ASX Announcement

28 October 2026

ASX: GAL



Strong Metallurgical Recoveries at Callisto Ahead of Mission Sill Drilling

Highlights

- **Strong metallurgical results from Callisto resource diamond drill core with recoveries of up to 85% palladium and 94% copper using conventional flotation**
- **Targeted aircore drilling 2 km north of the 17.5Mt Callisto resource[1] and reconnaissance drilling further along strike is now complete. Assays expected in approximately six weeks**
- **RC drilling targeting sulphide rich zones at the Mission Sill prospect is scheduled to commence in early November**
- **Exploration focus at the Mission Sill is now on two broad zones of anomalous PGMs over 1.4km (Zone A) and 2km (Zone B) including[2]**
  - **8m @ 0.42 g/t 3E[3] 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)**

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

Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood commented; *""The metallurgical results from Callisto resource diamond drill core are very encouraging, showing excellent metal recoveries from conventional grinding and flotation. This outcome gives us confidence that any further sulphide discoveries at Norseman are likely to respond in a similarly positive fashion given the comparable geology of our target prospects.*

[1] See Table 1 and ASX announcement dated 2nd October 2023 for resource details
[2] Refer to ASX announcement dated 19th March 2026 3E = Pd + Pt + Au expressed in g/t
[3] 3E = Pd + Pt + Au expressed in g/t

On the exploration front, aircore drilling at our new Callisto North prospect, and further reconnaissance drilling within the 20km of prospective strike around our existing resource, has now been completed. Aircore drilling is designed to test the near surface weathered rocks for geochemical anomalism and we are anticipating results from this program in approximately six weeks.

While we wait for the aircore assays we are undertaking an exciting RC drill program at the advanced Mission Sill prospect. Previous drilling at this prospect has shown PGM-copper mineralised rock units at shallow depths and the upcoming program will be testing these rocks for higher grades both down dip and along strike.

With drill results pending, and another drill program due to start, this is a busy time for Galileo as we chase new discoveries from a highly prospective and underexplored mineral province."

ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd was engaged by Galileo to undertake metallurgical testing on diamond drill core samples from 26NRDD525 (see Appendices 1,2, and 3 for drill hole details). A single bulk composite was obtained by collecting 3/8 core from a continuous twelve-metre interval between 147 to 159 metres within the disseminated sulphide mineralised zone. The objective of the test work was to demonstrate suitable recoveries and grades could be achieved from the sample by conventional grinding (at two grind sizes) and conventional flotation regimes. Several different reagents were also trialled to determine the response of the sample to varying sulphide flotation conditions.

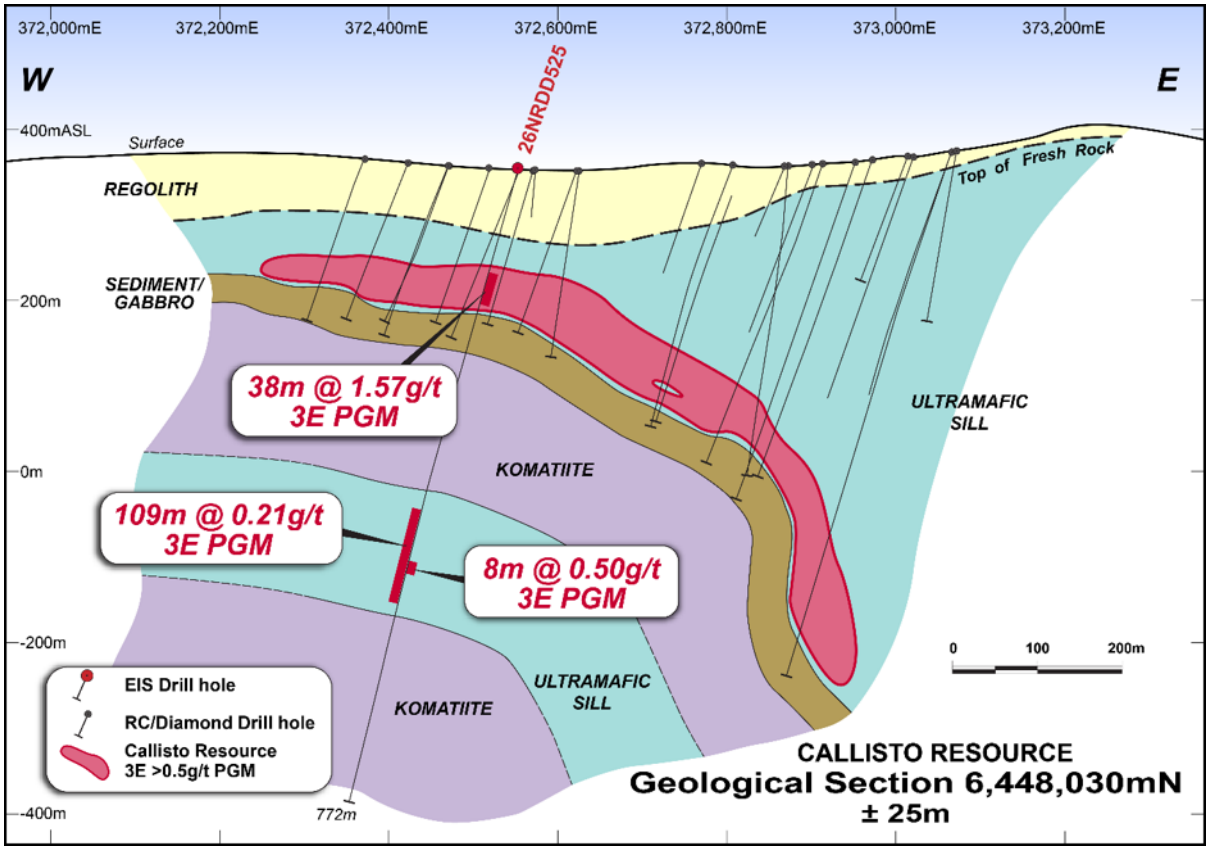


Figure 1 - Cross section and plan view of drill hole 26NRDD525. Metallurigcal samples were collected from the upper part of the drill hole where it intersects with the JORC Resource.

Seven flotation tests were performed, four at a relatively coarse grind size of p80 = 98 microns and three at a standard grind size of p80 = 75 microns. The head grade of the sample is shown in Table 1 below with the results of flotation in Table 2. The results show excellent recoveries of the critical metals copper and palladium over both grind sizes and using different reagents. Peak recoveries of 85% of the palladium and up to 94% of the copper were obtained from tests using the coarser 98-micron grind size. Additional work is required to examine the relationship between grind and recovery as grind size has a significant influence on energy consumption.

The metallurgical test work demonstrated the amenability of Norseman disseminated sulphide mineralisation to standard flotation techniques using two relatively coarser grind sizes. These results give the company confidence that further sulphide discoveries in the Norseman district are very likely to behave in a metallurgically similar fashion given the consistent style of geology observed along the 20km of prospective strike around the Callisto deposit and the 12km of prospective strike at the Mission Sill prospect.

Table 1 —Head grade of sample (26NRDD525: 147 – 159m composite diamond core sample);

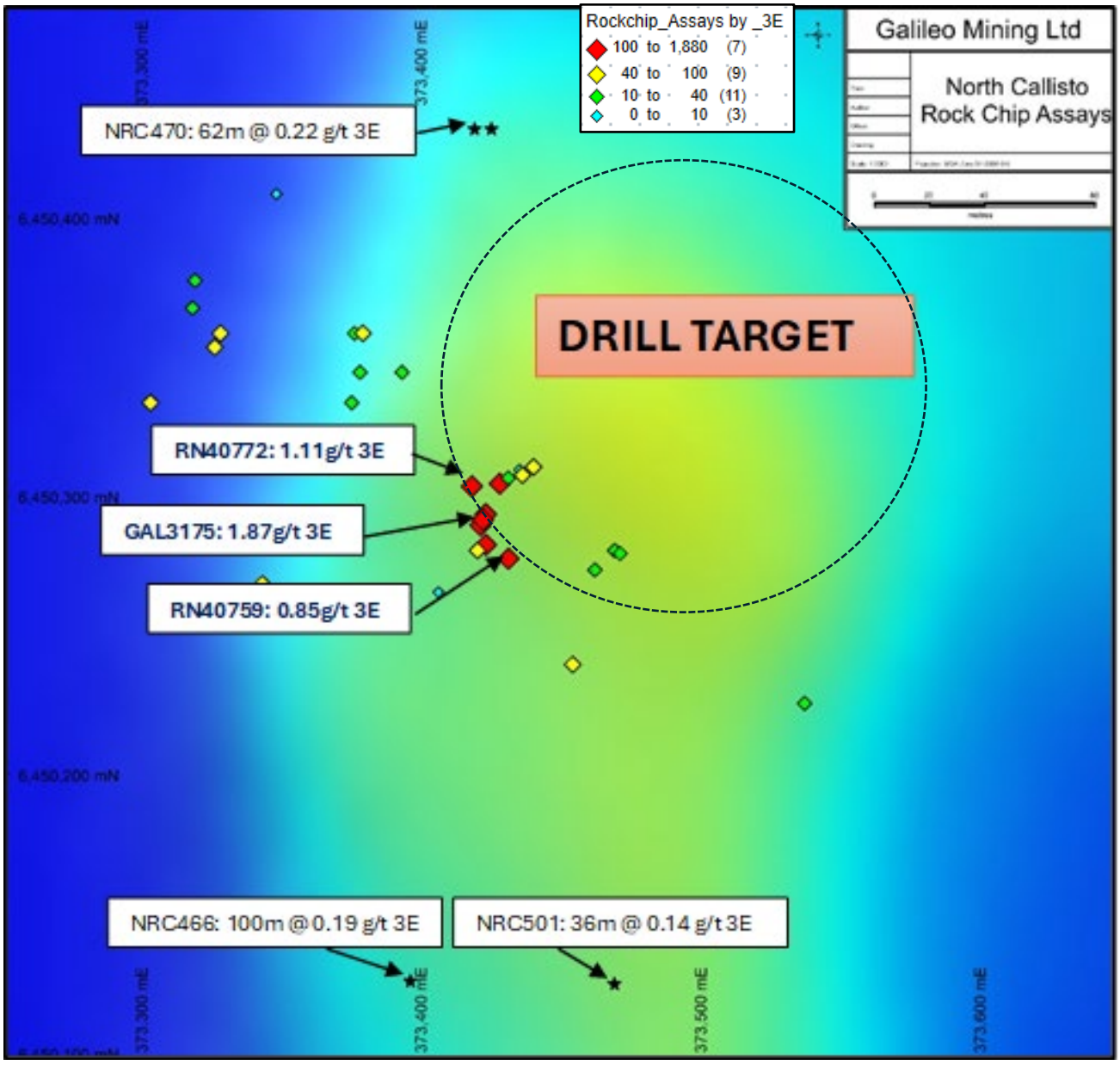
	Palladium (Pd, g/t)	Copper (Cu, %)	Nickel (Ni, %)	Platinum (Pt, g/t)	Gold (Au,g/t)
Assayed Head Grade	2.05	0.43	0.39	0.32	0.10

Table 2 —Flotation results from seven tests performed on composite diamond core sample;

Test No.		Palladium	Copper	Nickel	Platinum	Gold
4571 P80=98um	Recovery	80.0%	94.2%	74.0%	72.1%	71.6%
	Grade	10.5 g/t	2.79%	1.94%	1.47 g/t	0.57 g/t
4572 P80=98um	Recovery	79.4%	93.9%	73.3%	76.4%	71.7%
	Grade	12.9 g/t	3.35%	2.39%	1.88 g/t	0.73 g/t
4573 P80=98um	Recovery	79.0%	94.0%	75.1%	70.7%	71.1%
	Grade	12.3 g/t	3.19%	2.26%	1.81 g/t	0.67 g/t
4574 P80=98um	Recovery	85.1%	89.9%	72.2%	73.0%	79.9%
	Grade	18.1 g/t	3.93%	2.76%	2.15 g/t	1.06 g/t
4575 P80=75um	Recovery	79.4%	86.6%	69.0%	70.6%	76.3%
	Grade	13.4 g/t	3.2%	2.21%	1.88 g/t	0.68 g/t
4576 P80=75um	Recovery	80.9%	93.7%	71.1%	74.0%	81.6%
	Grade	15.5 g/t	3.41%	2.43%	1.95 g/t	1.02 g/t
4578 P80=75um	Recovery	80.9%	93.9%	71.6%	72.2%	76.4%
	Grade	13.7 g/t	3.14%	2.22%	1.76 g/t	0.66 g/t

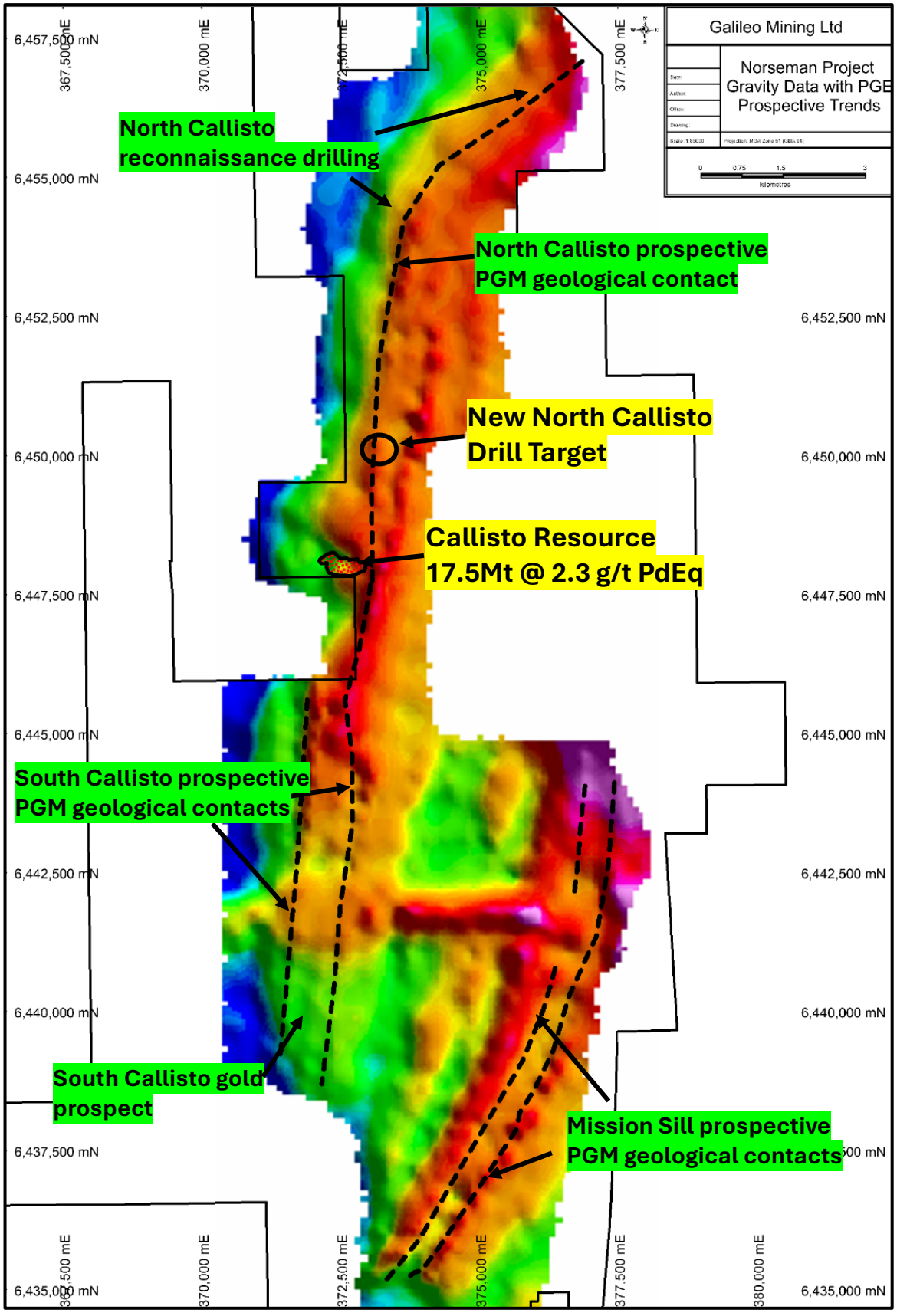
An aircore drilling program has now been completed over the North Callisto prospect where surface sampling 2 kilometers north of the Callisto resource identified a new target with up to 1.87 g/t 3E[4] in rock chips. Further aircore drilling was completed north along strike as a reconnaissance program looking at areas with no previous drilling. Aircore drilling of a new gold prospect at South Callisto was also undertaken[5]. A total of 3,568m was drilled over the program with assay results from all three areas expected in approximately six weeks.

Figure 2 – Rock chip sampling from North Callisto prospect with previous drilling (black stars) and upcoming drill target area (dotted ellipse). TMI magnetic background.



[4] See ASX announcement dated 22nd July 2026 for details
[5] See ASX announcement dated 10th August 2026 for details

Figure 3 – Norseman Project residual gravity image with existing Callisto resource, drill target at North Callisto, prospective PGM geological contact zones and recent drill areas.



An RC drill program of around 2,000m is scheduled to commence in early November to follow up numerous positive indicators of mineralisation at the Mission Sill prospect. Recent aircore drilling results (see ASX announcement dated 10th August 2026) showed mineralisation on each drill line completed. Exploration is now focused on two consistent zones of Platinum Group Metal anomalism over 1.4km (Zone A) and 2km (Zone B) as shown in Figure 6. Very limited RC drilling in December 2025 established the presence of shallow sulphide mineralisation on sections within both Zone A and Zone B (Figures 4 and 5). The RC drilling program will target these mineralised zones both down-dip and along strike.

Figure 4 – Mission Sill section 6,437,800N with sulphide target zones at depth.

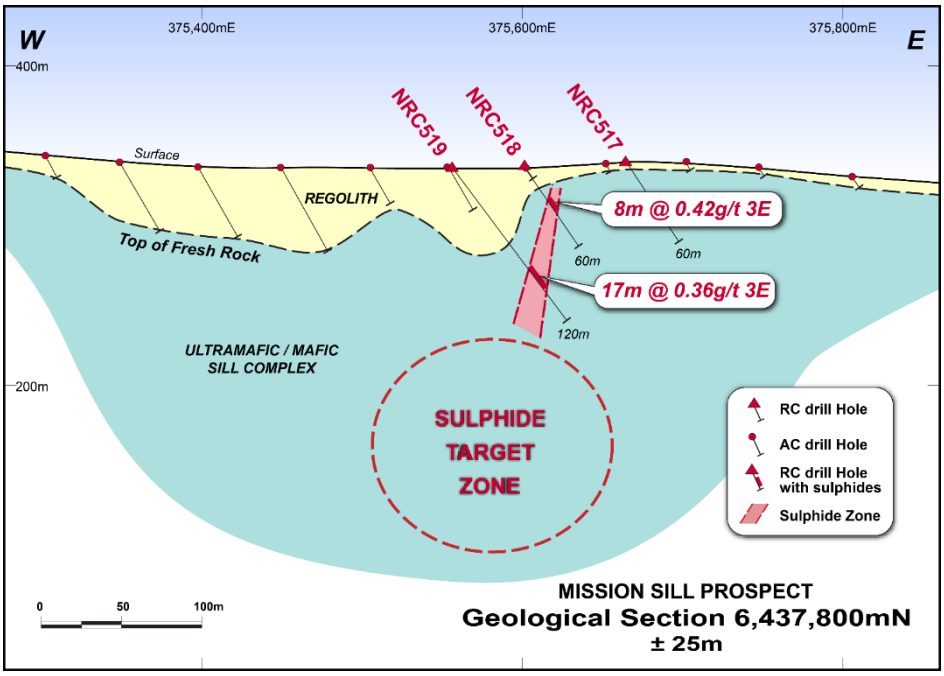


Figure 5 – Mission Sill section 6,435,450N with sulphide target zones at depth. Drill hole NRC516 finished in mineralisation.

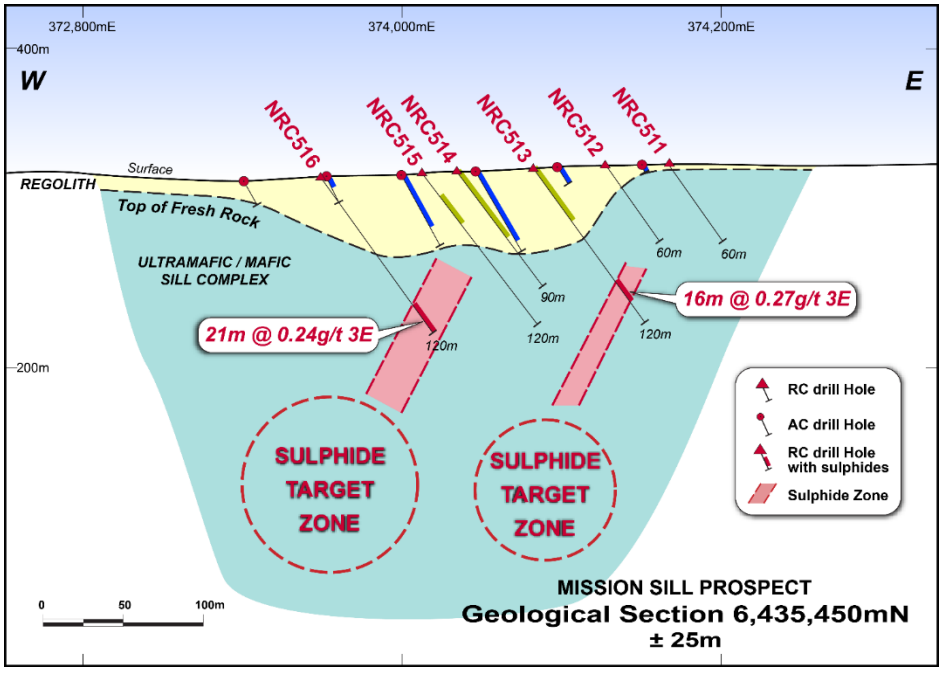


Figure 6 – Mission Sill AC drilling with anomalous drill holes, mineralisation trend (dashed lines), and sulphide intercepts (announced 19/03/26). Zone A and Zone B focus areas have been defined through multiple rounds of aircore drilling. TMI magnetic background.

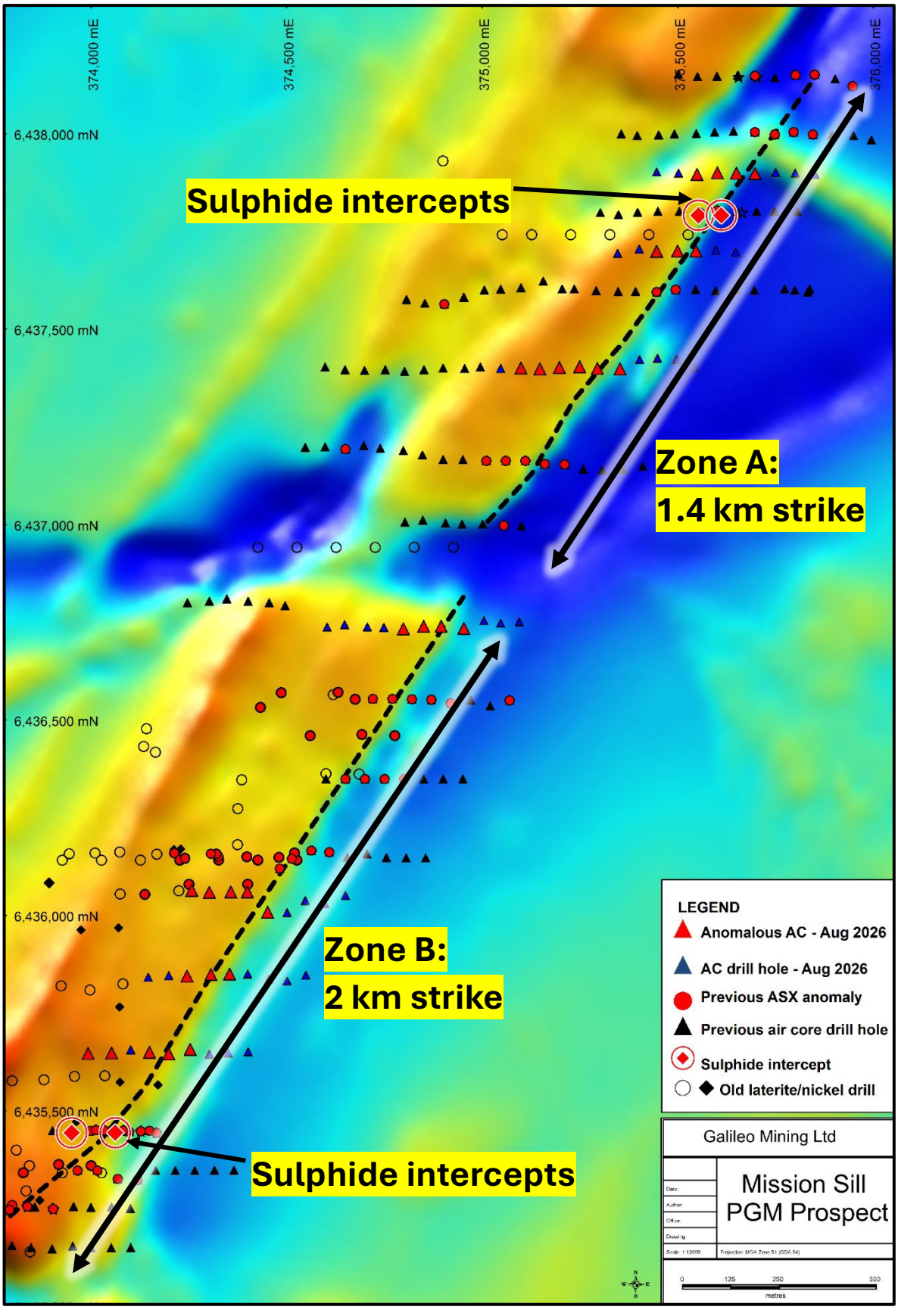


Figure 7 – Callisto deposit and prospective geological trends at Galileo's Norseman project.

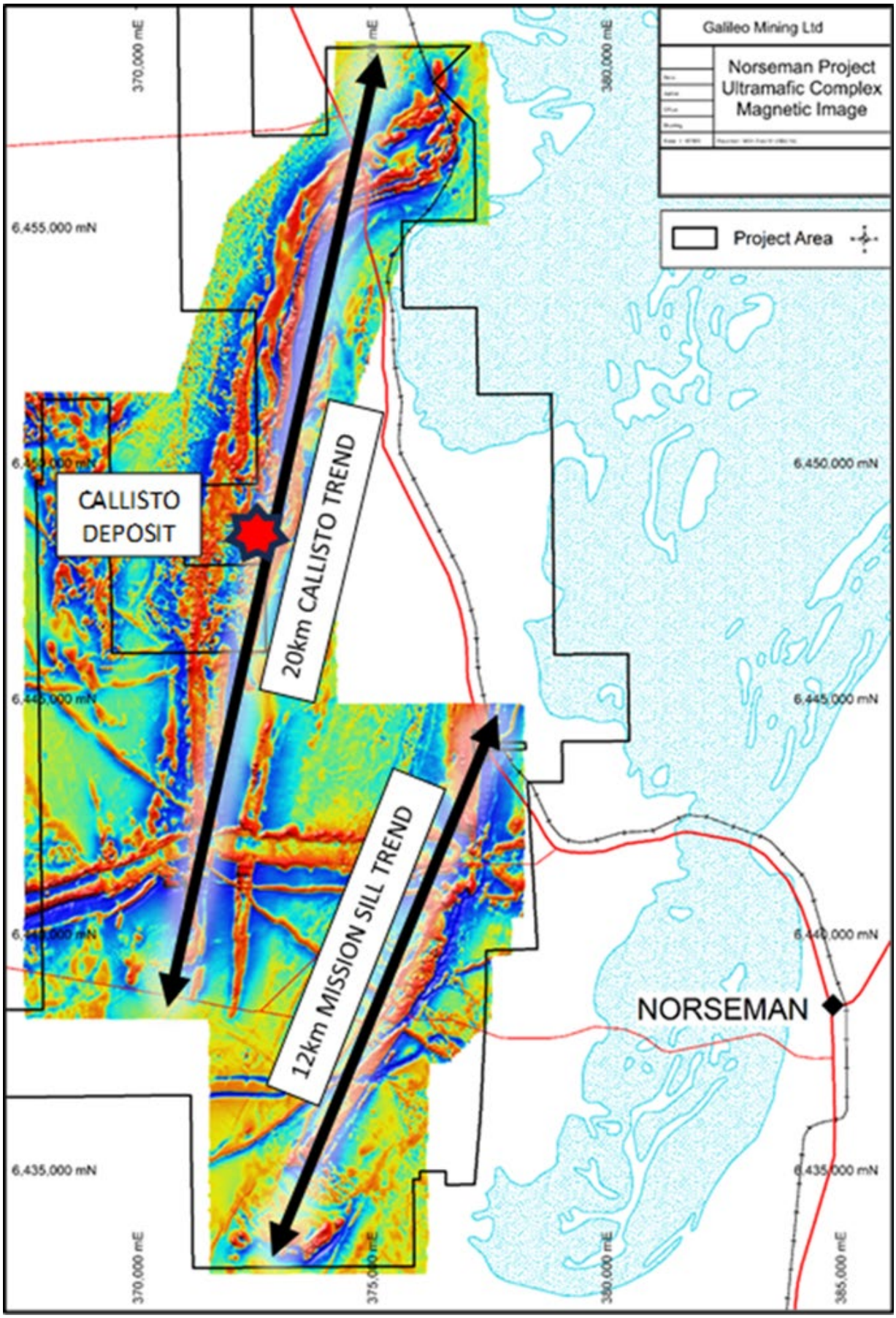
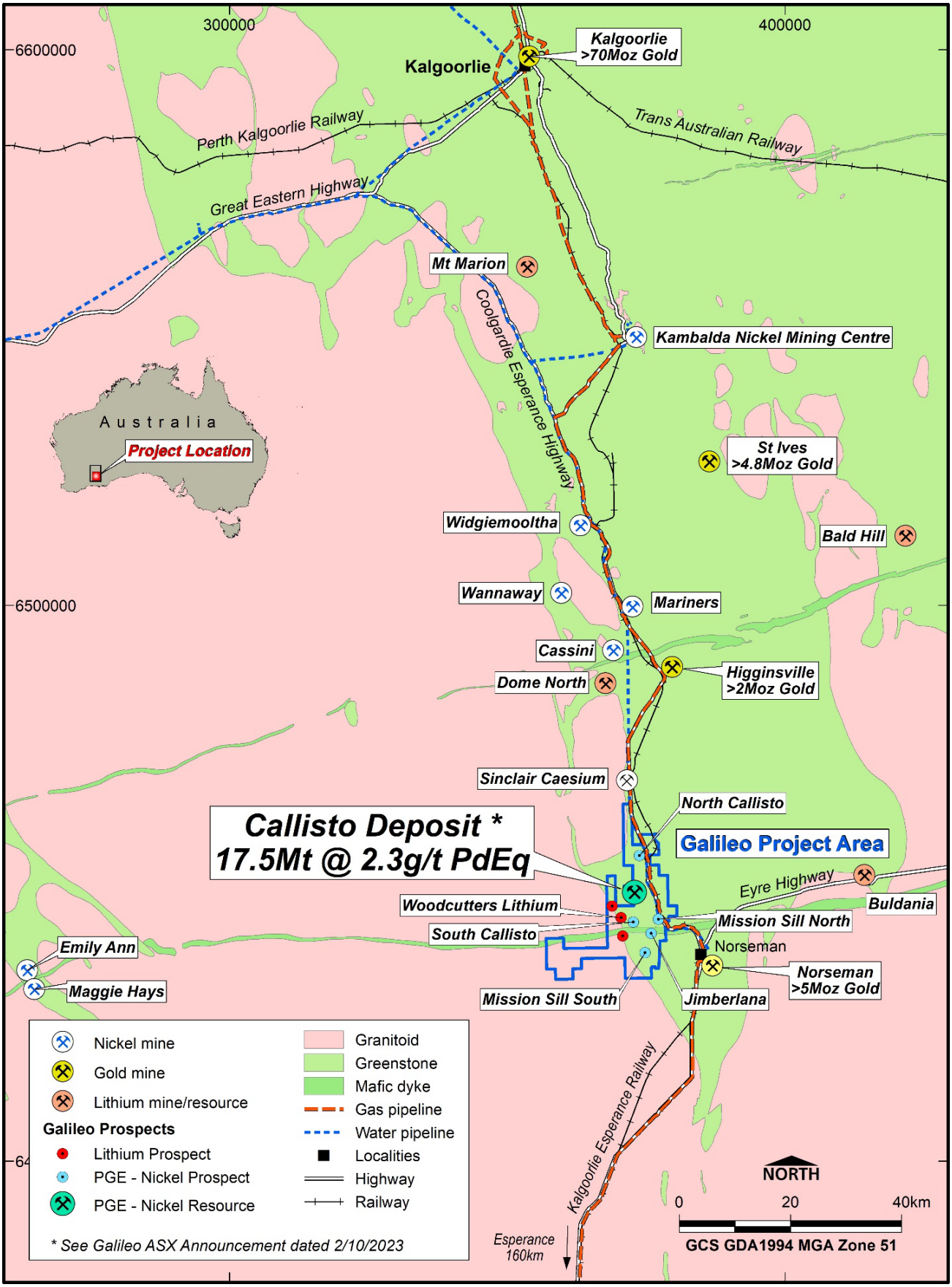


Figure 8 – Norseman project location map with a selection of mines, resources, and infrastructure in the region.



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]).

Resource Table - 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.

The information in this report that relates to Galileo's Mineral Resource for the Callisto Deposit is from a previous report released to the ASX by Galileo Mining (2nd October 2023) based on information complied by Paul Hetherington, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Hetherington 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 Hetherington consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Hetherington has advised that this consent remains in place for subsequent releases by Galileo of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent.

The information in this report that relates to Metallurgical Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared and reviewed by Mr Noel O'Brien, FAusIMM , MBA, B. Met Eng. Mr. O'Brien is a Director of the company and is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. He has sufficient experience with the style of processing response and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activities undertaken, to qualify as a competent person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australian Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr O'Brien consents to the inclusion in this report of the contained technical 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: EIS Drill Hole – one metre drill core samples

Upper table relates to sampling through the known Callisto Mineral Resource, >0.5g/t 3E cut-off (no internal dilution); internal reported intervals cut-off > 1.0 g/t 3E (no internal dilution) and cut-off > 2.0 g/t 3E.
Lower table from new mineralised intrusion. Reporting cut-off >0.2 g/t 3E (maximum one metre internal dilution) for pyroxenite zone between 395 and 421m. Significant intercept reported for entire mineralised geological sequence of pyroxenite/peridotite between 426m and 535m with internal interval cut-off >0.3 g/t 3E (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 (%)
26NRDD525	124	162	38	1.57	1.29	0.21	0.06	0.24	0.27
including	**131**	**159**	**28**	**1.92**	**1.58**	**0.26**	**0.08**	**0.29**	**0.31**
with	**146**	**159**	**13**	**2.37**	**1.93**	**0.34**	**0.10**	**0.38**	**0.37**
and	166	169	3	1.60	1.23	0.22	0.14	0.26	0.16
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 (%)**
26NRDD525	402	407	5	0.34	0.28	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.15
	418	420	2	0.45	0.38	0.07	<0.01	0.04	0.12
	426	**535**	**109**	**0.21**	**0.13**	**0.07**	**0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.09**
including	**486**	**494**	**8**	**0.50**	**0.30**	**0.18**	**0.01**	**<0.01**	**0.12**
and	525	535	10	0.31	0.18	0.13	<0.01	<0.01	0.12

Appendix 2: Reported Drill Hole Collar Details

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azimuth	Dip	Total Depth (m)
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 further detailed logging. Current update based on geochemical assay data and visual review. 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/minor metasediment	Disseminated (Po), 5%,
	204.5	226.3	21.8	Metasediment	Disseminated (Po), 5%,
	226.3	395	168.7	Komatiite, minor gabbronorite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po), 0.5%
	395	407	12	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po, Cp), 1%
	407	418	11	Komatiite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po), 0.5%
	418	421	3	Pyroxenite	Disseminated sulphide (Po, Cp), 1%
	421	426	5	Komatiite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po), 0.5%
	426	551	125	Pyroxenite	Weakly disseminated sulphide (Po), < 0.5%
	551	771.7	220.7	Komatiite/minor pyroxenite	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. • HQ and NQ diamond core drilling was used to obtain drill samples. HQ drilling was completed to 200.7m through the Callisto resource with the remainder of the hole completed with NQ diameter drilling between 200.7m and 771.7m. • All sample intervals are sawn ½ core cut lengthwise with a Corewise automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) on a consistent reference line. The

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample half to the left-hand side of the reference line was reserved for the GSWA as part of the EIS funding agreement. • For initial laboratory assaying of met samples through the Callisto resource (prior to metallurgical testing) ½ core is sawn split to 1/8 core for initial assay samples and leaving 3/8 core for metallurgical test work. HQ or NQ ½ core from the remainder of the drill hole was sawn to ¼ core for assaying with the remaining ¼ core available as a reference sample. • 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 Raglan Drilling using a 5.5“ face sampling drill bit. • All RC holes were surveyed during 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 an IMDEX Gyro downhole electronic survey camera at 30m downhole intervals. • All core is oriented using an IMDEX 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 and Core 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 and guided by review against assay results.
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 RC 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. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		duplicates are routinely inserted for submission with each batch. • HQ and NQ diamond core drilling was used to obtain drill samples. HQ drilling was completed to 200.7m through the Callisto resource with the remainder of the hole completed with NQ diameter drilling. • All sample intervals are sawn ½ core cut lengthwise with a Corewise automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) on a consistent reference line. The sample half to the left-hand side of the reference line was reserved for the GSWA as part of the EIS funding agreement. • For initial laboratory assaying of met samples through the Callisto resource (prior to metallurgical testing) ½ core is split to 1/8 core for assay and leaving 3/8 core for metallurgical test work. NQ and HQ ½ core from the remainder of the drill hole was split to ¼ core for assaying with the remaining ¼ core available as a reference sample. • 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. • QAQC duplicates were collected at lab following the 2mm crush stage by splitting 50:50% to generate a primary and duplicate sample for further preparation and assay steps.
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 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

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.*	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). • An Olympus 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 within Geobank Mobile software. Data is then sent to the Galileo database manager for validation and upload into the Datashed hosted 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 hole was sampled by one metre intervals from the lower saprock (at 67m) to the end of hole.
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. • Drill results are reported as downhole intercept widths only
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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

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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:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to Appendices 1, 2 and 3.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • Metallurgical test work was completed by ALS Metallurgy Pty Ltd. Multiple sulphide flotation tests were completed on 26NRDD525 with results reported in Table 1 and Table 2 in the body of this report.
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.*	• RC drill testing • Air core drill testing