

27 February 2023

ASX: GAL

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HIGHEST PALLADIUM AND PLATINUM TO DATE AS DRILLING CONTINUES

Highlights

- Highest grade palladium and platinum assays recorded to date;
 - 1 metre @ 11.23 g/t 3E¹ (8.42 g/t Pd, 2.74 g/t Pt, 0.07 g/t Au), 0.10% Cu & 0.80% Ni from 264m (NRCD317) within wide high-grade interval of
 - 34 metres @ 1.87 g/t 3E (1.51 g/t Pd, 0.30 g/t Pt, 0.06 g/t Au), 0.25% Cu & 0.28% Ni from 235m
- Step out drilling 200 metres east of existing drill holes is underway to target the potential source of mineralisation
- Consistent mineralisation between drill holes on all sections with significant results including;
 - 14 metres @ 3.08 g/t 3E (2.55 g/t Pd, 0.40 g/t Pt, 0.13 g/t Au), 0.42% Cu & 0.41% Ni from 271m (NRCD325) including
 - 1 metre @ 7.42 g/t 3E (6.24 g/t Pd, 0.81 g/t Pt, 0.37 g/t Au), 0.91% Cu & 0.63% Ni from 275m
 - 36 metres @ 1.91 g/t 3E (1.57 g/t Pd, 0.26 g/t Pt, 0.08 g/t Au), 0.31% Cu & 0.31% Ni from 239m (NRCD323) including
 - 6 metres @ 3.48 g/t 3E (2.89 g/t Pd, 0.44 g/t Pt, 0.14 g/t Au), 0.47% Cu & 0.47% Ni from 251m
- Metallurgical twin drill holes NRCD336 and NRCD338⁽²⁾ confirm high-grade shallow mineralisation.
 - 35 metres @ 2.00 g/t 3E (1.64 g/t Pd, 0.27 g/t Pt, 0.09 g/t Au), 0.36% Cu & 0.33% Ni from 139m (NRCD336)
 - 42 metres @ 1.60 g/t 3E (1.30 g/t Pd, 0.23 g/t Pt, 0.07 g/t Au), 0.24% Cu & 0.28% Ni from 136m (NRCD338)
- Metallurgical program is ongoing with a focus on producing a single bulk sulphide concentrate similar to that produced by operating South African PGE mines³
- Drilling continues with two drill rigs on site

(1) 3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au); expressed in g/t. See Appendix 1 for details

(2) NRCD336 and NRCD338 are met drill holes and are twin drill holes of NRC266 and NRC275 respectively

(3) See ASX announcement dated 20th February 2023 for more details

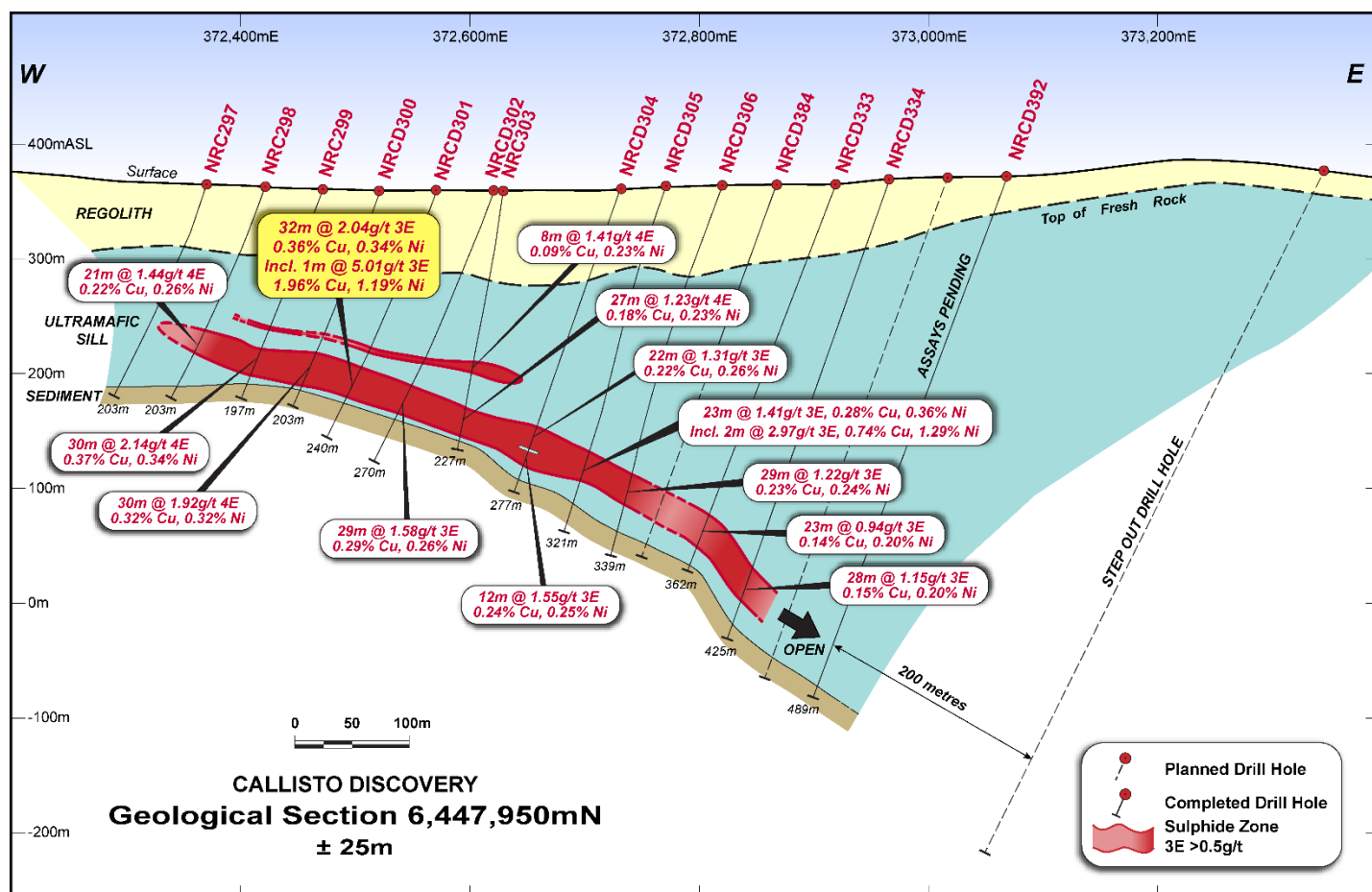
Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, “Galileo” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce assays from recent drilling at the Callisto palladium-nickel-copper-platinum-gold-rhodium discovery within the Company’s 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Galileo’s Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; “*The latest results show that the mineralised zone at Callisto is growing and, with the highest palladium and platinum assays yet received, we believe we have only just started to understand the potential of this new discovery. Geological interpretation shows that there are multiple mineralised rock units in the area and that the source of these rocks may exist further to the east and north.*

To test this concept we have planned a series of step-out drill holes 200 metres distant from the existing drilling (example in Figure 1). This current round of drilling will rapidly increase our knowledge of the Callisto discovery and provide the opportunity to add value both to Callisto and to the five kilometres of prospective strike length to the north.

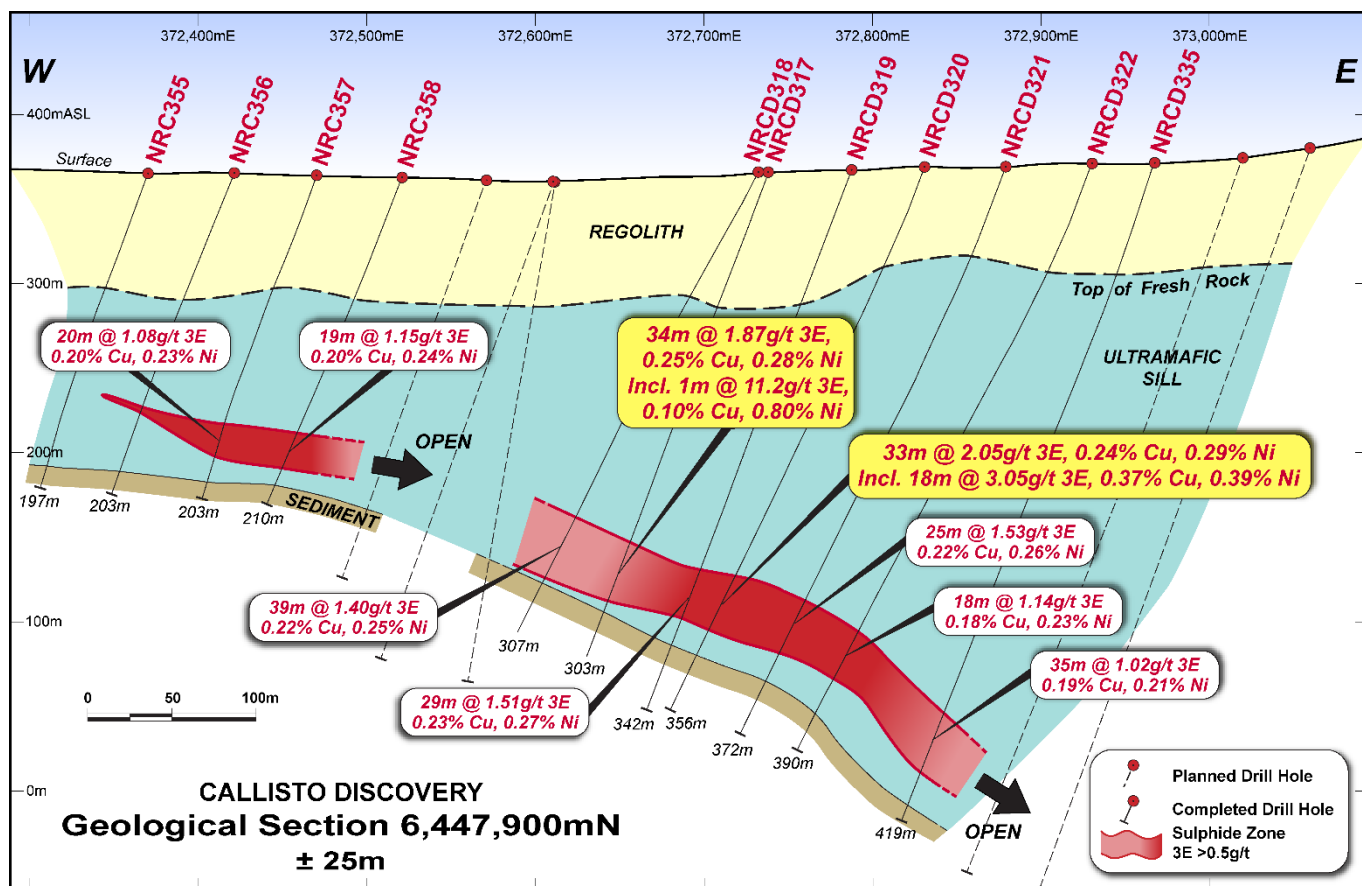
We are excited to be exploring a newly discovered palladium-nickel district and looking forward to the next round of results from our ongoing drilling programs.”

Figure 1 — Callisto geological interpretation section 6,447,950N with planned 200 metre step-out drilling and new assays (NRCD304 and NRCD334). Mineralisation is open to the east and north.



Assays have been reported for 13 exploration drill holes and two metallurgical twin drill holes. All but one exploration drill hole returned a significant 3E (palladium-platinum-gold) intercept above 0.5 g/t (see Appendices 1 and 2 for assay and drill hole details). The disseminated sulphide mineralisation at Callisto continues to demonstrate consistency between drill holes across all sections. Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 show the interpreted geological section lines with Figure 3 showing the plan view location of these sections.

Figure 2 — Callisto geological interpretation section 6,447,900N with new assays from NRCD317 and NRCD318. Mineralisation is open to the east.



Logging and interpretation of drill core indicates that Callisto is a separate mineralised sill, with multiple sulphide mineralised zones, that has intruded a pre-existing mafic-ultramafic sill complex. The host sill complex has a strong magnetic signature which trends north-northeast and outcrops over a five-kilometre strike to the north. Callisto is a blind undercover discovery with the strong possibility of additional mineralised intrusions occurring within the five-kilometre prospective horizon to the north.

Drilling at Callisto is now focussed on determining the size and grade of the sulphide zones, understanding the relationship with the much larger host sill, and looking for a possible source of the discovery to the east and north along strike.

Appendices 1 to 3 contain the drill hole details and JORC information for the current assay release.

Figure 3 — Plan map of drilling at Callisto with priority drill target zones and initial step out drill collar positions to the east (within black dashed ellipse). Red dashed lines show the interpreted mineralised zone at 0.5 g/t 3E cut-off projected to surface. Potential source of mineralisation at Callisto is currently being drilled within the eastern target zone shown. Section lines are shown in Figures 1,2, 4, 5, and 6. Background magnetic image is TMI-1VD.

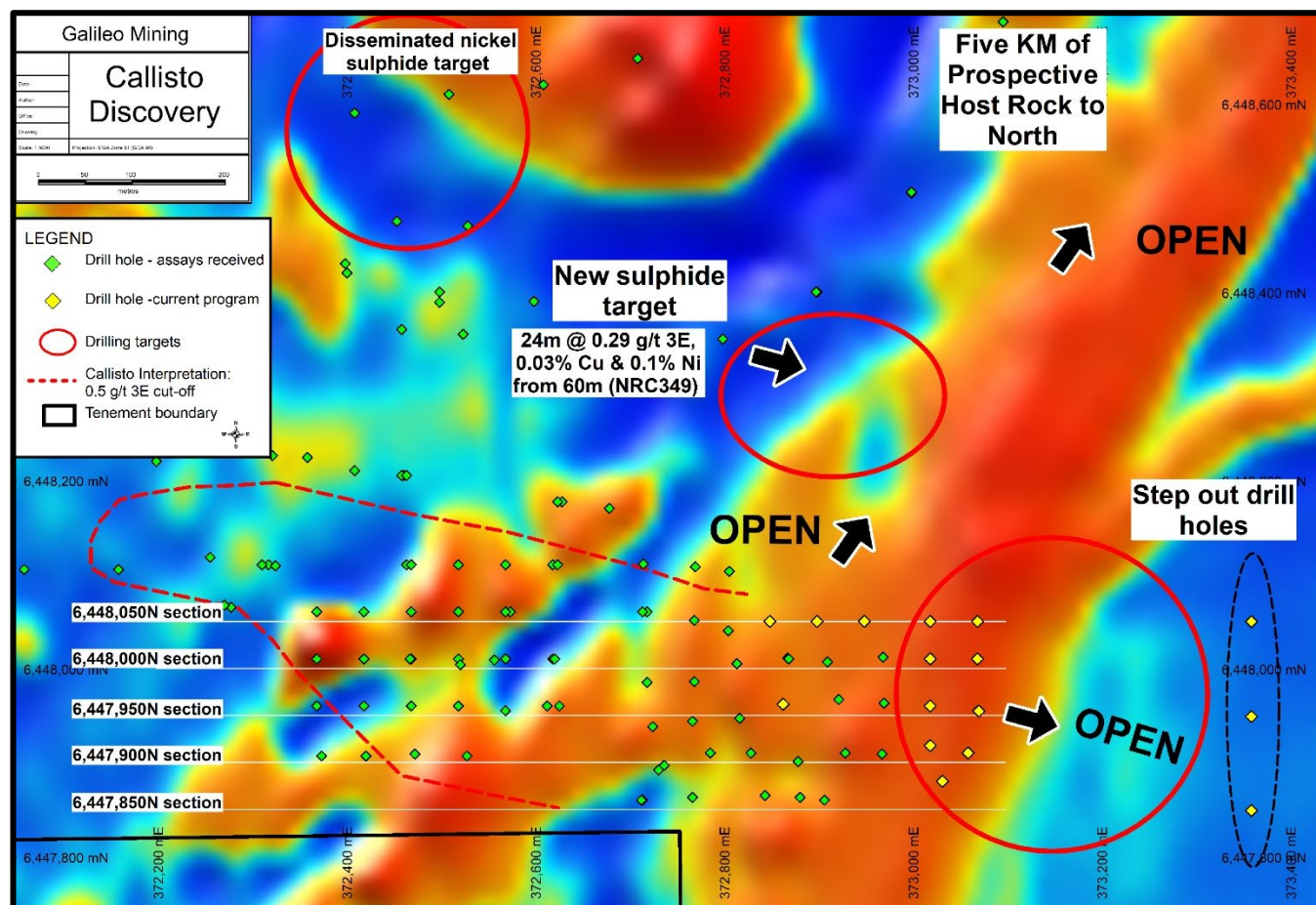


Figure 4 — Callisto geological interpretation section 6,447,850N with new assays for NRCD323, NRCD325, NRCD326 and NRCD327. Drillhole NRCD324 dropped and ended up closer to NRCD323 than planned.

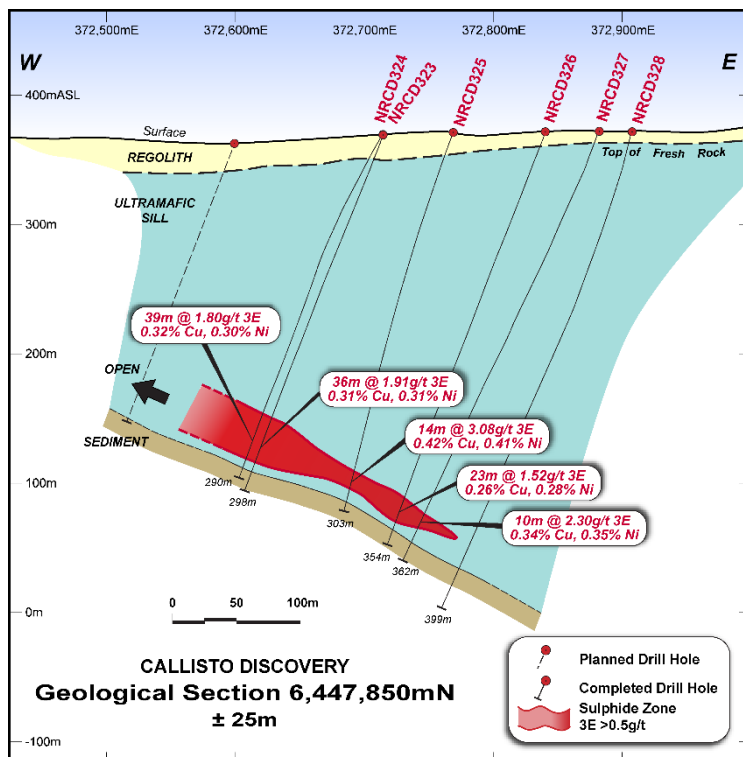


Figure 5 — Callisto geological interpretation section 6,448,000N with new assays for NRCD329, NRCD330 and NRCD331 showing consistent mineralisation between drill holes. Mineralisation is open to the east and north.

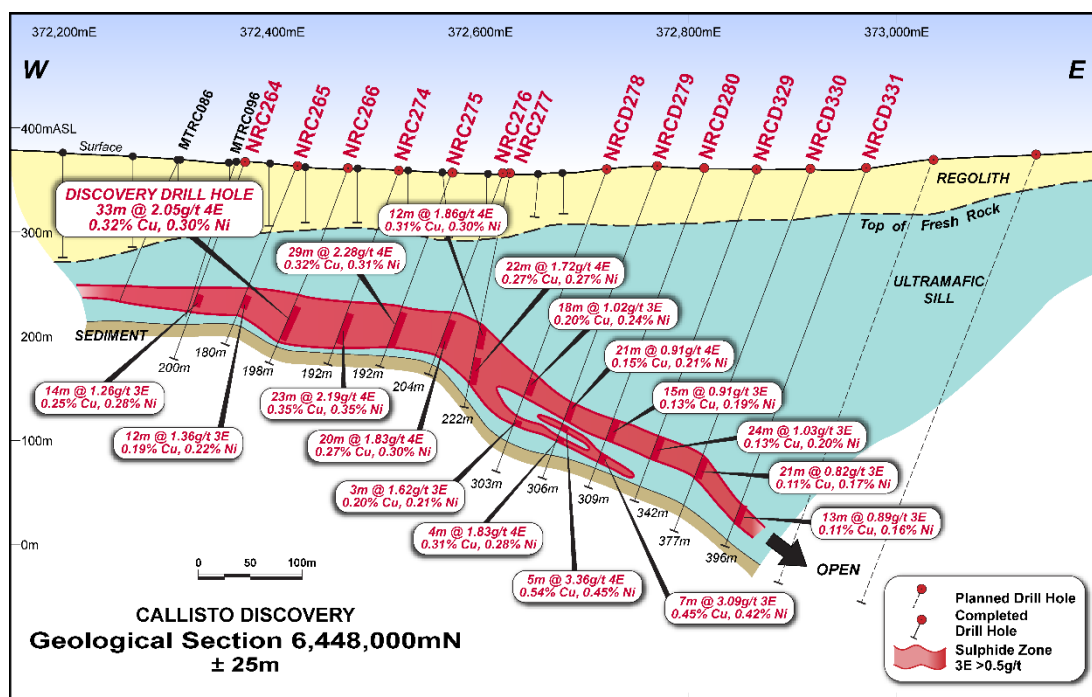


Figure 6 — Callisto geological interpretation section 6,448,050N. Mineralisation is open to the east and north.

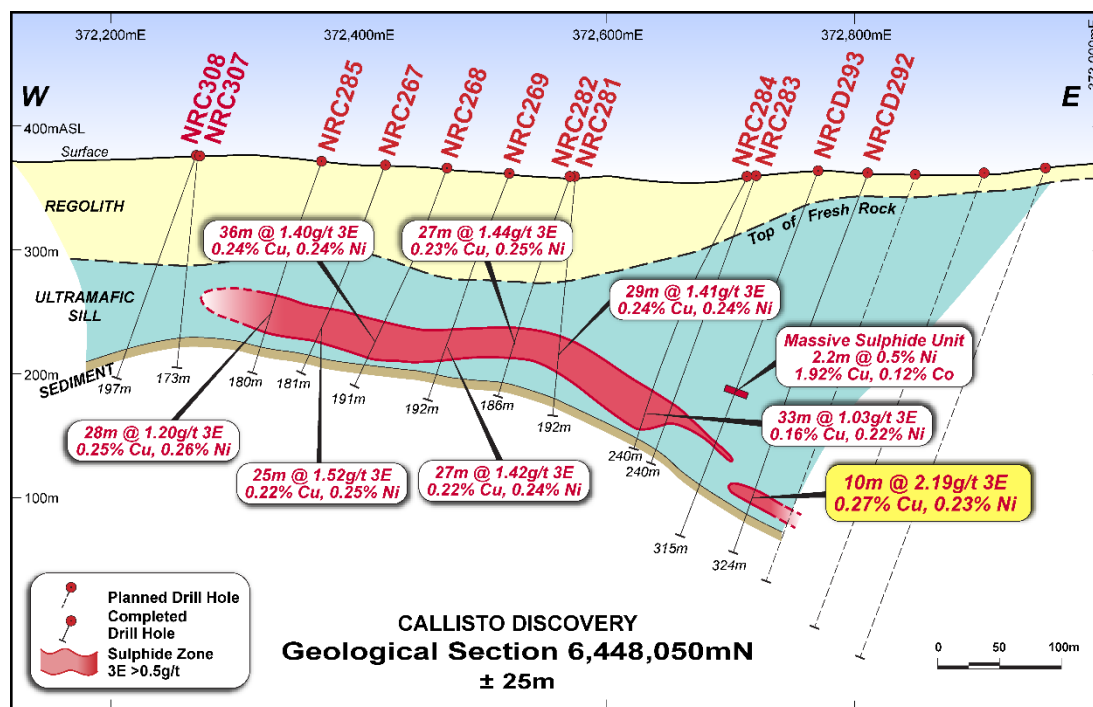
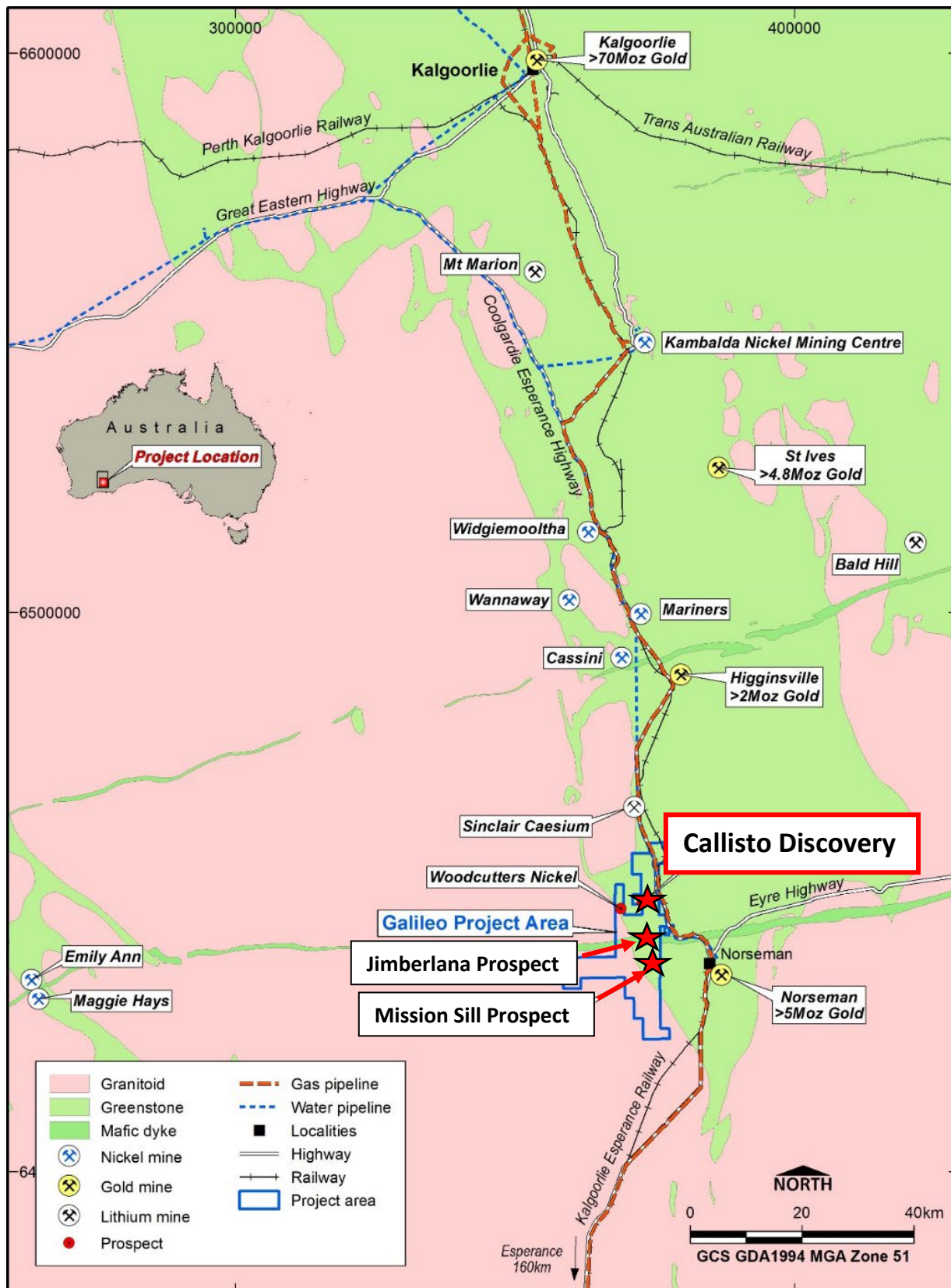


Figure 7 – Norseman project location map with a selection of regional mines and infrastructure



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 palladium, nickel, copper, and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL's tenements near Norseman are highly prospective for palladium-copper-nickel sulphide deposits as shown by the Callisto discovery. GAL also has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide deposits similar to the operating Nova mine. GAL's Norseman Project contains a near surface laterite deposit 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: Significant Drill Intersections

>0.5 g/t 3E cut-off used for broad intersections on all drill holes, minimum 3m drill width. Maximum 2m internal dilution. Rounding may have slight effect on the calculation of 3E.

¹ 2.0 g/t 3E cut-off used with maximum 2m internal dilution, minimum 3m drill width. Rounding may have slight effect on the calculation of 3E

² 5.0 g/t 3E cut-off used with no internal dilution. Rounding may have slight effect on the calculation of 3E

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	3E (Pd+ Pt+ Au; g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Nickel (%)
NRCD304	223	245	22	1.31	1.05	0.19	0.06	0.22	0.26
including ¹	237	240	3	2.12	1.69	0.33	0.10	0.39	0.34
and	249	261	12	1.55	1.27	0.23	0.05	0.24	0.25
including ¹	251	254	3	2.15	1.78	0.29	0.08	0.32	0.36
and ¹	257	260	3	2.84	2.30	0.44	0.09	0.41	0.38
NRCD317	235	269	34	1.87	1.51	0.30	0.06	0.25	0.28
including ¹	250	253	3	2.97	2.48	0.43	0.07	0.31	0.49
and ¹	264	268	4	4.92	3.87	0.99	0.06	0.35	0.44
including ²	264	265	1	11.23	8.42	2.74	0.07	0.10	0.80
and	275	279	4	1.15	0.96	0.16	0.03	0.22	0.18
NRCD318	235	274	39	1.40	1.16	0.19	0.05	0.22	0.25
including ¹	247	253	6	2.47	2.07	0.33	0.08	0.39	0.37
NRCD323	239	275	36	1.91	1.57	0.26	0.08	0.31	0.31
including ¹	243	247	4	2.50	2.04	0.32	0.14	0.56	0.40
and ¹	251	257	6	3.48	2.89	0.44	0.14	0.47	0.47
including ²	253	254	1	5.42	4.76	0.45	0.21	0.44	0.54
NRCD325	271	285	14	3.08	2.55	0.40	0.13	0.42	0.41
including ¹	271	281	10	3.78	3.13	0.48	0.16	0.51	0.48
and ²	275	276	1	7.42	6.24	0.81	0.37	0.91	0.63
NRCD326	299	322	23	1.52	1.24	0.22	0.06	0.26	0.28
including ²	312	313	1	6.34	5.71	0.55	0.08	0.32	0.92
NRCD327	320	330	10	2.30	1.87	0.33	0.10	0.34	0.35

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	3E (Pd+ Pt+ Au; g/t)	Palladium (g/t)	Platinum (g/t)	Gold (g/t)	Copper (%)	Nickel (%)
including ¹	321	326	5	3.46	2.80	0.50	0.15	0.53	0.49
NRCD329	280	304	24	1.03	0.84	0.15	0.04	0.13	0.20
NRCD330	293	314	21	0.82	0.66	0.12	0.04	0.11	0.17
NRCD331	353	366	13	0.89	0.74	0.10	0.05	0.11	0.16
NRCD334	366	394	28	1.15	0.94	0.15	0.05	0.15	0.20
including ¹	376	379	3	2.79	2.39	0.30	0.10	0.24	0.36
NRCD336	139	174	35	2.00	1.64	0.27	0.09	0.36	0.33
including ¹	148	164	16	2.57	2.11	0.35	0.11	0.39	0.39
NRCD338	136	178	42	1.60	1.30	0.23	0.07	0.24	0.28
including ¹	157	167	10	2.93	2.39	0.41	0.13	0.49	0.43
NRCD385	302	325	23	0.96	0.80	0.14	0.02	0.09	0.18

Appendix 2: Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)	Comment
NRCD304	372726	6447938	362	268	-69	277	Assays reported
NRCD317	372738	6447897	366	266	-70	303	Assays reported
NRCD318	372732	6447892	366	270	-70	307	Assays reported
NRCD323	372715	6447860	368	270	-70	298	Assays reported
NRCD325	372768	6447863	368	270	-70	303	Assays reported
NRCD326	372845	6447865	371	270	-70	354	Assays reported
NRCD327	372882	6447863	371	270	-70	362	Assays reported
NRCD328	372908	6447860	372	270	-70	399	NSA
NRCD329	372869	6448011	363	270	-70	342	Assays reported
NRCD330	372911	6448007	365	270	-70	377	Assays reported
NRCD331	372970	6448012	366	270	-70	396	Assays reported
NRCD334	372971	6447963	367	270	-70	425	Assays reported
NRCD336	372469	6448010	362	273	-70	213	Met hole - reported
NRCD338	372558	6448009	358	269	-69	216	Met hole - reported
NRCD385	372870	6448010	362	261	-85	373	Assays reported - infill
NRCD392	373070	6447955	379	270	-70	489	Assays pending

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

NSA = No Significant Assay

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	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	- 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 is used to determine Au, Pt and Pd results. - A four acid digest is 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. - NQ2 (50.6mm diameter) diamond core drilling was used to obtain samples from intervals which have been selected based on logged geological units. - All sample intervals are sawn ½ core cut lengthwise with an Almonte automatic saw nominally 10mm to the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line is selected for assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. - For initial laboratory assaying of met drill holes (prior to metallurgical sampling) $\frac{1}{2}$ core is split to $\frac{1}{4}$ core for initial assay and leaving $\frac{1}{4}$ core as a reference sample after NQ $\frac{1}{2}$ core is selected for metallurgical test work - QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. - Samples have been sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory
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 Core Drilling Services using a 5.5" face sampling drill bit. - Diamond core drilling was undertaken using NQ2 core (50.6mm diameter) completed by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd. - All core holes were surveyed during drilling using a CHAMP north seeking gyro tool. - All RC holes were surveyed during drilling using a GyroMaster north seeking gyro tool
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.	- RC sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. - NQ diamond core drilling recoveries were estimated for each interval by logging the length of the sample recovered against the reference (orientation) line. Recoveries were all greater than 90% and typically 100%. - 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 RC 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
	<i>nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- Logging of RC drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays. - Logging of the drill core is qualitative and based on the in-situ presentation of the core sample with down-hole depths measured against the reference (orientation) line. - All RC drill holes were logged in their entirety - All diamond core drill holes were logged in their entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- All assays reported are from 1m cone split samples. 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 are routinely submitted with each batch. - The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. - All diamond core sample intervals are sawn ½ NQ2 core cut lengthwise with an Almonte automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line is selected to provide a representative sample for assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. - For initial laboratory assaying of met drill holes (prior to metallurgical sampling) ½ core is split to ¼ core for initial assay and leaving ¼ core as a reference sample after NQ ½ core is selected for metallurgical test work - QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. - Samples have been sent to Intertek-Genalysis, an independent commercial assay laboratory where the samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		are weighed to the nearest gram. - The samples are dried, crushed to nominal 2mm and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75um before analyses. - QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely inserted for submission with each batch.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i> <i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	- RC Chip and diamond core 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 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). - Diamond core has yet to be assayed. - 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	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- 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	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i> <i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Drill hole spacing for the RC and diamond core drill holes was approximately 50m. 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. - RC 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. 1m cone split RC samples were collected through zones of geological interest. - Diamond core drill holes were sampled over the selected logged zones of interest
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	- 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.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Continuous improvement internal reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. No external audits have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	- 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 278km² - 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		- 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 was 5.7g/t.

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		Galileo Galileo commenced exploration on the Norseman Project from 30th June 2004 after sale of the tenements by AGR.
Geology	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The Norseman target geology and mineralisation style is nickel-copper-PGE mineralisation related to layered intrusions and komatiite nickel sulphide mineralisation 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	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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.</i>	Refer to Appendices 1 and 2.
Data aggregation methods	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- Tables of relevant assay intervals of significance are included in previous releases. - 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 and Ni 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 decimal places. - The previously reported significant intercepts calculated using a 1.0 g/t 3E cut-off have been recalculated with a lower cut of 0.5g/t 3E for consistency with other reported drillholes and have

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		a maximum of 2m of internal dilution and include the corresponding interval intercept for Pd, Pt, Au, Cu and Ni
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	• <i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> • <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> • <i>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').</i>	• The drilling is oriented approximately perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip • 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.
<i>Diagrams</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• 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
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• All available relevant information is presented.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	• <i>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.</i>	• 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

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		modelled. Based on the available drill logs these conductors appear to represent the position of sulphide rich sediment beneath the target mafic-ultramafic intrusion.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Ongoing RC and diamond core drilling - Laboratory assaying - Metallurgical test work