26 May 2022

ASX: GAL

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Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

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Noel O'Brien

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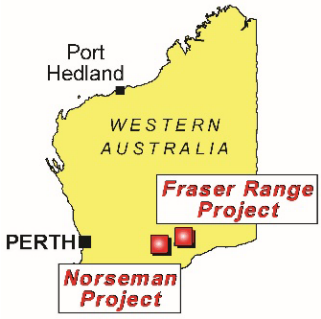
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

Norseman Project
Palladium-Nickel-Cobalt



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ASSAYS CONFIRM DISCOVERY WITH DRILLING SET TO RESUME

Highlights

- **All drill holes at the Callisto discovery return significant sulphide mineralisation with RC drill assays confirming palladium-platinum-gold-copper-nickel intercepts over wide intervals;**
  - **22 metres @ 1.60 g/t 3E (1) (1.32 g/t Pd, 0.21 g/t Pt, 0.07 g/t Au), 0.25% Cu & 0.26% Ni from 135m (NRC269)**
  - **28 metres @ 1.58 g/t 3E (1.29 g/t Pd, 0.22 g/t Pt, 0.07 g/t Au), 0.27% Cu & 0.26% Ni from 137m (NRC268)**
  - **19 metres @ 1.69 g/t 3E (1.38 g/t Pd, 0.23 g/t Pt, 0.09 g/t Au), 0.24% Cu & 0.28% Ni from 124m (NRC267)**
  - **12 metres @ 1.36 g/t 3E (1.11 g/t Pd, 0.19 g/t Pt, 0.06 g/t Au), 0.19% Cu & 0.22% Ni from 135m (NRC265)**
  - **14 metres @ 1.26 g/t 3E (1.02 g/t Pd, 0.19 g/t Pt, 0.06 g/t Au), 0.25% Cu & 0.28% Ni from 133m (NRC264)**
- **Strong geological continuity between all drill holes with sulphides occurring at the base of an ultramafic sill**
- **Reported assays all occur within wider disseminated sulphide zones indicating the potential for a large mineralised system**
- **Rhodium assays pending for discovery drill hole NRC266 (2)**
- **RC drilling to resume next week with scheduled commencement on Thursday 2nd June (subject to weather and rig mobilisation)**
- **20 drill holes planned for approximately 4,000 metres of drilling. Priority target area to the east of NRC266 will be drilled first**
- **Drilling expected to take five to six weeks with geological updates to be followed by assay results**
- **Five kilometres of untested prospective strike length to the north**

(1) Cut off for reporting is 1g/t 3E, maximum 2m internal dilution. 3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au). Rounding has a minor effect on the calculation of 3E for NRC264.

(2) See Galileo ASX Announcement dated 11th May 2022.

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the drill assays from five of the six RC holes completed at the Callisto palladium-platinum-copper-nickel discovery at the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"The assays from all drill holes undertaken at Callisto contain significant zones of mineralisation and confirm initial results from the discovery drill hole NRC266. [(2)] Today's results are a very important step forward as we have now shown the sulphides are carrying high value metals in all six drill holes completed.*

The next round of RC drilling is due to begin late next week with a focus on drilling across strike to determine the thickest and highest grades in the easterly direction. The same program of drilling will then continue to the north as we aim to move from discovery drilling to advanced and detailed resource drilling.

The extensive prospective strike, combined with the thick and consistent mineralisation drilled to date, indicates the potential for a large mineralised system. Approximately 20 holes will be undertaken in the coming round of drilling and we look forward to updating the market with results from this exciting new discovery."

Figure 1 — Callisto drill section with priority target zone (NRC264, NRC265, NRC266: 6,448,000N)

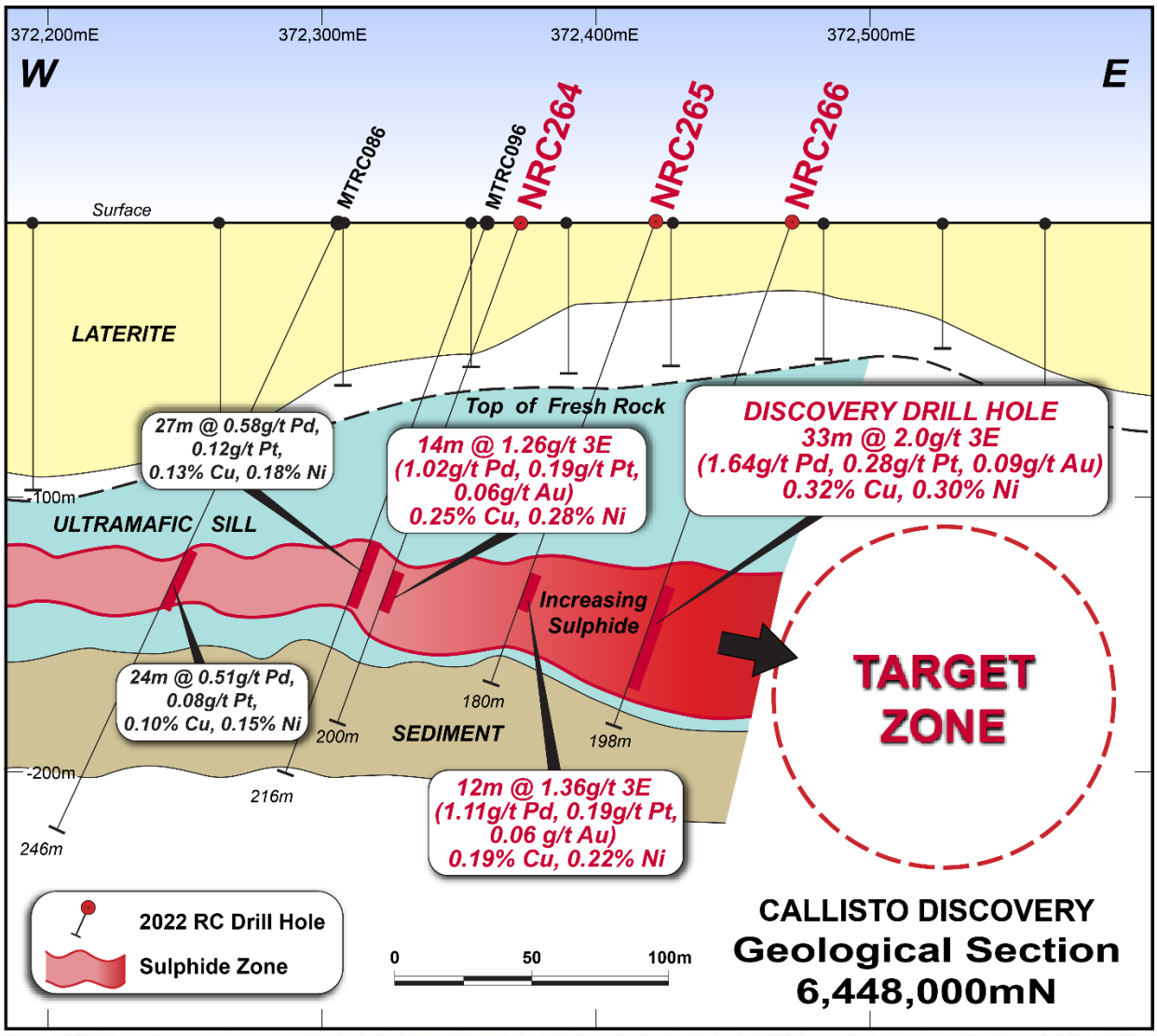
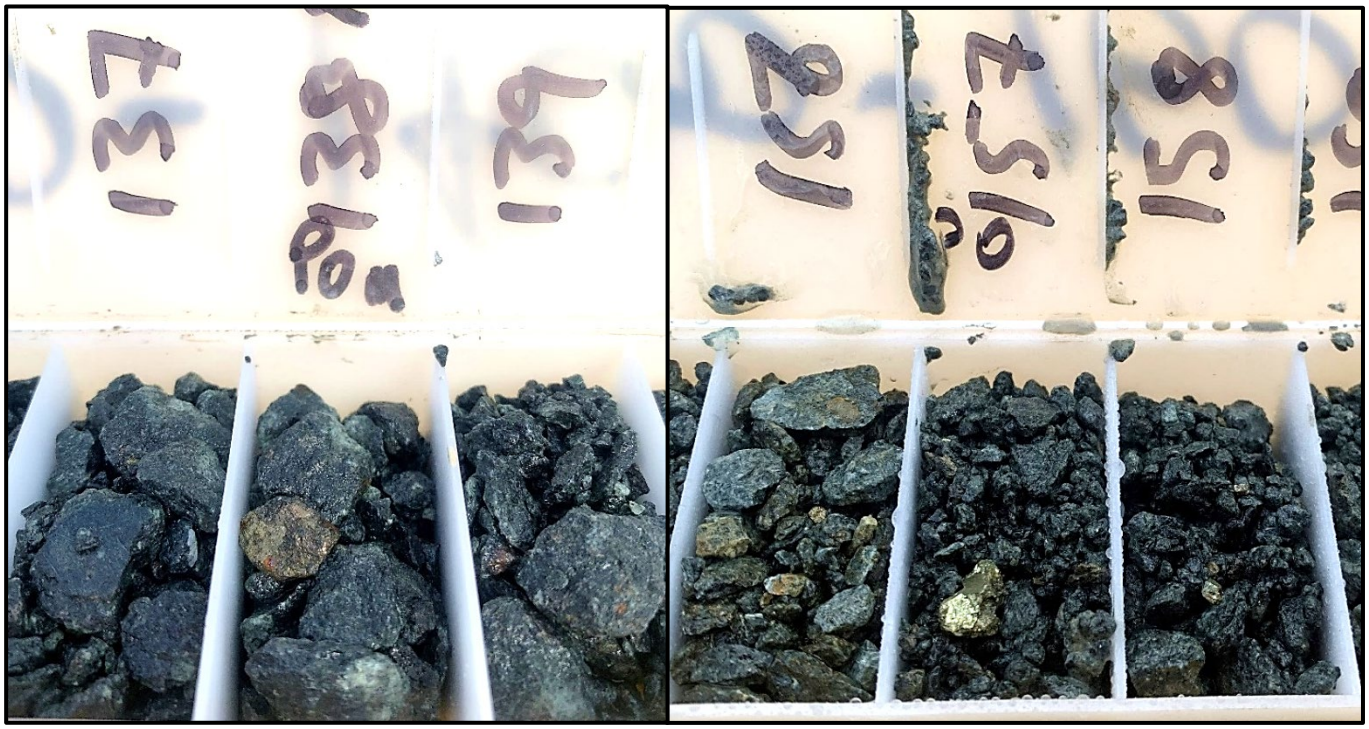


Table 1: Significant intersections for drill holes NRC264, NRC265, NRC267, NRC268, NRC269. Cut off is 1 g/t 3E, maximum of 2m internal dilution. Individual assay details are reported in Appendix 1. Rounding has a slight effect on the calculation of 3E for NRC264.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	3E (Pd+ Pt+ Au; g/t)	Copper (%)	Nickel (%)
NRC264	133	147	14	1.02	0.19	0.06	1.26	0.25	0.28
NRC265	135	147	12	1.11	0.19	0.06	1.36	0.19	0.22
NRC267	124	143	19	1.38	0.23	0.09	1.69	0.24	0.28
NRC268	137	165	28	1.29	0.22	0.07	1.58	0.27	0.26
NRC269	135	157	22	1.32	0.21	0.07	1.60	0.25	0.26

Six holes for 1,142 metres were drilled at Callisto with discovery hole NRC266 recording the widest interval of sulphide mineralisation (see ASX announcements dated 4th and 11th May 2022). Figure 1 shows the drill section through 6,448,000 north with NRC266 and the assays from NRC264 and NRC265. The zone to the east of NRC266 is now a priority target and will be tested in the drill program due to commence next week. Figure 3 shows a plan view of the existing drill holes with the target zone for the upcoming drilling.

Figure 2 - Example of disseminated sulphides in RC chips from the Callisto discovery (NRC268, downhole depths as marked. Logging records 1% to 5% sulphide per one metre interval)



The target zone is a sulphide mineralised unit developed at the base of an ultramafic sill where it intrudes into a package of sedimentary rocks. Encouragingly, every drill hole exhibits a consistent geological mineralisation pattern. Drill holes in the initial program were completed on two east-west lines spaced 50 metres apart with a 50-metre drill spacing along the lines. Drill holes in the upcoming program will continue to be spaced approximately 50m apart with the intention of defining the grade variation across strike prior to step out drilling along strike to the north.

Initial interpretation of results from the Callisto discovery continue to show similarities with South Africa's Platreef deposits with disseminated sulphide mineralisation hosted in the lower unit of a layered ultramafic sill.

The initial samples from NRC266 are currently at the laboratory for nickel sulphide collection fire assay with assays pending (to test for rhodium, osmium, ruthenium, iridium). Significant prospectivity could be added to the area if the samples are found to contain rhodium or other PGE metals.

Down hole EM surveying of NRC266 and NRC269 has been completed with a strong EM response below the holes modelled as a single large plate and interpreted to represent a sediment. Deep diamond drilling is planned for later in the year to explore for additional mineralisation below the sediment.

Figure 3 – Plan map view of drilling with priority sulphide target zone and planned RC drill holes. Gap zone in planned drilling is not covered by a current POW.

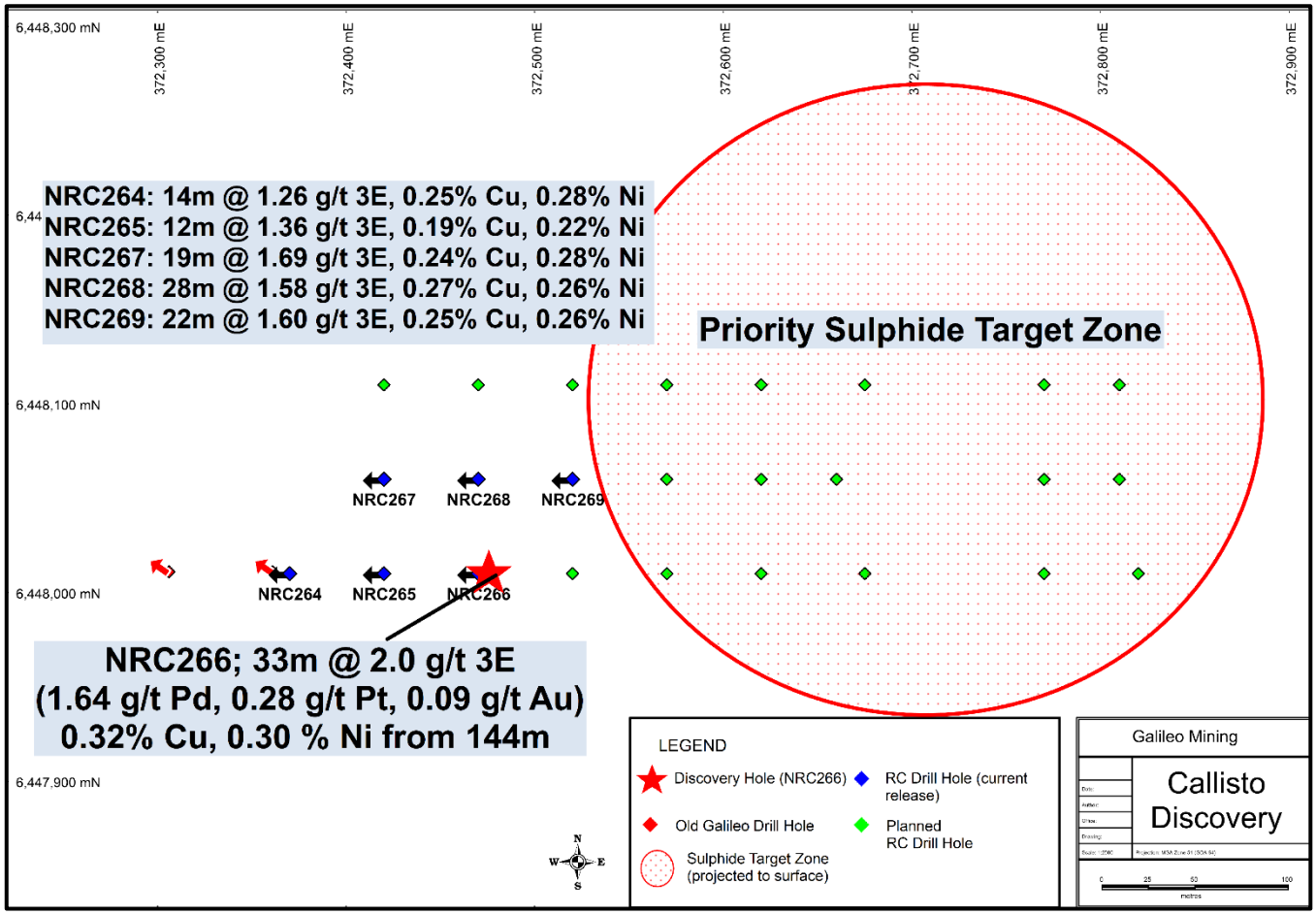


Figure 4 shows the extent of Galileo's Norseman project area with the interpreted palladium-platinum-copper-nickel prospective zones. Galileo controls virtually all of the prospective areas and it is noteworthy that significant early-stage palladium results in aircore drilling have been returned from both the Mission Sill and Jimberlana prospects (see five separate ASX announcements released between 3rd March 2022 and 28th March 2022). Further work on these prospects will be undertaken in conjunction with ongoing work at the Callisto discovery.

Figure 4 – Norseman Project with Callisto, Mission Sill and Jimberlana prospects outlined, over TMI1VD magnetic image.

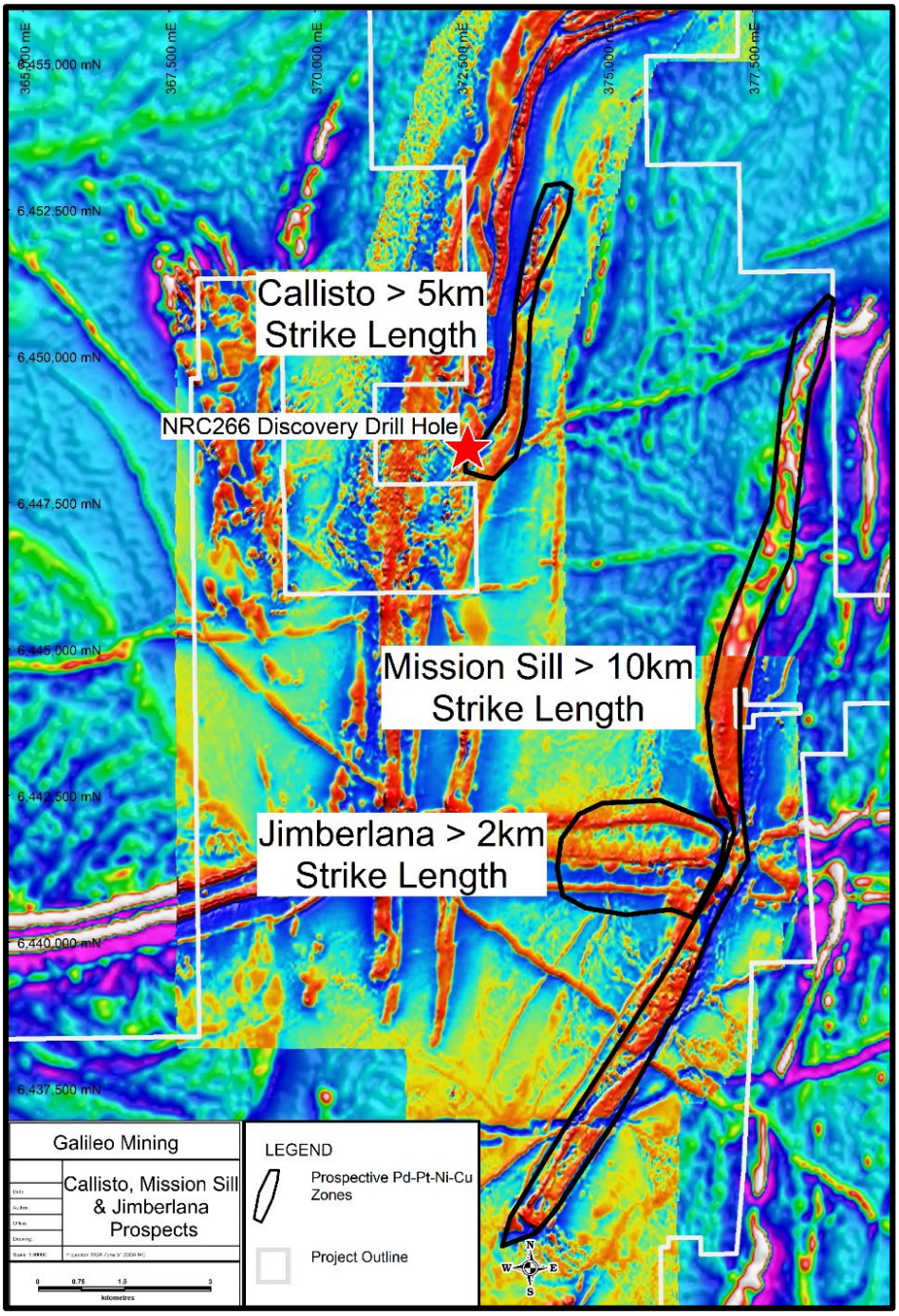
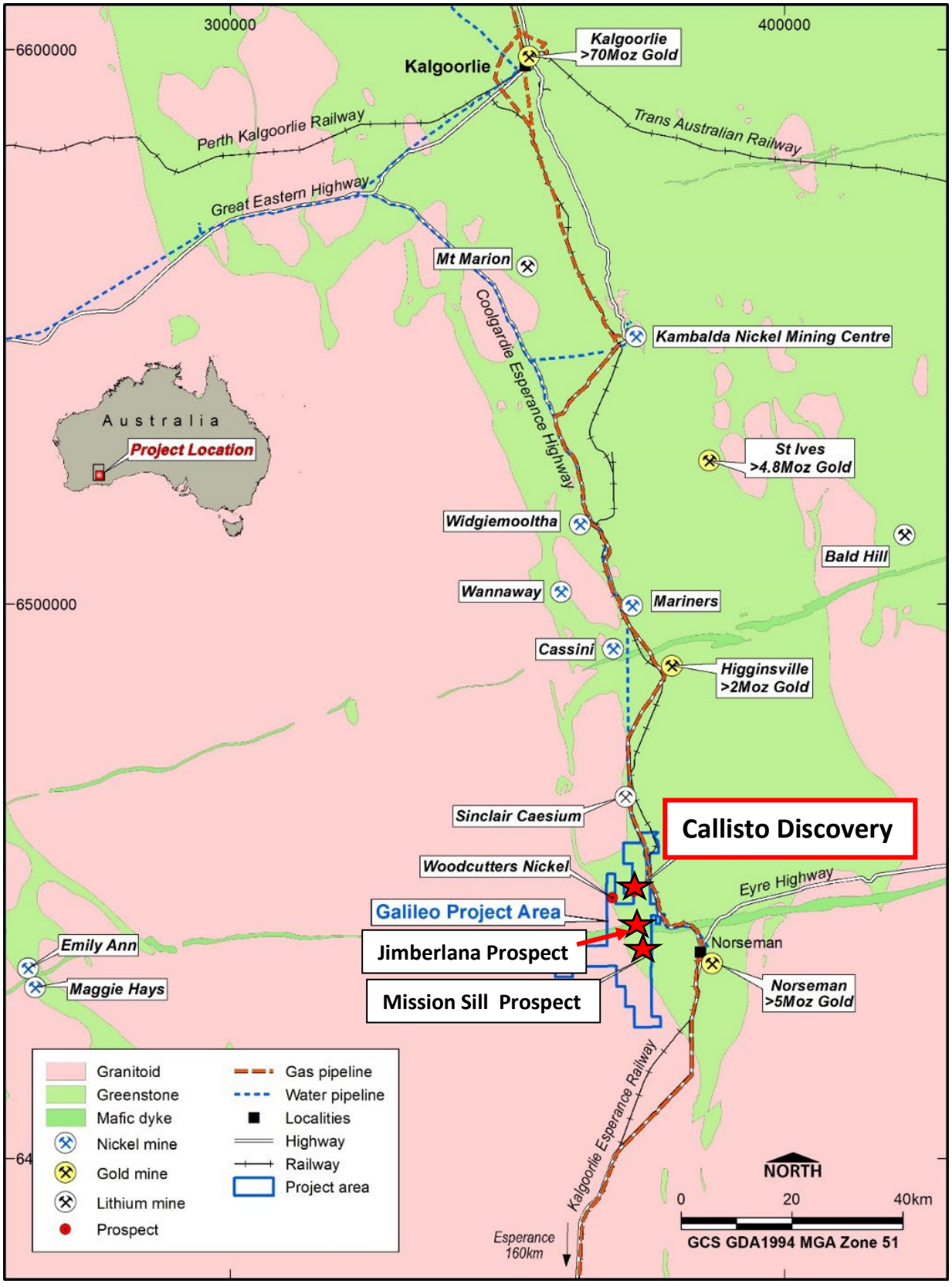


Figure 5 – Norseman project location map with a selection of regional mines and infrastructure



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:

NRC264, NRC265, NRC267, NRC268, NRC269 Assay Data; rounded to 2 decimal places; 3E = Pd+Pt+Au. Rounding has a minor effect on the calculation of 3E.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
NRC264	133	134	1	0.88	0.14	0.04	1.07	0.11	0.21
NRC264	134	135	1	0.51	0.10	0.03	0.64	0.17	0.26
NRC264	135	136	1	0.80	0.15	0.05	1.00	0.28	0.23
NRC264	136	137	1	0.92	0.16	0.04	1.11	0.14	0.24
NRC264	137	138	1	1.14	0.21	0.07	1.41	0.30	0.28
NRC264	138	139	1	0.97	0.17	0.06	1.19	0.24	0.26
NRC264	139	140	1	1.05	0.20	0.07	1.32	0.29	0.32
NRC264	140	141	1	1.48	0.25	0.08	1.81	0.34	0.34
NRC264	141	142	1	0.69	0.14	0.04	0.87	0.23	0.25
NRC264	142	143	1	1.74	0.31	0.09	2.15	0.41	0.36
NRC264	143	144	1	1.68	0.32	0.08	2.08	0.30	0.35
NRC264	144	145	1	0.95	0.19	0.06	1.20	0.23	0.26
NRC264	145	146	1	0.64	0.11	0.05	0.80	0.22	0.21
NRC264	146	147	1	0.83	0.17	0.04	1.04	0.21	0.28
NRC265	135	136	1	1.02	0.19	0.05	1.27	0.14	0.22
NRC265	136	137	1	0.92	0.13	0.05	1.10	0.16	0.20
NRC265	137	138	1	2.06	0.35	0.13	2.53	0.23	0.26
NRC265	138	139	1	1.80	0.33	0.10	2.23	0.19	0.22
NRC265	139	140	1	0.92	0.17	0.05	1.14	0.20	0.25
NRC265	140	141	1	1.05	0.17	0.06	1.28	0.17	0.23
NRC265	141	142	1	0.83	0.15	0.04	1.03	0.21	0.20
NRC265	142	143	1	1.20	0.21	0.05	1.46	0.18	0.24
NRC265	143	144	1	0.92	0.16	0.05	1.13	0.24	0.20
NRC265	144	145	1	0.87	0.16	0.05	1.08	0.17	0.20
NRC265	145	146	1	0.65	0.13	0.04	0.82	0.21	0.21
NRC265	146	147	1	1.03	0.18	0.06	1.26	0.24	0.24
NRC267	124	125	1	0.92	0.15	0.04	1.11	0.09	0.20
NRC267	125	126	1	0.98	0.17	0.05	1.20	0.15	0.20
NRC267	126	127	1	1.12	0.20	0.06	1.38	0.18	0.27
NRC267	127	128	1	1.46	0.23	0.09	1.78	0.23	0.29
NRC267	128	129	1	1.39	0.23	0.08	1.70	0.22	0.28
NRC267	129	130	1	1.39	0.25	0.09	1.73	0.23	0.28
NRC267	130	131	1	1.06	0.20	0.09	1.35	0.19	0.26
NRC267	131	132	1	1.24	0.19	0.07	1.49	0.17	0.25

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
NRC267	132	133	1	1.64	0.23	0.11	1.99	0.28	0.28
NRC267	133	134	1	1.50	0.25	0.10	1.86	0.23	0.29
NRC267	134	135	1	1.23	0.24	0.09	1.55	0.22	0.25
NRC267	135	136	1	1.38	0.20	0.11	1.68	0.34	0.27
NRC267	136	137	1	1.35	0.18	0.10	1.63	0.35	0.28
NRC267	137	138	1	1.67	0.29	0.11	2.07	0.36	0.33
NRC267	138	139	1	1.96	0.36	0.13	2.45	0.34	0.36
NRC267	139	140	1	2.12	0.33	0.12	2.58	0.26	0.34
NRC267	140	141	1	1.53	0.22	0.08	1.82	0.27	0.30
NRC267	141	142	1	1.16	0.20	0.07	1.43	0.23	0.25
NRC267	142	143	1	1.10	0.18	0.06	1.34	0.22	0.24
NRC268	137	138	1	1.36	0.23	0.06	1.66	0.26	0.32
NRC268	138	139	1	1.31	0.20	0.06	1.57	0.22	0.27
NRC268	139	140	1	1.35	0.20	0.07	1.62	0.23	0.27
NRC268	140	141	1	1.19	0.18	0.06	1.43	0.18	0.24
NRC268	141	142	1	0.94	0.15	0.05	1.13	0.17	0.21
NRC268	142	143	1	1.12	0.18	0.06	1.37	0.19	0.24
NRC268	143	144	1	1.29	0.23	0.06	1.58	0.15	0.26
NRC268	144	145	1	0.75	0.14	0.07	0.96	0.23	0.19
NRC268	145	146	1	0.71	0.10	0.07	0.87	0.32	0.19
NRC268	146	147	1	1.33	0.14	0.08	1.54	0.40	0.22
NRC268	147	148	1	1.21	0.20	0.09	1.50	0.38	0.26
NRC268	148	149	1	1.51	0.27	0.13	1.90	0.56	0.32
NRC268	149	150	1	1.70	0.29	0.09	2.09	0.36	0.34
NRC268	150	151	1	1.98	0.28	0.09	2.34	0.33	0.33
NRC268	151	152	1	1.94	0.33	0.12	2.40	0.34	0.34
NRC268	152	153	1	1.83	0.33	0.08	2.25	0.31	0.32
NRC268	153	154	1	1.59	0.30	0.09	1.97	0.30	0.31
NRC268	154	155	1	1.52	0.27	0.08	1.86	0.29	0.30
NRC268	155	156	1	1.50	0.25	0.07	1.82	0.25	0.27
NRC268	156	157	1	1.17	0.21	0.07	1.45	0.26	0.23
NRC268	157	158	1	0.93	0.17	0.05	1.15	0.20	0.20
NRC268	158	159	1	0.95	0.14	0.05	1.14	0.26	0.20
NRC268	159	160	1	1.32	0.26	0.05	1.63	0.24	0.24
NRC268	160	161	1	0.81	0.13	0.03	0.97	0.14	0.16
NRC268	161	162	1	0.68	0.11	0.02	0.82	0.25	0.17
NRC268	162	163	1	1.24	0.24	0.10	1.58	0.29	0.29

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Au (g/t)	3E (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)
NRC268	163	164	1	1.71	0.31	0.10	2.12	0.34	0.33
NRC268	164	165	1	1.24	0.21	0.11	1.55	0.21	0.24
NRC269	135	136	1	0.83	0.15	0.04	1.02	0.12	0.20
NRC269	136	137	1	0.83	0.16	0.04	1.03	0.16	0.23
NRC269	137	138	1	1.69	0.23	0.17	2.09	0.30	0.26
NRC269	138	139	1	0.93	0.15	0.04	1.12	0.14	0.24
NRC269	139	140	1	1.28	0.15	0.11	1.54	0.25	0.22
NRC269	140	141	1	0.89	0.17	0.08	1.13	0.27	0.21
NRC269	141	142	1	0.97	0.15	0.06	1.19	0.26	0.24
NRC269	142	143	1	1.68	0.32	0.07	2.07	0.23	0.35
NRC269	143	144	1	2.07	0.29	0.07	2.43	0.30	0.34
NRC269	144	145	1	1.89	0.21	0.06	2.15	0.20	0.31
NRC269	145	146	1	1.54	0.23	0.06	1.82	0.21	0.28
NRC269	146	147	1	1.25	0.19	0.05	1.49	0.20	0.24
NRC269	147	148	1	1.48	0.28	0.07	1.83	0.31	0.30
NRC269	148	149	1	1.34	0.22	0.06	1.61	0.19	0.27
NRC269	149	150	1	1.35	0.21	0.06	1.63	0.34	0.29
NRC269	150	151	1	1.25	0.22	0.08	1.55	0.37	0.27
NRC269	151	152	1	1.74	0.33	0.12	2.19	0.44	0.32
NRC269	152	153	1	1.42	0.25	0.07	1.74	0.29	0.30
NRC269	153	154	1	1.47	0.24	0.08	1.78	0.32	0.25
NRC269	154	155	1	1.11	0.19	0.06	1.36	0.22	0.23
NRC269	155	156	1	1.12	0.21	0.05	1.38	0.23	0.21
NRC269	156	157	1	0.81	0.18	0.04	1.03	0.17	0.16

Appendix 2:

Norseman RC Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Depth
NRC264	Callisto	372370	6448010	368	270	-70	200
NRC265	Callisto	372420	6448010	364	270	-70	180
NRC266	Callisto	372470	6448010	361	270	-70	198
NRC267	Callisto	372420	6448060	368	270	-70	181
NRC268	Callisto	372470	6448060	364	270	-70	191
NRC269	Callisto	372520	6448060	360	270	-70	192

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

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.*	• 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. • Selected 1m split sample intervals were selected from zones of interest and sent to the laboratory for analysis with remainder of drill hole assayed using 4m composite samples. • 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. • All assay sample preparation comprised oven drying, pulverising and splitting to a representative assay charge pulp. • A 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish was used to determine Au, Pt and Pd results. • A four acid digest was used for sample digest with a 48 element analysis suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by ICP-OES finish. • Assaying of composite samples is still in progress
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 by KTE Mining Pty Ltd using a 5.25"face sampling drill bit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 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 for all metres at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • Selected 1m cone split samples for intervals deemed of interest by the geologist supervising the drill rig were submitted for priority assay. • 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.*	• RC Chip samples are analysed for a multielement suite (48 elements) by ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. Assays for Au, Pt, Pd are completed by 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates are routinely included at a rate of 1 per 20

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	samples • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks • Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth) using 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 (pXRF) 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.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop computer. Data is then sent to the Galileo database manager (CSA Global - Perth) for validation and upload into the database. • Assays are as reported from the laboratory and stored in the Company database and have not been adjusted in any way.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		the end of hole depth or under instruction from the geologist supervising the program. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 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”

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to drill hole collar table in Appendix 2 and assay results 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 intervals of significance are included in this release. • Parts-per-billion and parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory have been converted to grams-per-tonne for Au, Pd, Pt. • Parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory for Cu, Ni and Co have been converted to percent values and reported as percent values rounded to 2 decimal places. 3E intercepts have been calculated as the sum of Au, Pd and Pt assays in grams-per-tonne rounded to 2 significant figures. • The reported significant intercepts are calculated using a lower cut of 1g/t 3E with a maximum of 2m of internal dilution and include the corresponding interval intercept for Pt, Au, Cu and Ni
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 – full assays are not yet 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 are 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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. • 28 lines (for 657 stations) of 200m or 400m line x 100m station spaced Moving Loop Electromagnetic survey data was collected over the prospect using a 200m loop. Data was collected using a Smartem receiver and Fluxgate receiver coil at base frequencies of 1.0Hz to 0.25Hz and 28-30 Amp current. Two conductor plates were modelled. Based on the available drill logs these conductors appear to represent the position of sulphide rich sediment beneath the target mafic-ultramafic intrusion. • Down Hole EM surveys were completed on NRC266 and NRC269 using a 400m by 300m loop and a Digi-Atlantis/Zonge ZT-30 with a 0.25 Hz base frequency. Interpretation was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants Pty Ltd.
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 NRC266 for rhodium and other PGMs • Petrographical examination of selected intervals • Follow up RC drilling