28 March 2022

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

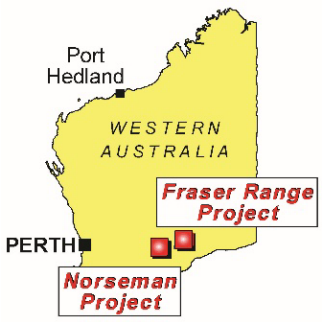
Non-Executive Director
Noel O'Brien

Non-Executive Director
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

Norseman Project
Palladium-Nickel-Cobalt



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NORSEMAN NICKEL RESULTS HIGHLIGHT GROWING OPPORTUNITY

Highlights

- **High grade nickel and cobalt results coincident with precious metals from aircore drilling;**
  - **4 metres @ 1.66% nickel, 0.16% cobalt, 0.31 g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) from 32m in NAC126 within a wider zone of**
  - **8 metres @ 1.21% nickel, 0.15% cobalt, 0.26 g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) from 32m in NAC126 including**
- **Second zone of nickel-cobalt includes elevated gold and palladium/platinum**
  - **4 metres @ 0.90% nickel, 0.18% cobalt, 0.39 g/t gold, 0.23 g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) from 52m in NAC126 within**
  - **8 metres @ 0.87% nickel, 0.14% cobalt, 0.32 g/t gold and 0.16 g/t 2E (palladium + platinum) from 52m**
- **Wide intersections of highly anomalous palladium and platinum**
  - **32 metres @ 0.30 g/t 2E, 0.54% nickel, 0.03% copper from 12m in NAC126**
  - **36 metres @ 0.27 g/t 2E, 0.17% nickel, 0.02% copper from surface in NAC139**
- **Palladium and platinum drill results now extend over nine kilometres of strike length along a well-defined geological trend**
- **Follow up geophysical surveys and RC drilling planned around and below nickel, cobalt, palladium, and platinum drill intercepts**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce further nickel, cobalt, palladium, and platinum assay results from aircore drilling at the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Laboratory results from aircore drilling at the Jimberlana prospect and from the northern end of the Mission Sill prospect have been received.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"Obtaining results of up to 1.66% nickel and 0.16% cobalt in first pass aircore drilling from the Jimberlana prospect is a fantastic outcome. We already know that the area has*

potential by the massive sulphides intercepted in NAC105 which is underlain by large and highly conductive EM targets. The latest results add further weight to the area's prospectivity and occur on the margin of the Jimberlana Dyke where it interacts with Mission Sill – an excellent location for the development of mineralisation and an area we have been targeting for some time.

High nickel and cobalt assays, combined with elevated levels of precious metals (gold, palladium & platinum), suggest that the results may be related to basement mineralisation beneath and adjacent to the aircore drill holes.

We will now undertake detailed geophysical surveys looking to define the best positions for further drill testing as we continue to explore this amazing opportunity so close to developed infrastructure and existing mines."

Following on from Galileo's ASX announcements of highly anomalous drill intercepts (see Figure 2 and ASX announcements dated 1st December 2021 and 3rd March, 8th March, 21st March and 24th March 2022), further laboratory assays have been received from drilling at the Jimberlana prospect and at the northern end of the Mission Sill prospect.

The high nickel and cobalt results in NAC126 were drilled in a zone on the northern margin of the Jimberlana Dyke where it comes in contact with the Mission Sill prospect. NAC126 is approximately 800m east of NAC105 which intersected massive sulphides in bottom of hole chips (Figure 2). Subsequent EM surveying around NAC105 delineated large EM conductors beneath drill hole NAC105. Additional EM surveying and IP surveying is now planned to follow up the results from NAC126.

Figure 1 –– NAC126 aircore chips with nickel/cobalt/palladium & platinum. Iron rich weathered ultramafic (saprolite) - 4 metres @ 1.66% nickel, 0.16% cobalt, 0.31 g/t 2E from 32m. See Tables 1 & 2 for assay details. Metre numbers are the end of the interval ie. 33 denotes the interval from 32 to 33m.

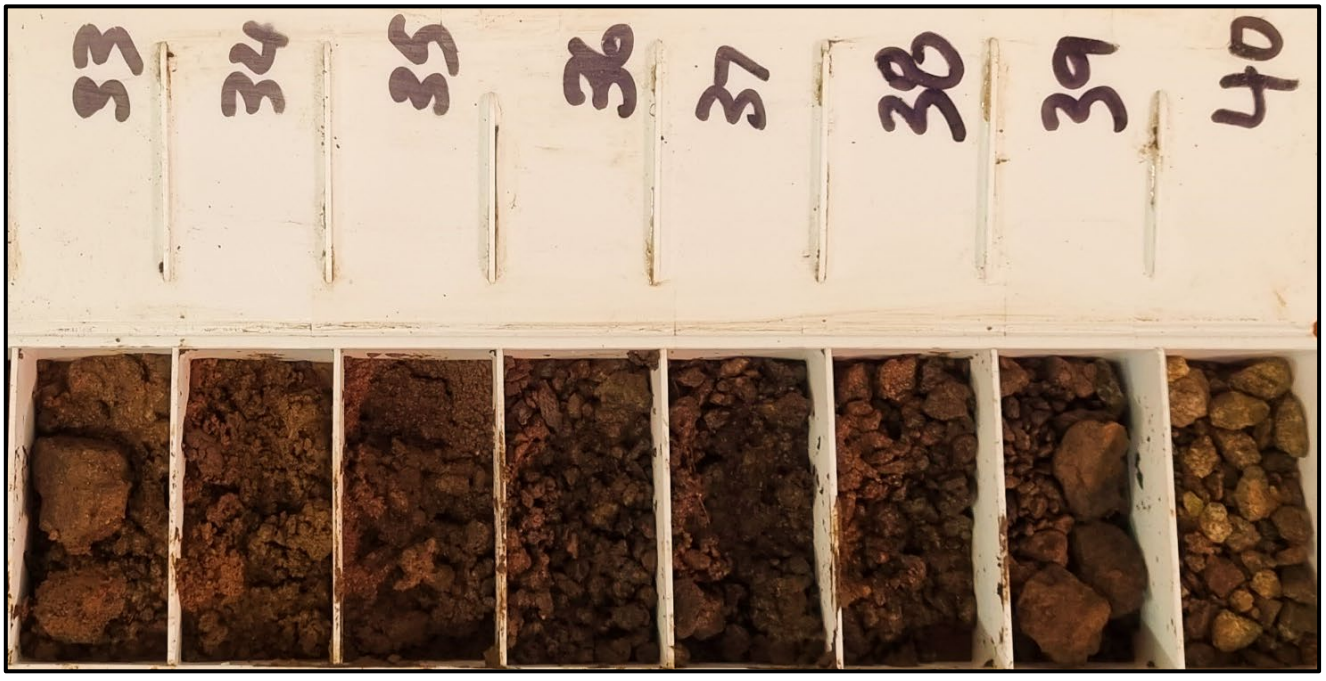


Figure 2 –– Location of Jimberlana/Mission Sill aircore drilling with a selection of anomalous assays. 2E = palladium + platinum, see Tables 1 & 2 for full details. TMI magnetic image in background.

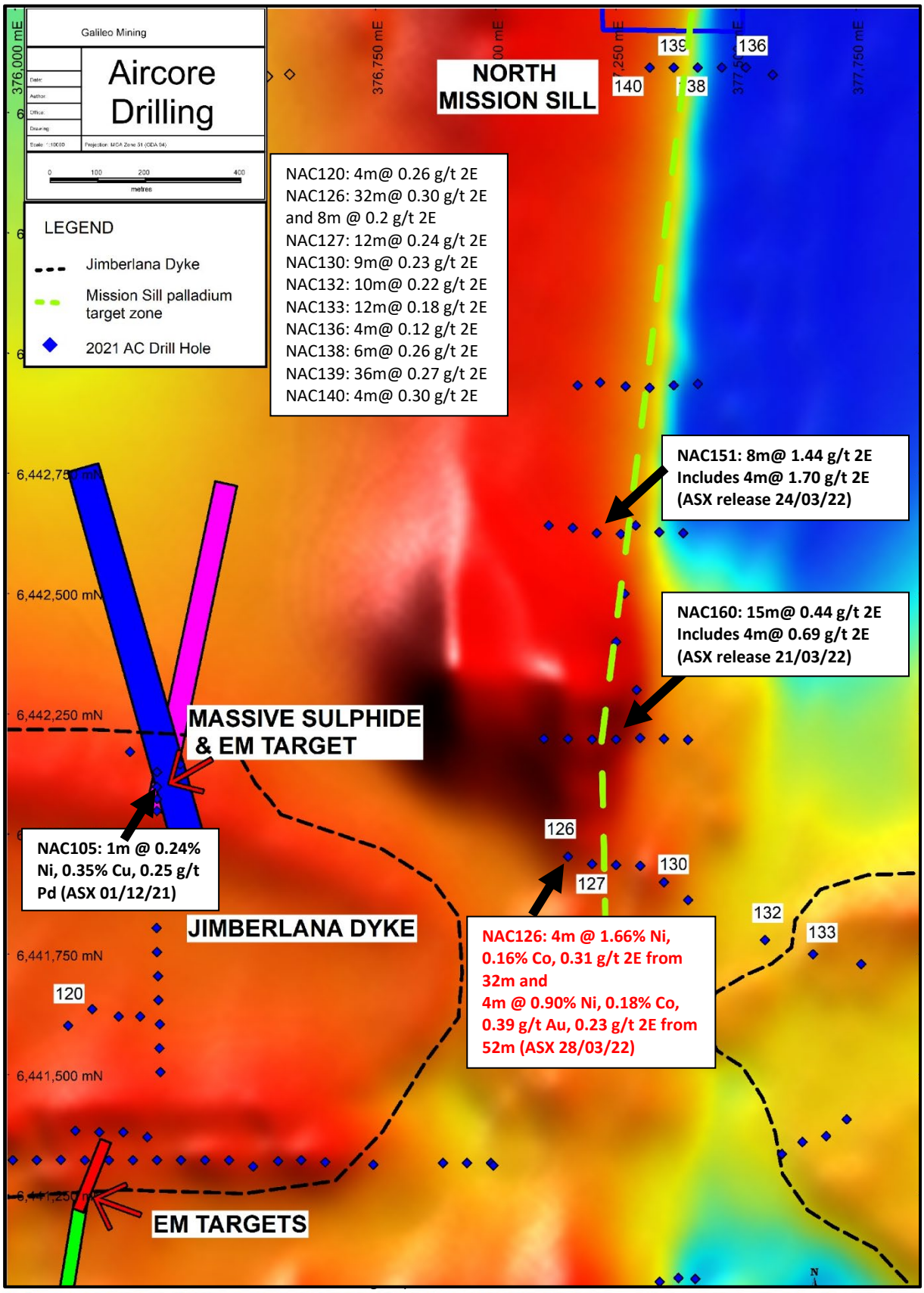


Table 1: Significant intersections of aircore drillholes (cut-off grade >= 0.1 g/t Pd, rounded to two decimal places). Cobalt results with gold are in Table 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)
NAC120	8	12	4	0.13	0.13	0.20	0.00
NAC126	12	44	32	0.18	0.12	0.54	0.03
including	**32**	**36**	**4**	**0.18**	**0.14**	**1.66**	**0.05**
NAC126	48	56	8	0.15	0.05	0.76	0.01
NAC127	16	28	12	0.18	0.06	0.27	0.02
NAC127	32	36	4	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.01
NAC130	8	17	9	0.16	0.07	0.10	0.06
NAC132	4	14	10	0.19	0.03	0.05	0.01
NAC133	8	20	12	0.13	0.05	0.36	0.03
NAC136	20	24	4	0.10	0.02	0.11	0.02
NAC138	16	22	6	0.20	0.06	0.13	0.08
NAC139	0	36	36	0.19	0.09	0.17	0.02
NAC139	40	44	4	0.13	0.07	0.18	0.07
NAC140	0	4	4	0.13	0.17	0.11	0.00

Table 2: Significant intersections of aircore drillholes (cut-off grade >= 0.1% cobalt, rounded to two decimal places, gold results included where Au > 0.1 g/t).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Gold (g/t)	Nickel (%)	Cobalt (%)	Copper (%)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)
NAC126	32	40	8	NA	1.21	0.15	0.04	0.16	0.10
including	32	36	4	NA	1.66	0.16	0.05	0.18	0.14
NAC126	48	60	12	NA	0.78	0.13	<0.01	0.12	0.04
including	52	60	8	0.32	0.87	0.14	<0.01	0.13	0.04
and	52	56	4	0.39	0.90	0.18	0.01	0.19	0.04

Assay results demonstrate the continuity of palladium mineralisation over 9km of strike length at the Mission Sill prospect of which 4km remains untested by drilling (Figures 2 and 4). IP surveying and RC drilling will be used to explore this extensive zone looking for disseminated sulphides at depth that could represent economic accumulations of palladium and/or nickel.

Figure 4 shows the extent of Mission Sill with the prospective target zone and the four kilometres of untested strike length with no palladium exploration. This unexplored contact position will be targeted with first pass aircore drilling, IP surveying, and follow up RC drill testing.

RC drilling of palladium-nickel targets at the Mt Thirsty prospect (follow up of drill results including 27m @ 0.58g/t Pd, 0.12 g/t Pt, 0.13% Cu and 0.18% Ni; see ASX announcements dated 8th March 2022 and 21st May 2021) is planned for April while additional drill testing of the Jimberlana and Mission Sill prospects will be undertaken after the completion of heritage surveys and receipt of statutory approvals.

Figure 3 – Drill Section with Palladium Mineralisation and Target Zone at the Mt Thirsty Prospect

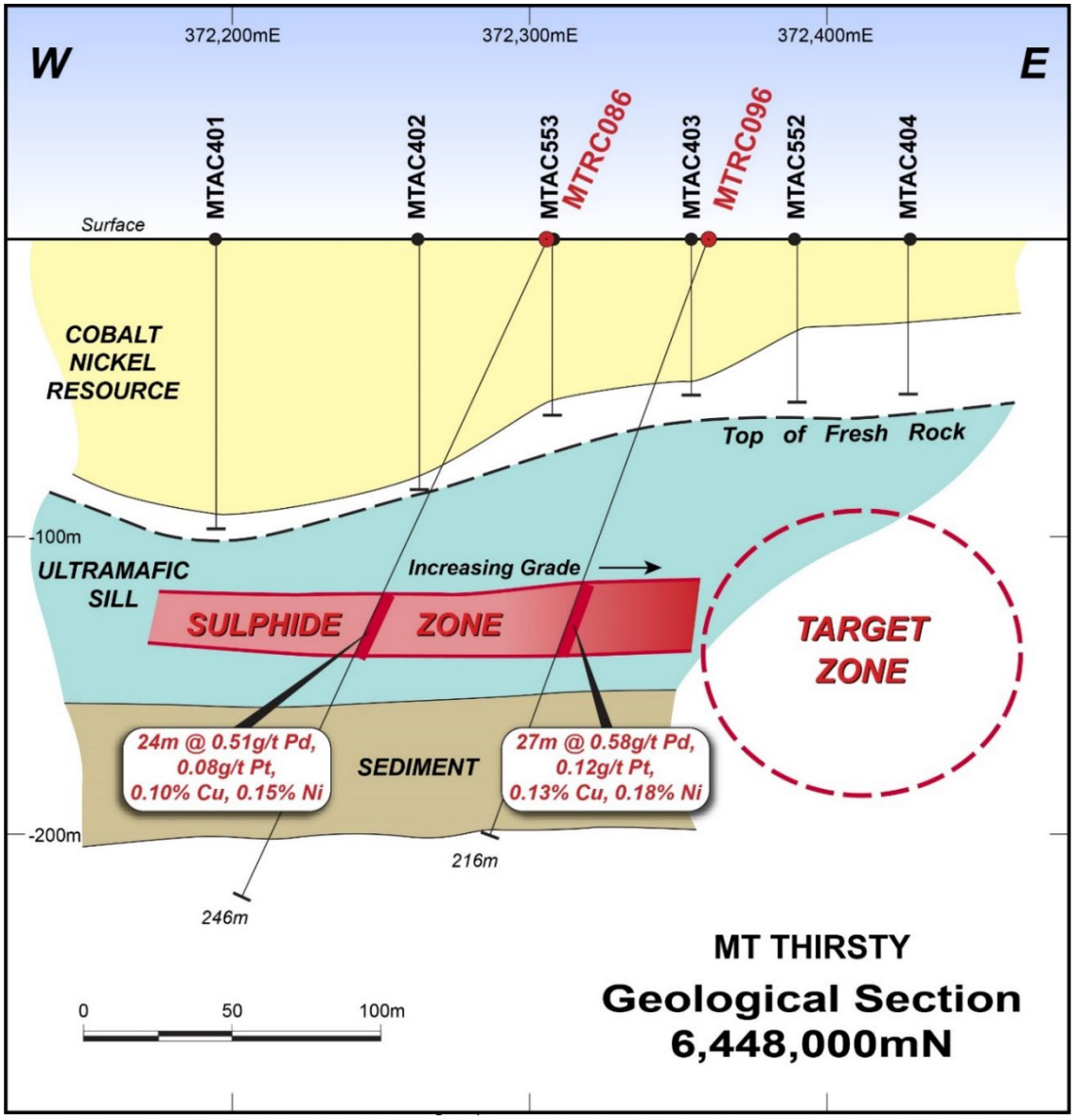


Figure 4 — Location of aircore drilling over the Mission Sill and the Jimberlana Dyke. Palladium prospective zone with untested 4km strike length as marked. Magnetic background is TMI.

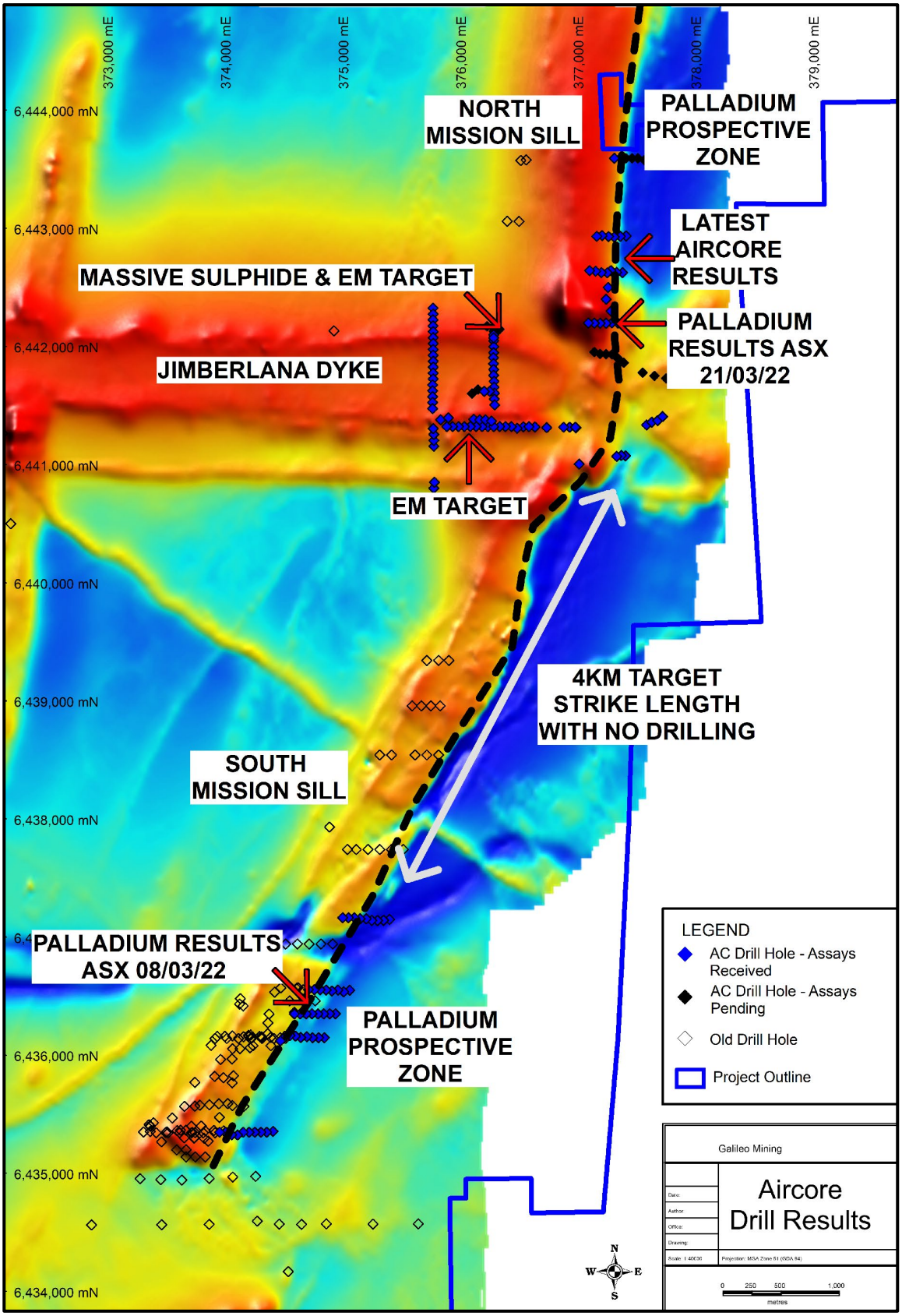
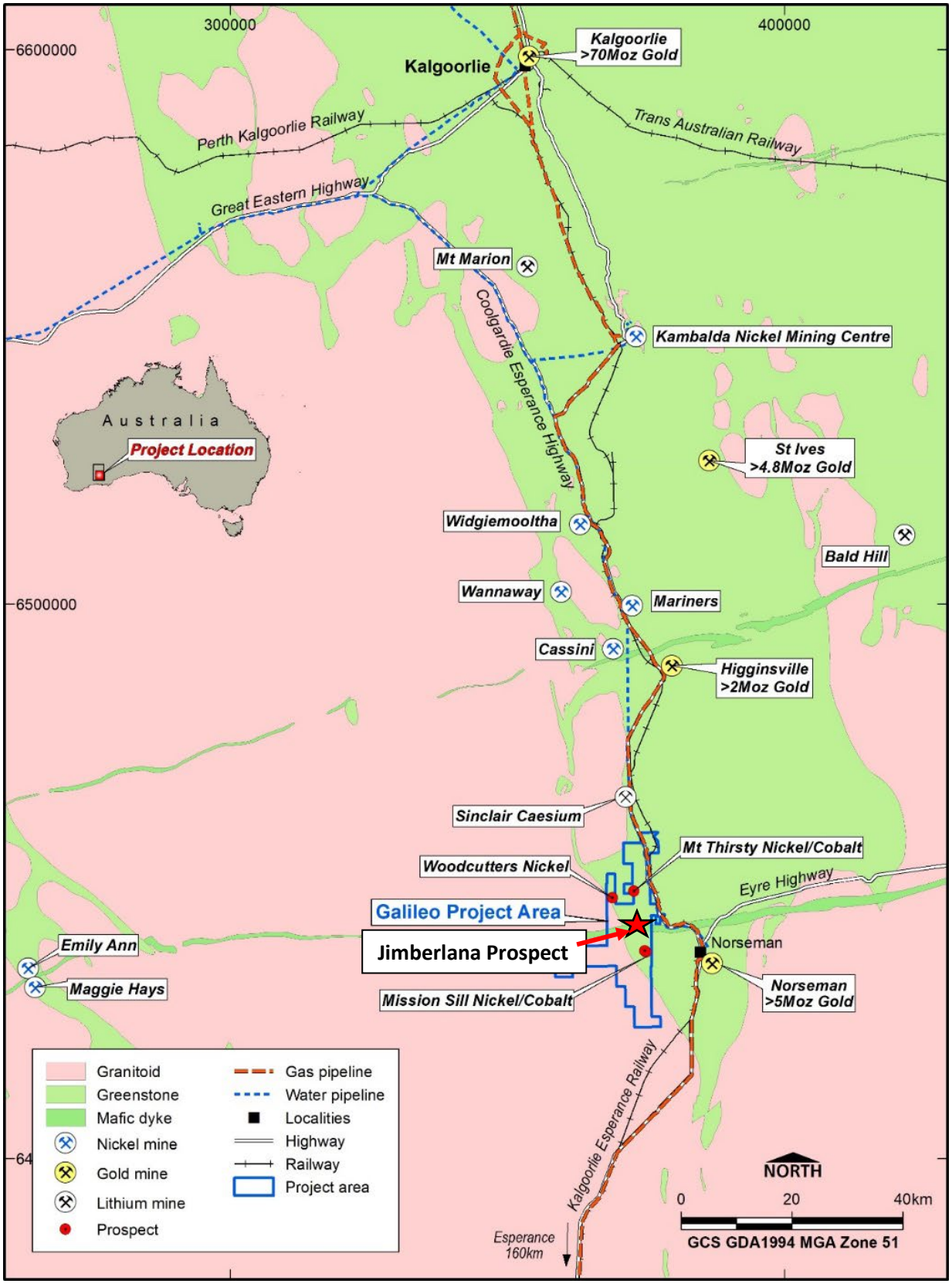


Figure 5 – Norseman project location map with a selection of regional mines and infrastructure



Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brad Underwood, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Galileo Mining Ltd. Mr Underwood has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Underwood consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

With regard to the Company's ASX Announcements referenced in the above Announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements.

Authorised for release by the Galileo Board of Directors.

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About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of nickel, palladium, 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 JORC Table below).

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:

Reported Aircore Drillhole Collar Details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
NAC120	Jimberlana	376160	6441636	315	090	-60	54
NAC126	Jimberlana	377150	6441953	298	270	-60	67
NAC127	Jimberlana	377200	6441938	298	270	-60	48
NAC130	Jimberlana	377350	6441900	298	270	-60	17
NAC132	Jimberlana	377560	6441780	299	270	-60	14
NAC133	Jimberlana	377660	6441750	299	270	-60	25
NAC136	Mission Sill	377520	6443594	285	90	-60	25
NAC138	Mission Sill	377420	6443594	285	90	-60	22
NAC139	Mission Sill	377370	6443594	286	90	-60	52
NAC140	Mission Sill	377320	6443594	286	90	-60	46

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Norseman Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• Aircore drilling was completed on traverses testing geological targets based on aeromagnetic interpretation, surface geochemistry, historic drilling and/or geological interpretation. • 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 every drill hole was spear sampled to obtain representative nominal 4m composite samples for laboratory analysis. 1m, 2m or 3m composite samples were collected from the end of hole where the drill hole depth was not a multiple of four. A 1m bottom of hole sub-sample was also collected for laboratory analysis. • Sub-sample composite weights were in the range 2-3kg. • Bottom of hole sample weights were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		approximately 1kg • Certified QAQC standards (blank & reference) and field duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 50 primary sub samples being a certified standard, blank or a field duplicate. • Samples have been submitted to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Bulk of drill program assay results are pending
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 KL150 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 geology/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.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*	• All Aircore drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 3m, 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 or Scoop (1-2kg). • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	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.*	• AC Chip samples were analysed for a multielement suite (52 elements) by ICP-MS following an aqua regia digest of a 10g sample pulp charge. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 50 samples • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks • Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie or Perth) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth).
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.
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.*	• 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	• *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/geochemical target area of interest. • Drill spacing along traverses has been at selective 50m 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 from surface on a 4m composite basis or as 1m, 2m, or 3m samples as determined by the end of hole depth or under instruction from the geologist supervising the program. 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 inclined at 60 degrees. • 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 chips. • 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 Perth or Kalgoorlie by Galileo staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement internal reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. No external audits have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Norseman Project comprises two exploration licenses, eighteen granted prospecting licenses and one mining lease covering 278km^2 • All tenements within the Norseman Project are 100% owned by Galileo Mining Ltd. • The Norseman Project is centred around a location approximately 10km north-west of Norseman on vacant crown land. • All tenements in the Norseman Project are 100% covered by the Ngadju Native Title Determined Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Between the mid-1960's and 2000 exploration was conducted in the area for gold and base-metals (most notably Ni sulphides). Exploration focussed on the Mt Thirsty Sill and eastern limb of the Mission Sill. Central Norseman Gold Corporation/WMC (1966-1972) • Explored the Jimberlana Dyke for Ni-Cu-PGE-Cr. Soil sampling generated several Cu anomalies 160-320ppm Cu. Barrier Exploration and Jimberlana Minerals Between (1968 and 1974) • Explored immediately south of Mt Thirsty for Ni-Cu sulphide. IP, Ground Magnetic Surveys, Soil Sampling, Soil Auger Sampling and Diamond Drilling was completed. Resolute Limited, Great Southern Mines Ltd and Dundas Mining Pty Ltd (1993-1996) • Gold focussed exploration. Several gold anomalies were identified in soil geochemistry but were not followed up. Resolute assayed for Au, Ni, Cu, Zn but did not assay for PGE. • Resolute Limited drilled laterite regolith profiles over the ultramafic portions of the Mt Thirsty Sill and identified a small Ni-Co Resource with high Co grades.

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The Norseman target geology and mineralisation style is komatiite nickel sulphide mineralisation and nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation related to layered intrusions occurring within the GSWA mapped Mount Kirk Formation • The Mount Kirk formation is described as “Acid and basic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks, intruded by basic and ultrabasic rocks”
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to drill hole collar table in Appendix 1.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high-grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• Tables of the relevant assay interval of significance are included in this release. Criteria for inclusion are based on samples where Pd assay >= 0.1 g/t • Parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory for Ni and Cu have been converted to percent values and reported as percent values rounded to 2 decimal places • Parts-per-billion data reported from the assay laboratory for Pd and Pt have been converted to ppm (g/t) and reported as g/t rounded to 2 decimal places

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as no measurable structures recorded in drill chips. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist, and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length in metres, true width unknown.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Project location map and plan map of the drill hole locations with respect to each other and with respect to other available data. Drill hole locations have been determined with hand-held GPS drill hole collar location (Garmin GPS 78s) +/- 5m in X/Y/Z dimensions
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is presented.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected by Magspec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd using a Geometrics G-823 caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m.
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.*	• Petrography of selected samples • Follow up RC drilling of reported results • Aircore drilling of untested palladium prospective zones • Magnetic interpretation of ultramafic/mafic contact position