ASX Announcement

19 March 2026

ASX: GAL

Highly Prospective PGE Sulphides in Norseman Drill Assays

Highlights

- **One metre split assays from December RC drill campaign show consistent zones of anomalous palladium-platinum-copper-nickel sulphides at the Mission Sill prospect**
- **Disseminated sulphide zones are open along strike and at depth with potential for higher grades within the mineralised system**
- **PGE drill results from shallow sulphide zones in fresh rock include;**
  - **8m @ 0.42 g/t 3E[1] from 24m including 2m @ 0.88 g/t 3E (NRC518)**
  - **17m @ 0.36 g/t 3E from 84m including 5m @ 0.61 g/t 3E (NRC519)**
  - **16m @ 0.27 g/t 3E from 88m (NRC513)**
- **Mineralisation at Mission Sill occurs within discrete intrusions and displays similar sulphide distributions to the Callisto resource**
- **Diamond core drilling beneath the Callisto resource has been completed with drill hole 26NRDD525 drilled to 772m depth**
- **Summary geological log shows the drill hole went through the mineral resource and tested the footwall area. Processing and sampling of drill core is in progress with assays to follow**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "**Galileo**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to provide drill results and an exploration update from the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia.

Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *"We are pleased to announce that we have intersected consistent zones of disseminated sulphide mineralisation at our Mission Sill*

[1] 3E = Pd + Pt + Au expressed in g/t
[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 21st January 2026

Prospect near Norseman. The one metre split assays from December drilling are highly anomalous and we are encouraged by the possibility of richer grades existing within the mineralised system. The discovery of the Callisto resource in 2022 was a breakthrough in our understanding of the potential of the Norseman project and we are hoping to make further discoveries within our extensive 255 square km tenement holding.

Diamond core drilling beneath the Callisto resource has also been successfully completed to 772 metres depth. A summary geological log is provided with this announcement while sampling and processing of core is underway.

We are excited to be exploring one of the newest PGE provinces in Australia and with over $9 million in funding at the end of the last quarter[2] we are in a good position to navigate the current market volatility."

One metre split sample assays from RC drilling undertaken in December 2025 have been received from the Mission Sill prospect. Results show consistent weakly disseminated to disseminated sulphide mineralisation with anomalous levels of PGE-nickel-copper. The sulphides occur within relatively lower MgO pyroxenite units, with a distinctive pattern of increasing disseminated sulphides towards the center of the intrusive units. This is the same pattern of disseminated sulphide distribution as that observed at the Callisto resource. Assay details are contained in Table 1 on the following page.

Figure 1 – Mission Sill section 6,435,450N with previously reported regolith results (blue/green hatch patterns, see ASX announcement dated 3/02/2026) and sulphide target zones at depth. See Table 1 and Appendices for drill hole details. Drill hole NRC516 finished in mineralisation.

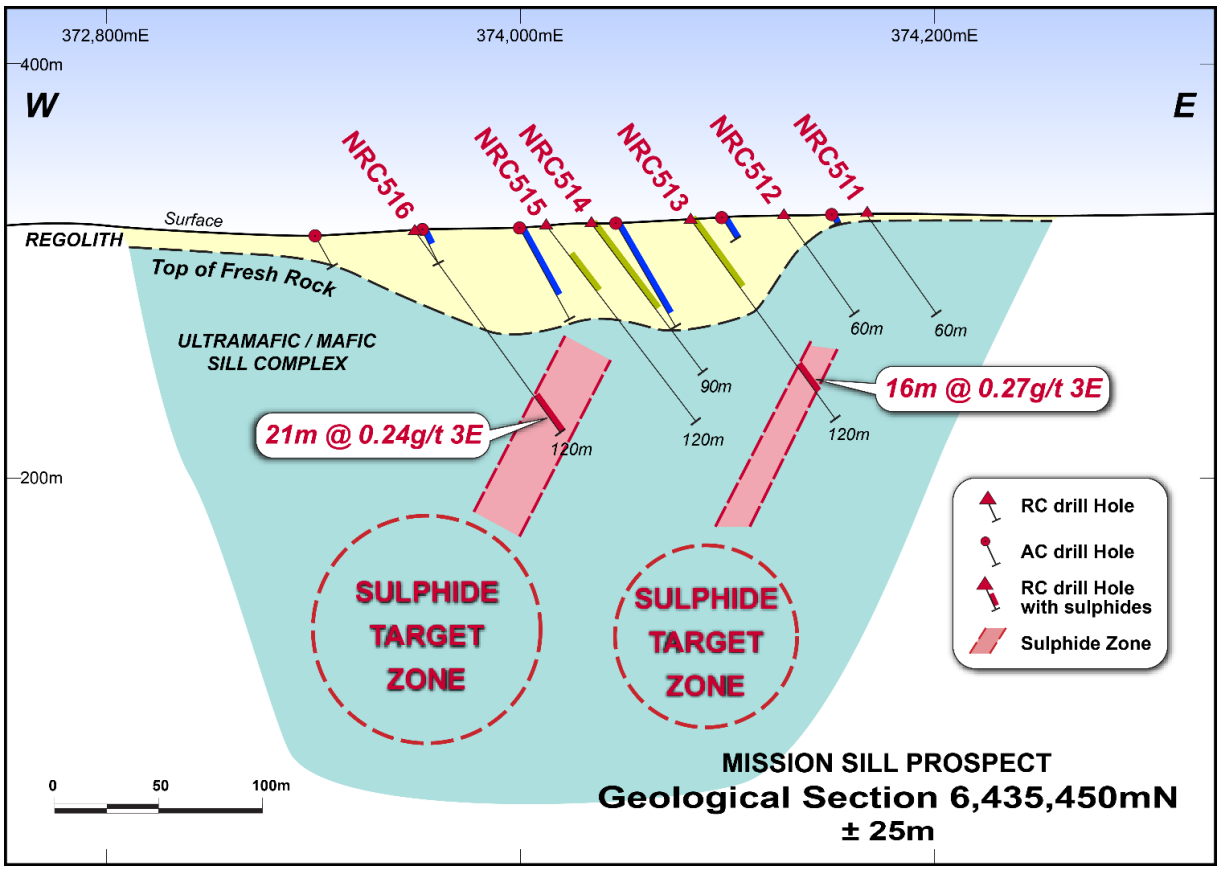
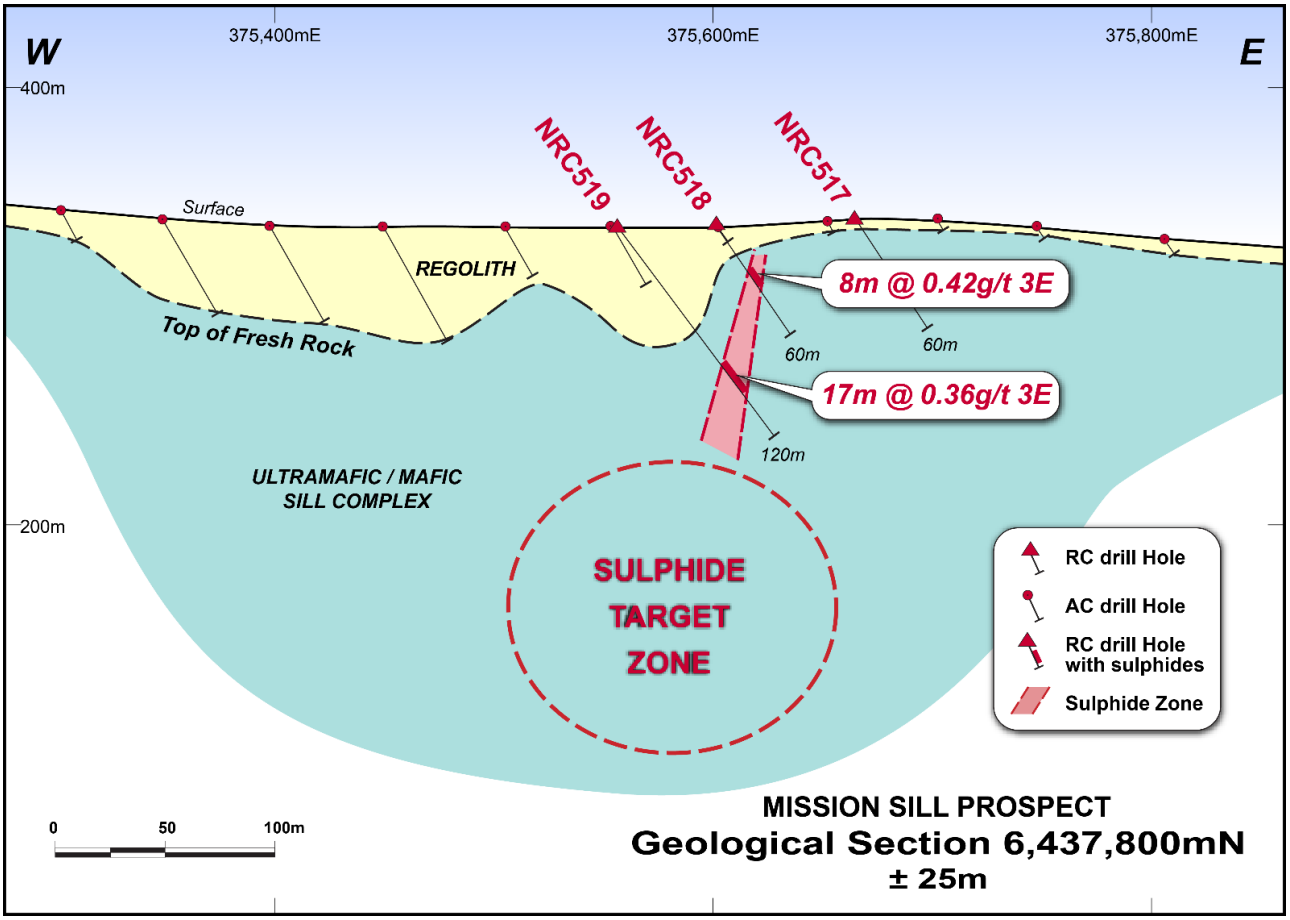


Table 1 –Anomalous RC drill sample assays in fresh rock sulphide zones (further drill hole details in Appendices).

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 (%)
NRC513	88	104	16	0.27	0.22	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
NRC516	99	120	21	0.24	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.12
NRC518	24	32	8	0.42	0.35	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.10
	29	**31**	**2**	**0.88**	**0.72**	**0.12**	**0.03**	**0.17**	**0.12**
NRC519	79	96	17	0.36	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.13
	84	**89**	**5**	**0.61**	**0.49**	**0.09**	**0.03**	**0.15**	**0.20**

Figures 4 and 5 show the plan view location of the anomalous drill holes and highlight the scale of the prospect with 2.8km of prospective strike separating the results. The overall strike length of the full Mission Sill prospect extends over 12km as shown in Figure 8. Most of the previous RC drilling at the

Figure 2 – Mission Sill section 6,437,800N with sulphide target zones at depth. See Table 1 and Appendices for drill hole details.



Mission Sill has focused on nickel laterite and nickel drilling with no effective drilling along the PGE prospective horizon (Figure 4). Galileo has completed multiple lines of aircore drilling to delineate the prospective contact (Figure 5). Additional RC and aircore drill programs will now be planned to follow up on the new results and to further refine the PGE target horizon where no data currently exists.

Callisto diamond core drilling (EIS funded)

Diamond core drilling to test the footwall zone beneath the Callisto resource has now been completed with the drill hole extending to 772m downhole. This drill hole was partially funded by the Western Australia state government under the Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) with up to $180,000 of funding available (see ASX announcement dated 30th April 2025). 26NRDD525 drilled through the resource with HQ core to collect metallurgical samples for test work and then continued at depth with NQ core. Figure 3 shows the section view of the drill hole with Figure 6 containing the plan view of the collar location relative to the resource. The summary geological log is presented in Appendix 3 with detailed logging, processing, and sampling of core underway. The geology beneath the resource includes sedimentary units with sulphides (typically not prospective), komatiite volcanic units (minor

Figure 3 – Callisto resource section 6,448,030N with deep diamond drill hole 26NRDD525. See Appendices for drill hole details.

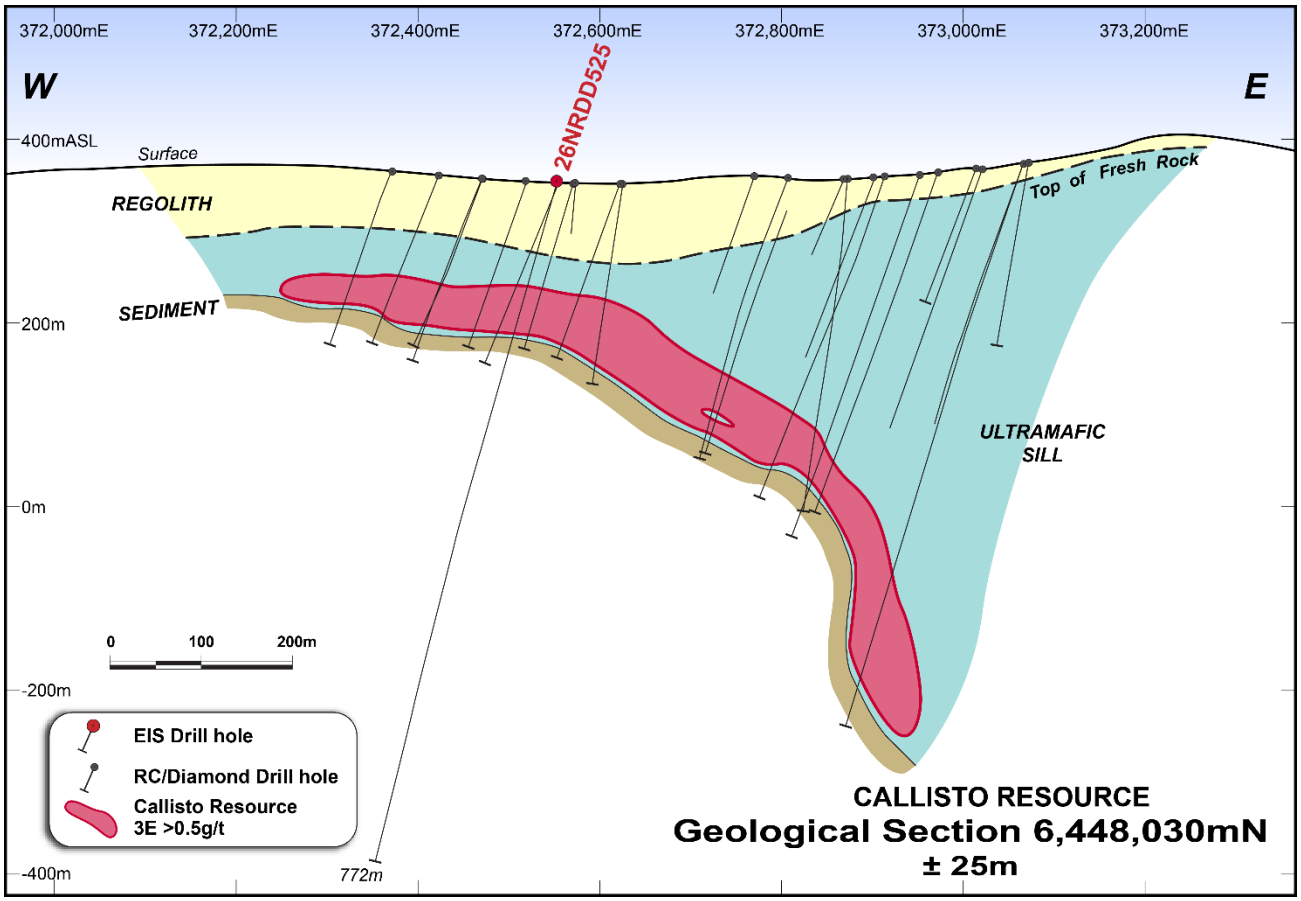


Figure 4 – Mission Sill RC drill holes targeting PGEs and drill holes targeting nickel laterite/nickel. Location of anomalous sulphide results is shown with the PGE n trend (identified from aircore drilling). TMI-1VD magnetic background image.

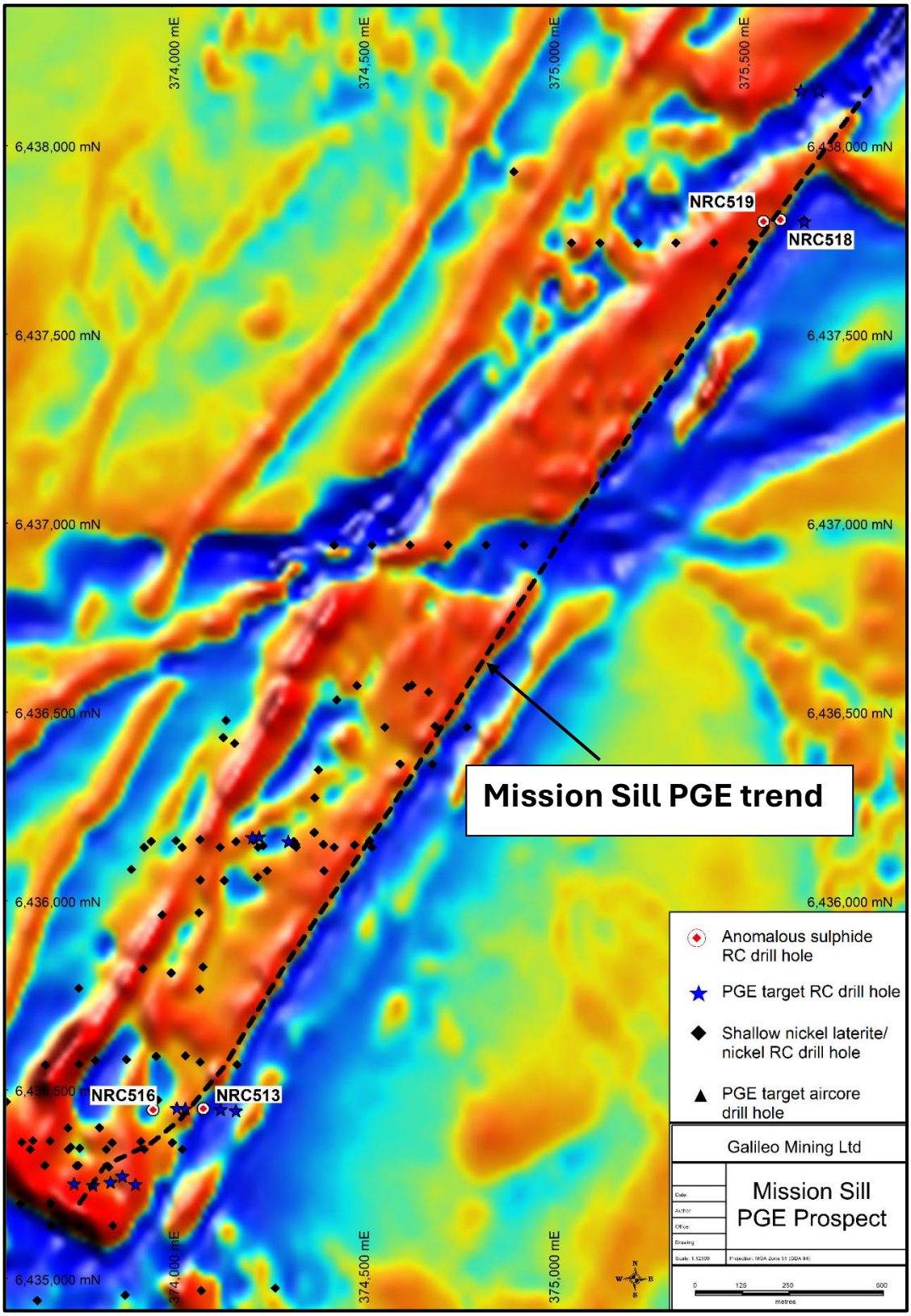
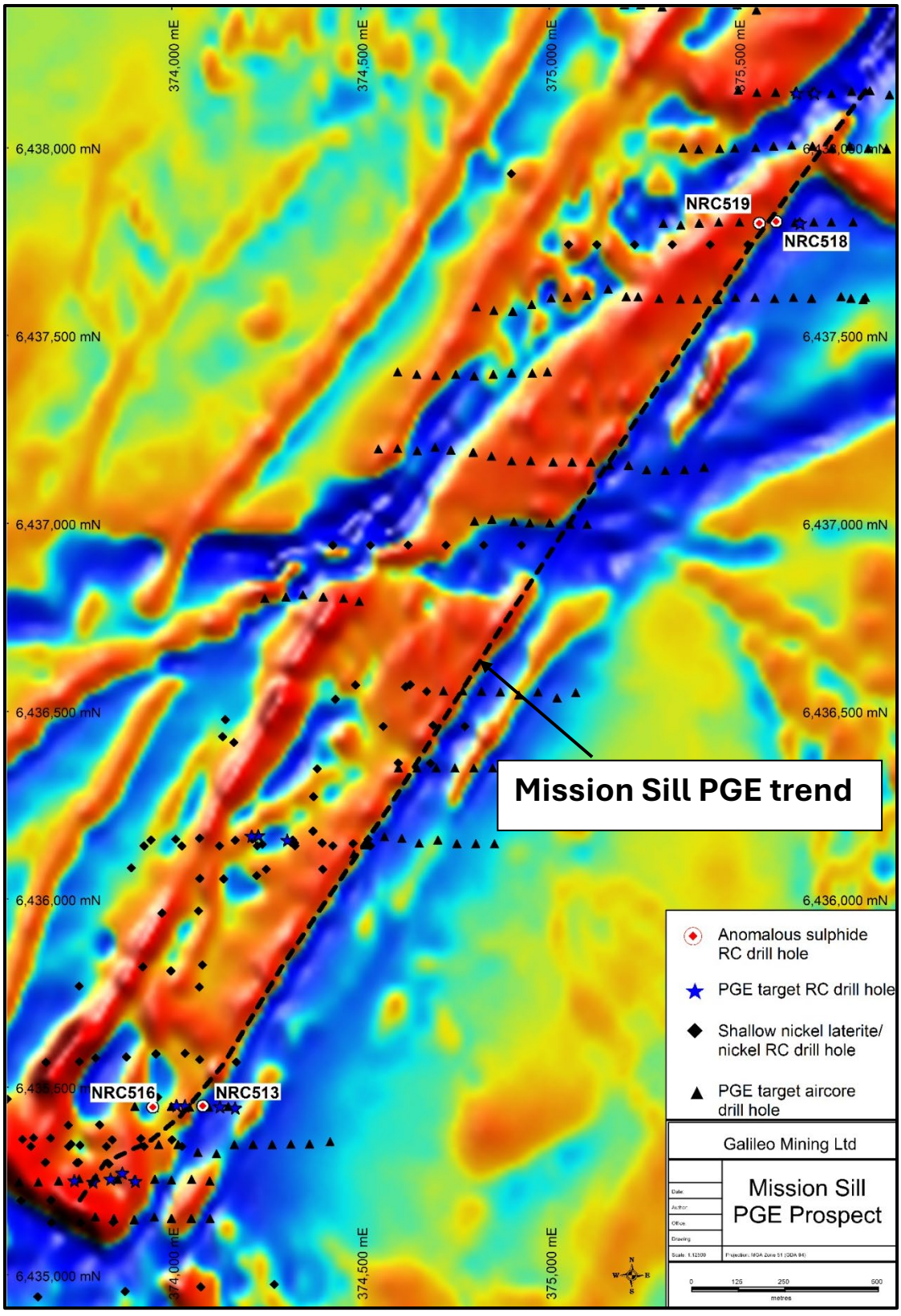


Figure 5 – Mission Sill aircore drill holes, RC drill holes targeting PGEs, and drill holes targeting nickel laterite/nickel. Location of anomalous sulphide results is shown with the PGE trend (identified from aircore drilling). TMI-1VD magnetic background image.



sulphides, not thought to be prospective), and pyroxenite/gabbronorite intrusions with weakly disseminated to disseminated pyrrhotite-dominant sulphides that may have some prospectivity for PGEs. Samples will be sent to the laboratory for analyses with assays required to determine whether the results are prospective. Please refer to Appendices 3 and 4 for details of geological logging.

Figure 6 – Plan view of Callisto resource outline and collar location of recently completed drill hole 26NRDD525. See Appendices for drill hole details.

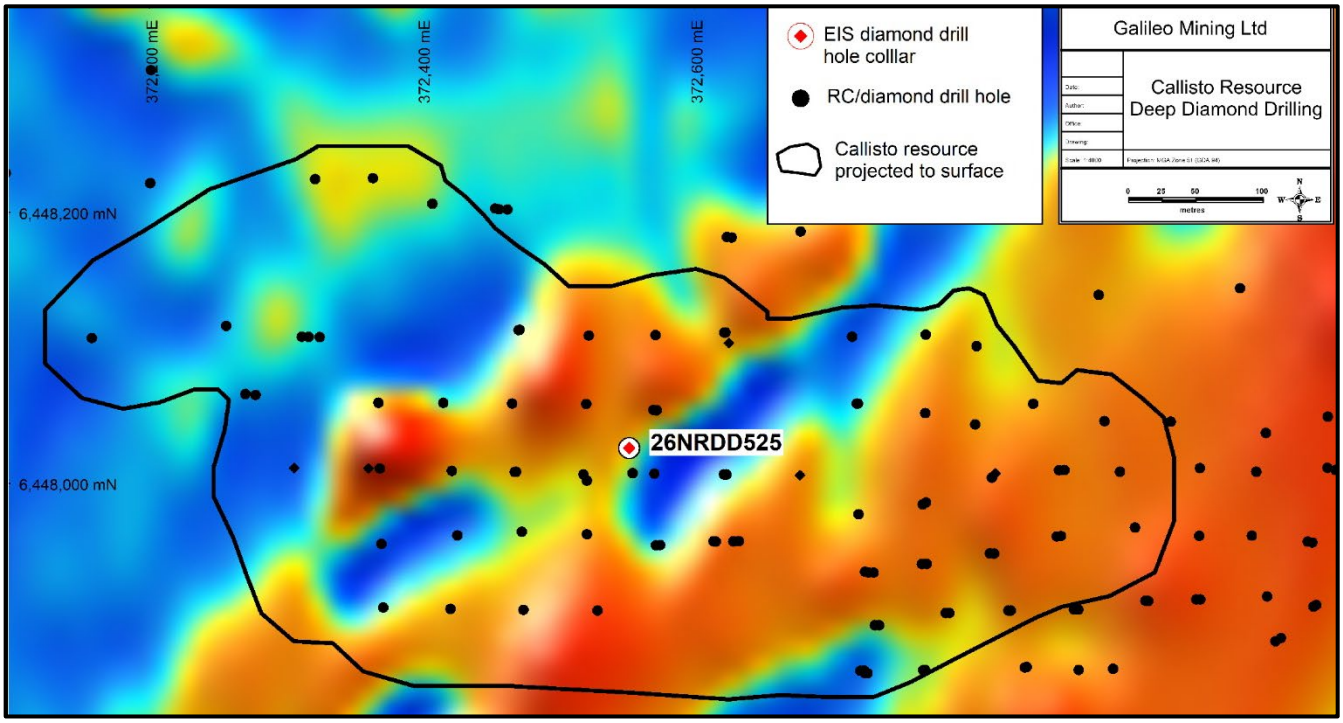


Figure 7 – Norseman Project outline (blue line) with PGE prospective area (black dashed line), Callisto Deposit (red star), and prospects (grey stars).

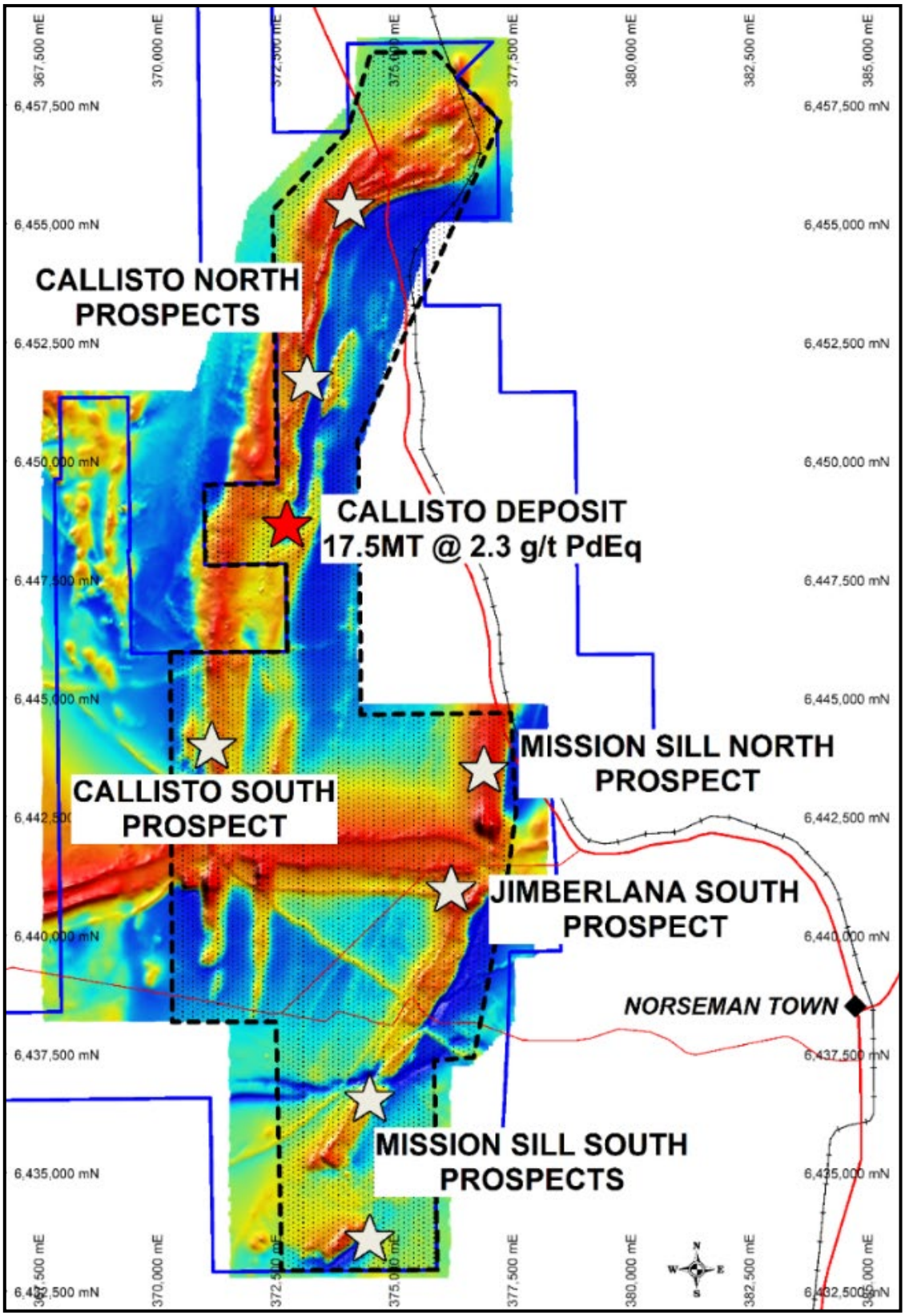


Figure 8 – Callisto deposit and prospective geological trends at Galileo's Norseman project.

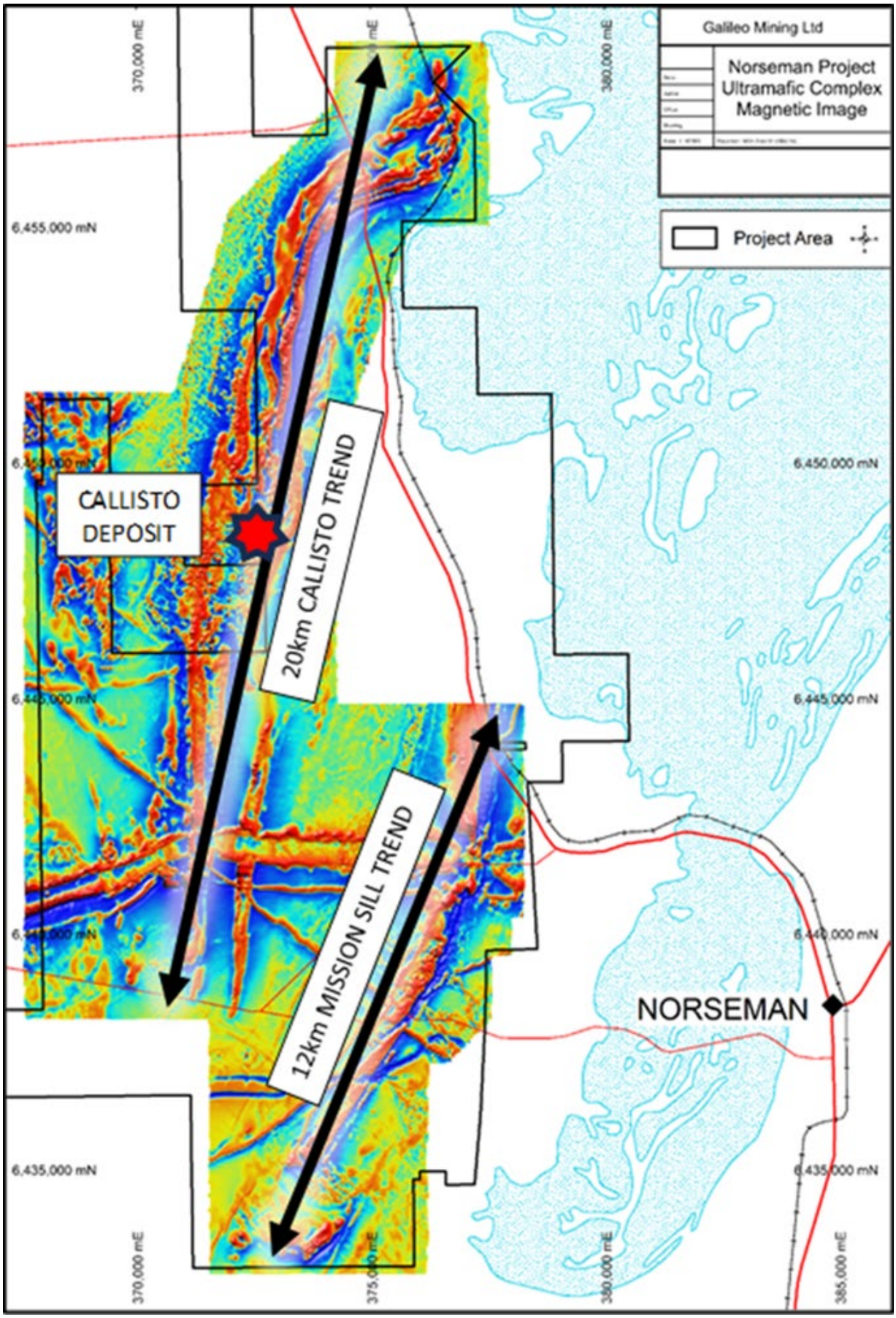
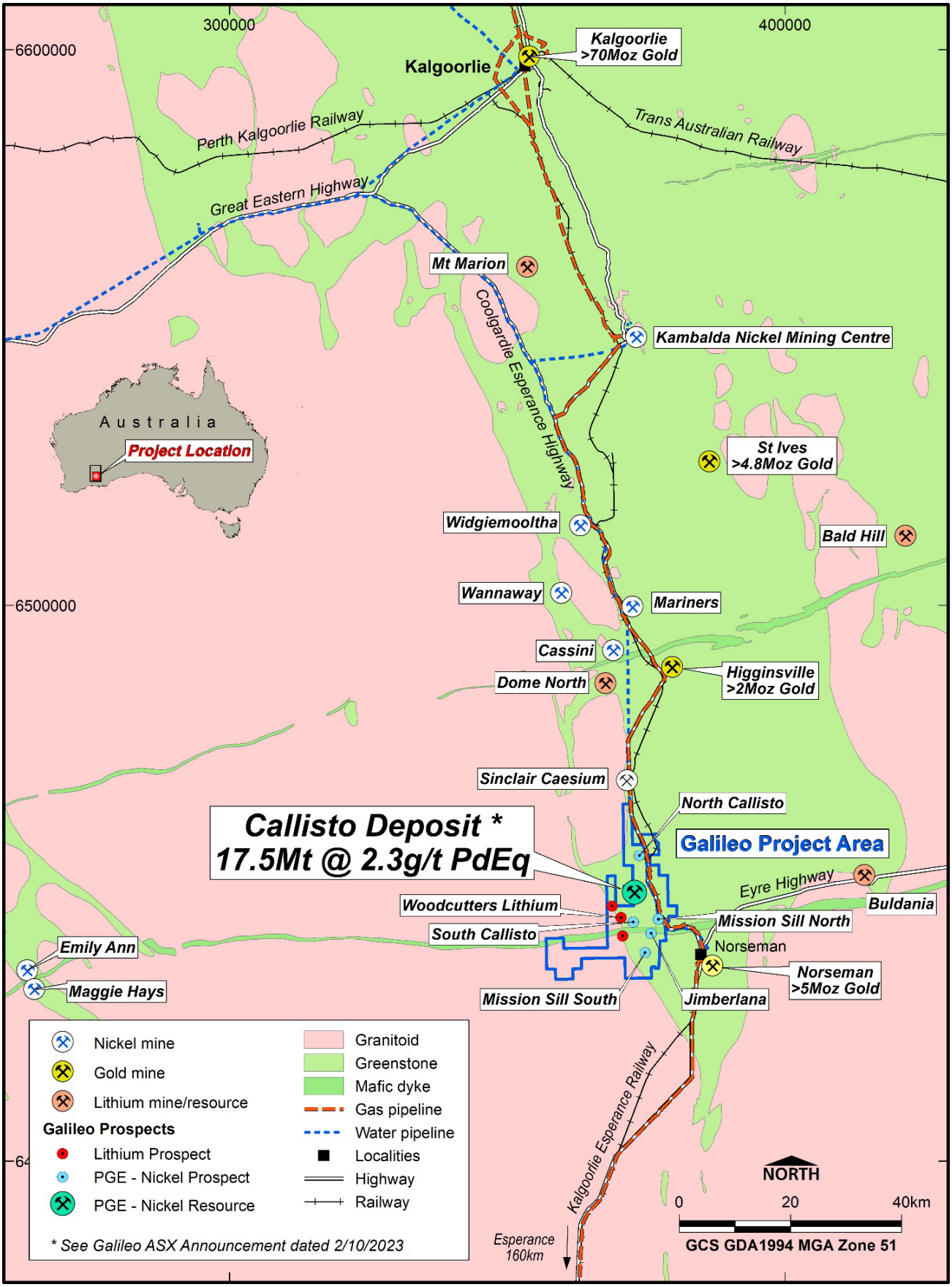


Figure 9 – Norseman project location map with a selection of mines, resources, and infrastructure in the region.



About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of PGE (palladium-platinum), nickel, copper, and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL's tenements near Norseman are highly prospective for new discoveries as shown by the Callisto deposit. 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.

Norseman (100% GAL)

The wholly owned Norseman project contains the Callisto Discovery and adjacent regional prospects Jimberlana and Mission Sill with potential for palladium, platinum, nickel, copper, cobalt, and rhodium mineralisation. Galileo's tenure at Norseman comprises mining, exploration, and prospecting licenses covering a total area of 255 km^2.

The Callisto deposit was discovered in 2022 and is the first deposit of its type identified in Australia, analogous in mineralisation style to the Platreef deposits found in South Africa. An initial Mineral Resource Estimate was reported in 2023 with 17.5 Mt @ 1.04g/t 4E[3], 0.20% Ni, 0.16% Cu (2.3g/t PdEq[4] or 0.52% NiEq[5]).

Table 1 - Callisto Deposit Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012) (see ASX announcement: 2 October 2023)

Reporting Criteria	JORC	Mass (Mt)	Grades									Metal accumulations								
			Pd (ppm)	Pt (ppm)	Au (ppm)	Rh (ppm)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	PdEq (ppm)	NiEq (%)	4E (ppm)	Pd (Koz)	Pt (Koz)	Au (Koz)	Rh (Koz)	Ni (Kt)	Cu (Kt)	PdEq (Koz)	NiEq (Kt)	4E (Koz)
Above 60mRL and cut-off > 0.5g/t PdEq	Indicated	7.96	0.92	0.16	0.048	0.030	0.22	0.19	2.5	0.58	1.16	235.3	41.5	12.4	7.8	17.3	14.9	639	45.8	296.9
	Inferred	8.76	0.74	0.14	0.043	0.025	0.19	0.14	2.0	0.47	0.94	207.2	38.6	12.1	7.0	16.3	12.3	576	41.3	264.9
	Sub total	**16.72**	**0.82**	**0.15**	**0.046**	**0.027**	**0.20**	**0.16**	**2.3**	**0.52**	**1.04**	**442.5**	**80.1**	**24.5**	**14.8**	**33.6**	**27.1**	**1,216**	**87.1**	**561.8**
Below 60mRL and cut-off > 1.5g/t PdEq	Inferred	0.76	0.78	0.13	0.036	0.027	0.19	0.14	2.1	0.49	0.97	18.9	3.2	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	51	3.7	23.6
	Total	**17.48**	**0.82**	**0.15**	**0.045**	**0.027**	**0.20**	**0.16**	**2.3**	**0.52**	**1.04**	**461.4**	**83.3**	**25.3**	**15.4**	**35.0**	**28.2**	**1,267**	**91**	**585.4**

Metal equivalent price assumptions of Callisto Resource released on 2nd October 2023

Based on metallurgical test work completed to date, the Company believes that Callisto's mineralisation is amenable to concentration using a conventional crushing, milling and flotation process and has Reasonable Prospects for Eventual Economic Extraction.
Metallurgical recovery assumptions used for metal equivalent value calculations were: Pd – 82%, Pt – 78%, Au – 79%, Rh – 63%, Ni – 77%, Cu – 94%
Metal price assumptions, based on 12 month calculated averages to 11th September 2023, were used for metal equivalent values: Pd – US$1,600/oz, Pt – US$975/oz, Au – US$1,870/oz, Rh – US$9,420/oz, Ni - US23,800/t, Cu – US$8,420/t

Fraser Range (67% GAL / 33% Creasy Group JV)

Galileo is actively exploring for magmatic massive sulphide- nickel-copper deposits across its Fraser Range tenements covering over 600km^2 of highly prospective ground in the Albany-Fraser Orogen. The project is well positioned within the nickel-copper bearing Fraser Range Zone, with the Nova-Bollinger mine located between 30km and 90km from Galileo tenure.

[3] 4E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au) + Rhodium (Rh) expressed in g/t
[4] PdEq (Palladium Equivalent) = Pd (g/t) + 0.580 x Pt (g/t) + 1.13 x Au (g/t) + 4.52 x Rh (g/t) + 4.34 x Ni (%) + 1.88 x Cu (%)
[5] NiEq (Nickel equivalent) = Ni % + 0.230 x Pd (g/t) + 0.133 x Pt (g/t) + 0.259 x Au (g/t) + 1.04 x Rh (g/t) + 0.432 x Cu (%)

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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Appendix 1: Mission Sill Anomalous RC Drill Hole Intersections – one metre split sampling

>0.2g/t 3E cut-off, fresh rock assays only, maximum one metre internal dilution. Reported as downhole width, true width unknown. 3E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au); expressed in g/t.

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 (%)
NRC513	88	104	16	0.27	0.22	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.07
NRC516	99	120	21	0.24	0.19	0.04	0.01	0.07	0.12
NRC518	24	32	8	0.42	0.35	0.06	0.02	0.09	0.10
	29	**31**	**2**	**0.88**	**0.72**	**0.12**	**0.03**	**0.17**	**0.12**
NRC519	79	96	17	0.36	0.29	0.05	0.02	0.09	0.13
	84	**89**	**5**	**0.61**	**0.49**	**0.09**	**0.03**	**0.15**	**0.20**

Appendix 2: Reported Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
NRC513	374082	6435450	325	90	-55	120
NRC516	373949	6435447	319	90	-54	120
NRC517	375664	6437798	340	95	-54	60
NRC518	375601	6437803	337	98	-54	60
NRC519	375556	6437798	337	90	-54	120
26NRDD525	372552	6448026	355	270	-75	772

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 3: Callisto EIS Drill Hole Geological Summary Log

Comments include preliminary geological logging of sulphide intersections where relevant. Sulphide mineralisation and metal contents are not directly correlated. Assays are required to determine metal content (ie. Pd, Pt, Au, Cu, Ni values). Intercept between 119m and 175m is the Callisto mineral resource. Geological log subject to update based on detailed logging and geochemical assay data when available. Po = pyrrhotite, Cpy = chalcopyrite, Pn = pentlandite, Sp = sphalerite).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Lithology	Mineralisation Description Sulphide % (Visual Estimate)
26NRDD525	0	1	1	Soil	
	1	65	64	Saprolite	
	65	73	8	Ultramafic saprock	
	73	119	46	Pyroxenite	
	119	128	9	Pyroxenite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 0.5%
	128	145.5	17.5	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
	145.5	158	12.5	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 3%
	158	171	13	Pyroxenite/gabbronorite	Disseminated sulphide (Po-Cpy-Pn) 1%
	171	174.9	3.9	Gabbronorite	Disseminated (Po), 5%,
	174.9	191.7	16.8	Metasediment	Heavily disseminated (Po, Sp, Cp), 10%
	191.7	204.5	12.8	Gabbronorite	Disseminated (Po), 5%,
	204.5	226.3	21.8	Metasediment	Disseminated (Po), 5%,
	226.3	429.9	203.6	Komatiite, possible minor intrusions	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po), 0.5%
	429.9	475	45.1	Pyroxenite intrusion	
	475	771.7	296.7	Pyroxenite/komatiite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po), 0.5%

Appendix 4: Logging of Sulphide Mode, Type, and Percentage

Cautionary Statement: Sulphide estimates are completed by visual observation with analytical laboratory results pending. Sulphide mineralisation and metal contents are not directly correlated. Assays are required to determine metal content (ie. Pd, Pt, Au, Cu, Ni values).

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 5:

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 from pre-collars and RC test drill holes. • 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. • 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-*	• RC drilling was undertaken by Raglan Drilling using a 5.5" face sampling drill bit. • All RC holes were surveyed during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	drilling using a north seeking gyro tool • Diamond core drilling was undertaken by Raglan Drilling using HQ and NQ2 core. • All core holes were surveyed during drilling using a TruCore downhole electronic survey camera at 30m downhole intervals. • All core is oriented using a TruCore tool to enable placement of a reference mark at the end of each core drilling run. The reference marks are then used to emplace a reference (orientation line) down the core.
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. • HQ & 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 nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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. • 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. • All RC drill holes were logged in their entirety • 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. • Detailed logging of diamond core holes is ongoing
Sub-sampling	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.*	• All RC assays reported are from 1m cone split samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• 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. • 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 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. • Diamond core sampling and assaying has yet to occur
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 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		(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. • Diamond core has yet to be assayed
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 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 measured downhole from the collar location on 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 was designed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by previous drilling and geological interpretation. • This spacing has been deemed adequate for first pass assessment only and is not considered sufficient to determine JORC Compliant Inferred Resources and therefore laboratory assay results and additional drilling would be required. • 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 will be sampled over the selected zones of interest

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 lithological strike and dip of the target rock 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.)

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 mining leases, four exploration licenses, and eighteen prospecting covering 251km^2 of contiguous tenure • 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. 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 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 PGE-nickel-copper mineralisation related to layered intrusions (sills and dykes) and komatiite nickel sulphide mineralisation occurring within the GSWA mapped Mount Kirk Formation (and intrusions into this 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:*
	  ○ *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*
		• Refer to Appendices 1and 2.

	case.	
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 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.
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').*	• The drilling is oriented perpendicular to the lithological strike and dip of the target rock unit • 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.
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. • Consultants from Omni GeoX delineated the layered units within the sill using geochemical relationships identified by K-means cluster analysis and manual geochemical interpretive workflows. • Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey data was collected using a pole-dipole array with a SMARTem 16 channel 24-bit receiver system (EMIT). A Search-Ex WB50 50KVA transmitter was utilised with a 100m receiver spacing. • Dipole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) survey data was collected using a dipole-dipole array with a SMARTem 16 channel 24-bit receiver system (EMIT). A Search-Ex WB50 50KVA transmitter was utilised with a 50m receiver spacing. • Modelling and interpretation of IP survey geophysical data was undertaken by Terra Resources • Mapping of the Norseman Project Area prospective for PGE-nickel was undertaken at a 1:10,000 scale by Model Earth Pty Ltd • Consultants from Omni GeoX

		undertook geochemical analyses of available surface and drill hole samples from the Mission Sill prospect. Ni-Cr ratios were plotted and sued to define the western contact of the Mission Sill intrusive complex. • Ground Gravity survey data was collected by Daishsat Geodetic Surveyors on 400m north-south spaced lines at 100m east-west station spacing.
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.*	• Diamond core drilling • RC drill testing • Air core drill testing