



QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT

Corporate

- Strong financial position with ~\$9.74 million in cash as of 30th June 2025 and well-funded to continue significant exploration programs
- Lithium Farm-In/Joint Venture Agreement with Mineral Resources Ltd (ASX: MIN) extended

Norseman – 100% GAL

- Peak palladium assay of 4.1 g/t and platinum assay of 2.5 g/t over one metre from April 2025 Mission Sill drill program¹ (from 29m in NAC617)
- Further assays from one metre sampling show Platinum Group Elements (PGE) including;
 - 4m @ 1.12 g/t 3E² from 26m (NAC516) including
 - 1m @ 2.27 g/t 3E from 28m
 - 6m @ 0.73 g/t 3E from 1m (NAC588) including
 - 1m @ 1.03 g/t 3E from 2m
- Assays from aircore drilling extend anomalous target zone over combined 6km of strike
- Anomalous PGE drill results include;
 - 4m @ 1.82 g/t 3E from 28m (NAC617) within 20m @ 0.56 g/t 3E
 - 4m @ 0.80 g/t 3E from 16m (NAC630) within 24m @ 0.37 g/t 3E
 - 60m @ 0.36 g/t 3E from surface (NAC611) including
 - 8m @ 0.54 g/t 3E from 36m
- Mission Sill prospect is ~8km from the 17.5Mt Callisto resource³ and has the same prospective ultramafic host rocks
- Infill drilling of existing results confirms anomalism along Eastern Contact Zone
- Further drill programs are planned to explore the full length of the 12km Mission Sill prospect and the 20km long Callisto prospect
- Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) funding up to \$180,000 awarded to test for mineralisation directly beneath the Callisto Deposit

¹ See ASX announcements dated 3 April 2025 and 14 April 2025

² 3E = Pd + Pt + Au expressed in g/t

³ See Table 2 and ASX Announcement dated 2 October 2023 for JORC resource details

Fraser Range JV – 67% GAL / 33% Creasy Group

- Four high priority electro-magnetic (EM) sulphide targets were drill tested with 1,446m of RC drilling and five completed drill holes
- Drilling at the Westerly and Easterly prospects intersected meta-sediments with graphite interspersed with Fraser Range mafic intrusive rock units
- Down hole EM surveying is planned for the Westerly and Easterly prospects to look for off-hole conductors that may be related to sulphide mineralisation
- Drilling at the K2 and K3 prospects intersected graphitic meta-sediments with paragneiss and minor pyrrhotite
- No significant assays were returned and further drilling will be determined by the results of down hole EM surveying

Commenting on the quarterly activities, Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said:

“Galileo continued to develop exciting prospects across its portfolio during the June quarter. Highly encouraging results from our drill campaign at Norseman extended known palladium and platinum mineralisation at the Mission Sill prospect. We have now defined the Eastern Contact Zone as a key exploration target, with mineralisation traced along strike for more than four kilometres in the central zone and two kilometres in the north.

The maximum palladium grades of over 4 g/t and platinum over 2 g/t from aircore drilling highlight the potential for new resources to be discovered in the area after the prospectivity of the project was proven with the 2022 discovery of the Callisto resource. Galileo is one of only a few companies with PGE resources in Australia and the Norseman project has excellent potential for additional discoveries.

Aircore drilling is scheduled to commence in July to test the southern extent of this mineralised Mission Sill trend with further RC drilling planned for later in the year.

At the same time, drilling took place during the quarter at our Fraser Range project – a highly prospective region with prospects located along strike from the Nova, Silver Knight, and Mawson nickel-copper deposits. Drilling showed that our Easterly and Westerly prospects contain mafic intrusive rocks prospective for Fraser Range style mineralisation however no significant assays were returned from this first round of drilling. Follow up drilling will depend on the results of down hole EM surveying.

We are also pleased to have secured co-funding through Western Australia’s Exploration Incentive Scheme to drill test beneath the Callisto deposit. This deep RC and diamond drilling will help unlock the next chapter of exploration at Norseman.

Galileo remains well-funded and strategically positioned across two high-potential projects. With multiple targets across our portfolio, we are excited by the opportunities ahead and look forward to updating shareholders as results from our exploration campaigns are received.”

Corporate

As of 30th June 2025, the Company remained very well-funded to continue exploration with approximately \$9.74 million in cash.

Please refer to the accompanying Appendix 5B report for the period ended 30 June 2025 for further information.

During the period, the Company extended its Lithium Farm-In and Joint Venture Agreement⁴ with Mineral Resources Ltd (ASX: MIN) ("MinRes") (Lithium Exploration JVA).⁵

The Key Terms of the changes to the Lithium Exploration JVA are as follows:

- An extension of six (6) months to 30 November 2025 for the payment of the Tranche 2 cash consideration of \$2.5 million to Galileo.
- The addition of two (2) years to the Earn-In Period to 7th June 2030 for MinRes to expend \$15 million to meet the Earn-In Requirement to increase its stake in the Lithium Exploration JVA Tenements from their current interest of 30% to 55%.
- Removal of Prospecting Licences from the Tenements in the Lithium Exploration JVA.

Other than the above changes, all other material terms of the Lithium Exploration JVA remain the same.

Capital Structure

The Company's capital structure as at the date of this Report is as follows:

ASX Code	Security	Number
Quoted		
GAL	Fully Paid Ordinary Shares	197,624,927
Unquoted		
GALAP	Performance Rights Exp 22/09/2025	2,500,000

Exploration

Norseman – 100% GAL

Mission Sill Prospect Drilling

During the period, Galileo focused its exploration efforts on the Mission Sill target reporting results from the aircore drill campaign of approximately 4,500m of aircore drilling in 159 drill holes. The Mission Sill prospect lies approximately 8km from the 17.5Mt Callisto resource and has the same prospective ultramafic host rocks (Figure 1). Initial assays were received from the first four drill lines with anomalous

⁴ Refer to ASX announcement dated 3rd June 2024

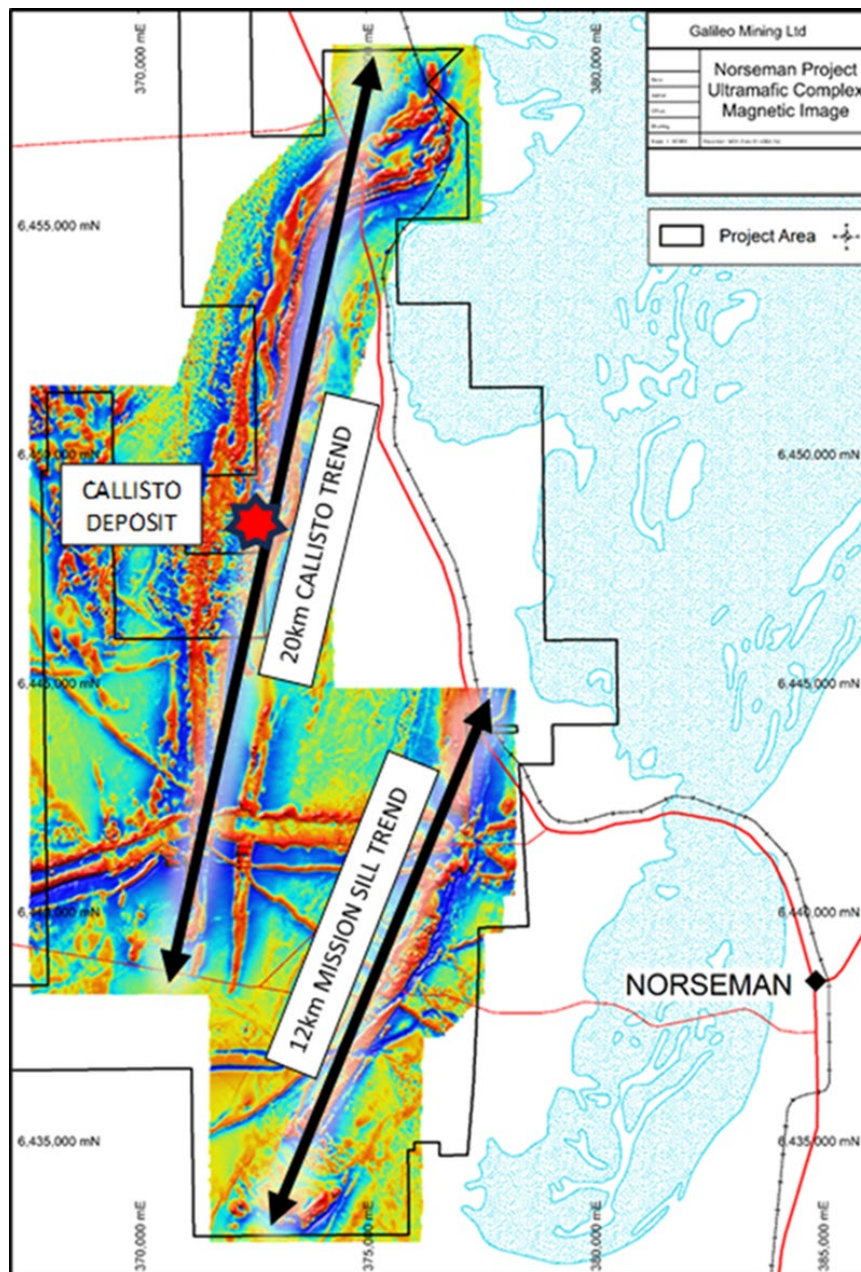
⁵ Refer to ASX announcement dated 30th May 2025

responses shown consistently on every drill line along the eastern contact zone and on the two southern drill lines along the western contact zone.⁶

The initial Anomalous Platinum Group Elements (PGE) assay results included:

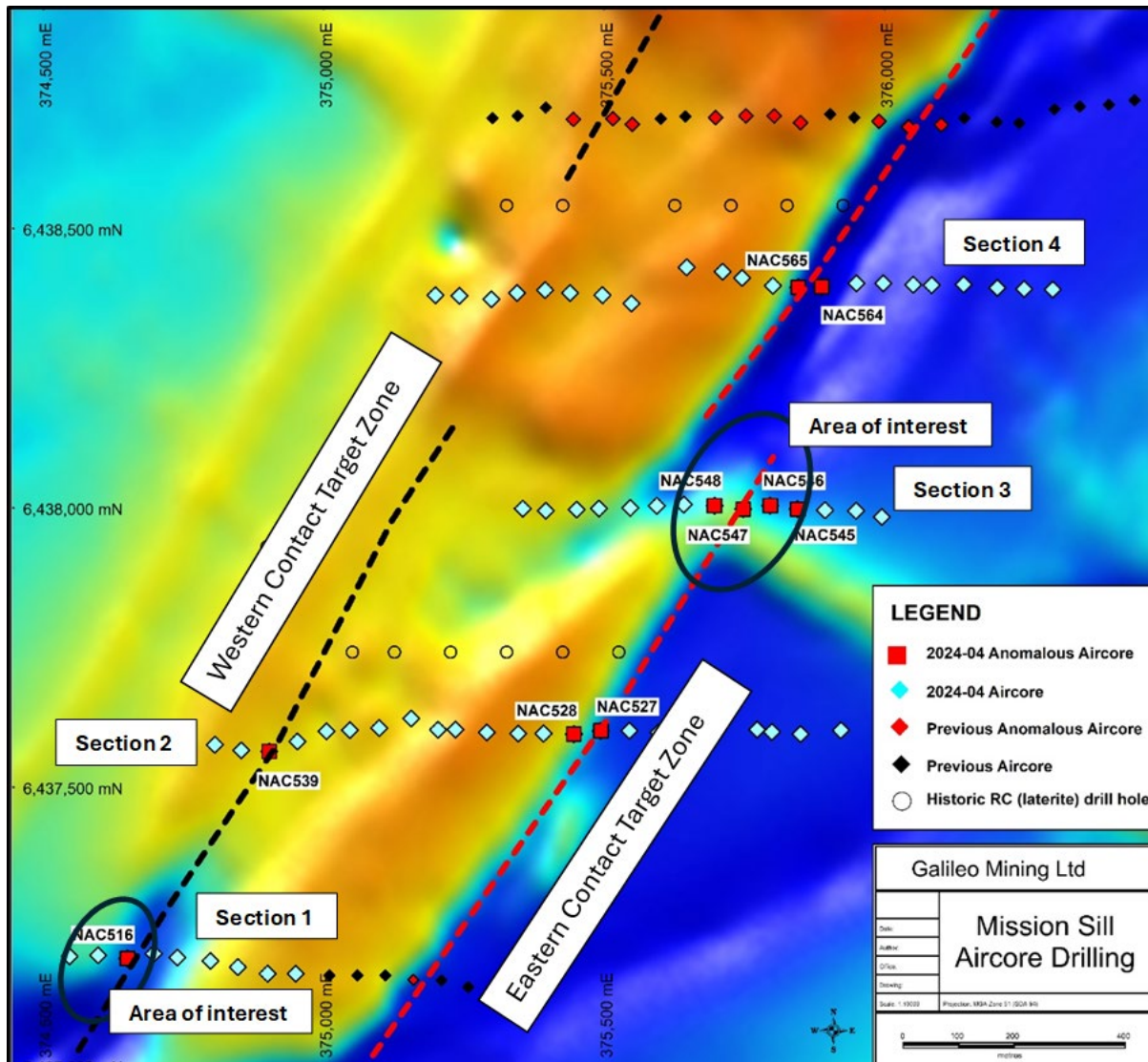
- o 4m @ 1.19 g/t 3E from 28m (NAC516) within 12m @ 0.83 g/t 3E
- o 1m @ 0.68 g/t 3E from surface to blade refusal (end of hole – NAC546)
- o 12m @ 0.40 g/t 3E from surface (NAC547)
- o 16m @ 0.36 g/t 3E from surface (NAC564)

Figure 1 – The Mission Sill Trend and Callisto Deposit Trend at Galileo’s Norseman project.



⁶ Refer to ASX announcement dated 3rd April 2025

Figure 2 – April 2025 anomalous aircore drill results. TMI magnetic background image. Black dashed line is the western contact target zone. Red dashed line is the eastern contact target zone. See ASX announcement dated 3/04/25 for sections and further details.



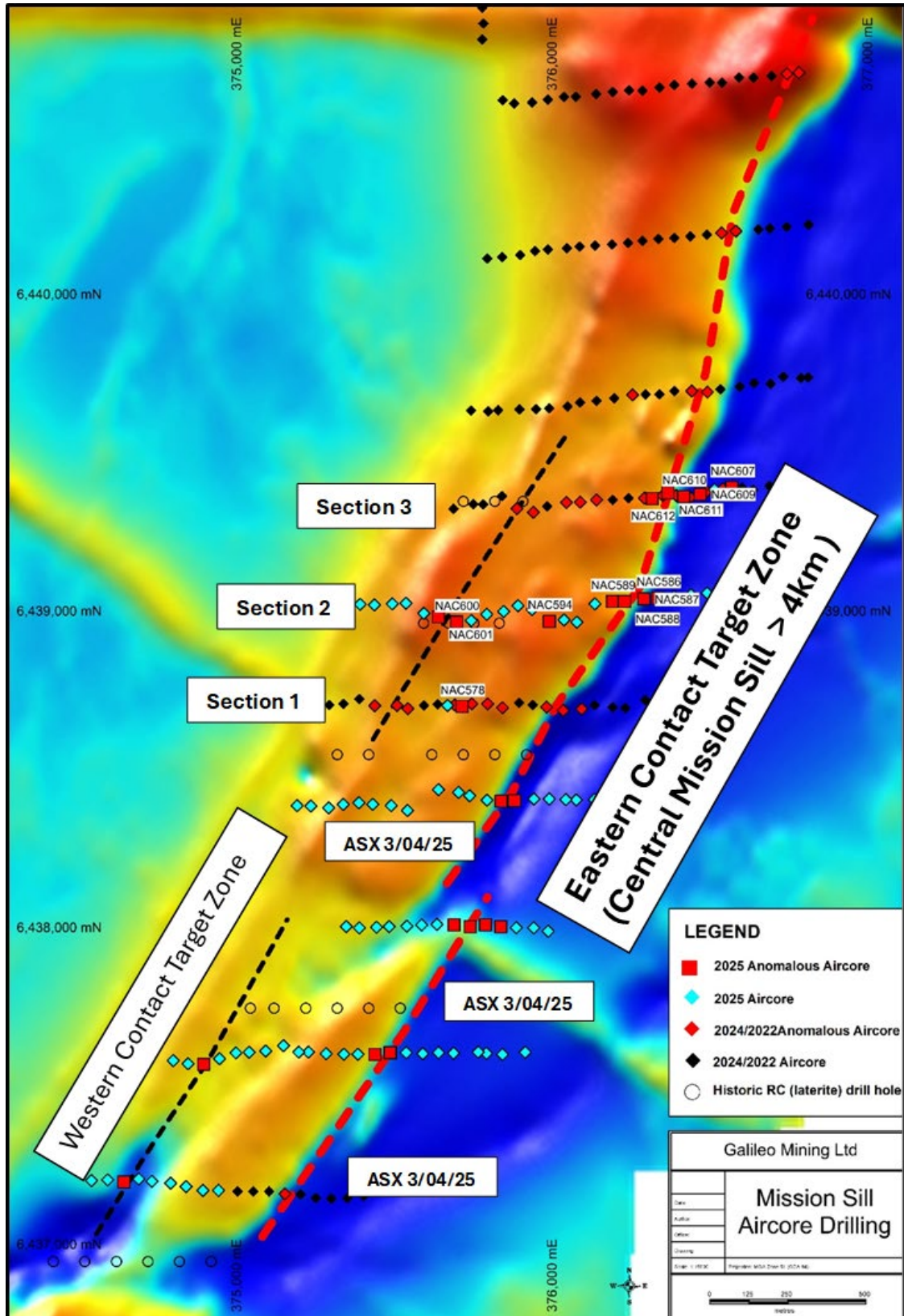
Later in April, Galileo reported further assays showing consistent anomalous along the Eastern Contact zone at both the central and northern sections of the Mission Sill prospect. Anomalous along the Western Contact Zone is more sporadic and not as consistent⁷.

These Anomalous PGE drill results included;

- 4m @ 1.82 g/t 3E from 28m (NAC617) within 20m @ 0.56 g/t 3E
- 4m @ 0.80 g/t 3E from 16m (NAC630) within 24m @ 0.37 g/t 3E
- 60m @ 0.36 g/t 3E from surface (NAC611) including
 - 8m @ 0.54 g/t 3E from 36m

⁷ Refer to ASX announcement dated 14th April 2025

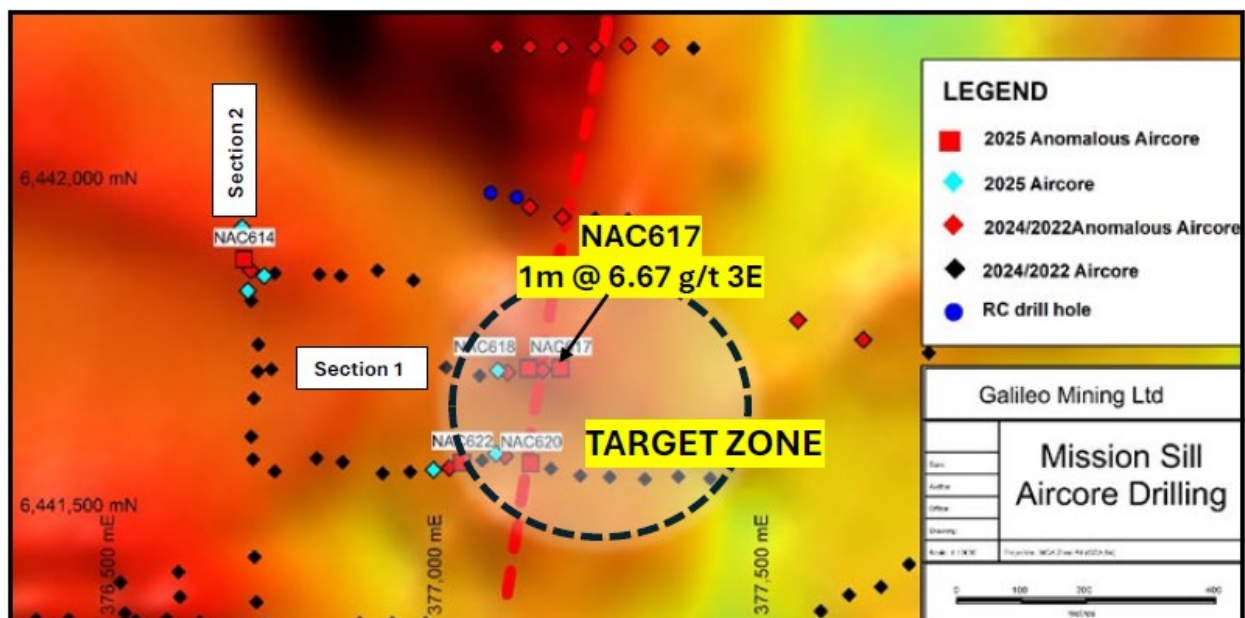
Figure 3: April 2025 anomalous aircore drill results from the central portion of the Mission Sill prospect. The Eastern Contact zone now covers over 4km of strike along the central part of the prospect. TMI magnetic background image. Red dashed line is the Eastern Contact target zone. See ASX announcement dated 14/04/25 for sections and further details.



Follow up one metre samples from selected geochemically anomalous zones were completed using a higher quality fire assay for quantitative palladium, platinum and gold analyses.⁸ Peak assays of 4.11 g/t palladium and 2.47 g/t platinum were reported over one metre from 29m depth in NAC617.

NAC617 occurs at the end of an aircore drill line and is open to the east. This area is now a focus for further aircore drilling aiming to identify the extent of the anomalism prior to deeper RC drill testing. Figure 4 shows the location of the NAC617 target zone and a larger map of the same prospect is displayed in Figure 5. Figure 6 shows the location of an additional three target zones which have been confirmed through one metre sample assays.

Figure 4 – NAC617 target zone with TMI magnetic background image. See ASX announcement dated 16/06/25 for sections and further details.



⁸ Refer to ASX announcement dated 16th June 2025



Figure 5 – Northern Mission Sill aircore drilling with target zones. TMI magnetic background image. See ASX announcement dated 16/06/25 for sections and further details.

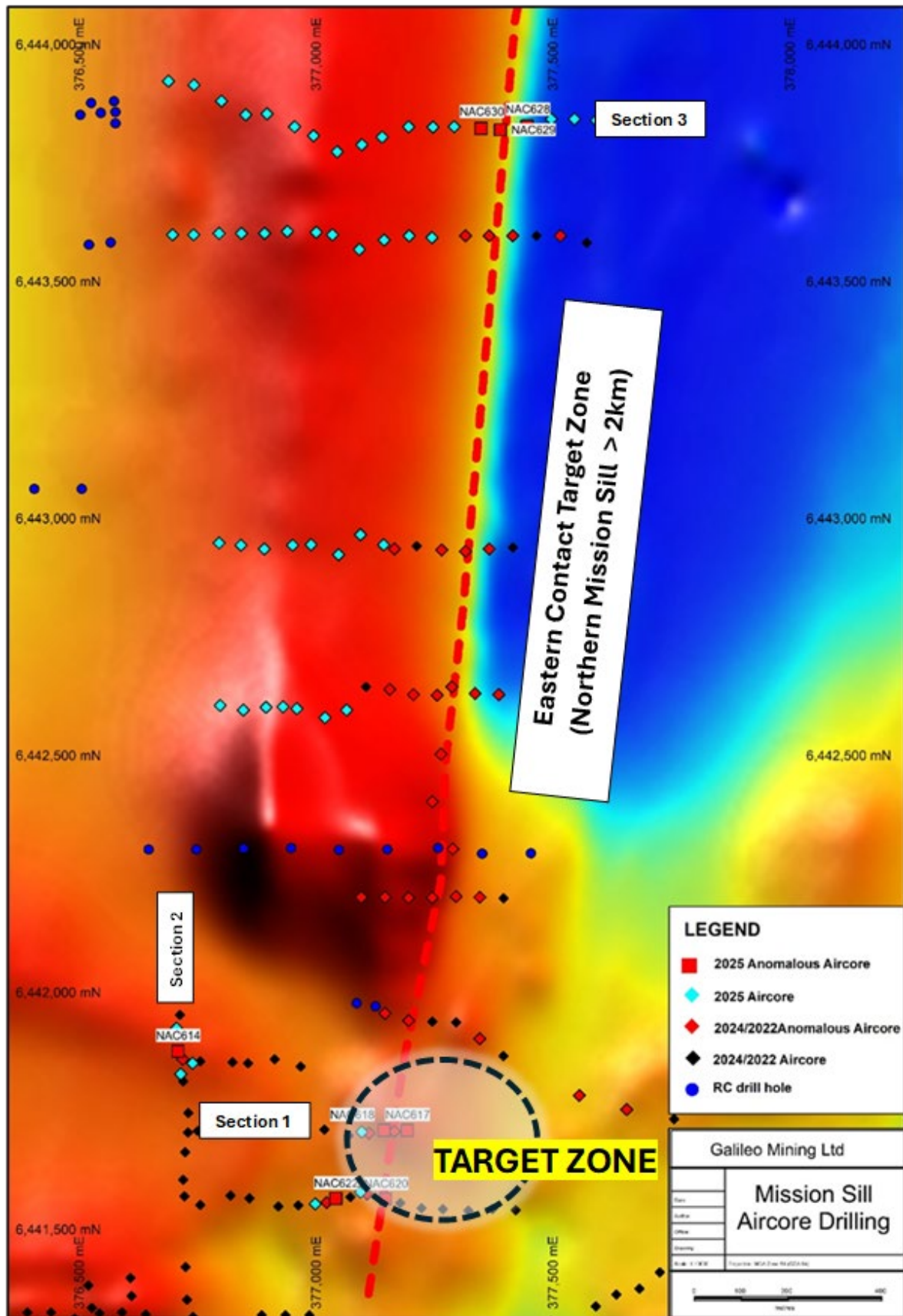
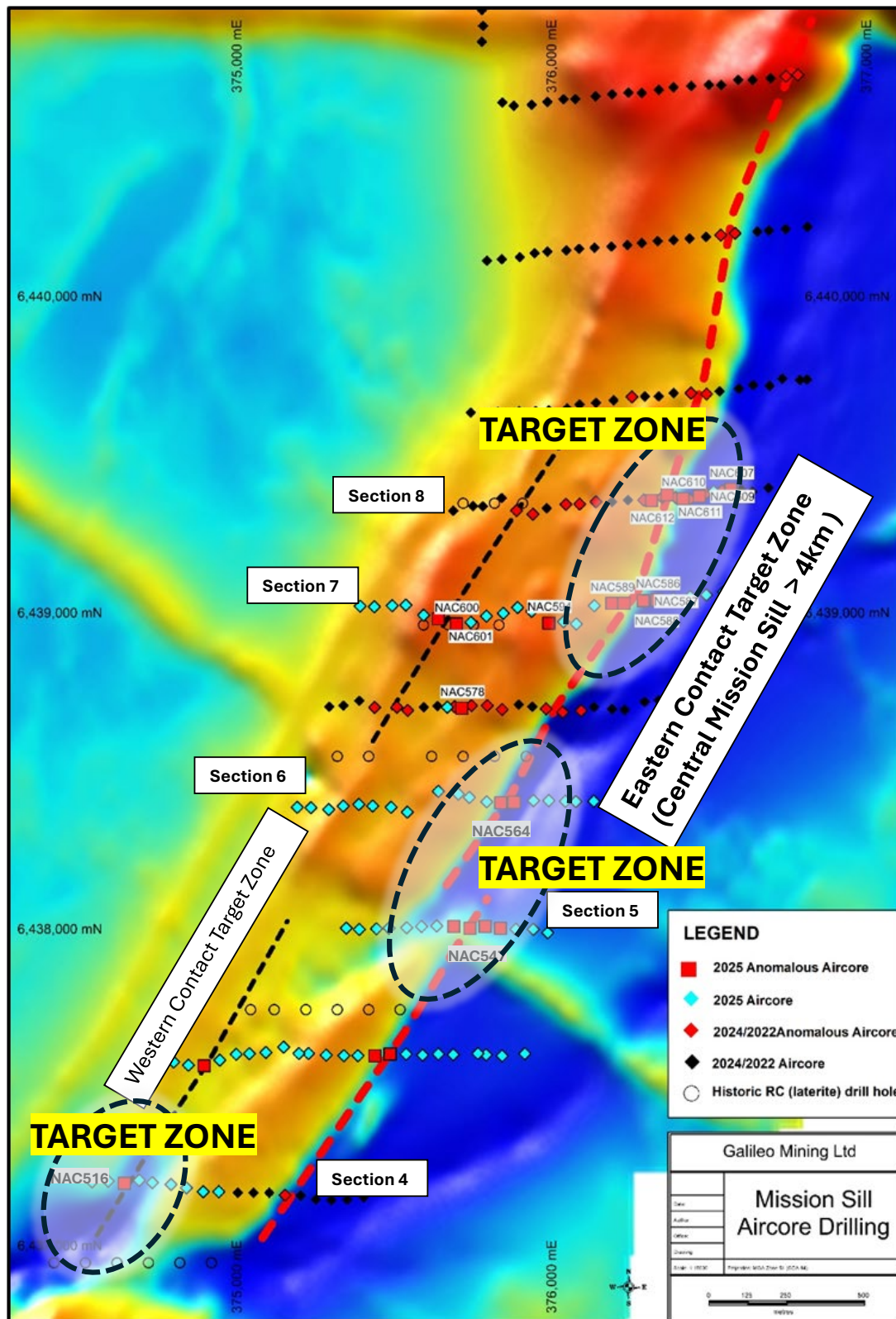




Figure 6 – Central Mission Sill aircore drilling with target zones. TMI magnetic background image. See ASX announcement dated 16/06/25 for sections and further details.



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Next Steps

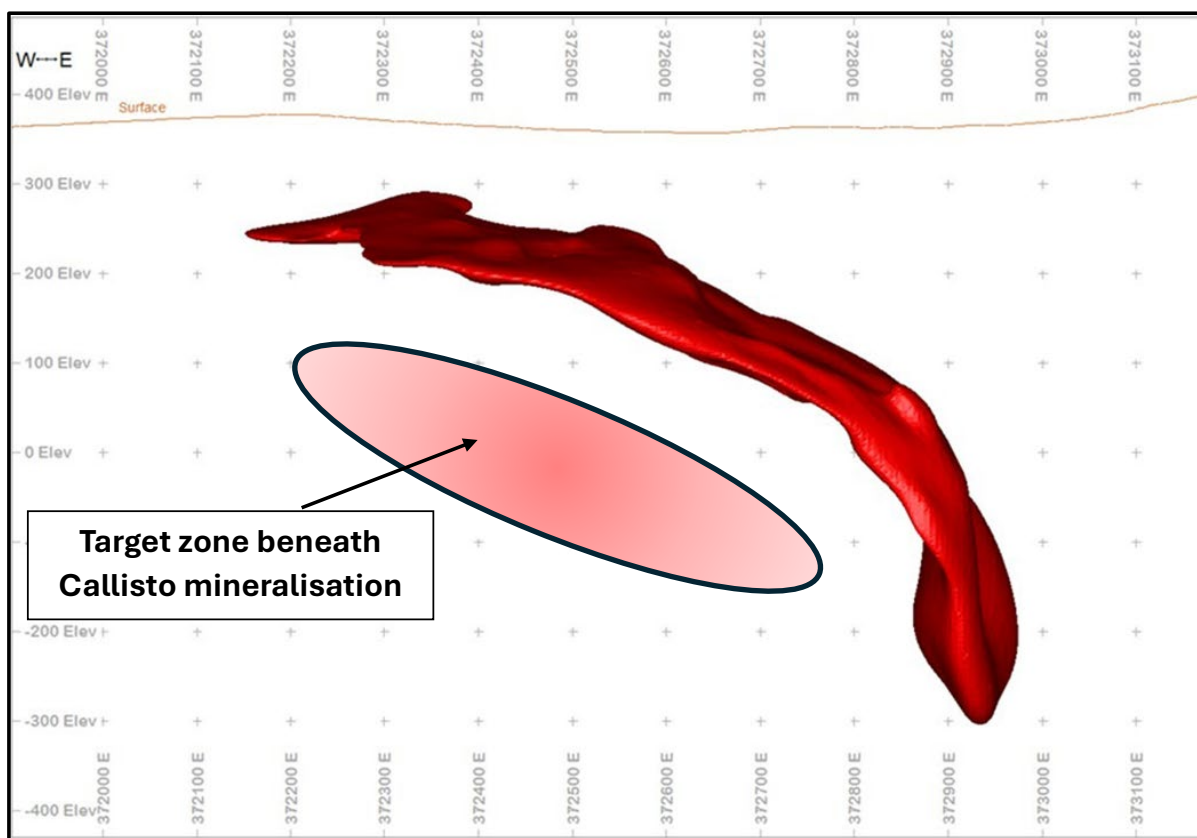
- Follow up drill programs are planned to focus on key target areas identified from recent drilling within the 12km long Mission Sill trend.

EIS Funding Awarded

During the period, the Company announced it had been awarded Exploration Incentive Scheme (EIS) funding up to \$180,000 to test for mineralisation directly beneath the Callisto Deposit at Norseman.⁹

Figure 7 shows a schematic cross section of the Callisto deposit and the underlying target zone where the potential for additional mineralised ultramafic sills will be tested with a diamond core drill program.

Figure 7 – Callisto mineralisation schematic cross section and proposed target zone for EIS assisted diamond drilling beneath the resource.



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

Results of a target generation review of electro-magnetic (EM) survey data of Galileo's Fraser Range project were released during the March quarter with four new targets identified and complementing the existing Easterly Prospect. All of the new targets were based on a combination of geophysical EM surveying and geological interpretation of magnetic data. No basement outcrop exists in the area and the targets represented a new generation of undercover prospects. Four prospects were drill tested in

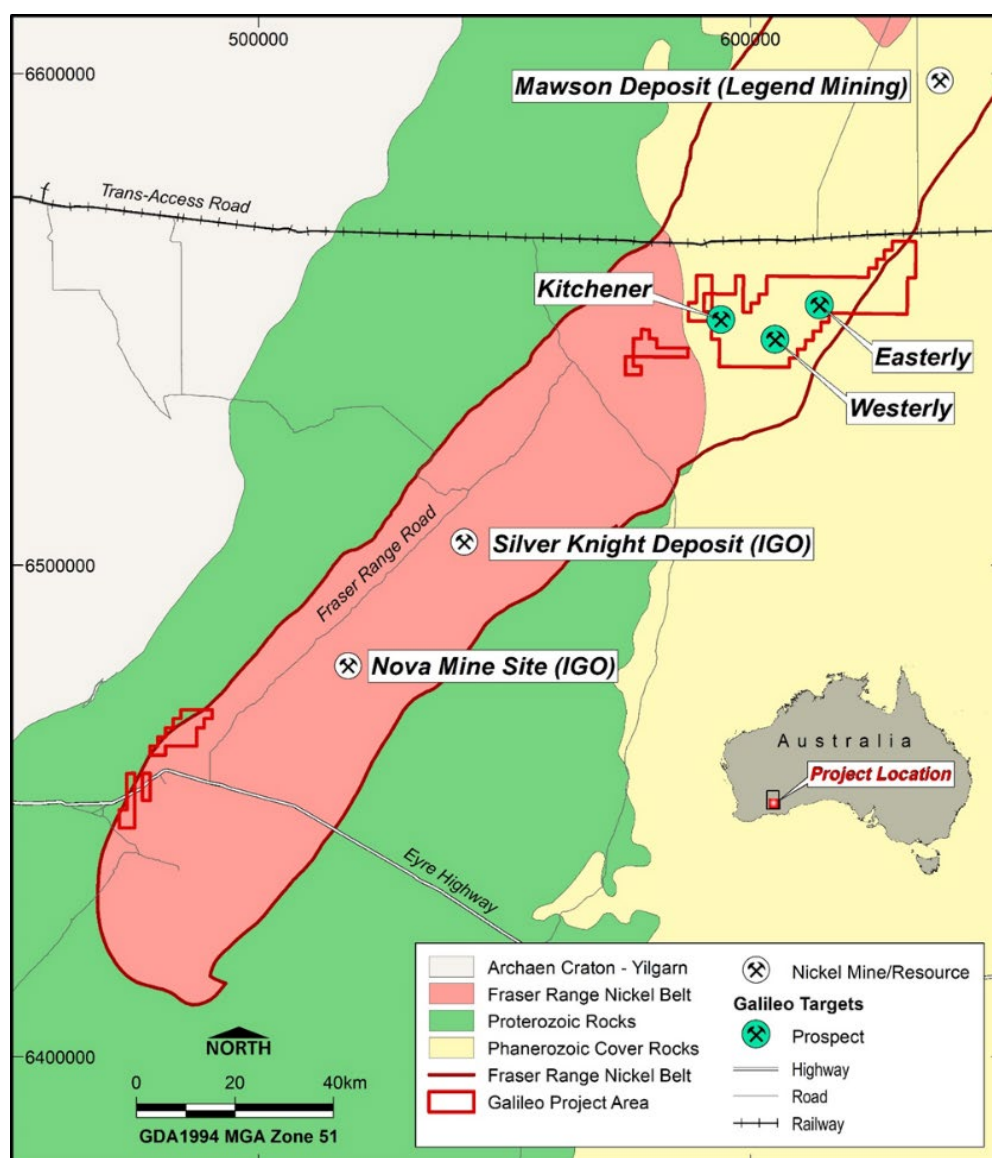
⁹ Refer to ASX announcement dated 30th April 2025

the current quarter with 1,446m of RC drilling. Drilling rates were impeded by running sand in cover rock with five drill holes completed and two holes abandoned. All completed drill holes were drilled to an appropriate depth to test the specified EM targets. No significant assays were returned from the first round of drilling with any follow up drilling to be determined by the results of down hole EM surveying.

Location of targets drill tested in the current quarter are shown in Figures 8 and 9 with the modelled EM parameters contained in Table 1. Appendices 2 and 3 contain the JORC compliant drill hole information for the drilling undertaken.

25WERC002 was drilled to 241m at the Westerly prospect with 25EARC001 and 25EARC002 drilled to 235m and 318m respectively at the Easterly prospect. Each of these drill holes intersected prospective Fraser Range mafic intrusive rocks interspersed with meta-sediments. Varying degrees of graphite occurred in the meta-sediments close to the modelled EM conductors. Downhole EM surveying is planned at these prospects to look for off-hole conductors that may be related to sulphide mineralisation.

Figure 8 – Galileo Fraser Range Project area – Galileo prospects are along strike of the Nova Mine Site, Silver Knight Deposit and the Mawson Deposit.

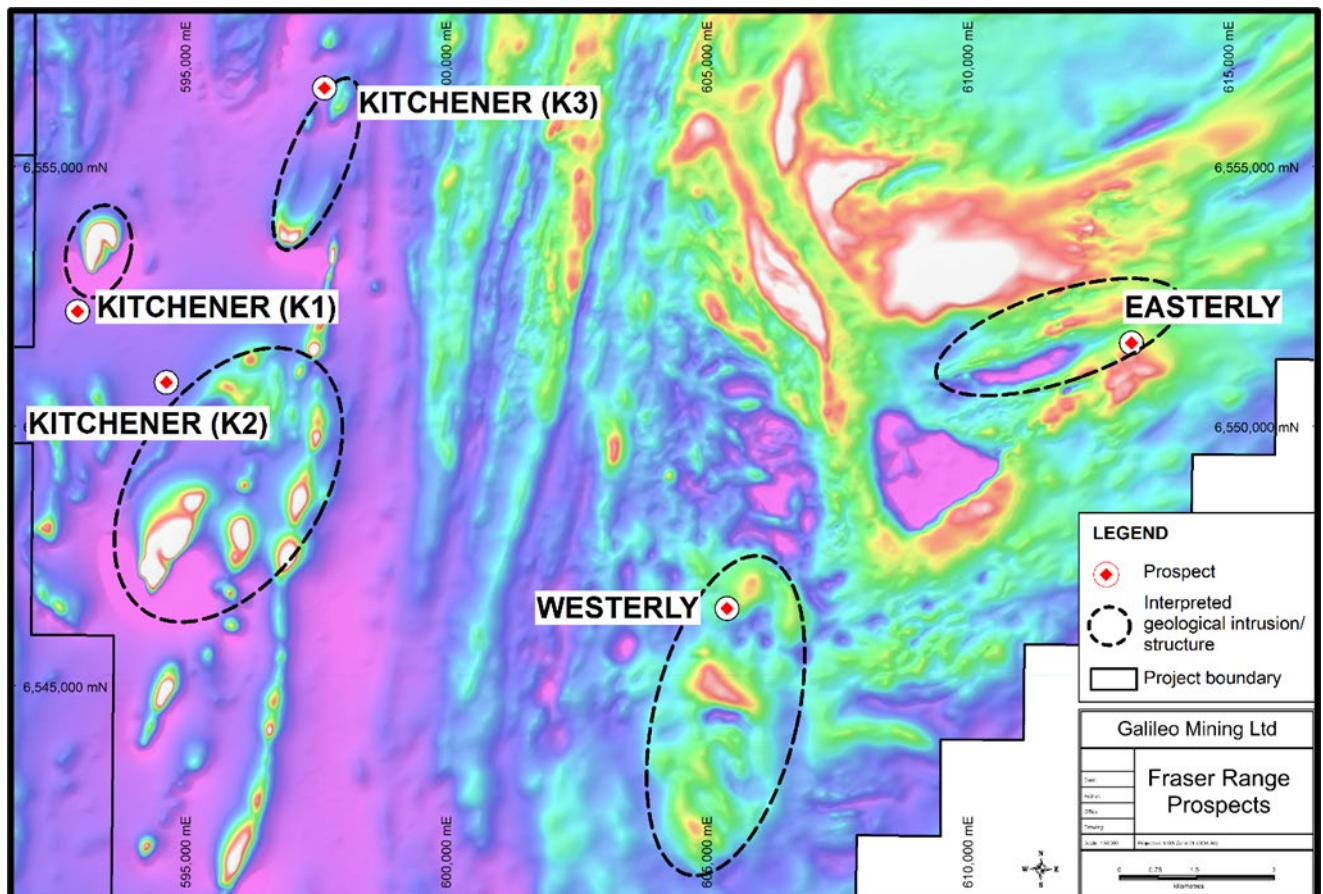


25K2RC001 was drilled to 276m at the K2 prospect and 25K3RC002 was drilled to 318m at the K3 prospect. Both drill holes intercepted graphitic meta-sediments, paragneiss containing minor pyrrhotite, and minor mafic rock units. The graphitic intervals matched the modelled EM conductors and no further work is currently planned at these prospects.

Table 1: Modelled conductor properties of drill tested Fraser Range prospects

Prospect	Conductivity	Dimensions	Depth to Top	Dip (deg)
Easterly	1,140 S	750m by 130m	165m	~5-15 S
Westerly	1,200 S	400m by 200m	120m	~35-45 WSW
Kitchener (K2)	3,700 S	150m by 150m	175m	~80 W to vertical
Kitchener (K3)	1,480 S	740m by 480m	200m	~80-85 ESE

Figure 9 – Location of Fraser Range prospects over TMI magnetic image.



ASX Additional Information

1. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.1: Exploration and Evaluation expenditure during the June 2025 Quarter was \$863,000. Details of exploration activity during the June 2025 Quarter are set out in this Report.
2. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.2: There was no substantive mining production and development activities during the Quarter.
3. ASX Listing Rule 5.3.3: Please refer to Appendix 1 for Galileo's Tenement Schedule at 30 June 2025.
4. Rule 5.3.5: – Payments to related parties of the Company and their associates during the June Quarter (as detailed in Section 6 of the Company's Appendix 5B Quarterly Cash Flow Report) totalling \$210,000 were paid to Directors and Associates for salaries, superannuation, and director and consulting fees. Please see the Remuneration Report in the 2024 Annual Financial Report for further details on Directors' remuneration.

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 km².

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 4E¹⁰, 0.20% Ni, 0.16% Cu (2.3g/t PdEq¹¹ or 0.52% NiEq¹²).

Table 2 - 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

¹⁰4E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au) + Rhodium (Rh) expressed in g/t

¹¹ 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 (%)

¹² 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 (%)

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 – US\$23,800/t, Cu – US\$8,420/t. Based on metallurgical test work completed to date, the Company believes that all metals included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold.

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 670km² 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.

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 compiled 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.

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: Galileo Mining Tenement Schedule as at 30th June 2025

Project	Tenement reference & Location	Interest at beginning of Quarter	Interest at end of Quarter	Nature of Interest As at end of Quarter
NORSEMAN PROJECT	All tenements are in Western Australia			
	E63/1041	100%	100% ⁽¹⁾	Active
	E63/1764	100%	100% ⁽¹⁾	Active
	P63/2053	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2105	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2106	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2107	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2108	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2109	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2110	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2111	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2112	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2113	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2114	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2115	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2116	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2117	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2118	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2123	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2136	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2137	100%	100%	Active
	P63/2259	100%	100%	Active
	E63/2101	100%	100% ⁽¹⁾	Active
	M63/671	100%	100%	Active
	M63/533	100%	100%	Active
	L63/83	100%	100%	Active
	L63/85	100%	100%	Active
	L63/86	100%	100%	Active
	L63/87	100%	100%	Active
	L63/88	100%	100%	Active
FRASER RANGE PROJECT	All tenements are in Western Australia			
	E28/2064	67%	67% NSZ ⁽²⁾	Active
	E28/2912	100%	100%	Active
	E28/2949	100%	100%	Active
	E28/2797	100%	100%	Active
	E63/1539	67%	67% FSZ ⁽³⁾	Active
	E63/1623	67%	67% FSZ ⁽³⁾	Active
	E63/1624	67%	67% FSZ ⁽³⁾	Active

⁽¹⁾ MinRes acquired a 30% interest in the Lithium Rights over these tenements pursuant to the Farm-in and Joint Venture Agreement dated 30/5/2024

⁽²⁾ 67% Joint Venture owned by NSZ Resources Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Galileo Mining, 33% Great Southern Nickel Pty Ltd (a Creasy Group Company).

⁽³⁾ 67% Joint Venture owned by FSZ Resources Pty Ltd a wholly owned subsidiary of Galileo Mining, 33% Dunstan Holdings Pty Ltd (a Creasy Group Company)

Appendix 2 — Completed RC Drillhole Details at the Fraser Range Project

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Comment
25WERC001	Westerly	605436	6546642	198	-70	74	241	NSA*
25EARC001	Easterly	612859	6551516	180	-70	5	235	NSA*
25EARC002	Easterly	613140	6551510	181	-60	5	318	NSA*
25K2RC001	K2	594575	6550795	212	-66	110	276	NSA*
25K3RC002	K3	597709	6556419	209	-71	293	318	NSA*

*NSA = No Significant Assays. Coordinates are MGA94z51.

Appendix 3: Galileo Mining Ltd – Fraser Range 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reverse Circulation (RC) drilling, was used to obtain one metre individually bagged chip samples. Each RC bag was spear sampled to provide a 3-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. 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.
Drilling techniques	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RC drilling was undertaken using a 5.25" drill bit completed by Red Rock Drilling.
Drill sample recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sample recoveries are visually estimated for each metre with poor or wet samples recorded in drill and sample log sheets. The sample cyclone was routinely

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	<p>cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias.
Logging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geological logging of drill holes was done on a visual preliminary basis with full logging in progress to include lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, colour and weathering. Logging of drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of the 1m samples in the chip trays. All drill holes were logged in their entirety..
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All initial RC drill samples were collected using a 50mm diameter PVC spear as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and individual 1m samples were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole. The samples were dried and pulverised before analysis. QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each batch. <p>The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3m composite RC chip samples were analysed using a four acid (4A/MS48) for multi-element assay, a 50 gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, Pd, (FA50/MS). QAQC standards and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 50 samples Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie or Perth) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek-Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth).
Verification of sampling and assaying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop. Data is then sent to the Galileo database manager for validation and upload

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and electronic) protocols. Discuss any adjustment to assay data. 	into the database.
Location of data points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. Downhole depths are in metres from surface. Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM or on laser altimeter data collected from aeromagnetic surveyse of works. Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes was not grid based. The holes were placed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by geophysical methods (EM) and geological interpretation. Drill spacing is insufficient for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 perpendicular to the modelled EM conductor.
Sample security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The measures taken to ensure sample security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fraser Range Project comprises seven granted exploration licenses, covering 672km² Kitchener JV tenement E28/2064 (67% NSZ Resources Pty Ltd, 33% Great Southern Nickel Pty Ltd). Kitchener tenements E28/2912, E28/2949, E28/2797 (100% NSZ Resources Pty Ltd) Yardilla JV tenements: E63/1539, E63/1623, E63/1624 (67% FSZ Resources Pty Ltd, 33% Dunstan Holdings Pty Ltd) NSZ Resources Pty Ltd & FSZ Resources Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Galileo Mining Ltd. Great Southern Nickel Pty Ltd and Dunstan Holdings Pty Ltd are entities of Mark Creasy The Kitchener Area is approximately 250km east of Kalgoorlie on vacant crown land and on the Boonderoo Pastoral Station. The Yardilla Area is approximately 90km east of Norseman on vacant crown land and on the Fraser Range Pastoral Station. Both the Kitchener Area and the Yardilla Area are 100% covered by the Ngadju Native Title Determined Claim. The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments to exploration.
Exploration done by other parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable, no relevant previous exploration by other parties.
Geology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The target geology is indicative of magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation hosted in or associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny. The underlying unweathered lithology is granulite facies metamorphosed and partially retrogressed sedimentary, mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks as determined by petrographic work.
Drill hole Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to drill hole collar table in Appendix 2

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Data aggregation methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No significant assays (NSA) reported
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Significant Assays reported The drilling is oriented perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip or perpendicular to the modelled EM conductors
Diagrams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Figures in body of report 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All available relevant information is presented.
Other substantive exploration data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology and targeting of areas for ongoing work. Aeromagnetic data was collected using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m. MLEM Details (GEM Geophysics): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmitter Loop 400x400m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>substances.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Station Spacing: 100m or 200m. ○ Line Spacing: 400m, 200m or 100m. ○ Configuration: Slingram Rx 200m from loop edge. ○ Base Frequency: 0.5Hz ○ Stacking to ensure very low noise levels ○ Minimum 2 readings per station or more where 2 readings are in poor agreement. ○ Receiver: SMARTER 24 ○ Antenna: Jessy Deeps HT SQUID. ○ Components: X, Y, Z. • Modelling and interpretation of the EM survey geophysical data was undertaken by Southern Geoscience Consultants and by Terra Resources
Further work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <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> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Down hole EM (DHEM) surveying • Possible follow up drilling depending on results of DHEM surveying