3 March 2022

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

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Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

Non-Executive Director
Noel O'Brien

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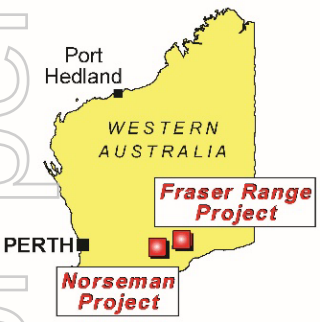
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

Norseman Project
Palladium-Nickel-Cobalt



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NORSEMAN ASSAYS CONFIRM MULTIPLE DRILL TARGETS

Highlights

- **Norseman aircore drill program returns highly anomalous nickel-copper-cobalt-palladium assays**
- **Significant result up dip from Jimberlana EM conductor J1 (1) provides strong support for new drill target at shallow depth with**
  - **12 metres @ 0.13% nickel, 0.11% copper, 0.01% cobalt and 0.12 g/t palladium (from 8m in NAC068) and**
  - **5 metres @ 0.15% nickel, 0.11% copper, 0.02% cobalt and 0.11 g/t palladium (from 24m in NAC068)**
- **Drill holes adjacent to J1 EM conductor also anomalous with**
  - **16 metres @ 0.15% nickel, 0.10% copper, 0.01% cobalt and 0.20 g/t palladium (from surface in NAC066)**
  - **11 metres @ 0.22% nickel, 0.05% copper, 0.02% cobalt and 0.14 g/t palladium (from 16m in NAC076)**
- **New drill target position 400 metres east of J1 conductor with significant bottom of hole assays**
  - **1 metre @ 0.19% nickel, 0.13% copper, 0.16% cobalt and 31ppb palladium (from 49m in NAC061)**
- **Anomalous results 500 metres west of previously reported massive sulphide intercept (2)**
  - **1metre @ 0.39% nickel, 0.17% copper, 0.03% cobalt and 73 ppb palladium (from 38m in bottom of hole NAC092)**
- **RC drilling of the Mt Thirsty prospect at Norseman is planned for April and drilling of the new Jimberlana prospects to start after heritage surveys and receipt of statutory approvals**

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

Partial results from the 2021 drill campaign at the Norseman project have now been received with further results expected over the coming weeks.

Figure 1 – Shallow aircore drilling at Galileo's Norseman project.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; "*Momentum continues to build at our Norseman project with aircore drill assays showing we have nickel-copper-cobalt-palladium close to previously reported highly conductive EM targets at the Jimberlana prospect. The range of targets also continues to expand with the identification of new anomalies up to 500 metres away from known massive sulphide mineralisation.*

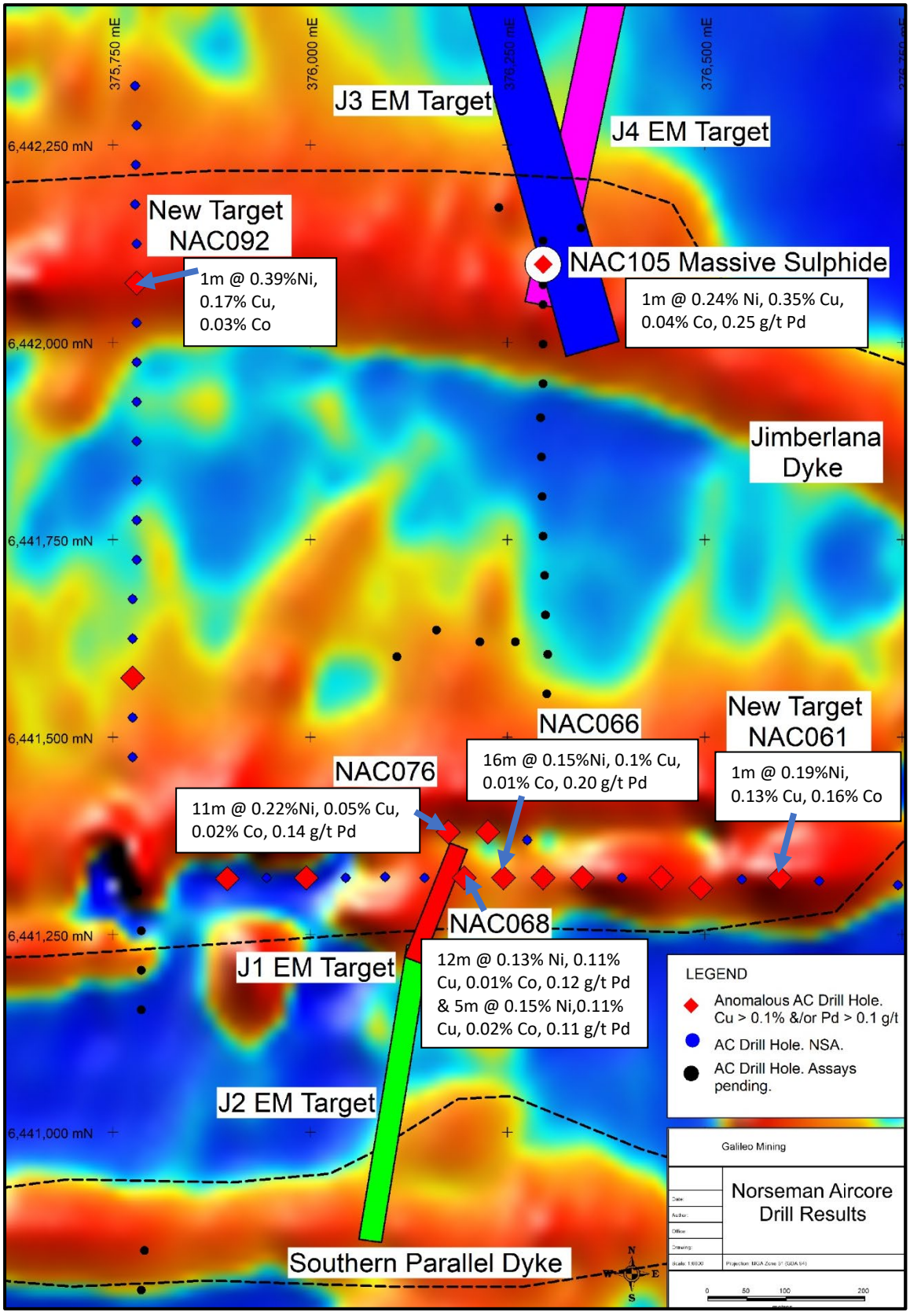
The scale of the targets is very encouraging with potential for the development of significant magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt-palladium at a number of locations. The stand-out areas of interest are currently the conductive EM anomalies which are well supported by the latest aircore drill results. These are modelled to start between 20 and 80 metres below surface and are easily tested with RC drilling.

We have additional aircore drill results due to be received from the laboratory over the coming weeks. With the results in hand, and those to come, we expect to be very busy at our Norseman and Fraser Range projects over the coming months.

RC drilling of existing nickel-palladium targets at the Mt Thirsty prospect [(3)] is planned for April while drill testing of the Jimberlana prospect will be undertaken after the completion of heritage surveys and receipt of statutory approvals."

(1) Refer to Galileo's ASX announcements dated 9th February 2022
(2) Refer to Galileo's ASX announcements dated 1st December 2021
(3) Refer to Galileo's ASX announcements dated 17th May 2021

Figure 2 — Location of aircore drilling with anomalous results and EM conductors. Assay results still pending for drill holes as shown in the legend. TMI1VD magnetic image in background.



Multiple aircore drill hole assay results have been received with anomalous nickel-copper-cobalt-palladium values. Those assays considered to be significantly anomalous contain greater than 0.1% copper and/or greater than 0.1 g/t palladium over the width of the assay interval. Copper and palladium have been selected as those elements are more likely to be related to bed rock sulphide mineralisation. Most assays were received from four metre composite samples with three, two or one metre samples used where required by the end depth of the drill hole. Full assay results are presented in Appendix 2.

Significant assays from drill holes around the southern EM conductor (labelled "J1 EM Target" in Figure 2) are listed in Table 1. Of particular note is the presence of nickel, copper, cobalt and palladium in NAC068 which is located up dip of the J1 conductive target. Results from neighbouring drill holes NAC066 and NAC076 (Figure 2) also support the drill target at the modelled conductor.

Table 1: Significant intersections of drillholes NAC066, NAC068 and NAC076 close to the southern EM conductor target J1. Full assays are reported in Appendix 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (ppb)
NAC066	0	16	16	0.15	0.10	0.01	0.20	43
NAC068	8	20	12	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.12	24
NAC068	24	29	5	0.15	0.11	0.02	0.11	20
NAC076	4	8	4	0.29	0.03	0.02	0.12	37
NAC076	16	27	11	0.22	0.05	0.02	0.14	35

Results from drill holes adjacent to the previously reported massive sulphide intercept in NAC105 [(2)] have not yet been reported from the laboratory. However, the existence of sulphide and the strength of the conductive anomalies (labelled "J3" and "J4" in Figure 2) demonstrates that this is a priority area for follow up drilling.

Parameters of all the modelled conductors are described in Table 2 [(1)].

Table 2: Jimberlana modelled conductors:

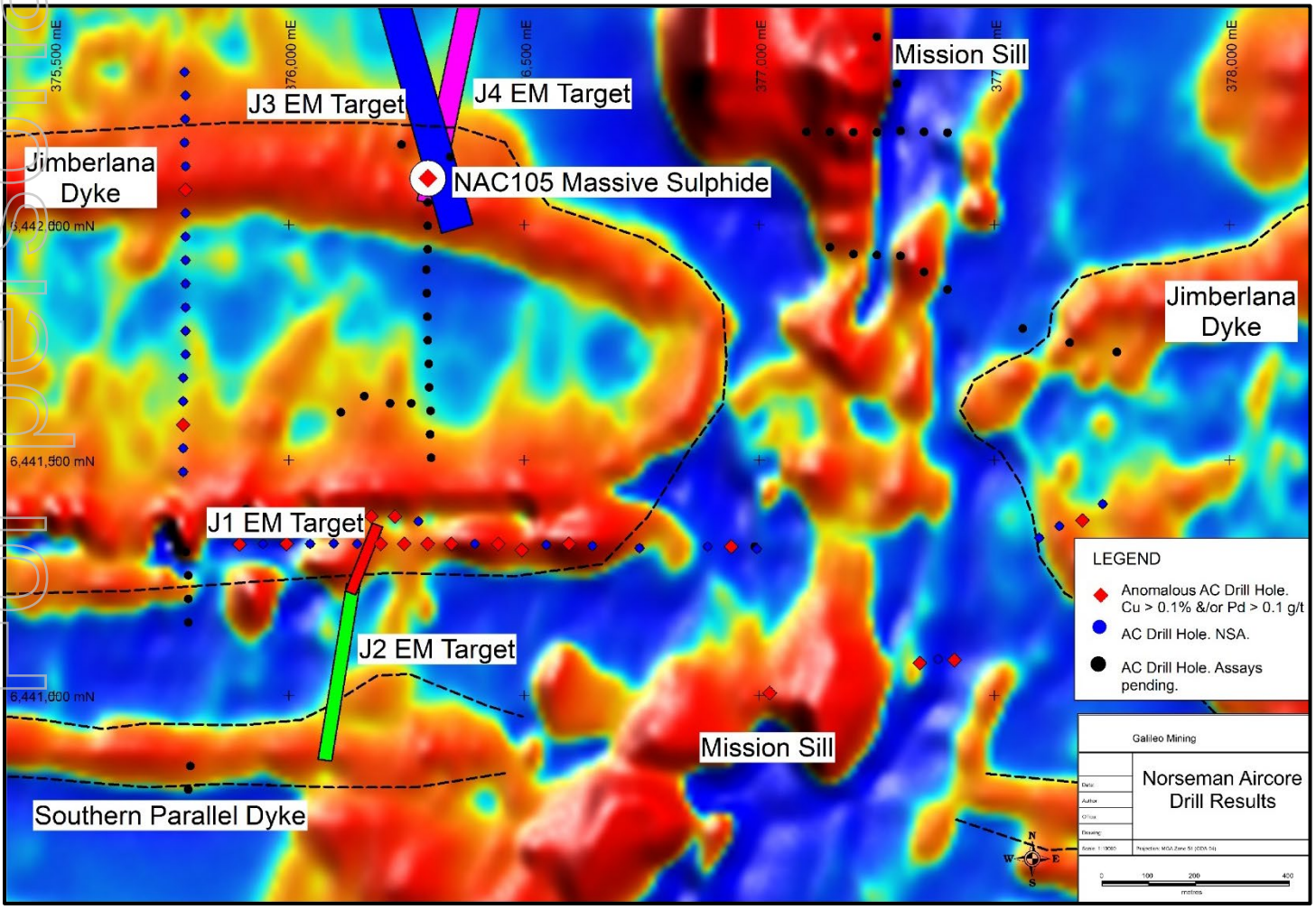
Prospect	Conductivity	Length	Height	Depth to Top
Jimberlana 1 (J1)	48,700S	155m	189m	-21m
Jimberlana 2 (J2)	20,580S	379m	243m	-40m
Jimberlana 3 (J3)	14,000S	800m	120m	-67m
Jimberlana 4 (J4)	24,780S	700m	241m	-80m

New targets have been recognised from drill holes NAC061 and NAC092, both of which returned anomalous values from their respective bottom of hole samples. NAC092 occurs 500 metres west of sulphides in NAC105 while NAC061 is 400 metres east of the J1 EM target (see Figure 2). Both intersections occur on the margins of the Jimberlana Dyke which are interpreted to be the most prospective locations for the occurrence of sulphide mineralisation.

Table 3: Significant bottom-of-hole intersections of drillholes NAC061 and NAC092 from new target positions. Full assays are reported in Appendix 2.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	Palladium (ppb)	Platinum (ppb)
NAC061	49	50	1	0.19	0.13	0.16	31	39
NAC092	38	39	1	0.39	0.17	0.03	73	51

Figure 3 — Location of aircore drilling with anomalous results east and west of the Mission Sill where the Jimberlana Dyke appears to have not breached the north-south trending sill. Assay results are still pending for drill holes as shown. TMI1VD magnetic image in background.



Statutory approvals have been received for RC drilling at the Mt Thirsty prospect. Work is expected to begin in April 2022, subject to drill rig availability, with approximately 1,000 metres of drilling planned.

Previous drilling by Galileo beneath the cobalt-nickel laterite resource at Mt Thirsty intersected a zone of sulphide containing highly anomalous levels of palladium, platinum, copper, and nickel (see section in Figure 4). This sulphide zone occurs within an ultramafic rock unit interpreted to be an apophysis from the Mt Thirsty sill. The contact between the intruding sill and the flat lying stratigraphy is the prospective target zone with potential for higher grade mineralisation. The grade within the sulphide zone increases towards the east, supporting the idea that more mineralisation occurs within the target zone.

Figure 4 – Drill Section with Palladium Mineralisation and Target Zone at the Mt Thirsty Prospect

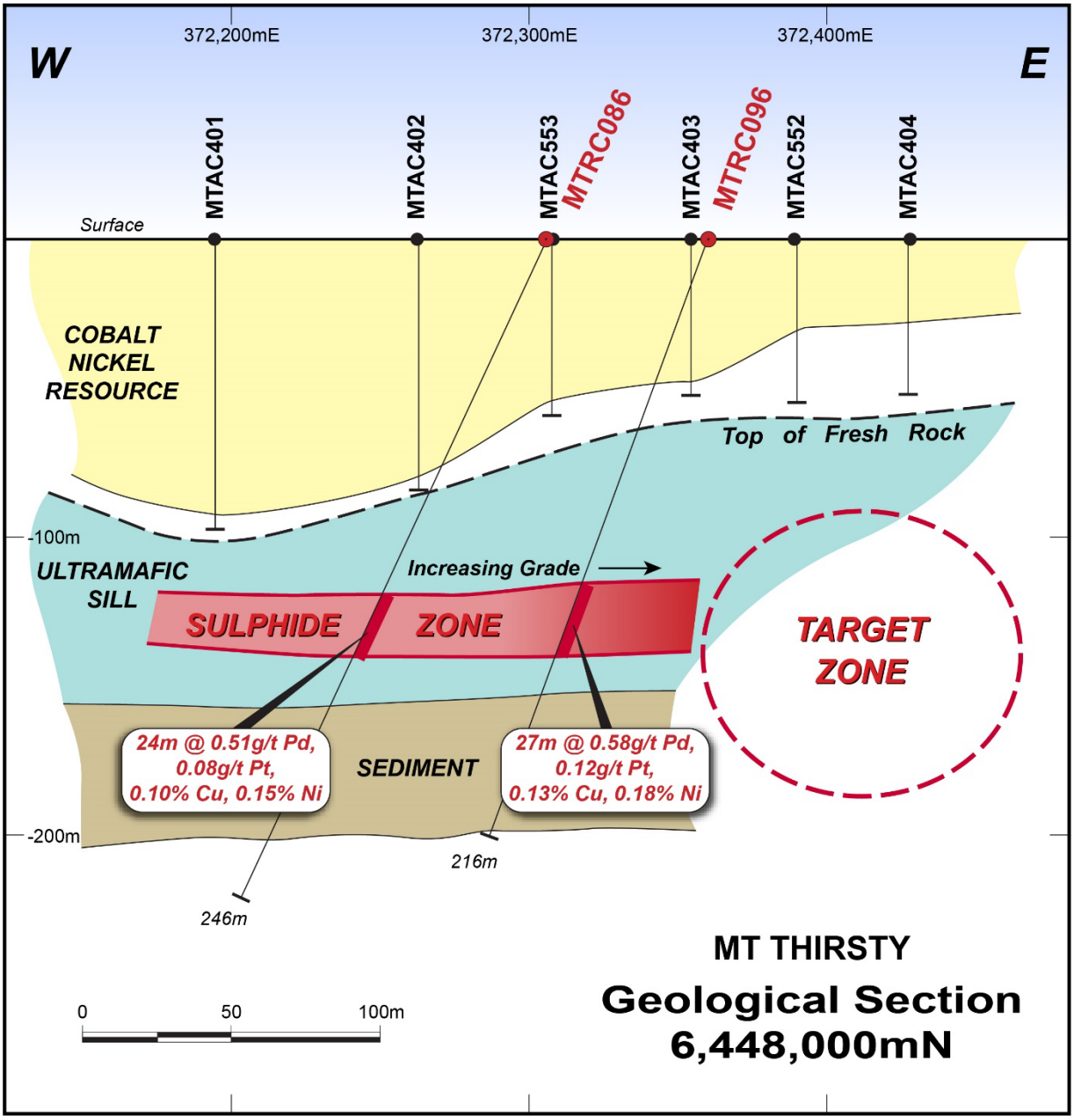
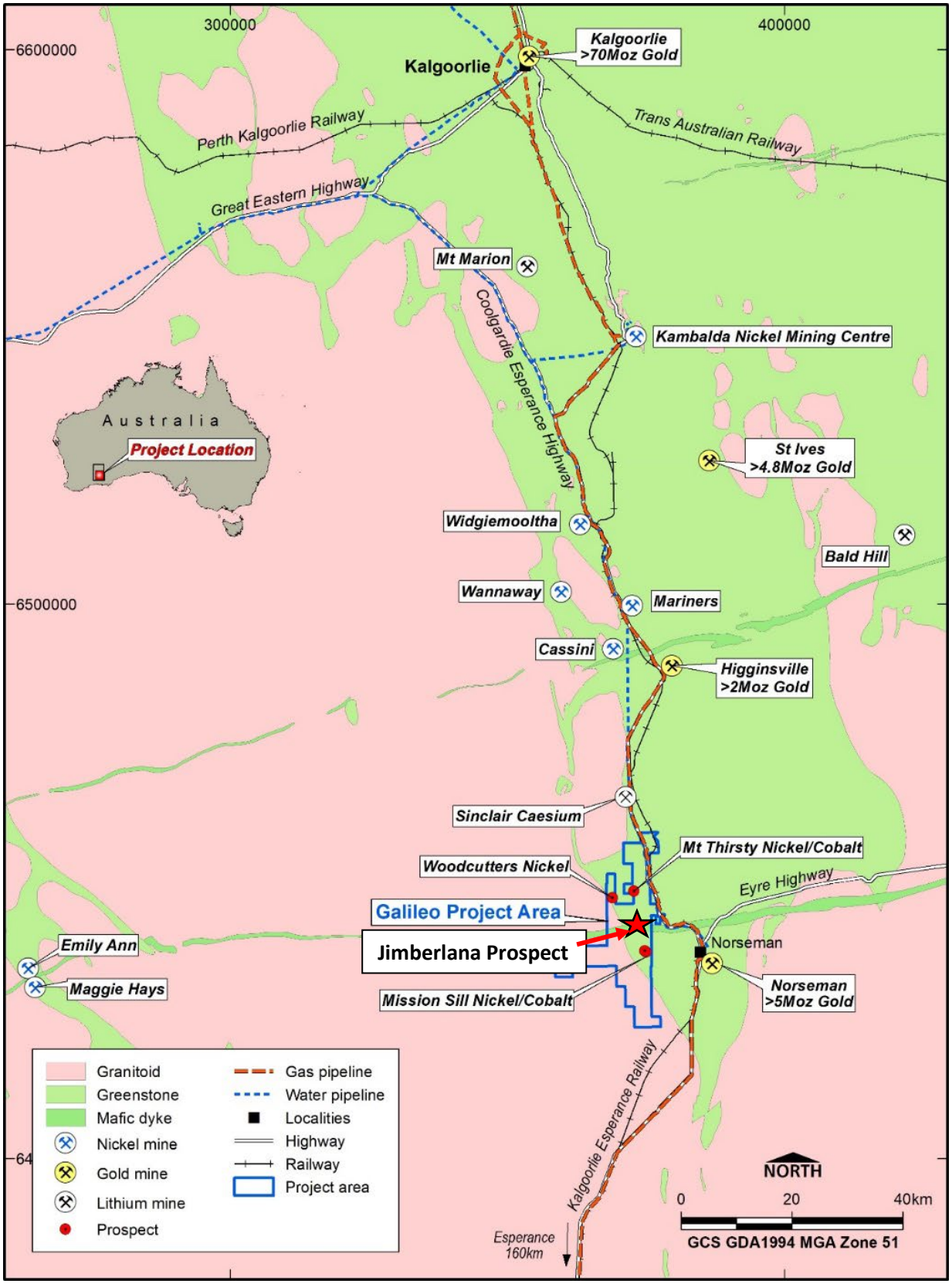


Figure 5 – Norseman project location map with a selection of regional mines and infrastructure



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
NAC055	Jimberlana	376940	6441316	310	90	-60	42
NAC056	Jimberlana	376890	6441316	315	90	-60	38
NAC057	Jimberlana	376745	6441313	314	90	-60	54
NAC058	Jimberlana	376995	6441311	315	90	-60	41
NAC059	Jimberlana	376645	6441318	314	90	-60	32
NAC060	Jimberlana	376547	6441320	316	90	-60	40
NAC061	Jimberlana	376595	6441322	315	90	-60	50
NAC062	Jimberlana	376495	6441309	317	90	0	46
NAC063	Jimberlana	376445	6441322	316	90	-60	24
NAC064	Jimberlana	376395	6441322	317	90	-60	9
NAC065	Jimberlana	376345	6441322	318	90	-60	7
NAC066	Jimberlana	376245	6441322	322	90	-60	16
NAC067	Jimberlana	376295	6441322	319	90	-60	6
NAC068	Jimberlana	376195	6441322	323	90	-60	29
NAC069	Jimberlana	376145	6441322	324	90	-60	5
NAC070	Jimberlana	376095	6441323	324	90	-60	13
NAC071	Jimberlana	376045	6441322	325	90	-60	7
NAC072	Jimberlana	375995	6441322	326	90	-60	9
NAC073	Jimberlana	375945	6441322	326	90	-60	6
NAC074	Jimberlana	375895	6441321	325	90	-60	5
NAC075	Jimberlana	376125	6441383	321	270	-60	6
NAC076	Jimberlana	376175	6441380	321	270	-60	28
NAC077	Jimberlana	376225	6441380	319	270	-60	8
NAC078	Jimberlana	376275	6441370	317	270	-60	4
NAC079	Mission Sill	377022	6441005	318	270	-60	66
NAC080	Mission Sill	377415	6441075	306	90	-60	4
NAC081	Mission Sill	377380	6441077	306	90	-60	18
NAC082	Mission Sill	377341	6441069	306	90	-60	14
NAC083	Jimberlana	377595	6441335	310	270	60	25
NAC084	Jimberlana	377638	6441360	310	270	-60	36
NAC085	Jimberlana	377687	6441372	310	270	-60	12
NAC086	Jimberlana	377730	6441407	310	270	-60	13
NAC087	Jimberlana	375778	6442325	301	0	-60	25
NAC088	Jimberlana	375780	6442275	302	0	-60	29
NAC089	Jimberlana	375779	6442225	302	0	-60	36

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
NAC090	Jimberlana	375778	6442175	303	0	-60	36
NAC091	Jimberlana	375780	6442125	303	0	-60	45
NAC092	Jimberlana	375780	6442075	304	0	-60	39
NAC093	Jimberlana	375780	6442025	305	0	-60	30
NAC094	Jimberlana	375780	6441975	306	0	-60	21
NAC095	Jimberlana	375780	6441925	307	0	-60	24
NAC096	Jimberlana	375780	6441875	309	0	-60	12
NAC097	Jimberlana	375780	6441825	311	0	-60	6
NAC098	Jimberlana	375780	6441775	313	0	-60	6
NAC099	Jimberlana	375780	6441725	315	0	-60	6
NAC100	Jimberlana	375775	6441675	317	0	-60	6
NAC101	Jimberlana	375775	6441625	318	0	-60	6
NAC102	Jimberlana	375775	6441575	319	0	-60	6
NAC103	Jimberlana	375775	6441525	319	0	-60	21
NAC104	Jimberlana	375775	6441475	319	0	-60	28

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2:

Significant Composite Sample Assay Data; Pd >= 100ppb and/or Cu >= 0.1%

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
NAC055	32	36	4	3520	40	587	108	21
NAC061	49	50	1	1872	1261	1599	31	39
NAC062	0	4	4	294	307	92	120	29
NAC062	0	4	4	287	283	95	108	32
NAC062	44	45	1	604	1665	508	54	51
NAC063	12	16	4	331	1240	9	58	36
NAC065	0	4	4	574	520	47	129	23
NAC065	4	6	2	1022	1178	54	196	28
NAC066	0	4	4	734	657	130	171	31
NAC066	4	8	4	2077	1384	105	233	50
NAC066	8	12	4	1679	1113	66	275	53
NAC066	12	15	3	1470	910	197	136	36
NAC066	15	16	1	1498	1007	163	153	38
NAC067	0	4	4	532	393	32	126	26
NAC068	8	12	4	897	527	46	107	33
NAC068	12	16	4	1745	2398	216	135	21

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Ni (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Co (ppm)	Pd (ppb)	Pt (ppb)
NAC068	16	20	4	1301	291	135	112	19
NAC068	24	28	4	1595	811	182	112	21
NAC068	28	29	1	949	2230	162	114	14
NAC072	0	4	4	653	340	92	101	24
NAC072	4	8	4	849	490	78	121	28
NAC074	0	4	4	939	211	124	111	36
NAC076	4	8	4	2920	297	190	119	37
NAC076	16	20	4	3395	768	178	119	37
NAC076	20	24	4	2183	450	259	179	47
NAC076	24	27	3	760	149	35	120	18
NAC077	0	4	4	640	174	80	124	33
NAC077	4	7	3	595	99	68	139	32
NAC079	8	12	4	924	521	88	118	55
NAC079	12	16	4	2479	447	311	197	202
NAC079	16	20	4	2798	407	463	281	169
NAC079	20	24	4	3451	482	584	113	79
NAC079	28	32	4	5074	291	899	115	68
NAC079	32	36	4	3221	136	438	125	75
NAC079	40	44	4	1919	129	151	101	64
NAC079	44	48	4	1830	210	171	103	74
NAC079	48	52	4	1786	196	178	103	81
NAC080	3	4	1	105	85	9	120	22
NAC082	8	12	4	825	412	37	142	63
NAC082	12	13	1	681	457	37	188	69
NAC082	13	14	1	649	409	44	172	50
NAC085	0	4	4	844	138	102	100	31
NAC092	38	39	1	3879	1695	284	73	51
NAC102	0	4	4	164	31	15	381	199

Appendix 3:

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 and/or surface geochemistry. • 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 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*	• 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.	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.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• All 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 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).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop computer. Data is then sent to the Galileo database manager (CSA Global - Perth) for validation and upload into the database.
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 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 core. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown. Blade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.
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 and Significant Composite Sample Assay Data in Appendix 2.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 and or Cu assay >= 0.1%. • Parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory for Ni, Cu and Co 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 have been converted to ppm (g/t) and reported as g/t rounded to 2 decimal places
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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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