of the drill rig will vary due to rock type, structure and alteration intersected as well as in-hole drilling conditions.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sub-sample was put into and tied off inside a calico bag. • Several of the samples were placed in a large plastic “polyweave” bag which are then zip tied closed, for transport to laboratory analysis no loss of material. • Laboratory analysis samples are delivered directly to the laboratory in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Fraser Range Project comprises six granted exploration licenses covering 602km^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.
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*	• Refer to drill hole collar reporting table in the body of this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• Drilling was for the purpose of geological identification of rock types beneath sedimentary cover. • Reported assays for Nickel, Copper and Cobalt are based on a 0.1% Nickel lower cut. • Nickel intercept calculations utilise a lower cut of 0.1% Nickel with no internal dilution. • Calculations are based on length weighted average to aggregate composite sampling data for samples comprising intervals 3m, 2m, 1m. • Nickel and Cobalt are reported to 2 decimal places, Copper is reported to 3 decimal places with upward rounding applied to all tabulated assays. Upward rounding is applied to the intercepts only following the calculation of the final length weighted average intercept value.
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').*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as the host formations are 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. • 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 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. • Drill hole locations have been determined with hand-held GPS drill hole collar location (Garmin GPS 78s) +/- 5m in X/Y/Z dimensions

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and targeting of areas for ongoing work including moving loop and fixed loop electromagnetic surveys (MLEM and FLEM respectively).
		• Aeromagnetic data was collected using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m.
		• MLEM Details (GEM Geophysics):
		  ○ Transmitter Loop 400x400m.
		  ○ Station Spacing: 100m.
		  ○ Line Spacing: 400m.
		  ○ Configuration: Slingram Rx 200m from loop edge.
		  ○ Base Frequency: 1Hz
		  ○ Stacking to ensure very low noise levels
		  ○ Minimum 2 readings per station or more where 2 readings are in poor agreement.
		  ○ Receiver: SMARTEM 24
		  ○ Antenna: Jessy Deeps HT SQUID.
		  ○ Components: X, Y, Z.
		• FLEM Details (GEM Geophysics):
		  ○ Loop: 600mx600m
		  ○ Line spacing: 150m
		  ○ Station spacing: 50m
		  ○ Transmitter: TTX-2 (300V 150A)
		  ○ Receiver Coil: Jessy Deeps HT SQUID, 3 Component B field sensor.
		  ○ Base Frequency 0.25Hz.
		  ○ Sample Rate: 24,000.
		  ○ Channel Times: Smartem Standard.
		• Modelling and interpretation of MLEM and FLEM geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd and Geopotential Pty Ltd.
		• Modelling and interpretation of ground based MLEM geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd, Geopotential Pty Ltd and Terra Resources Pty Ltd.
		• All MLEM and FLEM geophysical interpretations were completed independently to provide models to assist drill targeting.
		• 2D gridding, 3D Inversion Modelling, Upward Continuation and Layer Extraction modelling of aeromagnetic and gravity data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd.
		• Detailed gravity data has been used for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected by Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors using Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters positioned using a Leica GX1230 receiver and GNSS base station. • Petrography was undertaken by R.N. England Consulting Geologist
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.*	• Completion of Fixed Loop EM surveying over areas of interest derived from Moving Loop EM surveys. • RC and Diamond core drilling based on results of aircore drilling and EM surveying.