

3 December 2019

ASX: GAL

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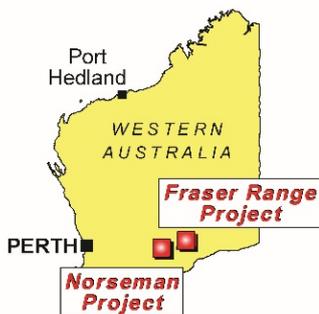
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NEW NICKEL PROSPECT IN NORTHERN FRASER RANGE BELT

Highlights

- Aircore drilling at the new Delta Blues Prospect in the northern Fraser Range reveals nickel prospective intrusive rock units
- Delta Blues occurs four kilometres along strike from Legend Mining's Crean Prospect in the northern Fraser Range area
- Petrography results describe a cumulate mafic granulite with weathered sulphides from drill hole DBAC002 at a depth of just 36 metres
- Magnetic interpretation suggests scope for large scale intrusions with potential for nickel sulphide mineralisation
- Follow up aircore drilling is planned at the Delta Blues Prospect to determine the size and prospectivity of the intrusive rocks

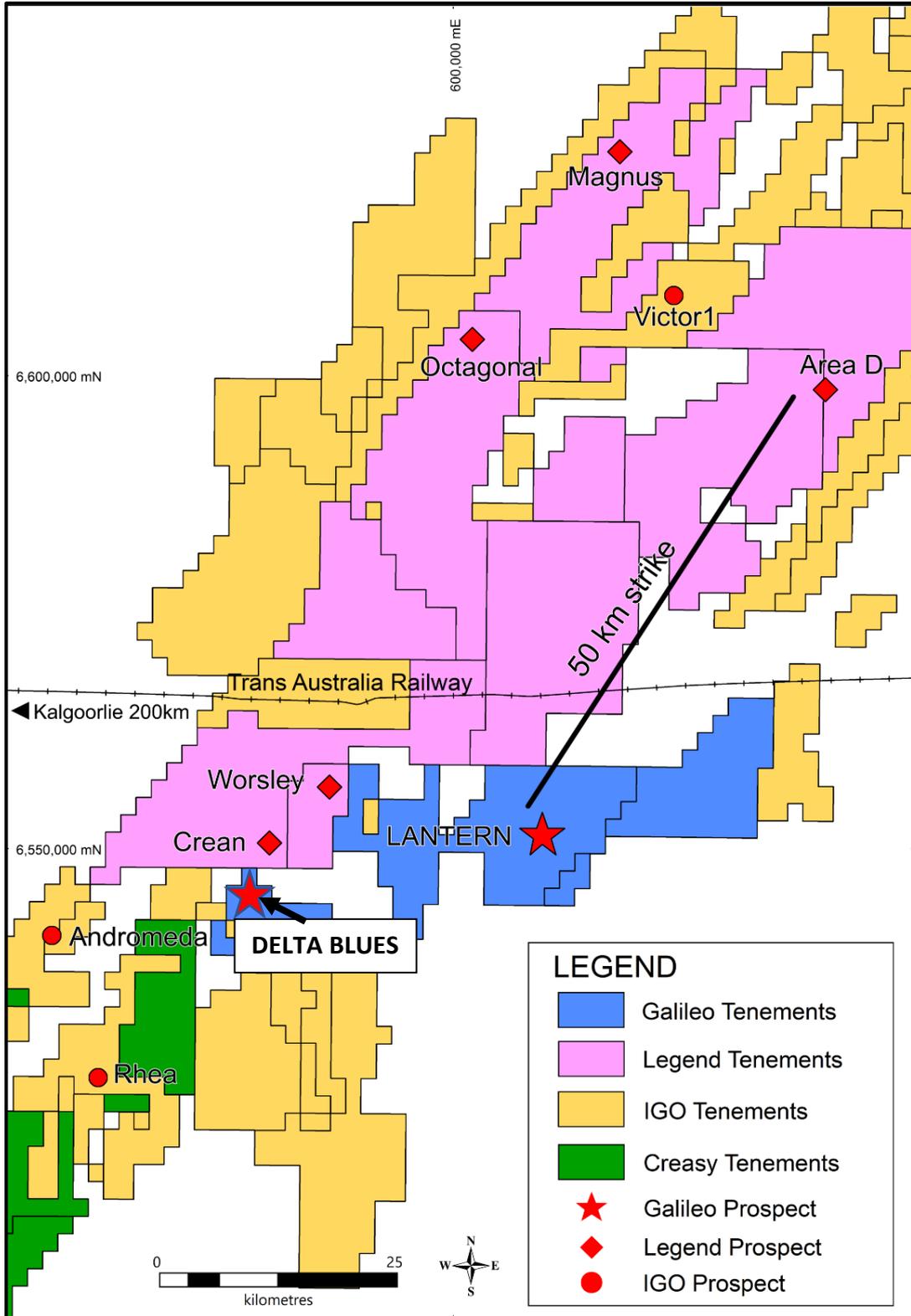
Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce initial aircore drilling completed at the new Delta Blues Prospect, located within the northern Fraser Range nickel belt, has confirmed a highly prospective intrusive cumulate rock unit with weathered sulphides.

The Company has completed petrographical analysis of rock chips from Delta Blues drill holes which demonstrated cumulate mafic and mafic granulite rocks with weathered sulphide minerals (< 1% of sample). Cumulate mafic intrusive rocks are the type of rocks known to be associated with magmatic nickel sulphide mineralisation both in the Fraser Range and globally.

The Delta Blues Prospect is situated in the northern Fraser Range block where Galileo has a significant 500km² ground holding. Galileo's tenements are surrounded by Independence Group (IGO) and Legend Mining tenure with multiple prospects currently being worked by these companies. Figure 1 shows the location of Galileo tenements with respect to IGO and Legend Mining prospects.

Figure 1 – Galileo Prospect locations in the northern Fraser Range with Legend Mining/IGO Prospects

(1)



(1) Refer to IGO's ASX announcement dated 15th October 2019 and Legend Mining's ASX Announcement dated 14th October 2019 accessible at <https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do>

Commenting on the latest results Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said; *“Our initial drilling campaign at Delta Blues has verified we have the right rock types with the potential to host nickel sulphides. These early results give us the support to start planning substantial work programs at the prospect.*

“As Delta Blues is under shallow cover it has never received any attention from previous explorers which gives Galileo a first mover advantage in an emerging new mineral province.

“We look forward to updating shareholders as we continue the development of our substantial tenement package in the Fraser Range nickel belt.”

The first aircore program at Delta Blues was designed as an initial test to confirm the prospectivity of rocks under shallow cover. Outcrop does not exist at the prospect and the area is a greenfields exploration target where no historic work has been undertaken. Drill holes ranged from 36 metres to 99 metres depth with only 13 drill holes completed in this preliminary program.

Aircore drill holes DBAC001 to DBAC013 were completed across magnetic features interpreted to be a part of an intrusive magmatic system. Figure 2 shows the location of drilling in relation to the underlying magnetic image. Legend Mining’s Crean Prospect is located four kilometres along strike to the north east and appears to be in the same structural trend as the intrusions identified at Delta Blues. Exploration results reported by Legend Mining from the Crean Prospect refer to mafic and ultramafic rocks considered to be prospective for Nova and Silver Knight style nickel-copper mineralisation. ⁽²⁾

Petrographic description of rock chips from DBAC002 identified a metamorphosed cumulate mafic granulite with minor goethised sulphides. Goethised sulphide grains (0.5 – 1%) form 1mm clusters within the sample. This rock unit appears to have intruded a metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary package in a similar geologic environment to magmatic systems with known nickel sulphide mineralisation in the Fraser Range. Geochemical assays of the drill samples from Delta Blues were not significant with low nickel and copper values being indicative of regolith weathering and rock alteration due to basin fluids from the lower part of the overlying Eucla Basin interacting with the Proterozoic basement.

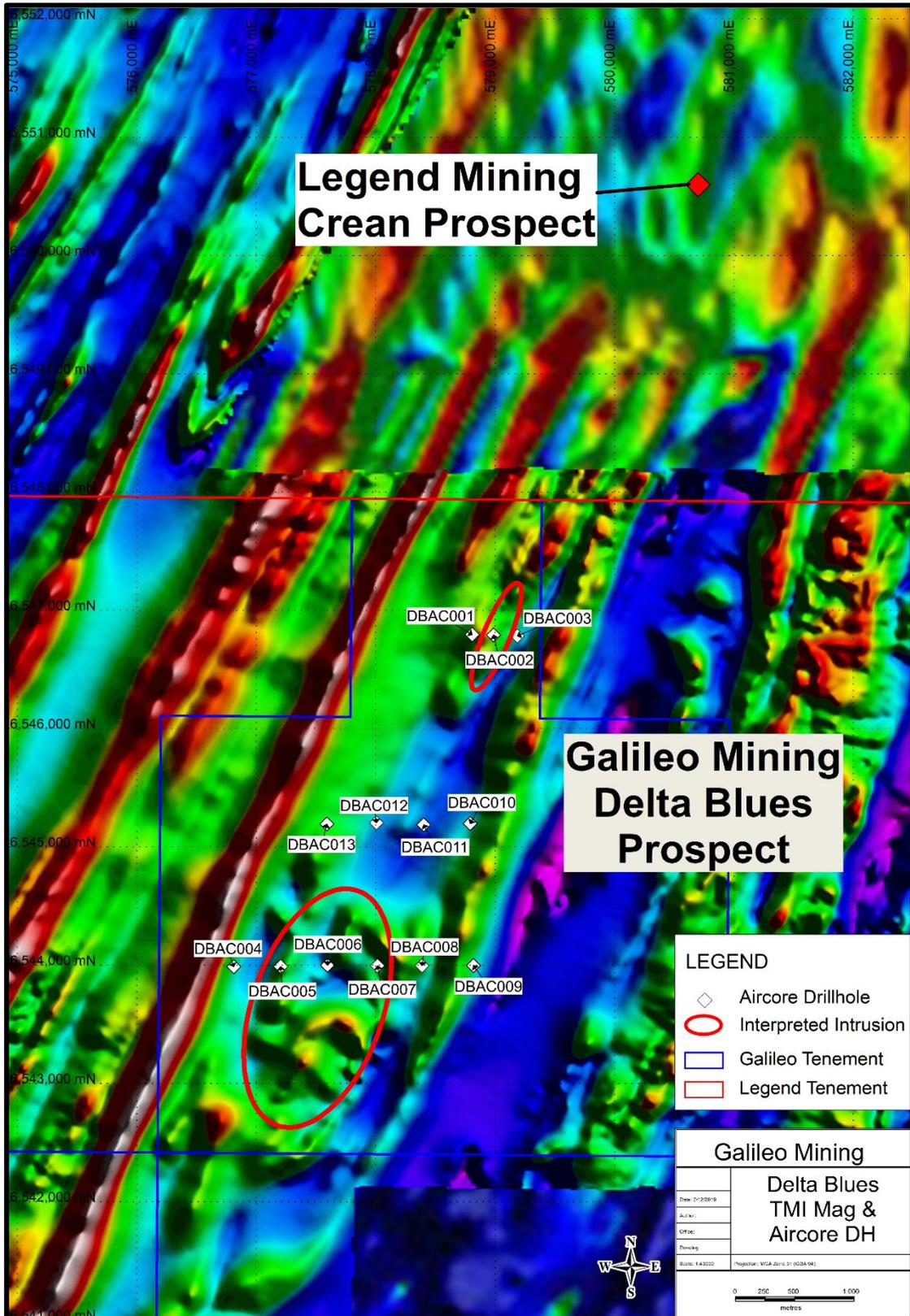
The Delta Blues Prospect is a blind, undercover target and represents a next generation undercover prospect with potential to host mineralisation. Prospects with mineralisation at surface are becoming rare to find and new discoveries are expected to be produced from undercover areas such as the Fraser Range province.

Future work programs planned at the Delta Blues Prospect;

- Aircore drilling to delineate the near surface boundaries of the prospective intrusive rock units
- Results of aircore drilling will be used in the design of electro-magnetic (EM) geophysical surveys to target conductive responses that may be related to nickel sulphide mineralisation

(2) Refer to Legend Mining’s ASX Announcement dated 1st May 2019 accessible at <https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do>

Figure 2 – Delta Blues Prospect aircore drill hole locations with interpreted intrusive target zones and Legend Mining’s Crean Prospect over TMI magnetic imagery.



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 cobalt and nickel 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 3 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 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
DBAC001	Delta Blues	578808	6546797	224	-90	Vertical	63	Mafic granulite/gneiss
DBAC002	Delta Blues	578987	6546793	224	-90	Vertical	36	Mafic cumulate
DBAC003	Delta Blues	579186	6546785	225	-90	Vertical	67	Mafic & felsic gneiss
DBAC004	Delta Blues	576812	6543988	226	-90	Vertical	96	Gneiss
DBAC005	Delta Blues	577205	6543989	225	-90	Vertical	86	Mafic granulite
DBAC006	Delta Blues	577596	6543999	225	-90	Vertical	59	Gneiss
DBAC007	Delta Blues	578015	6543995	226	-90	Vertical	57	Mafic granulite
DBAC008	Delta Blues	578388	6543995	226	-90	Vertical	49	Mafic granulite
DBAC009	Delta Blues	578818	6543997	225	-90	Vertical	78	Felsic gneiss
DBAC010	Delta Blues	578791	6545197	226	-90	Vertical	96	Coarse gneiss
DBAC011	Delta Blues	578401	6545188	225	-90	Vertical	81	Gneiss
DBAC012	Delta Blues	578007	6545205	225	-90	Vertical	99	Gneiss
DBAC013	Delta Blues	577591	6545194	226	-90	Vertical	89	Tonalite

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2:
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
<p><i>Sampling techniques</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> • <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 spear sampled to obtain representative 1 metre sub-samples to end of hole for laboratory analysis. A 1m bottom of hole sub-sample was also collected for laboratory analysis. • 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/MS33) and ICP-MS was used to determine a 33 element suite: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn. • An additional single metre sample of the last metre (EOH) drilled in each hole was spear sampled to obtain a representative sample for analyses. • A 50g pulped sample charge from the EOH sample was assayed by Fire Assay, ICP-MS determination (FA50/MS) for Au, Pt, Pd. • A 1g pulped sample charge from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		EOH sample was digested using Four Acid (4A/MS48) and assayed using a 48 element analysis 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 by ICP-MS.
<i>Drilling techniques</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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).</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Aircore drilling method was used with an 85mm blade bit. • Drillpower was the drilling contractor for the program utilising a KL150 model rig.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> • <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Logging</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> • <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> • <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> • <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> • <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Aircore drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and 1m were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole or through zones of interest as identified by the geologist supervising the program. A specific 1m bottom of hole sub-sample was also collected by PVC Spear (2-3kg). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> • <i>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.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore composite samples were analysed for a multielement suite (33 elements) by ICP-MS following an Aqua Regia digest. • Bottom of hole Aircore Chip samples were analysed for a multielement suite (48 elements) by ICP-MS following 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/MS33 (Au and multi-element for composites samples), and 4A/MS48 for multi-elements and FA50/MS for Au on bottom of hole samples
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> • <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> • <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> • <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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.</i> • <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> • <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore 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. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drill traverse spacing is not regular, the holes being placed to provide a systematic traverse pattern coverage of the geophysical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<p><i>sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i> 	<p>domain/target area of interest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill spacing along traverses has been at selective 400m or 200m 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.
<p><i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<p><i>Sample security</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 Kalgoorlie by Galileo staff.
<p><i>Audits or reviews</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fraser Range Project comprises four granted exploration licenses, covering 492km² and two pending tenements covering 164 km² 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NA
<i>Geology</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to drill hole collar reporting table in the body of this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, drilling was for the purpose of geological identification of rock types beneath sedimentary cover
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available relevant information is presented.
Other substantive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	<p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Data was collected using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Petrography was undertaken by R.N. England Consulting Geologist
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> • <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aircore drilling to delineate the near surface boundaries of the intrusive rock units • MLEM surveying to be cover the new area of interest defined by the drilling program.