2 October 2023

ASX: GAL

OTCQX: GALMF

Corporate Directory

Directors

Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

Non-Executive Director
Noel O'Brien

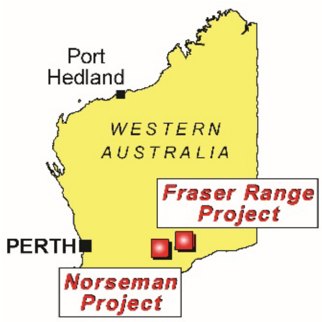
Non-Executive Director
Cecilia Camarri

Non-Executive Director
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Norseman Project
Palladium-Nickel-Copper-Rhodium-Platinum-Gold

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt



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MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE AT CALLISTO MARKS NEW PROVINCE

Highlights

- **First discovery of "Platreef" style PGE-gold-nickel-copper deposit in Australia**
- **Maiden Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource Estimate calculated for the Callisto Pd–Pt–Au–Rh–Ni–Cu sulphide deposit;**
  - **17.5 Mt @ 1.04g/t 4E[1], 0.20% Ni, 0.16% Cu (2.3g/t PdEq[2] or 0.52% NiEq[3])**
  - **Contained metal includes 585,000oz 4E, 35kt Ni and 28kt Cu (~1.27Moz PdEq or ~91,000t NiEq)**
  - **~8Mt (46%) of the resource is inside the indicated category with a 2.5g/t PdEq grade or 0.58% NiEq (metal content within indicated resource category of ~639,000oz PdEq or ~45,800t NiEq)**
- **95% of resource is constrained by pit optimisation and remains open at depth with potential for additional resource delineation**
- **Consistent and continuous sulphide mineralisation within a single modelled geological domain**
- **Simple metallurgy with excellent recoveries demonstrated through industry standard sulphide flotation[4]**
- **Callisto discovery marks a new mineral province where Galileo controls all the prospective ground within a 255 km^2 project area**
- **Current focus is on making new discoveries within the five kilometres of prospective ground north of Callisto and the four kilometres of prospective ground to the south**
- **Assay results pending from the most recent drill program with the next round of exploration drilling planned to commence in late October 2023**

(1) 4E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au) + Rhodium (Rh) expressed in g/t
(2) 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 (%)
(3) 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 (%)
(4) See Galileo ASX announcement dated 20 February 2023

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "**Galileo**" or the "**Company**") is pleased to announce the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (Resource) for the Callisto deposit within the Company's 100% owned Norseman project in Western Australia. The Callisto discovery is the first deposit of its type identified in Australia and is analogous in mineralisation style to the Platreef deposits found in South Africa.

Galileo's Managing Director Brad Underwood commented:

"Galileo's discovery of the Callisto deposit has been a major breakthrough in understanding the geology and prospectivity at our Norseman project. We have now defined a significant resource from a total of 147 drill holes (38,695m) within an established mining district of Western Australia. The discovery occurs on a granted Mining Lease just 15 km from the town of Norseman and with extensive nearby infrastructure including gas pipeline, water pipeline, railway, and sealed highway.

The nature of the mineralisation at Callisto is analogous to the Platreef deposits in South Africa where several deposits occur over a strike length of tens of kilometres. Applying this knowledge, we will broaden our search for more discoveries starting with the prospective areas at our North and South Callisto prospects. Ultimately, we believe this search space will encompass the full 20km of the prospective host rocks at the Callisto trend and the further 12km of prospective strike length at the Mission Sill prospect where similar geology has been intersected in drilling.

We believe the potential for new discoveries within our project area is high and will be undertaking extensive drill campaigns aimed at generating new discoveries. The next drill program will test targets at both South and North Callisto prospects and is scheduled to commence in late October. We very much look forward to getting these drill campaigns underway in this exciting new mineral province."

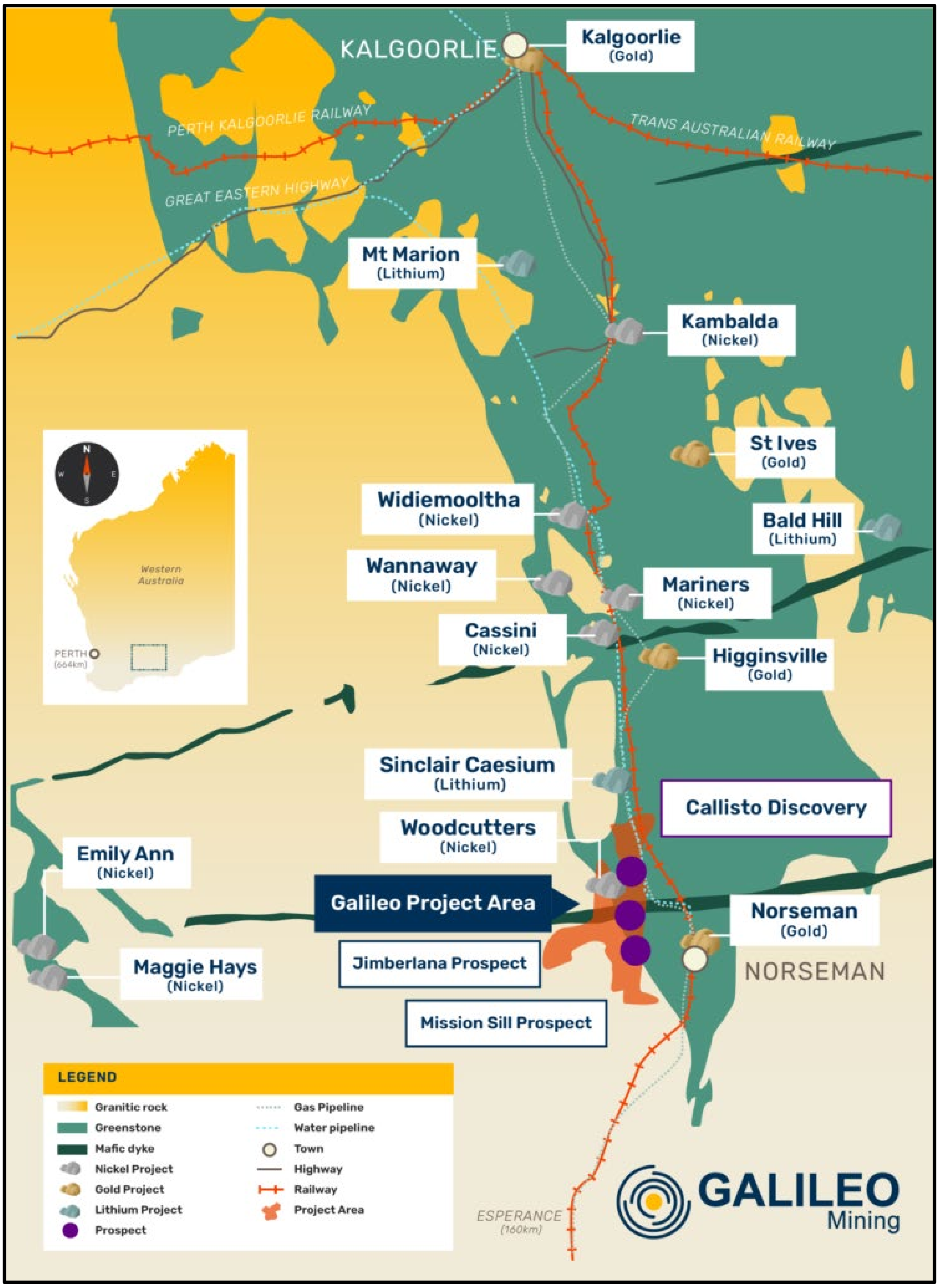
The Callisto deposit is an undercover discovery found after a review of two drill holes which targeted a geophysical EM conductor. While the source of the conductor was a sulphidic sediment it was noted that the drill holes had passed through a band of weakly disseminated sulphide mineralisation in the overlying ultramafic intrusive rock. Recognition of the mineralised intervals, the interpretation of increasing metal grades to the east, and understanding the context of the potential mineralisation within the broader regional ultramafic geology provided the drill target which led to the discovery.

A regional interpretation of prospective rock units shows that the mafic-ultramafic sill complex which hosts the Callisto deposit is continuous over 20km of strike length. The potential occurrence of additional mineralisation within the host rock complex is now the focus of exploration activity with drill programs and geophysical IP surveys planned to advance the project toward new discoveries.

Galileo engaged Cube Consulting (**Cube**) to complete a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (**MRE**) for the Callisto deposit which underpins Galileo's wholly owned Norseman Project located 15 km northwest of the town of Norseman in Western Australia (Figure 1).

The data used to produce the MRE was collected by Galileo via drilling throughout 2022 and 2023 following the completion of the discovery hole in May 2022. Cube did the estimation work between August and September 2023.

Figure 1 — Galileo's Norseman Project with world class regional infrastructure in an established mining district.



GALILEO Mining

Table 1 - Callisto Deposit Maiden Mineral Resource Estimate (JORC 2012)

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**

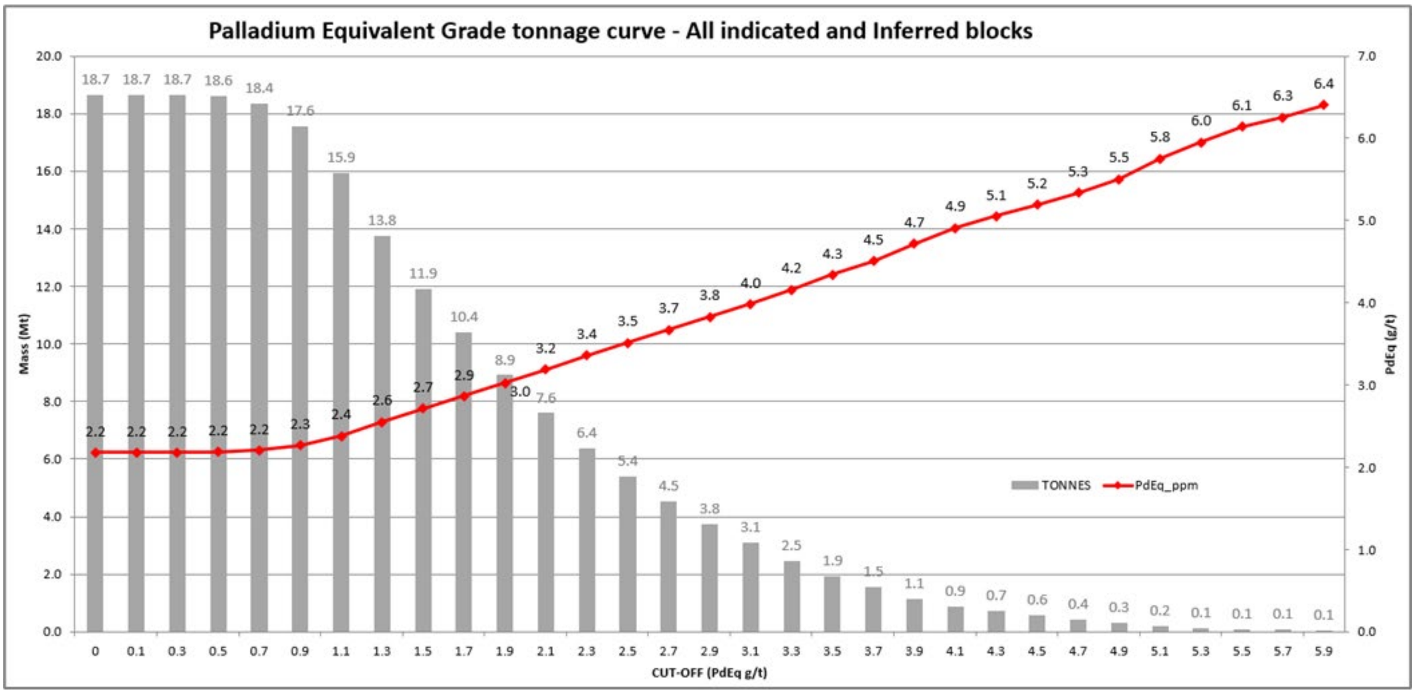
Notes:

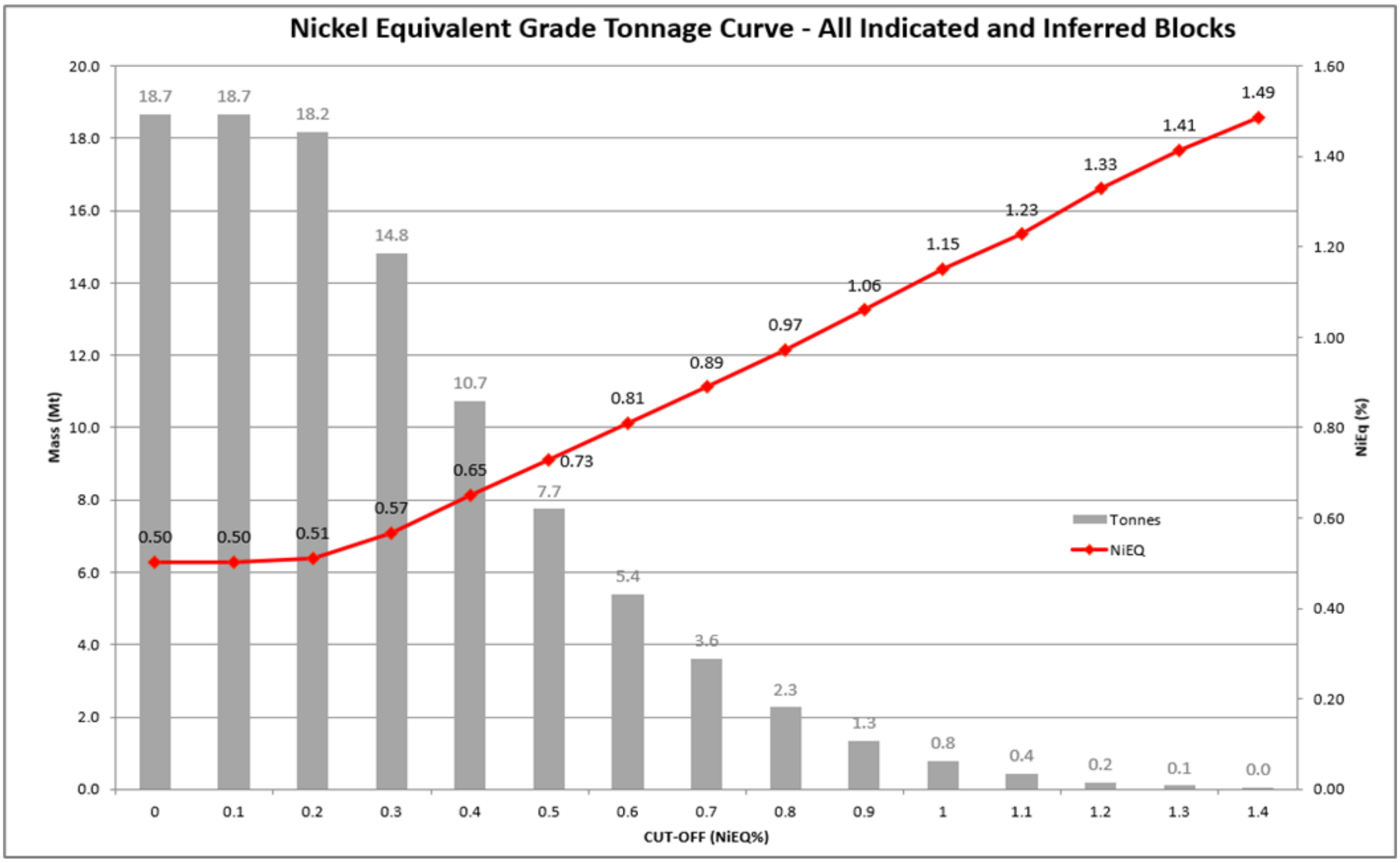
4E = Palladium (Pd) + Platinum (Pt) + Gold (Au) + Rhodium (Rh) expressed in g/t

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 (%)

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 (%)

Figure 2 - Grade-tonnage curves for the Callisto Deposit (PdEq in upper chart and NiEq lower chart)





The following subsections are provided consistent with the ASX Listing Rule 5.8.1. Additional information is provided in the JORC Code (2012) – Table 1, which is attached to this announcement in Appendix 1.

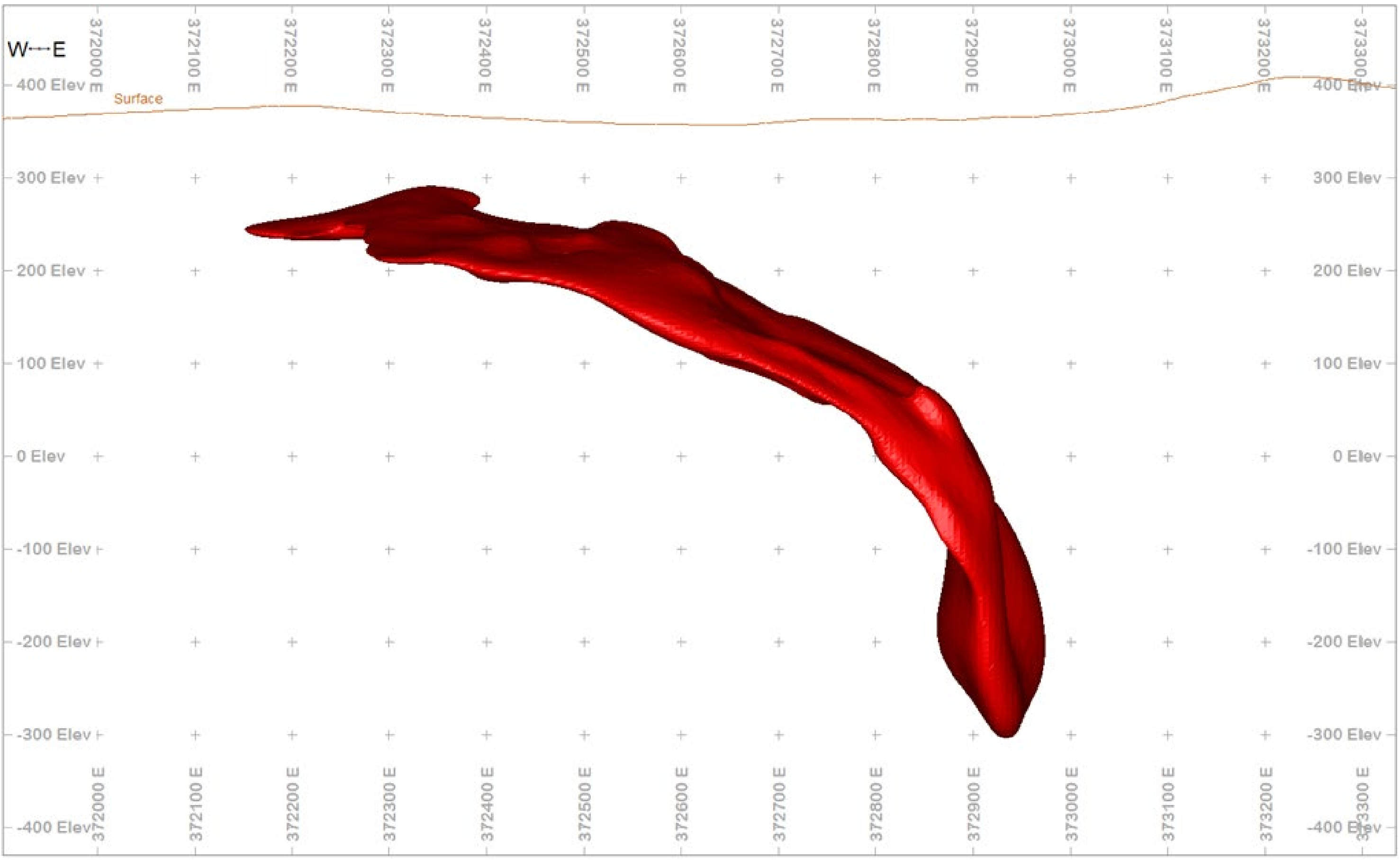
Geology and geological interpretation

Callisto is hosted within the Mt Thirsty Sill which is a mafic-ultramafic body that is intruded into the Mt Kirk Formation. These units sit within the Norseman terrane located in the southeast portion of the Yilgarn Norseman-Wiluna greenstone belt.

The mineralised sill at Callisto has an average strike length of 300m and dips to the east over 800m length down dip with average true thickness of approximately 40m. At the western end the mineralisation lies 75m below the surface where it dips shallowly to the east for ~650m before steeply dipping at the eastern end. The lower limit of mineralisation is 650m below the surface.

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. Resultant units were applied to the relevant drill hole intercepts and used to generate a geological model with implicit modelling software. Mineralisation at Callisto occurs as disseminated sulphides hosted in a low-olivine bearing Harzburgite-Websterite. Galileo used a combined three element grade criteria (Au, Pd, Pt) to guide the interpretation of the mineralised contacts. Galileo's assumption is that 0.4 g/t combined Au, Pd and Pt (3Eg/t)

Figure 3 - Interpreted mineralisation extents of disseminated sulphide at the Callisto deposit

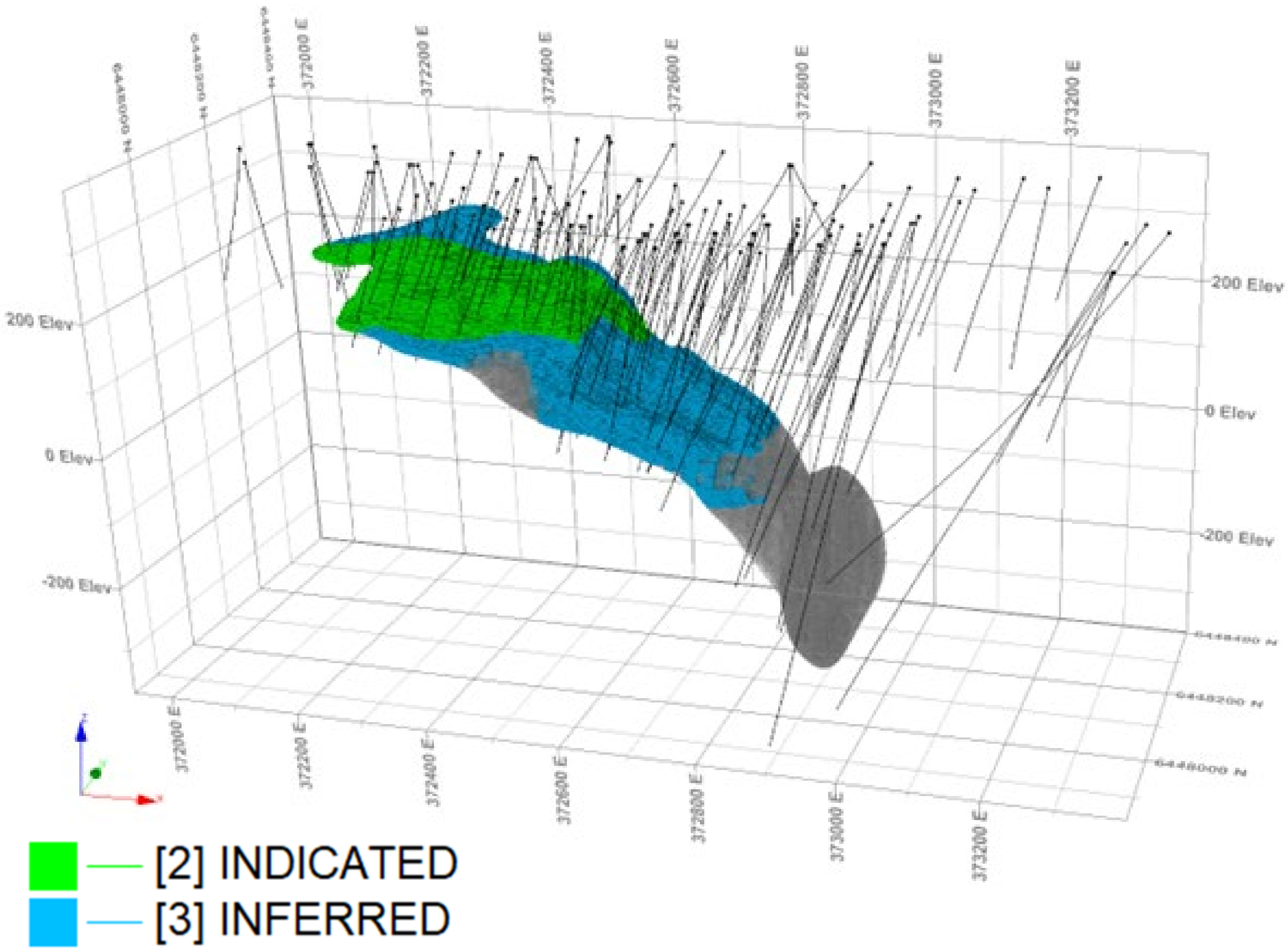


is the likely lower limit of potentially viable mineralisation based on similar projects in South Africa. This threshold also generally coincides with the presence of visible disseminated sulphides and forms a single lens (Figure 3).

Drilling techniques

The drilling database provided to Cube for the MRE work comprised 93 reverse circulation holes (RC), 6 diamond drill holes (DD), and 48 diamond holes that are extensions of RC pre-collar drill holes (RCD). The combined total number of drill holes used for the Resource estimation was 147 with a total of 38,695 metres drilled. All holes were drilled by Galileo using reputable contractors who ensured good sample quality by using 139.7mm RC face-sampling bits and only drilling RC in dry ground conditions. The RC holes typically range in depth from 100m to 150m and are primarily located in the western half of the deposit where the mineralisation is shallowest. All DD and RCD holes were NQ2 (50.6mm) in diameter with hole depths ranging from 200 – 817m. Most drill holes were declined at 70 degrees toward the west to intersect the mineralisation at relatively high angles. Drill spacing is targeted at a 50 by 50m grid.

Figure 4 - Isometric view of mineralisation to north-northwest with drill traces and resource blocks coloured by resource category (grey blocks are unclassified mineralisation)



Sampling, sub-sampling and sample analysis

Samples collected from Galileo's Callisto drilling programs included splits from RC cuttings and cut core sections from DD drilling. The RC splitting applied by Galileo was consistent with industry standard where a static cone splitter was used to collect 1m downhole samples within the mineralised zone.

All DD samples were sawn in half using an automatic core saw such that the orientation line was preserved and the same side of each hole was consistently sampled with the left hand side of the core retained as a reference sample. Galileo geologists adjusted the start and end intervals of downhole sample intervals to match important geological contacts and limited sample lengths to 1m within zones of the same geology.

Samples from the Callisto drilling were assayed at Intertek Perth WA which is an industry certified laboratory. The laboratory used routine industry practices to reduce the field sample masses to a representative smaller aliquot mass that was suitable for a four-acid digestion. Four acid digestion can be considered a complete digestion method for the Callisto sulphide minerals containing nickel and copper. Sample concentrations for a 48-element suite, including nickel and copper, were determined using ICP-OES. Assays for gold, palladium platinum were digested using fire-assay followed by ICP-MS finish. Assays for rhodium were determined by fire assay with an ICP-OES finish.

Mineralisation estimation

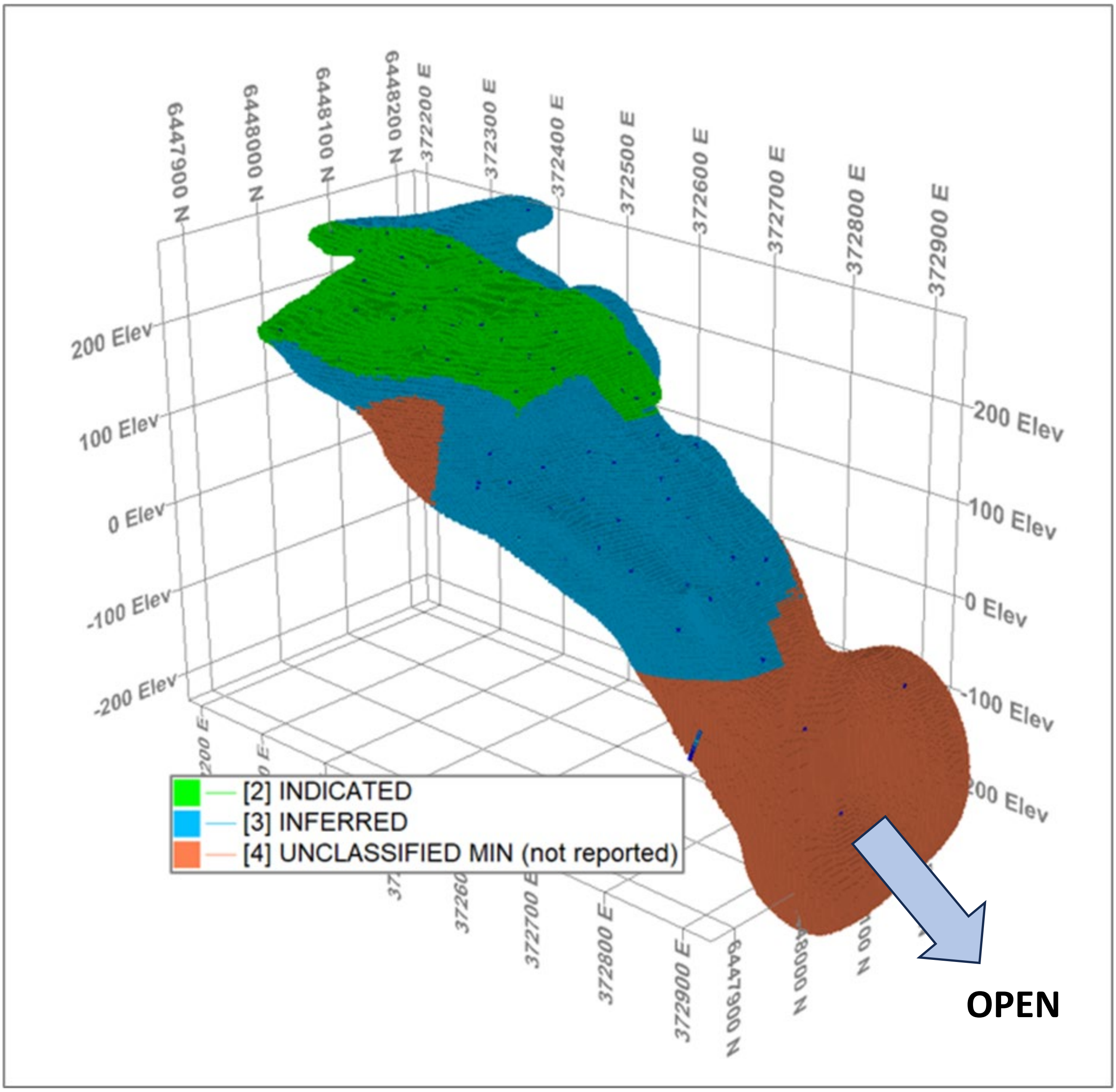
Galileo provided Cube with wireframe files for the mineralised Callisto lode, geological units, and surfaces for the base of complete oxidation and topography. Cube used these files to prepare a combined mineralisation and geological digital block model which was then used to assign in situ density values, which were the mean of Archimedes Principle DD core measurements available for each rock type.

Following exploratory data analysis of the drill hole assays, Cube composited the sample data within the mineralised domain optimised to 1m length. Cube then modelled the spatial continuity of each grade variable using Supervisor software. Using the interpreted spatial models, Cube then interpolated the 1m composite grades for Au, Cu, Ni, Pd, Pt, Rh and S into the digital block model using Ordinary Kriging (OK) algorithms implemented in Datamine Studio RM software.

The block model parent cell size was set to 20m in the east and north orientation which approaches the industry rule of thumb of half the drill spacing which is nominally 50m at Callisto. Sub blocking was allowed to reflect the volumes at wireframe boundaries however estimation occurred at the parent block size using hard boundaries. Other OK parameters included a minimum of six and a maximum of 16 samples required for each block estimate, a dynamic anisotropic search routine, a three-pass sample search of incrementally expanding search ranges and block discretisation grid of 5x5x2 nodes.

Cube validated the OK estimates by visually inspecting drill hole grades and block grades to ensure grade trends in the drilling are reproduced in the block model. Cube also produced global mean comparisons between block grades and declustered composites and swath plots. These checks were all deemed to be reasonable and accepted by Cube's Senior Resource Geologist.

Figure 5 - Resource classification showing mineralisation continuing at depth



Mining, metallurgical, and environmental assumptions

To facilitate the reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction (**RPEEE**) of the Callisto MRE, Cube assumed the mining method would be conventional open pit mining using standard diesel-powered equipment, a fly-in fly-out workforce of mining contractors and industry standard assumptions regarding geotechnical pit wall angles and mining costs.

Galileo's first pass metallurgical test work indicates that Callisto's mineralisation is amenable to concentration using a conventional crushing, milling, and flotation process.

Cube assumed that all environmental approvals would be granted for mining, processing, and permanent waste storage facilities on the project tenure.

Classification and reporting

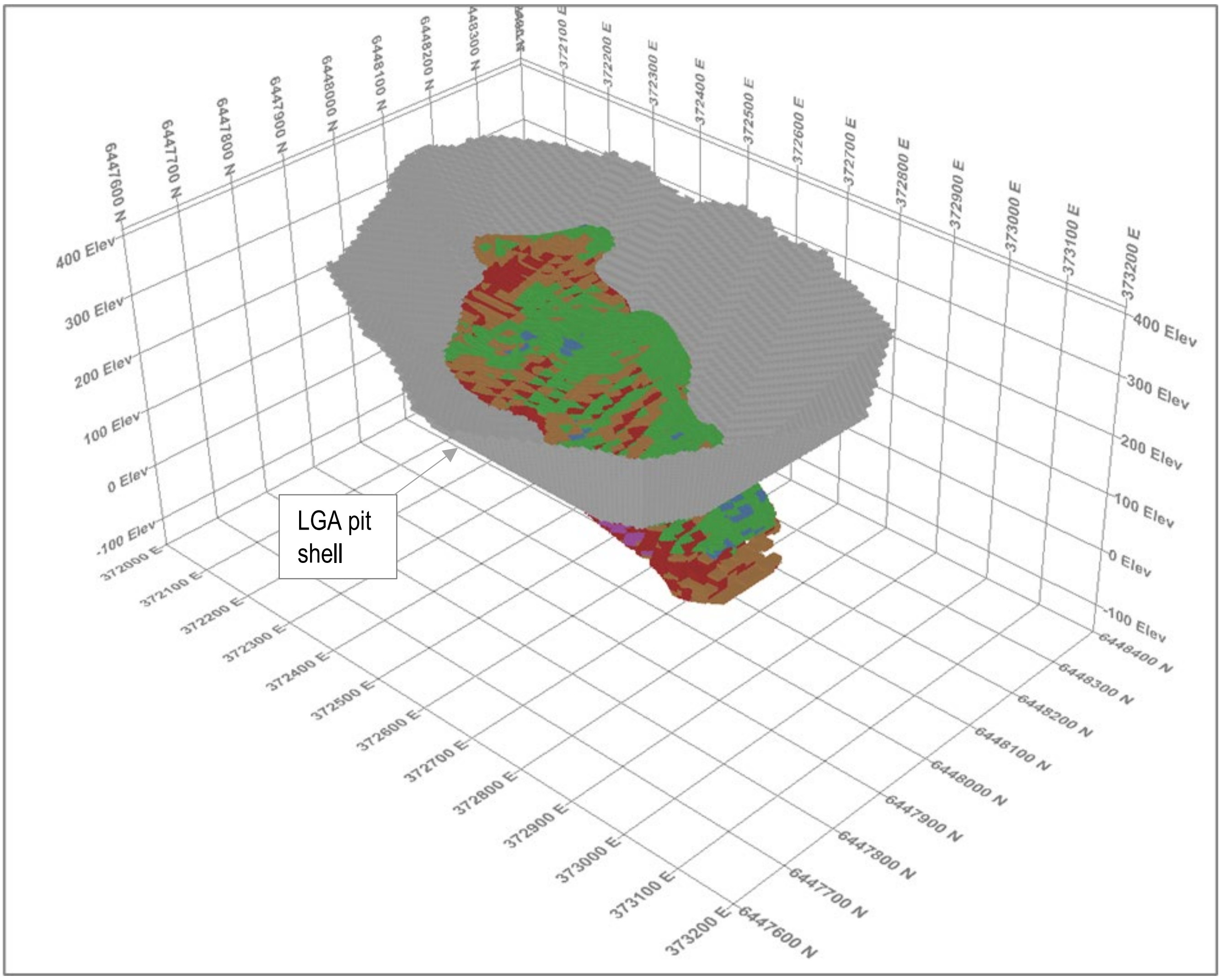
Cube assigned resource categories based on overall confidence in the estimate which was guided by drill spacing, OK quality metrics including Kriging Efficiency and Slope of regression, and geological complexity. Indicated resources were assigned to the flatter, shallower western portion of the deposit where drill spacing is generally 50m x 50m and OK metrics show high quality. Inferred resources have been assigned to the eastern portion of the mineralisation where the sill dips at a steeper angle, drilling intercepts become more oblique, and geological uncertainty increases. A large area of mineralisation to the east and at depth is sparsely drilled and is not classified within any JORC criteria (Figure 5).

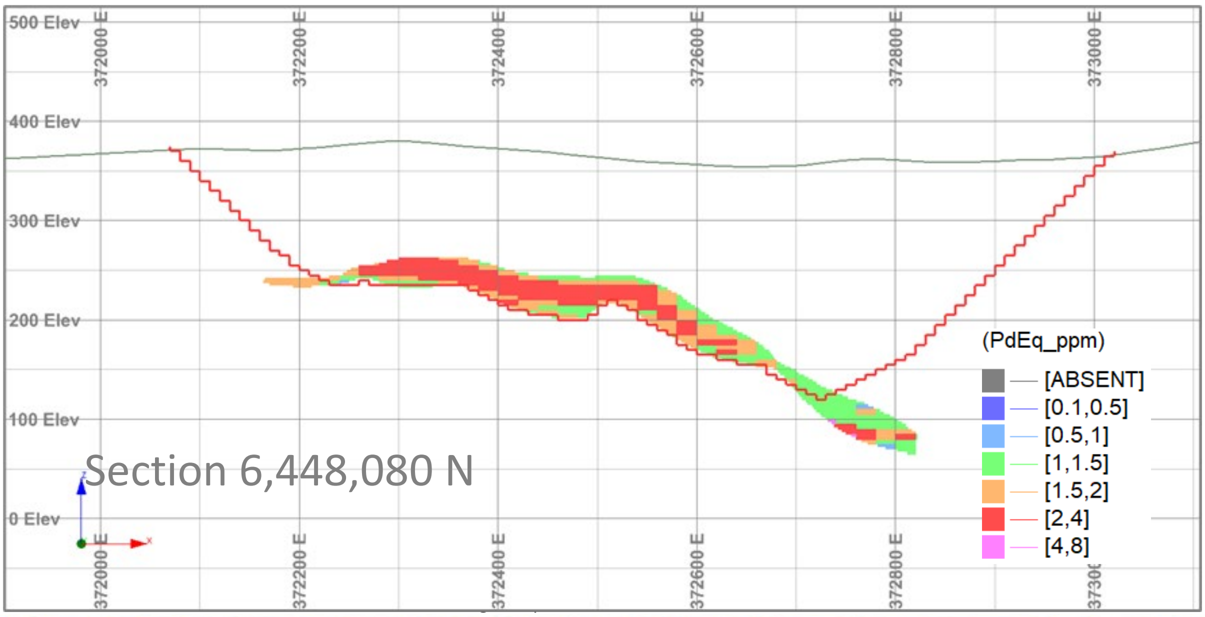
Cut-off grades

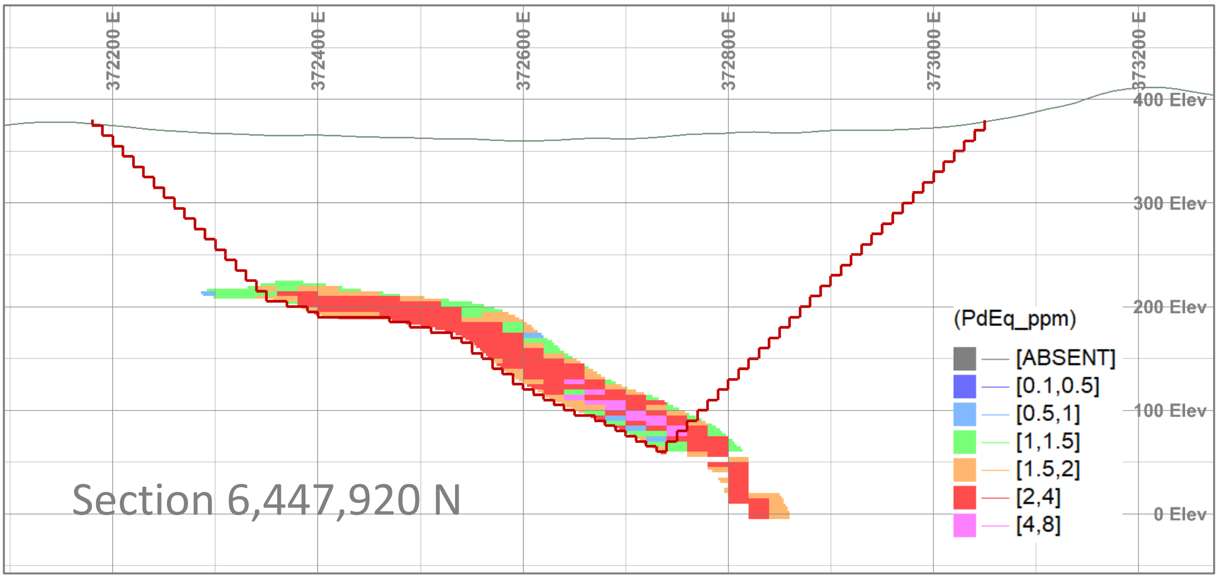
The RPEEE has been assessed through a pit optimisation analysis and the generation of pit shells using the Lerchs Grossman Algorithm (LGA) within Whittle software. Galileo provided Cube with the following metal price assumptions based on 12 month calculated averages[5] of US$1,600/oz Pd, US$975/oz Pt, US$1,870/oz Au, US$23,800/t Ni, US$8,420/t Cu, US$9,420/oz Rh. The optimised pit shell with a revenue factor of 1 reached a depth of approximately 330m from surface down to the 60mRL. This elevation was used as a lower limit of any potential resource likely to be exploited via open pit mining. The Mineral Resource is reported above 0.5 ppm PdEq above the 60mRL level as this is the approximate marginal economic cut-off grade estimated by the Whittle optimisation analysis. An Inferred underground Mineral Resource is reported at a PdEq cutoff of 1.5 ppm PdEq where there is sufficient volume, grade, orientation, and connectivity of blocks, below 60mRL, to warrant underground exploitation. This cut-off equates to an increased mining and treatment cost in line with underground mining methods however it must be noted that no underground optimisation work has been done. Figure 6 shows the reported blocks for the total MRE above and below the optimised LGA shell.

(5) 12-month average prices calculated on 11th September 2023

Figure 6 - Optimised pit shell and blocks above cut-off grades above and below the LGA pit shell with east-west sections 6,448,080N and 6,447,920N.







Metal equivalents

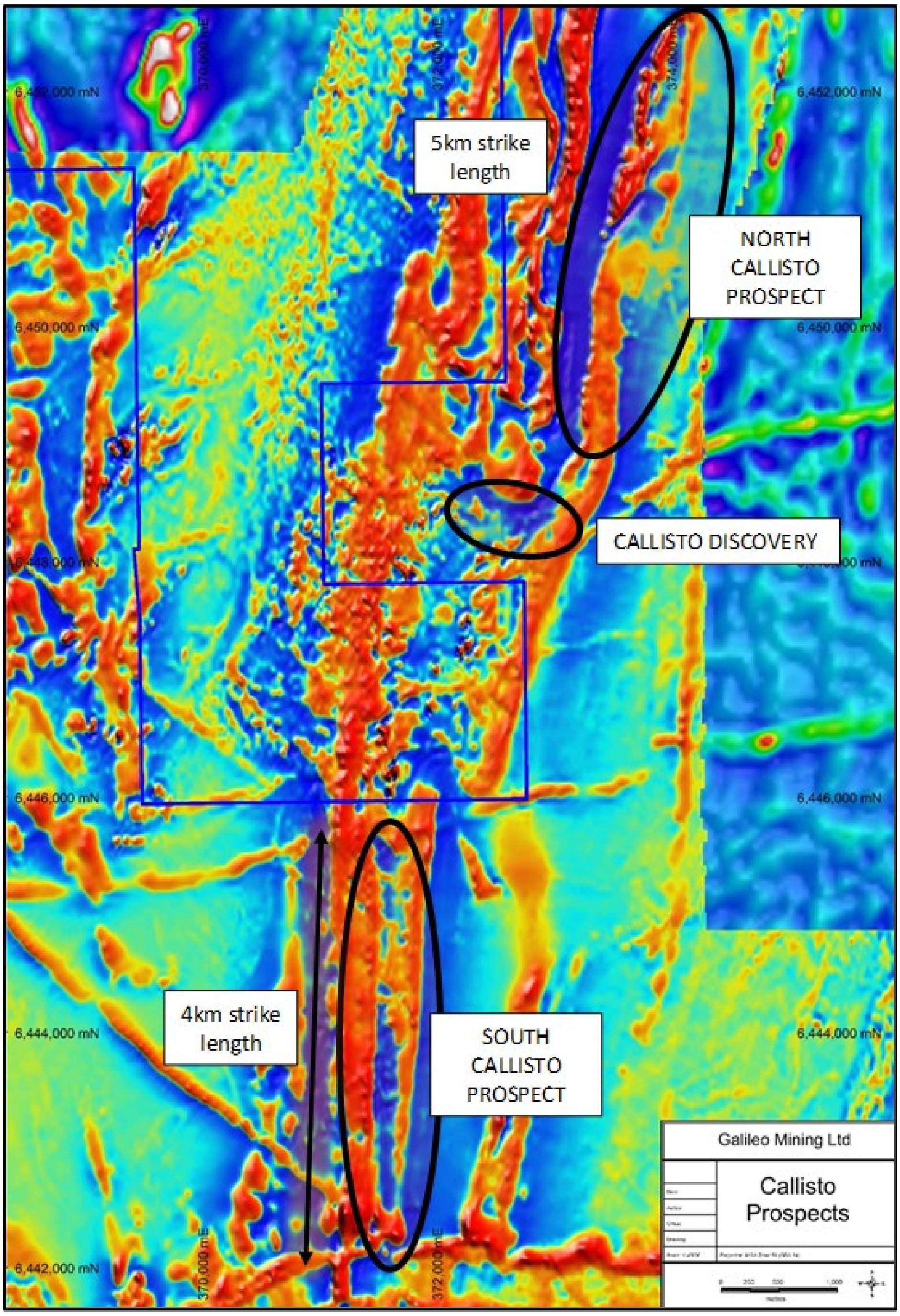
Metal price assumptions, based on 12 month calculated averages, were used for metal equivalent values:
Pd – US$1,600/oz, Pt – US$975/oz, Au – US$1,870/oz, Rh – US$9,420/oz, Ni - US23,800/t, Cu – US$8,420/t
Metallurgical recovery assumptions used for metal equivalent value calculations were: Pd – 82%, Pt – 78%, Au – 79%, Rh – 63%, Ni – 77%, Cu – 94%
Calculation of Pd equivalent therefore simplifies to
PdEq = 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 %
Calculation of Ni equivalent therefore simplifies to
NiEq = 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 %

Metallurgical recoveries are based on limited metallurgical test work (see Galileo ASX announcement dated 20 February 2023). Although the Callisto mineralisation is consistently disseminated sulphide in style, the metallurgical test work is limited to average grades above that reported in the Resource. It is cautioned that additional metallurgical test work is required to demonstrate whether these recoveries are achievable at lower grades.

Exploration targeting and next steps

Approximately 3,800 metres of RC scout drilling was completed in September within the five-kilometre trend north of Callisto and at the Jimberlana prospect. This drilling targeted geological contacts, developed from outcrop mapping and magnetic data, interpreted as being prospective for the occurrence of mineralised sills similar to that discovered at Callisto. Assays from this drill program are currently pending and expected in October 2023.

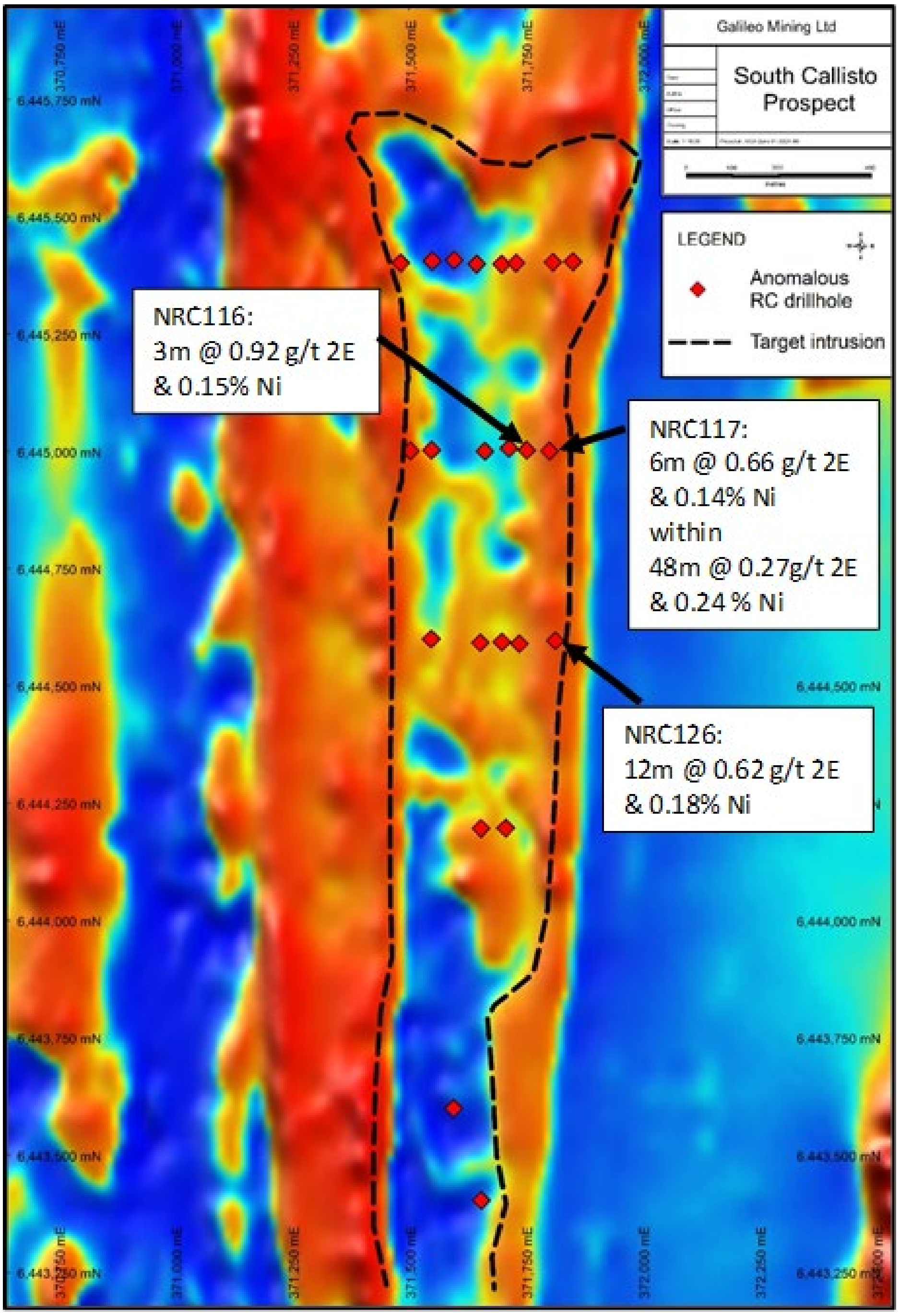
Figure 7 — Callisto priority prospects with magnetic imagery showing prospective rock units. Background image is TMI1VD magnetics.



On the 18th September 2023 Galileo announced assay results from re-analysed pulps which showed highly anomalous palladium and platinum within regolith drilling at the South Callisto prospect. Numerous Pd+Pt results above 0.1 g/t were recorded with field mapping and interpretation of magnetic data suggesting that discrete intrusive rock units, similar to that found at Callisto, occur at the South Callisto prospect.

First pass drilling at South Callisto is planned to commence in late October in a campaign program which will also include new drilling within the North Callisto area.

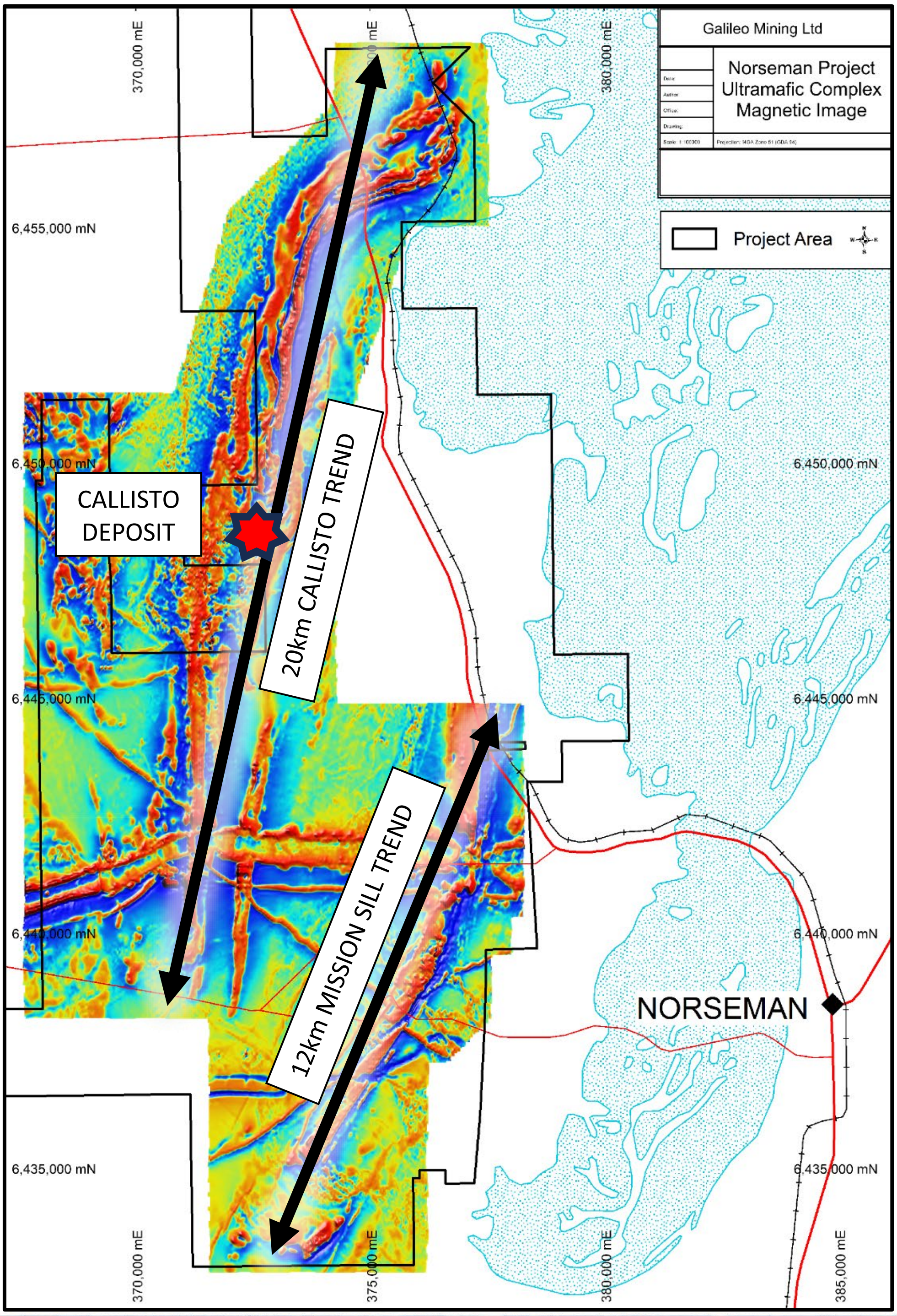
Figure 8 —South Callisto prospect with anomalous RC drilling, selected drill assays, and target intrusion. Background image is TMI1VD magnetics.



The overall prospective stratigraphy within Galileo's Norseman Project is interpreted to include the full length of the ultramafic parent host rock to the Callisto mineralisation. This unit can be traced in outcrop and in magnetic data for over 20km. The Mission Sill is a parallel unit of ultramafic geology with very similar geochemistry to the Callisto host rock and can be traced over 12km in magnetic data and in intermittent outcrop. Early stage anomalous aircore and RC drill results confirm the prospectivity of the Mission Sill (see ASX announcements dated 3rd July 2023 and 17th May 2021).

Field mapping, interpretation of magnetic data, and geophysical IP surveying will be used to develop drill targets at the Callisto and Mission Sill prospects. Campaign drill programs using RC and diamond drill rigs will be undertaken to test for new discoveries within this highly prospective new province.

Figure 9 —Prospective strike length along the Callisto trend and at the Mission Sill prospect (background image is TMI1vd magnetics)



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 Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation compiled by Paul Hetherington. Mr Hetherington is a full-time employee of Cube Consulting, is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (#209805) and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 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.

With regard to the Company's ASX Announcements referenced in the above Announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements.

Authorised for release by the Galileo Board of Directors.

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About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of palladium, nickel, copper, and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL's tenements near Norseman are highly prospective for palladium-copper-nickel sulphide deposits as shown by the Callisto discovery. GAL also has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are prospective for nickel-copper sulphide deposits similar to the operating Nova mine.

Appendix 1:

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. • A one metre sample split for each metre is collected at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • NQ2 (50.6mm diameter) diamond core drilling was used to obtain samples from selected intervals which have been selected based on logged geological units. • NQ2 was half cored with samples taken over a typical interval of 1.0m within the selected intervals. • Diamond core sample intervals are sawn half core cut lengthwise with an automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line (looking downhole with reference line to top of core) , is selected for assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. • The presence of visible sulphides is used to recognise mineralisation. Sampling zones within RC and diamond drill holes are qualitatively selected through the presence of sulphides and sampled at a 1.0 metre frequency over the length of the sampling zone.
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 using a 5.5 inch (140mm) face sampling drill bit. • Diamond core drilling was undertaken using NQ2 core (50.6mm diameter). Limited HQ drilling (63.5mm diameter) was also undertaken. • All core holes were surveyed during drilling using a CHAMP north seeking gyro tool. • All RC holes were surveyed during

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		drilling using Stockholm Precision Tools (SPT) or GyroMaster north seeking gyro tools.
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. • 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 RC drill rig sample cyclone was routinely cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • Diamond core samples were selected from the same side of the reference line marked on the core to ensure consistency. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is no evidence of any relationship of this type.
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 and diamond 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. • 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. • Diamond core is photographed before cutting/sampling. • All RC drill holes were logged in their entirety. • All diamond core drill holes were logged in their entirety.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• All diamond core sample intervals are sawn half NQ2 core cut lengthwise with an automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line is selected to provide a representative sample for

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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.*	assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. • 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 within intervals deemed of interest by the geologist supervising the drill rig were submitted for assay. Wet or damp samples were recorded during logging with the majority of samples being dry. • Industry standard sample preparation techniques were used with oven drying, jaw crushing to 2mm, and pulverising to a nominal 85% passing 75um before analyses. • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely for every batch with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Duplicate sample assays were reviewed against the original assays with no bias observed. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *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. A 25g Lead collection Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish was used to determine Rh results for selected intervals. • The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • A 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS finish is used to determine Au, Pt and Pd results. A 25g Lead collection Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish was used to determine Rh results for selected samples. • 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,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Zn, Zr by ICP-OES finish. • 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, 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-MS finish for Au, Pt, Pd, (FA50/MS), and 25gram Fire Assay with and ICP-OES finish for Rh (FA25P/OE). • Not applicable for geophysical tools • QAQC certified reference material (CRM) 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. • QAQC results show acceptable levels of accuracy and precision have been established.
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.*	• Significant intersections have been verified by the Senior Exploration Geologist, Exploration Manager and Managing Director with further comparison between logged geology and assays. • A small program of three twin drill holes was completed with an approximate 5 metre variation between RC and diamond drill hole. There was a very good correlation between drill holes regarding the location of the mineralisation and with minor variability in the assays. • 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 initially surveyed by Galileo staff using a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m. • RTK-DGPS survey of collar locations was subsequently completed with an accuracy of +/- 20mm utilising a Topcon XT RTK GPS with control

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		using SSM "NOR78" and established Station point GAL100; 500-point static survey. • All core holes were surveyed during drilling using a CHAMP north seeking gyro tool with readings typically recorded every 6 m. • All RC holes were surveyed during drilling using Stockholm Precision Tools (SPT) or GyroMaster north seeking gyro tool with readings typically recorded every 10 m. • All drill holes use co-ordinates in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • RTK-DGPS survey was used for the RLs in reported drill holes.
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.*	• Resource definition was based on an approximate 50m by 50m grid spacing with spacing typically ranging between 40m and 60m. • Drill hole spacing and distribution is considered sufficient to define the geology and grade continuity for Mineral Resource Estimation. • No sample compositing has been applied.
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.*	• Drill holes were oriented generally within 20^0 of orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of mineralisation. Where the dip and strike changes across the mineralisation some drill holes were completed at less-optimal azimuth and dips. • The orientation of drilling is not considered to have introduced sampling bias.
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 cable tied closed. • Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo staff or contractor.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Cube Consulting conducted a site visit and review of sampling techniques as part of the Mineral Resource Estimation on the 6th September 2023. • Sampling techniques and data was considered to be sufficient to undertake resource estimation.

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.*	• Mining lease M63/671, miscellaneous licenses L63/83, L63/85, L63/86, L63/87, L63/88, and exploration license E63/1041 are owned by Norseman Resources Pty Ltd, a wholly owned subsidiary of Galileo Mining Ltd. • M63/671 and E63/1041 are located approximately 15km northwest of the town of Norseman. • A 1% Net Smelter Royalty is payable to Australian Gold Resources Pty Ltd on mine production from within M63/671 and E63/1041 (NSR does not apply to production from any laterite operations). • M63/671 and E63/1041 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.*	Galileo Mining has owned and operated the tenements since 2007. There has been no material exploration by other parties on the tenements for the type of mineralisation described in the Mineral Resource Estimate. A summary of exploration activities within the broader project area includes; • Between the mid-1960's and 2000 exploration was conducted in the area for gold and base-metals (most notably Ni sulphides). 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The deposit type is "Platreef" style PGE-Ni-Cu disseminated sulphide mineralisation in ultramafic sills within an ultramafic-mafic host sill complex. The sulphide mineralisation is almost exclusively disseminated and occurs within a harzburgite/peridotite to pyroxenite/websterite intrusive sub-unit close to or at the base of the Mt Thirsty Sill. The Mt Thirsty Sill is an Archean mafic-ultramafic sill complex within the Mt Kirk Formation located in the southeast portion of the Norseman-Wiluna Greenstone Belt of the Yilgarn Craton.
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.*	• Exploration results are not being reported. • All drillhole information relevant to this resource report/statement has been included in the appendices. No relevant drillhole information has been excluded. • No material information has been excluded.
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.*	• Exploration Results are not being reported. • Not applicable as a Mineral Resource is being reported. • Metal price assumptions, based on 12 month calculated averages, 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 • Metallurgical recovery assumptions used for metal equivalent value calculations were: Pd – 82%, Pt – 78%, Au – 79%, Rh – 63%, Ni – 77%, Cu – 94% • Calculation of Pd equivalent therefore simplifies to • PdEq = 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 % • Calculation of Ni equivalent therefore simplifies to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• NiEq = 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 %
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').*	• Exploration Results are not being reported. • Drill holes were oriented generally within 20^0 of orthogonal to the interpreted dip and strike of mineralisation. Where the dip and strike changes across the mineralisation some drill holes were completed at less-optimal azimuth and dips. • All drill intercepts are reported as down hole length in metres. True widths are variable and depend on the orientation of mineralisation and the pierce point of the drill hole through that mineralisation. True widths are typically between 80% and 100% of the downhole width.
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.*	• Refer to figures in the body of the text.
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.*	• No new Exploration Results are being reported.
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.*	• Not applicable. All meaningful data relating to the Mineral Resource Estimate has been included.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Exploration along strike designed to discover further mineralisation of the same style as Callisto is planned. This work has commenced and includes RC drilling and Geophysical surveying. • Further drilling down dip of Callisto to target extensions of the mineralisation may be undertaken depending on further results. • Refer to figures in body of the text.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in Section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• 'Geobank for Field Teams' data logging software is used by Galileo for front end data collection and has in-built validation for all geological logging and sampling. • All logging, sampling and assay files are stored in a SQL Server database using industry standard drill hole database management software which is administered by CSA Global. • User access to the database is regulated by specific user permissions. Only the Database Manager can overwrite data. • All data has passed a validation process; any discrepancies have been checked by Galileo personnel before being updated in the database. • Cube Consulting completed validation checks on the drill hole data extraction provided by Galileo for use in the Mineral Resource Estimate. • Multiple collar entries, potentially suspect collar and downhole survey results, absent survey or assay data, overlapping intervals, negative sample lengths, out of range assay values and sample intervals which extended beyond the hole depth defined in the collar table were reviewed. • Only minor validation issues were detected which were communicated to Galileo and corrected prior to the preparation of the Mineral Resource estimate.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.*	• A site visit to the Callisto Project was completed by Paul Hetherington (Senior Geologist at Cube Consulting)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	on 6 September 2023. • During the site visit, the drilling, sampling, geological logging, density measurement and sample storage facilities, equipment and procedures were witnessed, and discussions held with Galileo representatives. The facilities and equipment were appropriate, and the procedures were well-designed and being implemented consistently. In the Competent Persons' opinion, the geological data being produced is appropriate for use in a Mineral Resource Estimate.
Geological Interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternate interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity\ both of grade and geology.*	• The geological model for Callisto has been developed using high quality drill core and rock chip samples from RC drilling. • Geological logging was able to identify the key lithological units which conform to the known local and regional descriptions. • A 48-element suite of assays have enabled a comprehensive geochemical cluster analysis providing further confidence in the final geological model. • Sample intercept logging and assay results from drill core and RC samples form the basis for the geological interpretations. • The main mineralised wireframe was guided by an envelope of assays >0.4ppm 3E (Au + Pd+ Pt). • Alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation are unlikely to have any material effect on a global basis but may have a minor effect at a local scale. • The litho-geochemical domains within the host Ultramafic unit are known to have an association with the orientation of the primary mineralisation zones. The grades of the economic elements and geological interpretations for these features have been incorporated into the resource estimation approach via the development of trend surfaces informing a locally varying variogram and search ellipse orientation strategy (Dynamic Anisotropy (DA)). • Metal grades are correlated with sulphide content. The disseminated sulphides at Callisto are mostly constrained within the mineralised

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		websterite sill that lies beneath the main peridotite sill.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The mineralised sill at Callisto has an average strike length of 300m and dips to the east over 800m length down dip with average true thickness of approximately 40m. At the western end the mineralisation lies 75m below the surface where it dips shallowly to the east for ~650m before steeply dipping at the eastern end. The lower limit of mineralisation is 650m below the surface.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and any key assumptions including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding the recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions made behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Geological wireframe interpretations were constructed in Micromine software and provided to Cube Consulting to carry out the estimation work. Exploratory data analysis and geostatistical continuity modelling was performed by Cube using Supervisor software. Block modelling and grade estimation was performed using Datamine software. • Extreme values were assessed and found to have an immaterial effect on the estimate. • Grade interpolation was undertaken using Ordinary Kriging (OK) for Pd, Pt, Ni, Co, Cu, Au, Rh and S. • Practical ranges for the estimated variables were typically between 60m – 100m in the plane of mineralisation with the maximum distance of an extrapolation from data points of 80m within the classified area. • Each estimate used a minimum of 6 and maximum of 16 samples per estimate into a parent block size of 20 m(E) x 20 m(N) x 5 m(RL). • This is the maiden Mineral Resource Estimate and no previous estimates were available for comparison. A check estimate using inverse distance

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		squared was completed which was comparable to the OK estimates. • It has been assumed from metallurgical test work that there is potential for value to be realised from all reported economic elements. • No deleterious elements have been estimated. Assay data exists for arsenic however concentrations are deemed to be immaterial to any potential final product. • Sulphur has been estimated to facilitate acid mine drainage characterisation studies. • A 20 m E x 20 m N x 5 m RL parent cell size was used for grade estimation. Drilling has been undertaken to approximately 50 m spacing throughout the deposit. The block size therefore represents approximately half the drillhole spacing. • No assumptions have been made on selective mining units • A high degree of correlation between Ni and Cu was noted. Resultant variogram models were checked for similarity to ensure natural correlations were not being artificially broken during estimation. • Litho-geochemistry was used to delineate key lithological domains. Mineralisation is observed to be constrained by the pyroxenite/websterite and harzburgite/peridotite units. Further refinement of the mineralised domain was achieved using a >0.4 ppm 3E cut off grade shell. • A trend surface based on the orientation and curvature of the main mineralised domain was used to the control the variable search of the estimate. • The need for grade capping was assessed for all estimated elements prior to estimation. • Histograms and log-probability plots were used to review composited sample grade distributions graphically. Additionally, a visual inspection was

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		carried out in Datamine for potential clustering of very high-grade sample data prior to selecting a capping value. • Estimates were run with and without appropriate grade capping and found to have negligible differences. Grade capping or cutting was not applied to the final reported estimate. • Final block values for Pd, Pt, Ni, Cu, Au, Rh, S and density were validated by way of visual review of plans and cross sections (block model and drill samples presented with same colour legend), swath plots, and comparison of estimation domain mean grades with the input grade distribution data. The block model reflected the grades in the drillhole samples both globally and locally. • No previous mining has taken place at the project, and production data is not available to reconcile against the block model estimates
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are estimated on a dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or the quality parameters applied.*	• The interpreted mineralisation is based on the >3E ppm cut-off and the MRE is reported within an optimised pit shell. • Resource blocks > 0.5 g/t PdEq are considered as Mineral Resource where they are included within the optimised pit shell • Resource blocks > 1.5 g/t are considered as Mineral Resource where they can be considered potentially mineable by underground mining methods below the base of the optimised pit shell

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution.* • *It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• This Mineral Resource estimate is based on conventional open cut drill, blast, load, and haul mining methods. • The pit optimisations prepared to support reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction had appropriate mining dilution and ore loss applied. • Commodity prices used to inform the pit optimisation were based on 12 month average price calculations of US$1,600/oz for Pd, $975/oz for Pt, $1,870/oz for Au, $9420/oz for Rh, $23,800/tonne for Ni, and $8,420/tonne for Cu. An exchange rate of 0.667 AUD/USD was assumed. • The Mineral Resource estimate itself is reported without mining dilution or ore loss.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction to consider the potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resource nay not always be rigorous. Where this is the case this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• Metallurgical testing was undertaken on the Callisto mineralisation. Preliminary test work confirms that the Callisto mineralisation responds well to conventional flotation with a bulk concentrate produced. • Mineralisation at Callisto occurs as a single domain of disseminated sulphide and a bulk sample from ½ drill core was used in preliminary metallurgical testing managed by ALS laboratory in Perth • The metallurgical program included; 1) Measurement of physical properties - ultimate compressive stress (UCS), Bond crushing index (CWi) and Bond ball milling index (BBMi) at ALS and the SMC A*b milling parameters at JK tech in Brisbane. 2) Sighter flotation tests at a conventional grind of p80 = 75 microns in Perth tap water using a standard sulphide flotation reagent suite of copper sulphate activator (75 g/t), A3894 frother (55 g/t) and SIBX collector (19 g/t). The tests were done using pulps of 35% solids at pH 8.7 for 12 minutes. • Mineralogical studies on samples of un-beneficiated mineralisation sent for examination using QEMSCAN.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Physical property test results: • Both the UCS and CWi results indicate a soft to moderately hard material for crushing whereas the BBMi and SMC A*b values are at the upper end of moderately hard for milling to finer sizes. • All results are well within normally acceptable metallurgical parameter ranges and do not present any anomalies in terms of equipment design or performance. • Flotation test results: • The sighter test has produced excellent recoveries of the base metals and the PGE (Platinum Group Elements) with low levels of deleterious elements. • Metallurgical recoveries for the key metals were: Pd – 82%, Pt – 78%, Au – 79%, Rh – 63%, Ni – 77%, Cu – 94%, Co – 71% • Mineralogy test results: QEMSCAN of un-beneficiated mineralisation confirmed primary nickel mineralisation to be pentlandite comprising 1.15% of mass and copper mineralisation chalcopyrite, comprising 1.37% of mass for the sample • A single bulk saleable concentrate containing Pd, Pt, Au, Rh, Ni, Cu & Co has been produced by conventional flotation for which there is an international market. • Pit optimisation has used the metal recoveries demonstrated by the test work completed to date and described above.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumption made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects of eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for greenfields projects may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered*	• Detailed assumptions regarding environmental factors have not been completed due to the early stage of the project. However the project location is within the mature mining province of Norseman and favourable topography is amenable to the construction of a residue storage facility.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.	
Bulk Density	• *Whether assumed of determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the of the measurements, the nature size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differenced between rocks and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• Density determinations were completed on core samples using the Archimedes Principle of the sample weight in air divided by the weight in air minus the weight in the water. • A total 1,742 determinations were completed on representative samples across each rock type and a global mean density value was assigned for each domain. • Inaccuracy due to the presence of vugs or porosity is considered low given the magmatic nature of the rocks. • Mean density values were assigned for each domain
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (i.e. relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• The Callisto MRE has been classified as Indicated and Inferred on the following basis: - sample spacing - mineralisation continuity - confidence in the geological interpretations - quality of the grade estimations - metallurgical processing knowledge. • No measured material has been defined • account has been taken of all relevant criteria including data quality, sample spacing, mineralisation continuity, confidence in the geological interpretations, quality of the grade estimations and the availability of Modifying Factors. • The Mineral Resource appropriately reflects the Competent Person's views of the deposit.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audit or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• Appropriate account has been taken of all relevant criteria including data quality, sample spacing, mineralisation continuity, confidence in the geological interpretations, quality of the grade estimations and the availability of Modifying Factors. • The Callisto MRE has been peer reviewed by Cube Consulting Principal consultants.
Discussion of relative accuracy/confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relative tonnages, which should be relevant to the technical and economic evaluation.* • *Documentation should include assumptions made and procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• No simulation studies have been done to quantify the relative accuracy of the estimate within confidence limits. The competent person's assessment of the accuracy of the MRE is expressed through the classification and has considered all the available information relating to the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate detailed in this table. • The Mineral Resource statement relates to a global tonnage and grade estimates. Grade estimates have been made for each block in the block model. • No previous mining has occurred.