4 May 2022

ASX: GAL

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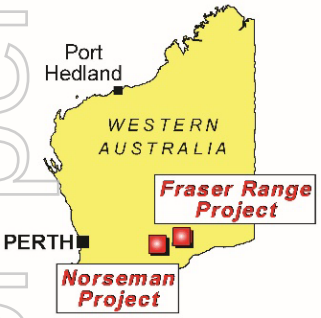
Norseman Project
Palladium-Nickel-Cobalt



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DRILLING HITS NICKEL AND COPPER SULPHIDES AT NORSEMAN

Highlights

- **Six RC drill holes completed on Galileo's Mine Lease at Norseman have all intersected disseminated copper and nickel sulphides**
- **RC drilling was a follow up to a previous shallow sulphide intercept of; (1)**
  - **27 metres @ 0.58 g/t Pd, 0.12 g/t Pt, 0.18% Ni & 0.13% Cu from 123m (MTRC096) including**
    - **3 metres @ 1.1 g/t Pd, 0.19 g/t Pt, 0.26% Ni & 0.23% Cu**
- **Portable XRF analyses confirm the presence of copper and nickel sulphides. (2) Drilled thickness of the sulphide zone is increasing to the east further onto the Mine Lease**
- **Previous drill holes (MTRC086 & MTRC096) show a positive relationship between increasing sulphide and increasing copper and palladium grades**
- **Drill hole NRC266, with over 30 metres of disseminated sulphides, has been prioritised for laboratory analysis. Results from NRC266 are expected in approximately three weeks. Remainder of assays expected in eight weeks**
- **Strong geological continuity between drill holes with the mineralised ultramafic overlying a sedimentary marker unit**
- **Sulphide content in drill holes continues to increase to the east with follow up drilling required. Next round of drilling is planned to commence after the receipt of laboratory assays**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce geological results from Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling undertaken at the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Ten drill holes for 1,568m were completed within the Norseman project area with six holes drilled on Galileo's Mine Lease prospect.

(1) Refer to Galileo's ASX announcements dated 17th May 2021 and 20th April 2022

(2) Portable XRF was used for geological logging and qualitative purposes only. pXRFs do not read Pd,Pt,or Au.

Laboratory assays are estimated to be available in three weeks for priority drill hole NRC266 and in approximately eight weeks for the remaining drill holes.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"We continue to receive highly encouraging results from our Norseman project with disseminated nickel-copper sulphides intersected in every drill hole undertaken at our Mine Lease prospect.*

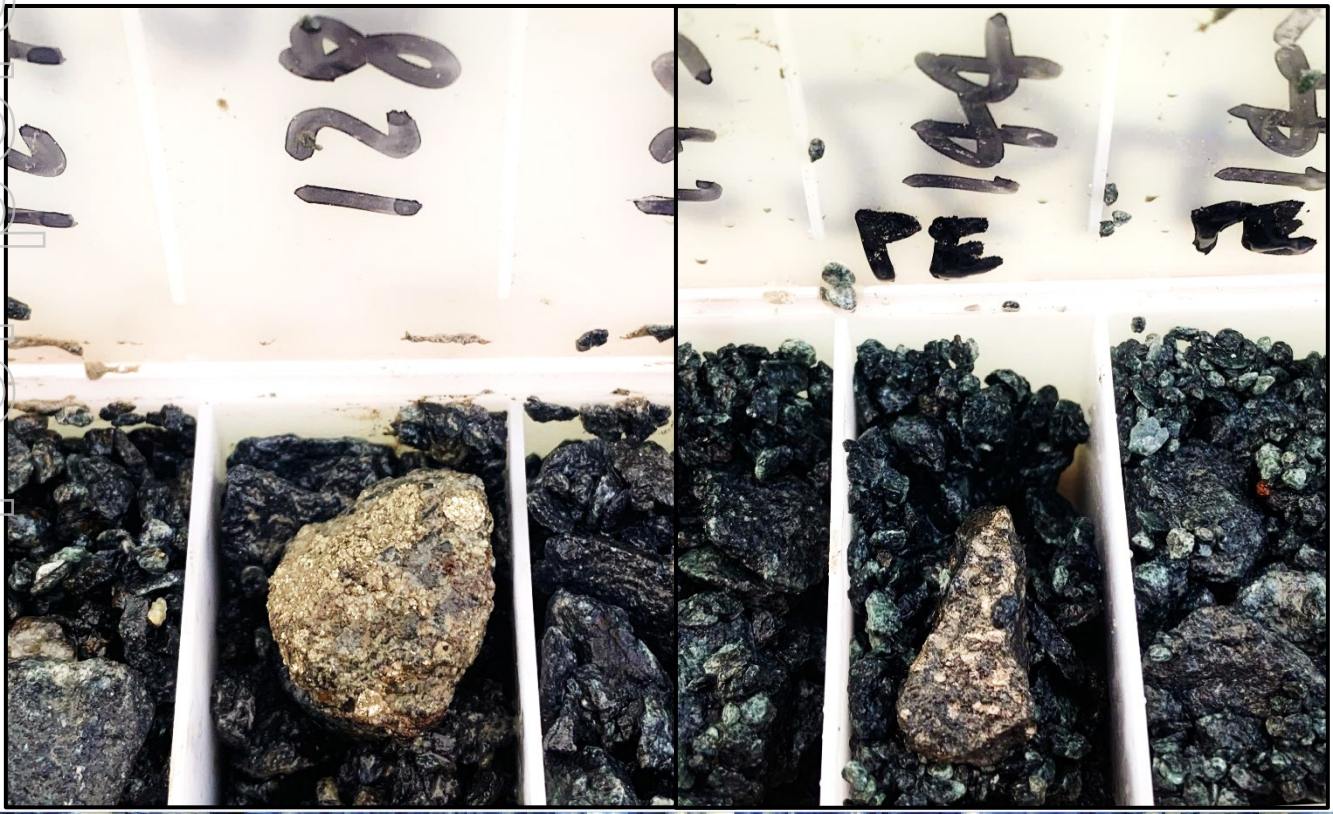
Previous drilling hit nickel-copper-palladium and, with sulphide concentrations increasing in the current drilling, we are hoping for improved grades when the assays are returned from the laboratory. We cannot tell from visual observation whether the sulphide contains palladium, platinum, or gold, and it is up to the laboratory to determine whether we are close to an economic discovery.

The Mine Lease prospect is open in all directions however the sulphides appear to be increasing towards the east. This will be the area of immediate focus with a 2,000 metre follow up RC drill program planned to begin once pending assays are returned and drill sites have been finalised.

The first round of RC drilling at the Jimberlana and Mission Sill prospects has also been completed. Four RC holes were drilled adjacent to previous aircore drilling with site locations constrained by existing tracks. Sulphides were logged in three of the four drill holes and a lot of further work is required at these prospects.

We look forward to updating the market with drill assays and will be liaising with the laboratory to expedite the delivery of results."

Figure 1 — RC chips with disseminated sulphide patches in NRC264. Estimated total sulphide content of disseminated zones is between 1% and 5% for mineralised intervals. See Appendix 2 for summary logs and Appendix 3 for Galileo's sulphide logging guide.



Six holes for 1,142 metres were drilled on the Norseman Mine Lease prospect. The target is a mineralised sulphide unit developed at the base of an ultramafic sill where it overlies a sediment. Each drill hole exhibited a consistent geological pattern in downhole logging – weak disseminated sulphides/disseminated sulphides/weak disseminated sulphides/(ultramafic)/sediment (see Appendix 2 for summary logs). Drill holes were completed on two east-west lines spaced 50 metres apart with a 50-metre drill spacing along the lines. Figure 2 shows the drill section through 6,448,000 north. Drill hole NRC266 recorded the widest interval of sulphide mineralisation with sulphide abundance increasing to the east. Figure 4 shows a plan view of the drill holes with the priority target zone to the east of the current drilling.

Figure 2 — Drill section with palladium-copper-nickel mineralisation on Galileo's Mine Lease (M63/671). Drill holes NRC263, NRC265 and NRC266 are from the current program with assays pending.

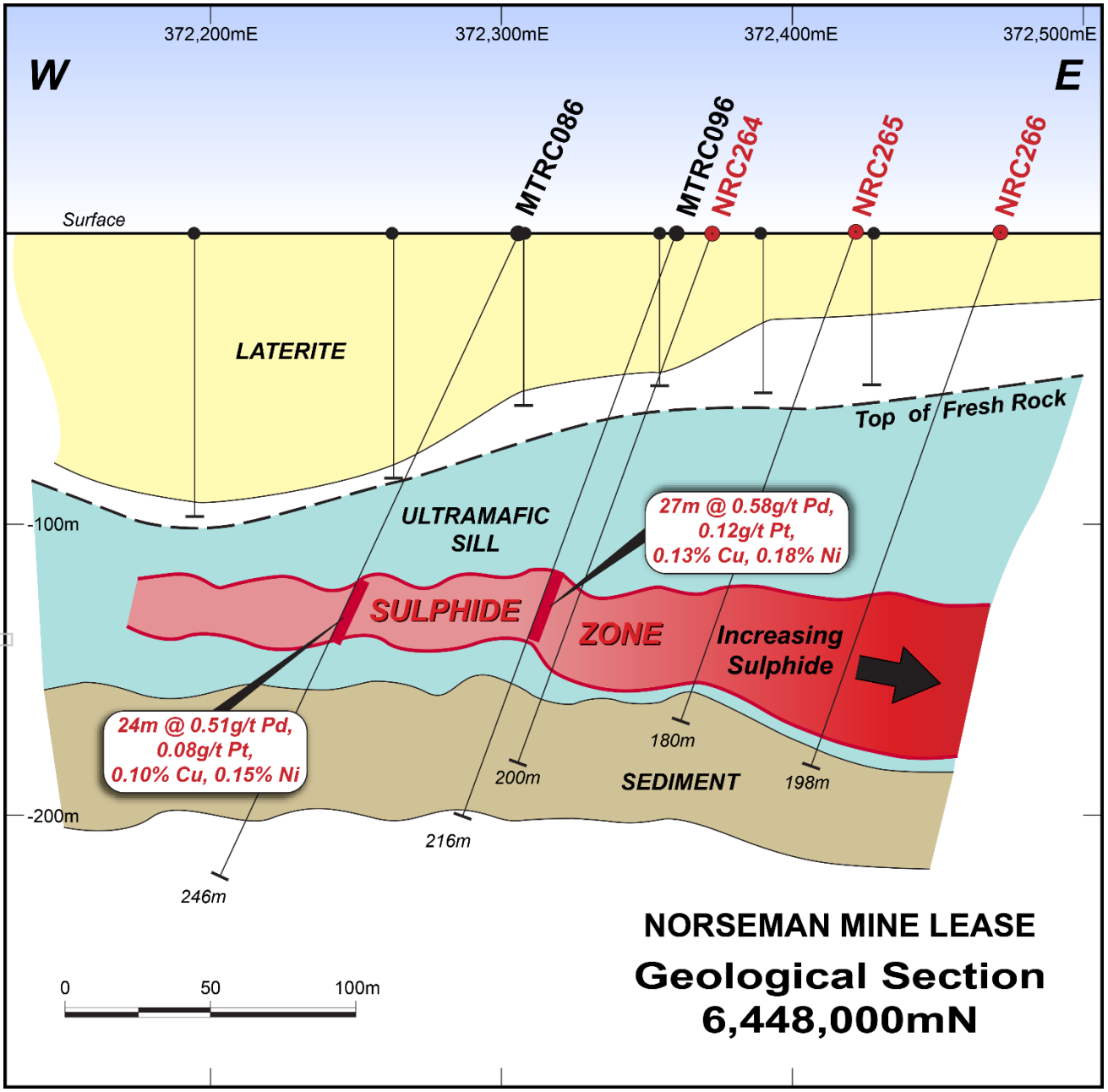


Figure 3a — Scatter plot showing sulphur vs copper for 3 metre composite samples over sulphide intervals in drill holes MTRC086 and MTRC096. Linear trendline drawn to indicate the relationship between increasing sulphur and increasing copper grades (R^2 = 0.89)

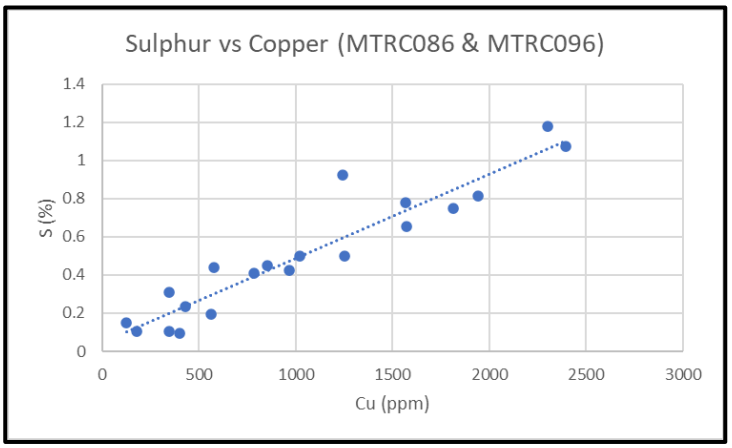


Figure 3b — Scatter plot showing sulphur vs palladium. Linear trendline drawn to indicate the relationship between increasing sulphur and increasing palladium grades (R^2 = 0.81)

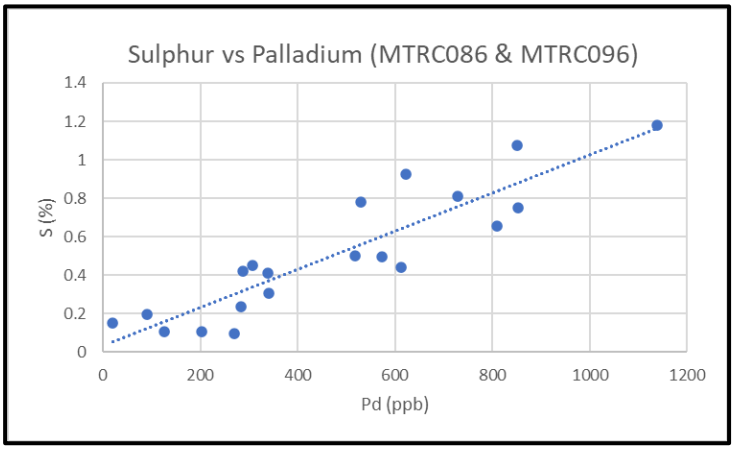


Figure 3c — Scatter plot showing palladium vs copper. Linear trendline drawn to indicate the relationship between increasing copper grades and increasing palladium grades (R^2 = 0.80)

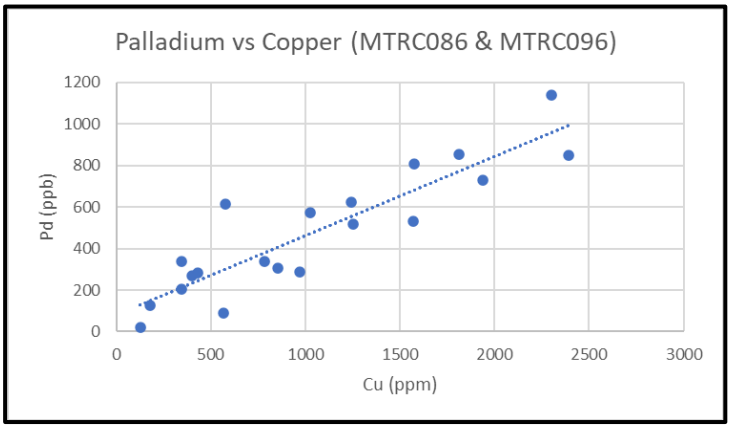
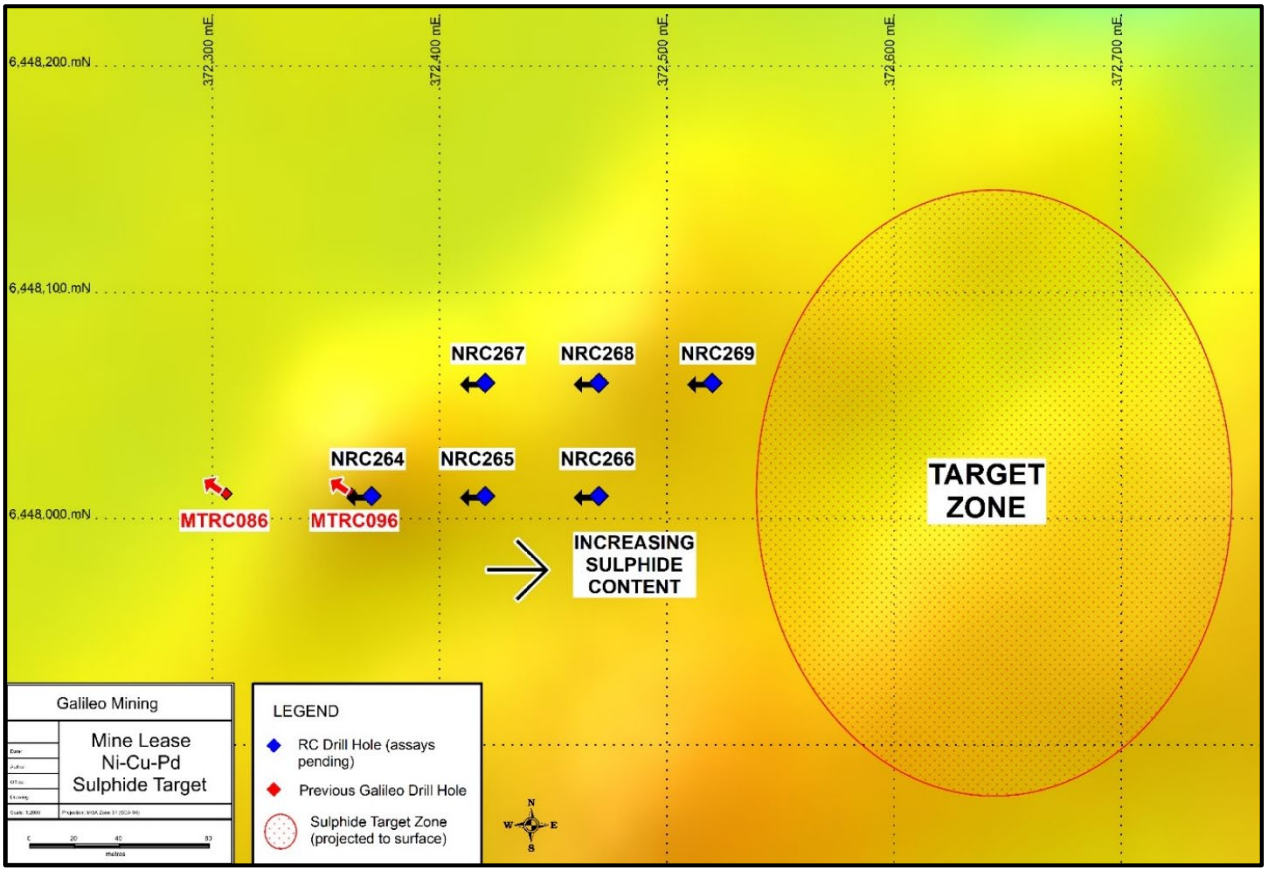


Figure 4 – Plan view of palladium-copper-nickel drill holes (MTRC086 and MTRC096) with new drill holes (NRC264 – NRC269, assays pending). Sulphide content interpreted as increasing towards the east (see Appendices for drill hole details).



Figures 3a, 3b and 3c demonstrate the relationships between copper, palladium, and sulphur from three metre composite samples over the mineralised sulphide zones in drill holes MTRC086 and MTRC096. All relationships can be described using a standard linear correlation with R^2 values ranging between 0.80 and 0.89 showing a good correlation. It is expected that one metre split samples from the current drill program will continue to exhibit this relationship and that samples with higher sulphide will likely have increased copper and palladium grades.

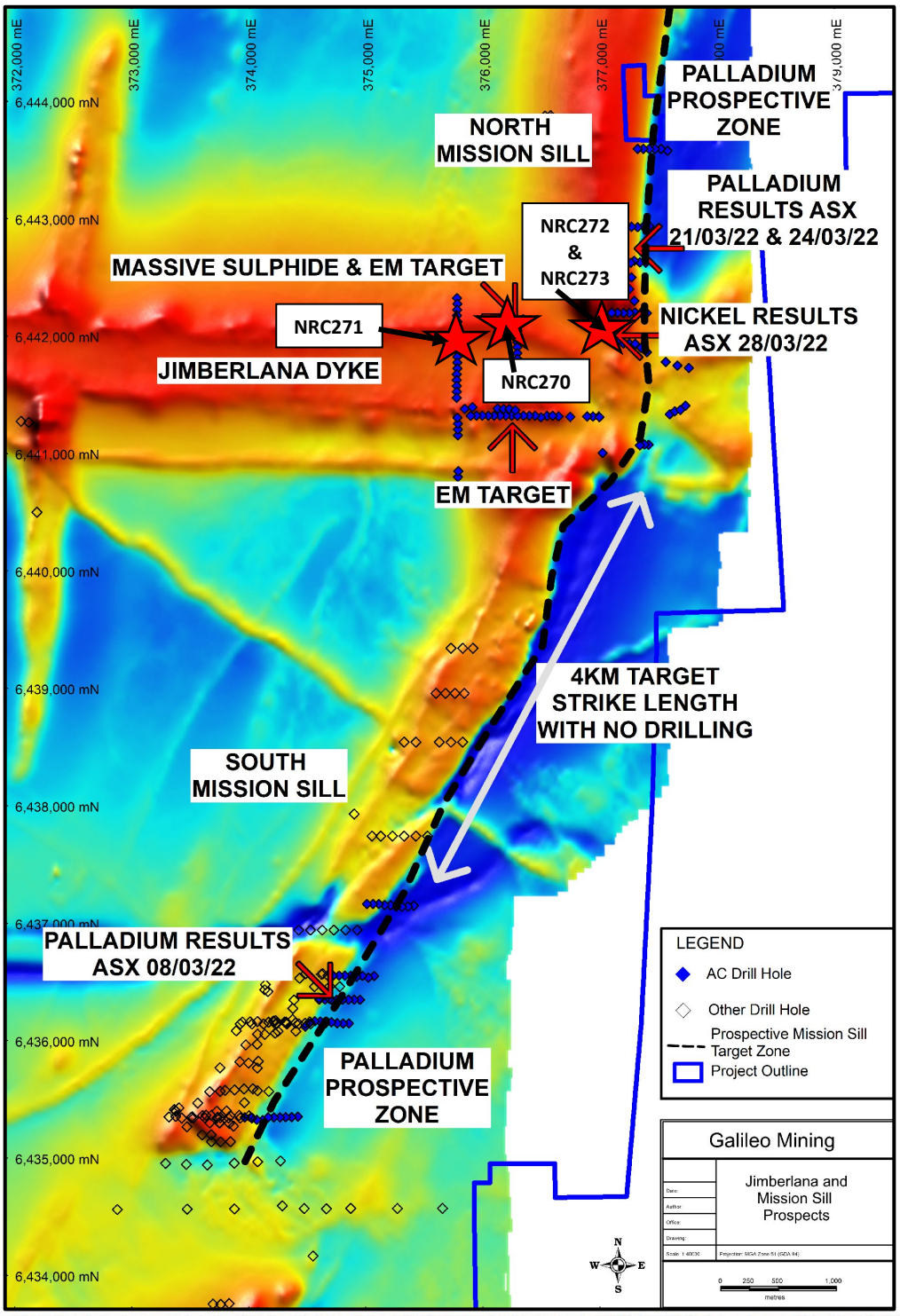
Jimberlana and Mission Sill prospects – first round RC drilling

An initial RC drill program was undertaken at the Jimberlana and Mission Sill prospects. Drill holes were placed adjacent to previous aircore drilling with site locations limited to existing tracks. Four holes were completed at three locations for a total of 426 metres. Figure 5 shows the positions of the drill holes relative to the overall scale of the prospects. The drill holes are described below by proximity to previous aircore drilling.

RC drill hole NRC270 was collared three metres south of aircore drill hole NAC105 (massive sulphide in final metre of aircore drill hole – see ASX announcement dated 1st December 2021) and intersected a 60-metre

zone of disseminated sulphide (pyrite/pyrrhotite). Portable XRF analysis did not indicate anomalous levels of nickel or copper through this disseminated sulphide zone. The occurrence of the massive sulphide unit in NAC105 remains unexplained. NRC270 was oriented to the north due to the position of the existing track. The modelled EM plates beneath the aircore drill hole are parallel to the drill azimuth and it is possible that the RC

Figure 5 — Location of initial RC drilling at the Jimberlana and Mission Sill prospects. Aircore drilling result dates as listed. 4km untested palladium prospective zone as marked. TMI background image.



drill hole missed the target due to the drilling azimuth. PVC pipe has been installed in the hole to allow for downhole EM surveying to refine targets for further drill testing.

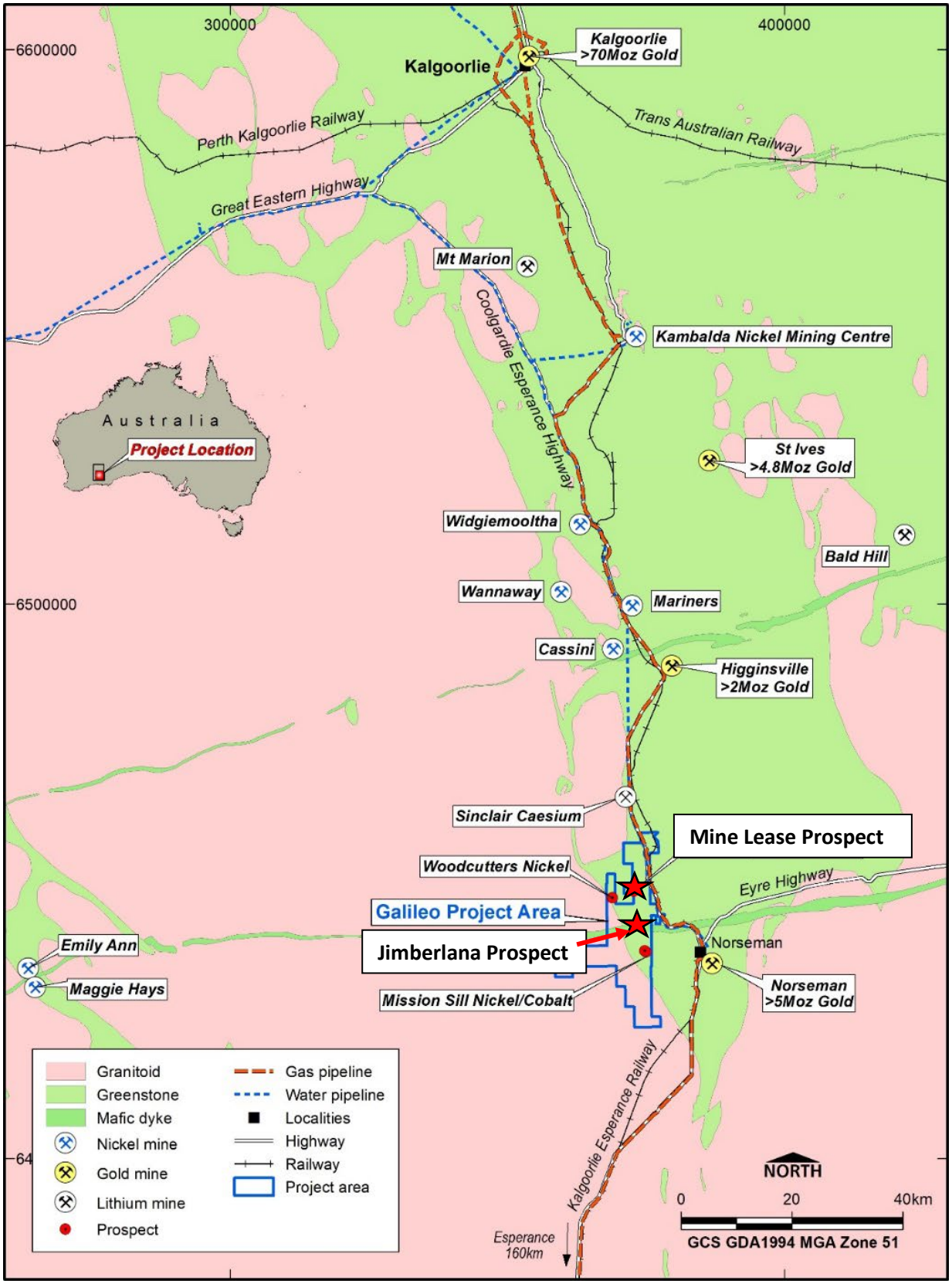
NRC271 was drilled next to aircore hole NAC092 (anomalous nickel, copper, cobalt from bottom of hole; see ASX announcement dated 3rd March 2022). An ultramafic rock with disseminated sulphide was intersected between 81 and 90 metres downhole. Portable XRF analysis indicated slightly anomalous levels of nickel and copper through this disseminated sulphide zone.

NRC272 and NRC273 were drilled as scissor holes to explore the fresh rock beneath aircore drill hole NAC126 (nickel/cobalt/palladium/platinum/gold anomalism in regolith; see ASX announcement dated 28th March 2022). Drilling intersected a deeply weathered and serpentinised ultramafic profile in both holes. NRC273, drilled to the east towards a sharp magnetic contact, intersected an ultramafic rock with quartz veining (with approx. 1% pyrite sulphide) between 94 and 96 metres. The ultramafic below this interval was strongly altered and the overall zone is interpreted as a structure with potential for precious metal mineralisation.

Forward work program at the Norseman project

1) Assaying of all drill holes from the current RC program
2) Down hole EM surveying of selected drill holes to assist with next stage of drill targeting
3) Petrography of selected samples to determine precise rock classifications (as a guide to mineral fertility and prospectivity)
4) 2,000 metre RC drill program to target the mineralisation within the Mine Lease sulphide zone
5) RC drilling of EM and geochemical targets at the Jimberlana prospect
6) IP and surface EM surveying of geological and geochemical targets at the Mission Sill prospect
7) Aircore drilling of 4 km untested prospective contact zone at the Mission Sill prospect
8) RC drill testing of geophysical and geochemical targets at the Mission Sill prospect

Figure 7 – 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:

Norseman RC Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
NRC264	Mine Lease	372370	6448010	368	270	-70	200
NRC265	Mine Lease	372420	6448010	364	270	-70	180
NRC266	Mine Lease	372470	6448010	361	270	-70	198
NRC267	Mine Lease	372420	6448060	368	270	-70	181
NRC268	Mine Lease	372470	6448060	364	270	-70	191
NRC269	Mine Lease	372520	6448060	360	270	-70	192
NRC270	Jimberlana	376295	6442095	306	0	-60	120
NRC271	Jimberlana	375780	6442075	304	0	-60	90
NRC272	Mission Sill	377130	6441958	298	270	-60	108
NRC273	Mission Sill	377090	6441975	298	90	-60	108

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2:

Norseman RC Drill Hole Summary Logs

NRC264 Drill Log Summary (Mine Lease sulphide zone). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	48	Clay/upper saprolite
48	70	Saprolite
70	130	Variably weathered to fresh ultramafic
130	134	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
134	151	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
151	155	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
155	168	Ultramafic
168	176	Chert
176	200	Dolerite(basalt?)/Sediment

NRC265 Drill Log Summary (Mine Lease sulphide zone). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	58	Clay/upper saprolite
58	78	Saprolite
78	122	Ultramafic
122	129	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
129	153	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
153	155	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
155	158	Ultramafic
158	180	Chert/sediment

NRC266 Drill Log Summary (Mine Lease sulphide zone). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	42	Clay/upper saprolite
42	76	Saprolite
76	126	Ultramafic
126	142	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
142	177	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
177	181	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
181	192	Chert/sediment

NRC267 Drill Log Summary (Mine Lease sulphide zone). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	32	Clay/upper saprolite
32	68	Saprolite
68	107	Saprock/Ultramafic

107	114	Ultramafic
114	125	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
125	147	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
147	150	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
150	152	Fault with gouge fill
152	169	Ultramafic
169	180	Chert/sediment

NRC268 Drill Log Summary (Mine Lease sulphide zone). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	37	Clay/upper saprolite
37	72	Saprolite
72	130	Ultramafic
130	135	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
135	165	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide
165	168	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
168	174	Ultramafic
174	191	Chert/sediment

NRC269 Drill Log Summary (Mine Lease sulphide zone). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	43	Clay/upper saprolite
43	72	Saprolite
72	127	Ultramafic
127	135	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
135	158	Ultramafic, disseminated sulphide

158	160	Ultramafic, weakly disseminated sulphides
160	170	Ultramafic
170	174	Sediment

NRC270 Drill Log Summary (Jimberlana prospect). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	13	Cover
13	60	Saprolite
60	120	Fine grained gabbro (basalt/dolerite?), disseminated pyrite/pyrrhotite

NRC271 Drill Log Summary (Jimberlana prospect). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	4	Soil/clay
4	34	Saprolite
34	40	Saprock/serpentinised ultramafic
40	81	Ultramafic
81	90	Ultramafic with disseminated sulphide

NRC272 Drill Log Summary (Mission Sill prospect). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	1	Transported, mag lag
1	29	Upper saprolite
29	87	Lower saprolite
87	105	Saprock, serpentinised ultramafic
105	108	Ultramafic

NRC273 Drill Log Summary (Mission Sill prospect). Thin section petrography required to determine precise rock classifications.

From (m)	To (m)	Comment
0	5	Laterite
5	94	Saprolite
94	96	Ultramafic, colloform quartz vein with pyrite ginguro (1% sulphide)
96	102	Ultramafic - strongly foliated/veined
102	108	Ultramafic with talc-chlorite-magnetite alteration

Appendix 3:

Logging of Sulphide Mode, Type, and Percentage

Cautionary Statement: Sulphide estimates are completed by visual observation with analytical laboratory results pending for all drill holes.

Galileo Field Logging Guide

Sulphide Mode	Percent Range (visually estimated)
Weakly disseminated	< 1 %
Disseminated	1 – 5 %
Heavily disseminated	5 – 20 %
Matrix	20 – 40 %
Net textured	20 – 40 %
Semi-massive	>40 to < 80 %
Massive	>80 %

Appendix 4:

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.*	• Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, was used to obtain one metre individually bagged chip samples. • Each RC bag was spear sampled to provide a 4-metre representative composite sample for analyses. • A 1m sample split for each metre is collected at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • 1m split samples were selected from zones of interest and sent to the laboratory for analyses • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples were sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • Assaying has yet to occur
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• RC drilling was undertaken using a 5.25"drill bit completed by KTE Mining.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in*	• 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Logging of drill chips is qualitative 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 initial RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 3m, 2m and individual 1m samples were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole. • 1m cone split samples were collected from zones of interest • The samples are dried and pulverised before analysis. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each batch. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• RC Chip samples will be analysed for a multielement suite (48 elements) by ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. Assay for Au, Pt, Pd, will be completed by 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 20 samples • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks • Sample preparation will be completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth) using a four acid (4A/MS48) for multi-element assay and 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, Pd, (FA50/MS). • A Niton portable handheld XRF has been used only to assist field logging and as a guide for sample selection. No pXRF values are reported.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.*	• 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 -

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	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.*	• 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 or on laser altimeter data collected from aeromagnetic surveys
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.*	• Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes was not grid based. The holes were placed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling and geological interpretation. • Drill spacing is insufficient for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation. • 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 cone split samples were collected through zones of geological interest.
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.*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling as interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed. • The drilling is oriented either perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip or as holes adjacent to previous aircore drilling.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sample was put into a tied off calico bag and then several placed in large plastic “polyweave” bags which were zip tied closed. • Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in 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. • A 1% Net Smelter Royalty is payable to Australian Gold Resources Pty Ltd on mine production from within the Norseman Project (NSR does not apply to production from any laterite operations) • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		was 5.7g/t. Galileo • Galileo commenced exploration on the Norseman Project from 30th June 2004 after sale of the tenements 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.
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.*	• NA – no assays reported

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').*	• NA – assays not reported • The drilling is oriented perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip or as extended RC holes adjacent to previous aircore drilling • 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 are included in the text. • 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.*	• Assaying of samples from all RC drill holes completed • Petrographical examination of selected intervals • Down hole EM surveying of selected drill holes • Follow up RC drilling