17 May 2021

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

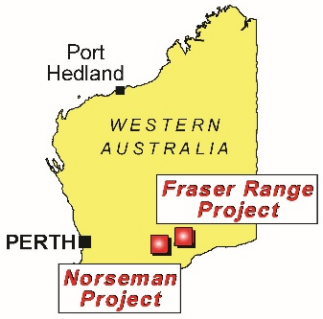
Non-Executive Director
Noel O'Brien

Non-Executive Director
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

Norseman Project
Cobalt-Nickel-Palladium



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DRILL READY PALLADIUM TARGETS AT NORSEMAN

Highlights

- **High palladium and rhodium assay results identified in Galileo's database of previous RC drilling beneath and adjacent to existing cobalt resources at Norseman**
- **Palladium and rhodium are high value "green" metals critical for pollution reduction**
- **35 RC drill holes with anomalous palladium greater than 0.4 g/t in regolith and 16 RC drill holes with anomalous palladium greater than 0.2 g/t in fresh rock**
- **Best palladium results from weathered rock;**
  - **48 metres @ 0.89 g/t Pd, 0.45 g/t Pt, 0.1 % Cu & 0.37% Ni from 3m (MTRC112) including**
    - **5 metres @ 2.1 g/t Pd, 1.4 g/t Pt, 0.13% Cu & 0.23% Ni from 31m**
- **Best palladium results from fresh rock;**
  - **27 metres @ 0.58 g/t Pd, 0.12 g/t Pt, 0.13 % Cu & 0.18% Ni from 123m (MTRC096) including**
    - **3 metres @ 1.1 g/t Pd, 0.19 g/t Pt, 0.23% Cu & 0.26% Ni from 135m**
  - **2 metres @ 2.39 g/t Pd, 0.63 g/t Pt, < 0.01 % Cu & 0.11% Ni from 92m (MTRC128) including**
    - **1 metre @ 4.3 g/t Pd, 1.1 g/t Pt, < 0.01% Cu & 0.12% Ni from 92m**
- **Palladium occurs in association with rhodium. Only two drill holes assayed for rhodium - prospective maximum grades of 0.36 g/t Rh in weathered rock and 0.18 g/t in fresh rock**
- **Multiple drill ready targets with over 5km of prospective strike length at Mt Thirsty and over 10km of prospective strike length at Mission Sill**
- **Palladium in fresh rock is related to copper sulphide mineralisation**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce target generation work at the Norseman Project has identified significant intersections of palladium from the Company's existing drill hole database. Multiple drill ready targets have been developed through geological interpretation of the prospective contact zones which host palladium in association with copper sulphide mineralisation.

Commenting on the new palladium targets at Norseman, Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said: *"Our ongoing review of the Norseman Project has delivered results with the recognition of the outstanding prospectivity for palladium in the region. The existing drill results demonstrate the quality of the project and have provided the basis for a new understanding of the mineralising processes. This has led to the development of robust drill targets with the potential for a significant palladium discovery. We will be aggressively pursuing this exceptional opportunity in conjunction with our search for nickel sulphide deposits at the Fraser Range which includes upcoming diamond drilling at the Delta Blues prospect."*

Figure 1 – Drill Section with Palladium Mineralisation and Target Zone at the Mt Thirsty Prospect (see Appendices for details of anomalous palladium drill holes)

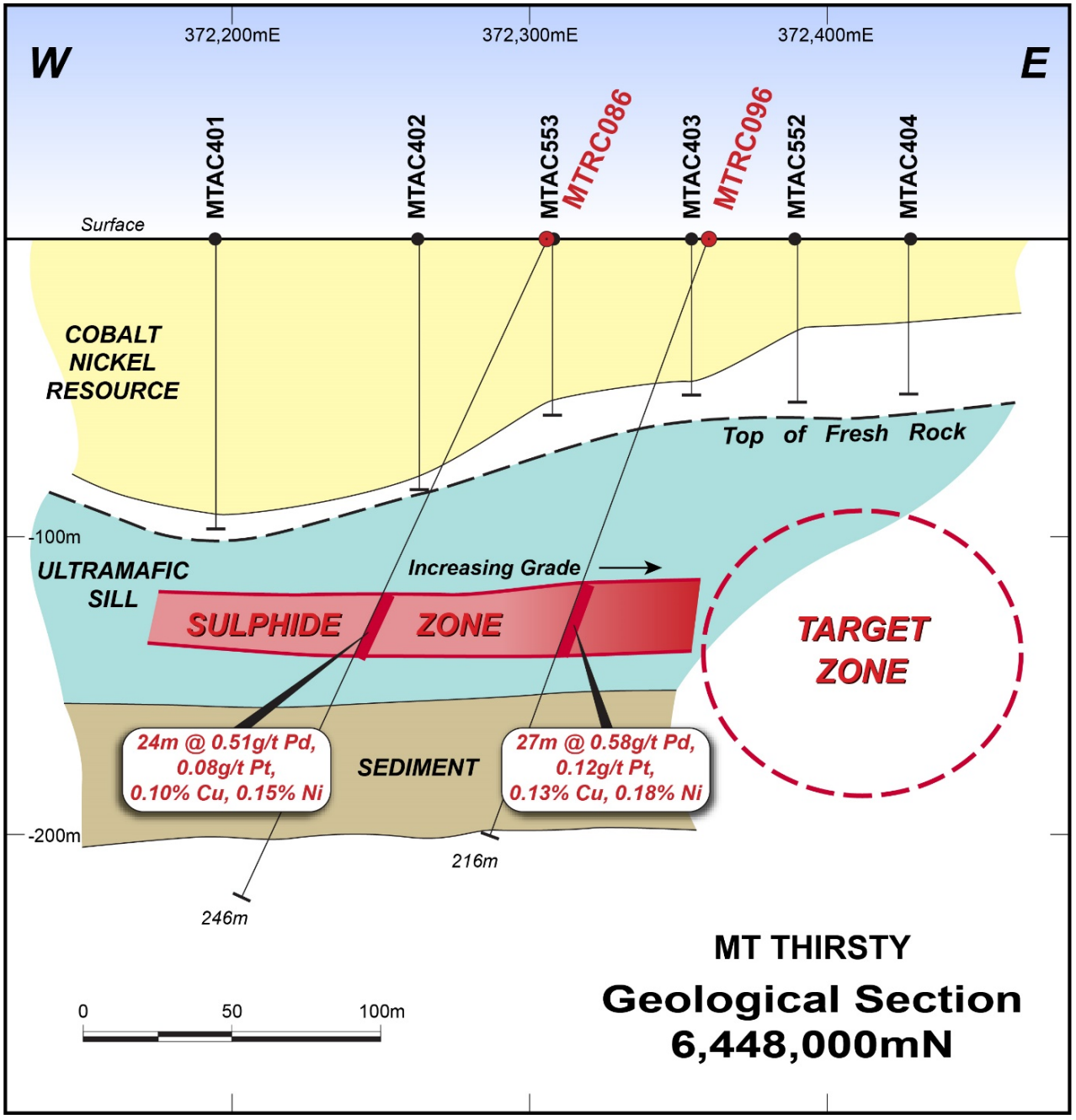


Table 1 – Key Palladium Intersections for the Norseman Project (refer to Appendices for drill hole details)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Oxidation	Prospect
MSSD001*	23	49	26	0.81	0.48	0.14	0.43	Saprolite	Mission Sill
MTRC024	34	37	3	2.1	1.9	0.04	0.29	Saprolite	Mission Sill
including	***34***	***36***	***2***	***2.9***	***2.6***	***0.04***	***0.28***	***Saprolite***	***Mission Sill***
MTRC036	61	135	74	0.19	0.03	0.04	0.09	Fresh	Mission Sill
MTRC038	0	6	6	0.87	0.28	0.06	0.36	Saprolite	Mission Sill
MTRC042	82	141	59	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.07	Fresh	Mission Sill
MTRC053	80	124	44	0.20	0.02	0.05	0.04	Fresh	Mission Sill
MTRC068	89	148	59	0.18	0.01	0.04	0.04	Fresh	Mission Sill
MTRC071	82	98	16	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.08	Fresh	Mission Sill
MTRC086	132	156	24	0.51	0.08	0.10	0.15	Fresh	Mt Thirsty
including	***144***	***147***	***3***	***0.85***	***0.12***	***0.24***	***0.19***	***Fresh***	***Mt Thirsty***
MTRC096	123	150	27	0.58	0.12	0.13	0.18	Fresh	Mt Thirsty
including	***135***	***138***	***3***	***1.1***	***0.19***	***0.23***	***0.26***	***Fresh***	***Mt Thirsty***
MTRC112*	3	51	48	0.89	0.45	0.10	0.37	Saprolite	Mission Sill
including	***31***	***36***	***5***	***2.1***	***1.4***	***0.13***	***0.23***	***Saprolite***	***Mission Sill***
MTRC128	92	94	2	2.4	0.63	0.003	0.11	Fresh	Mission Sill
including	***92***	***93***	***1***	***4.3***	***1.1***	***0.005***	***0.12***	***Fresh***	***Mission Sill***

** Drill holes MSSD001 and MTRC112 are twin holes. MSSD001 was not assayed for Pd, Pt or Rh from surface to 23m.*

Table 2 – Key Rhodium Intersections for the Norseman Project (refer to Appendices for drill hole details)

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Rh (g/t)	Oxidation
MSSD001	23	49	26	0.81	0.48	0.14	0.43	0.10	Saprolite
including	***25***	***26***	***1***	***1.1***	***0.27***	***0.10***	***0.22***	***0.31***	***Saprolite***
and	***32***	***33***	***1***	***2.5***	***2.1***	***0.17***	***0.25***	***0.36***	***Saprolite***
MTRC128	***92***	***93***	***1***	***4.3***	***1.1***	***0.005***	***0.12***	***0.18***	***Fresh***

Drilling completed in 2016 by Galileo beneath the cobalt-nickel laterite resource at Mt Thirsty intersected a previously unrecognised zone of sulphide containing highly anomalous levels of palladium, platinum, copper, and nickel (see section in Figure 1). This sulphide zone occurs within an ultramafic rock unit interpreted to be an apophysis from the Mt Thirsty sill which itself is visible as a pronounced high in the magnetic map to the east (Figure 3). The stratigraphy at the drill hole location is flat and the sharp magnetic contact is believed to represent the position at which the sill crosscuts stratigraphy. This contact between the intruding sill and the flat lying stratigraphy is the prospective target zone with potential for higher grade mineralisation. The grade within the sulphide zone increases towards the east (Figure 1), supporting the idea that more mineralisation occurs within the target zone.

The prospective contact zone is easily traced to the north over 5km of strike and represents a substantial target. There is no record of any historic exploration for palladium/platinum along this basal contact position.

Figure 2 – Plan View of Anomalous Palladium Drill Holes and Prospective Contact Zone at the Mt Thirsty Prospect (see Appendices for drill hole details)

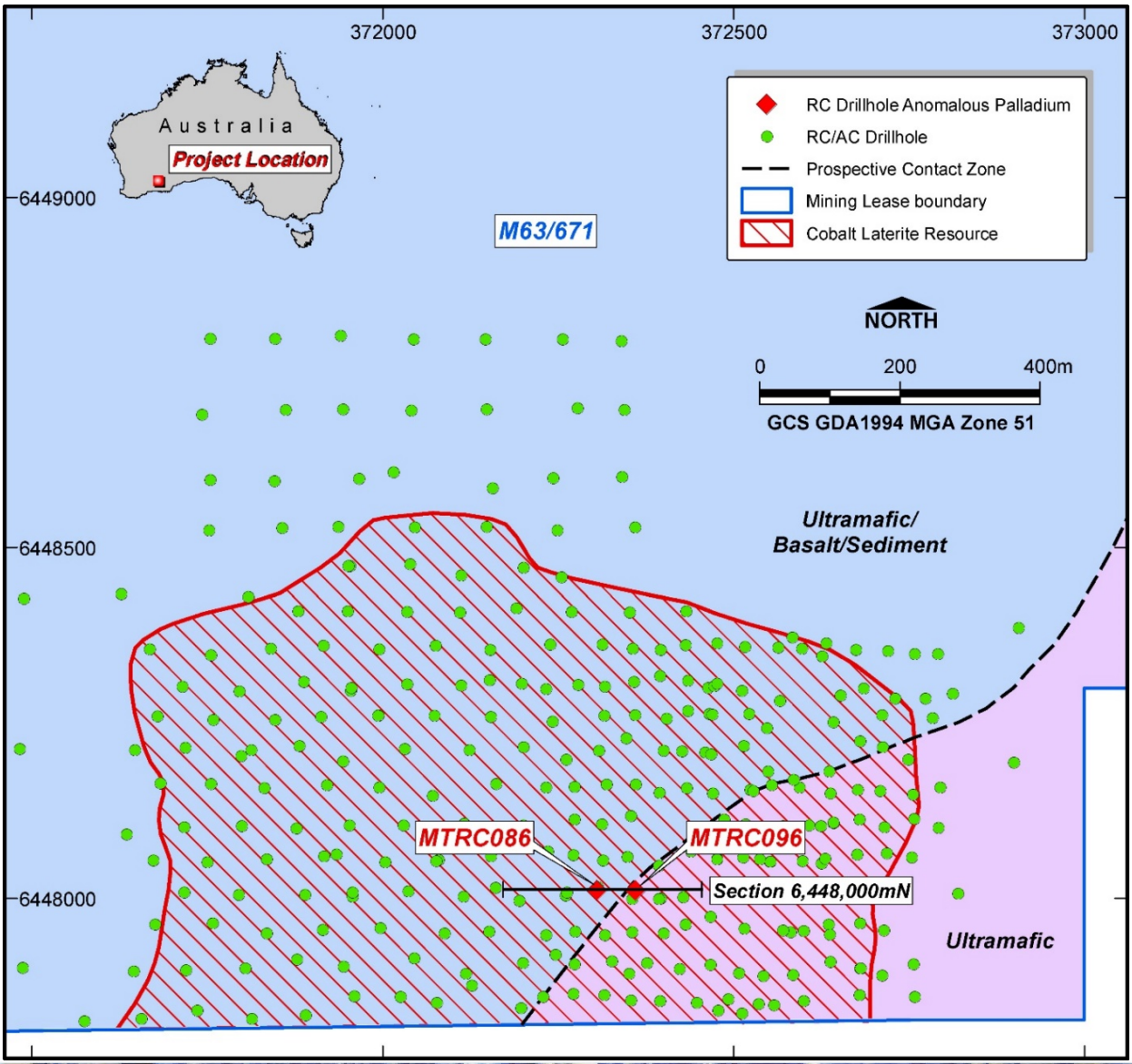


Figure 3 – Magnetic Map (TMI) of Mt Thirsty Prospect showing over 5km of Prospective Contact Zone

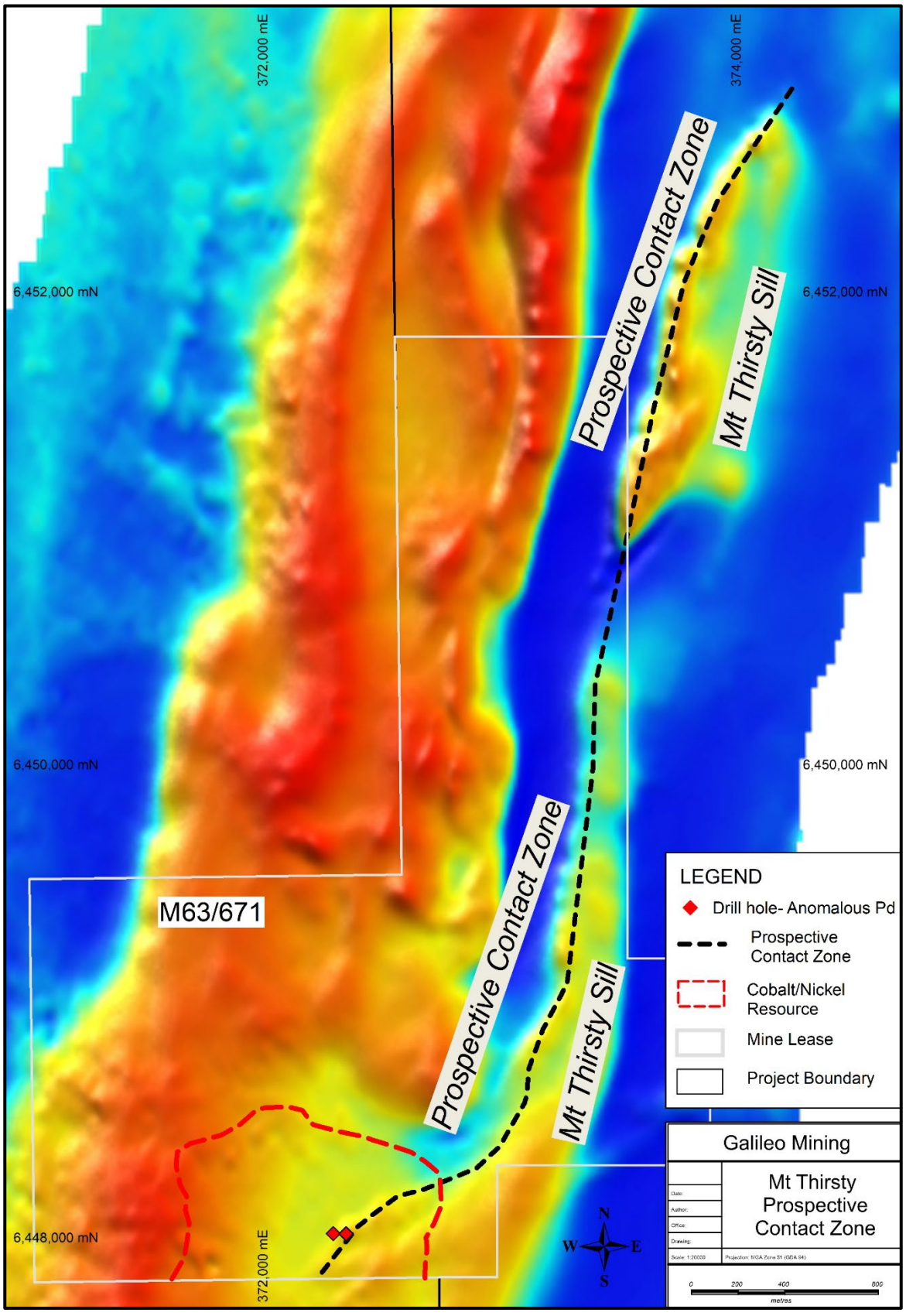
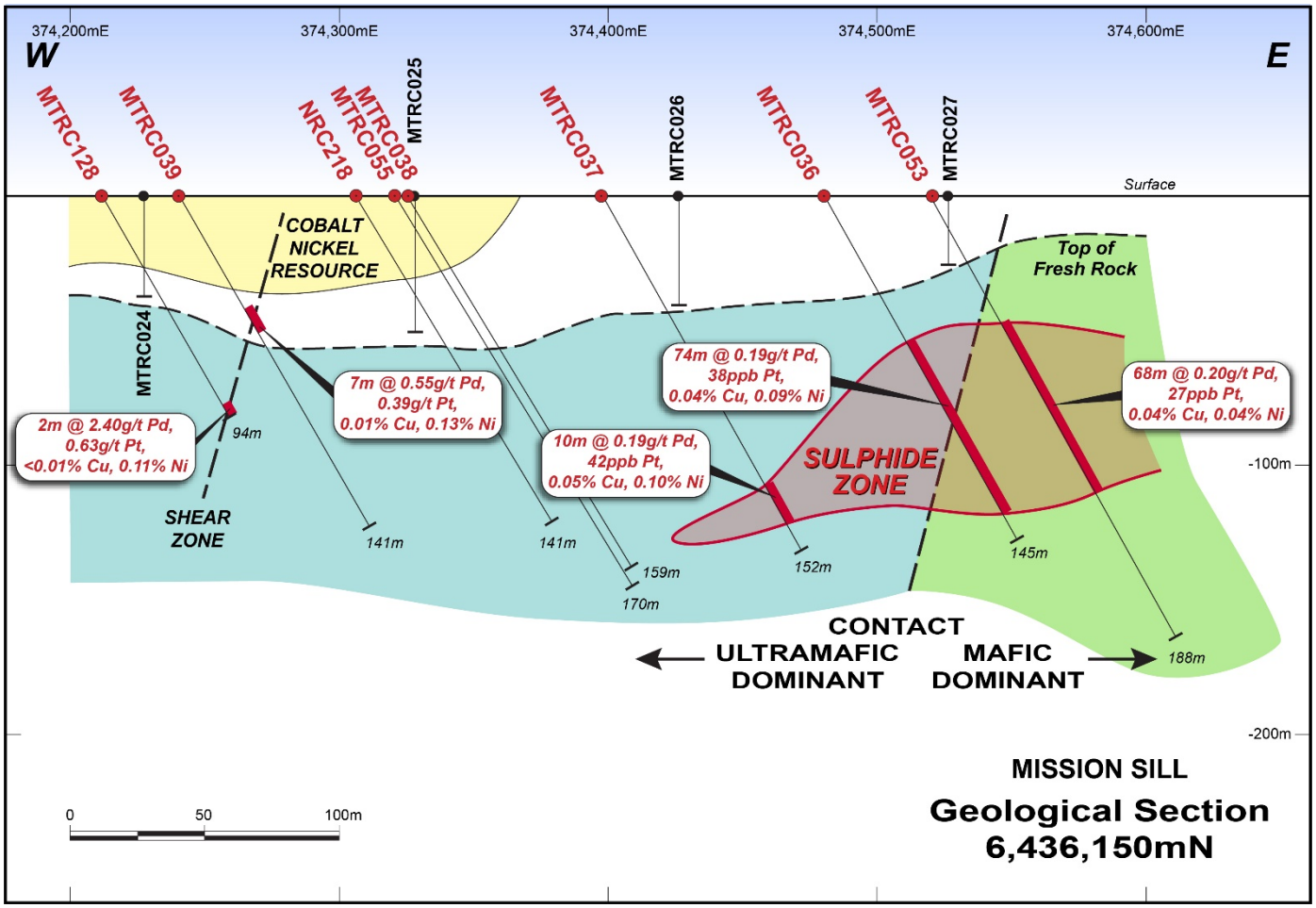


Figure 4 – Drill Section with Basement Palladium Mineralisation and Target Contact Zone at the Mission Sill Prospect (see Appendices for drill hole details)



Galileo assay results are further supplemented by historical results. Drilling at the Mission Sill in the year 2000 by Anaconda Nickel was designed to investigate the development of nickel laterite resources in the area. Seven drill holes in the original program intercepted anomalous palladium and platinum within the near surface saprolite overlying the ultramafic component of the Mission Sill. Later drilling by Australian Gold Resources (AGR) focussed on the platinum potential in fresh rock of the ultramafic unit. Subsequent drilling by Galileo also concentrated on platinum intercepts within the ultramafic as well as drilling out the cobalt-nickel laterite resource to JORC compliant resource standards.

The potential for palladium at the Mission Sill has now been recognised after a review of the data showed the existence of significant thicknesses of disseminated sulphide mineralisation (up to 5% in patches) at the contact between the ultramafic and mafic units of the Mission Sill. This contact position matches the location of multiple zones of anomalous mineralisation up to 74 metres thick containing approximately 0.2g/t palladium (MTRC036, Figure 4). The possibility of higher-grade mineralisation along this contact position is interpreted to be considerable, especially where the geometry and relative exhumation of the sill changes along strike.

The prospective contact zone continues over 10km to the north with additional prospectivity to the south on the southern flank of an offset ultramafic block (Figure 6). This southern block also contains a cobalt-nickel laterite resource and was the subject of drilling by Galileo in 2018 to investigate the relationship between Platinum Group Metals (PGMs) and cobalt in the regolith (see Galileo ASX announcement dated 27th September 2018). This southern prospect contains the highest-grade palladium intercepted in weathered rock (MTRC112), and the highest grades of rhodium in MSSD001. The contact zone between ultramafic and mafic units has not yet been drilled at this location and is a priority target.

Two further drill ready targets occur on the Mission Sill where soil sampling completed late in 2020 (see Galileo ASX announcement dated 13th January 2021) highlighted two separate zones of anomalous palladium with maximum soil values of 0.31g/t Pd and 0.16g/t Pd respectively (shown on Figure 6).

Figure 5 – Plan View of Anomalous Palladium Drill Holes and Prospective Contact Zone at the Mission Sill Prospect (see Appendices for details of anomalous palladium drill holes)

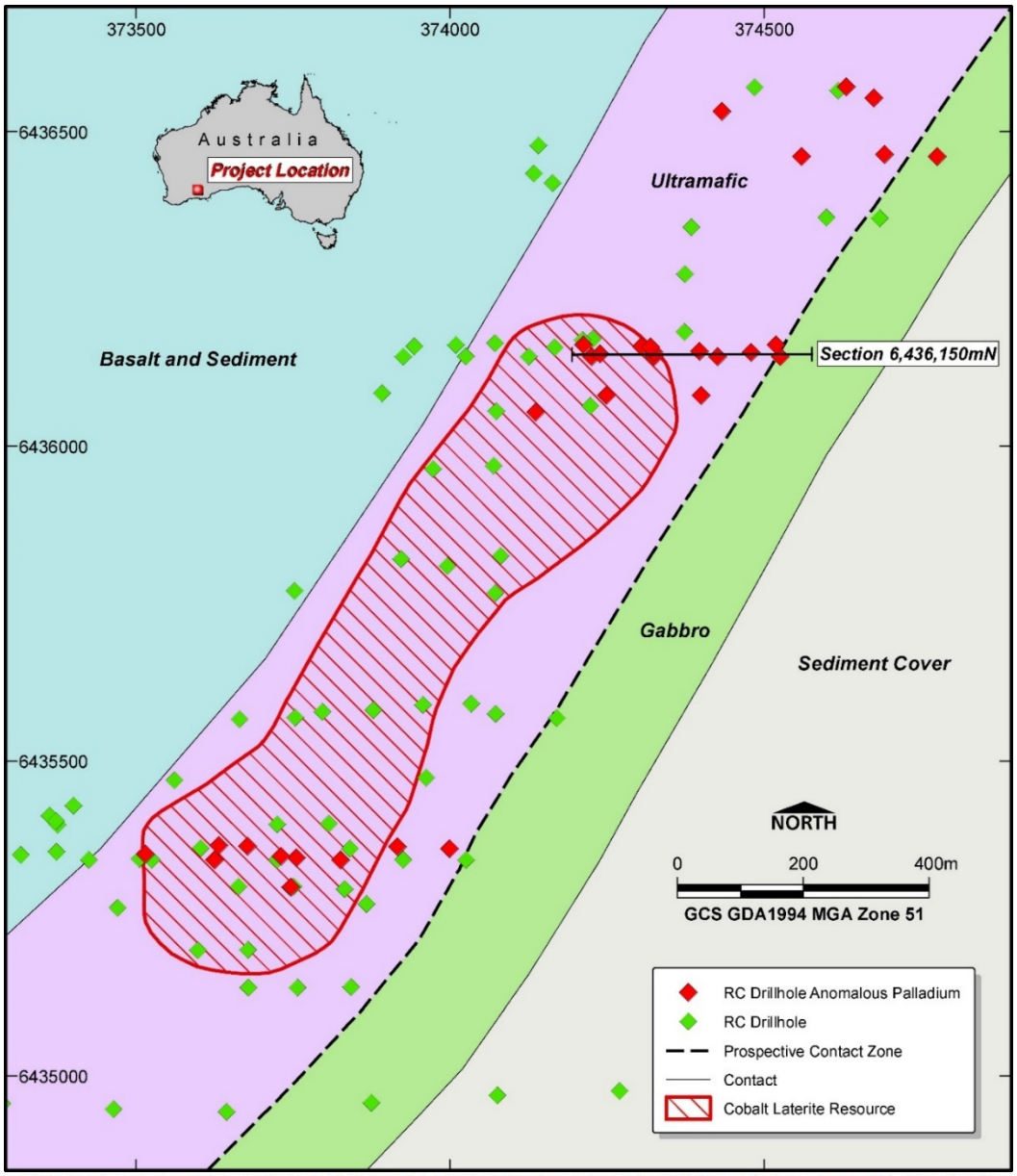
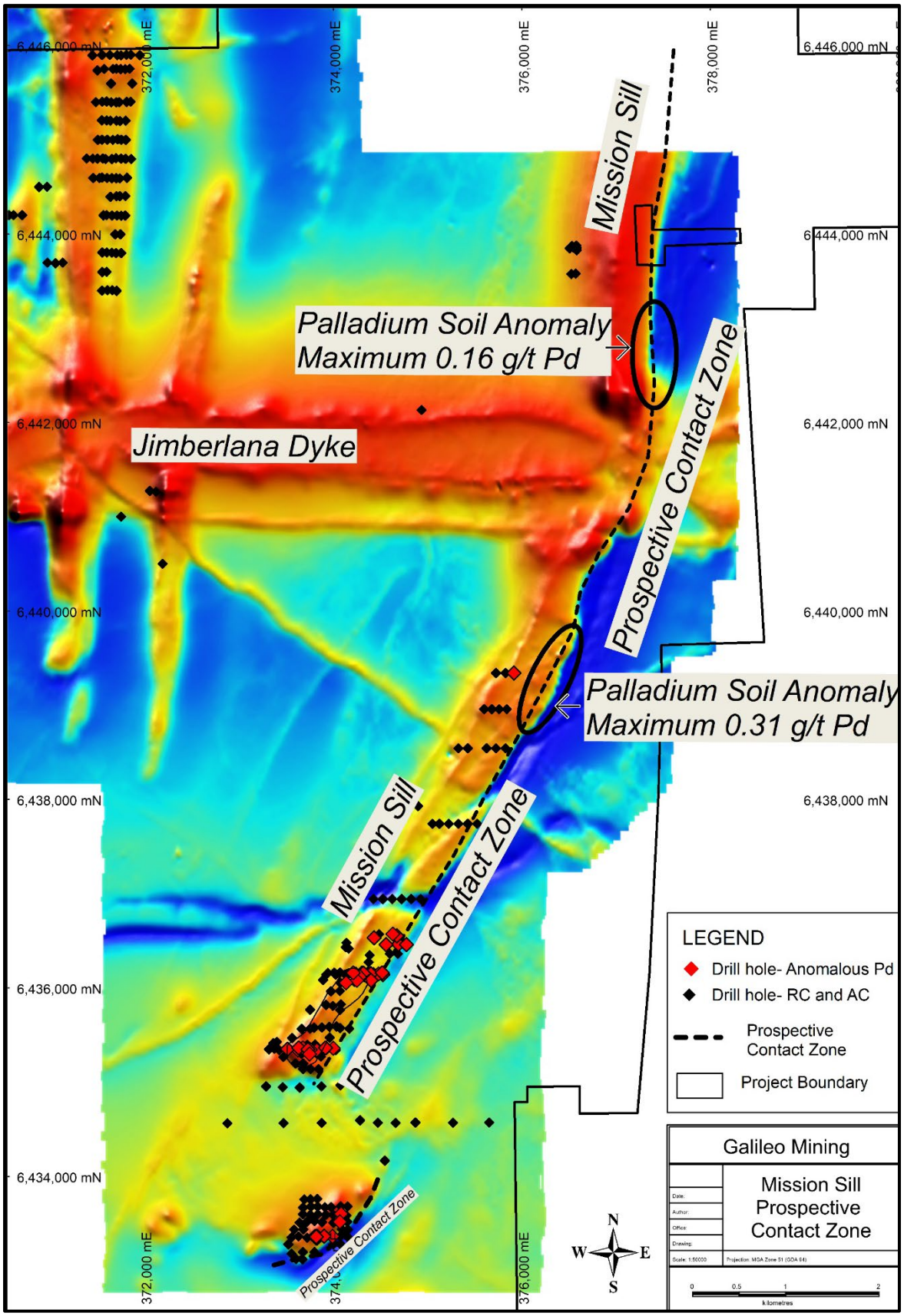


Figure 6 – Magnetic Map of the Mission Sill Prospect with over 10km of Prospective Contact Zone



Occurrences of high-grade palladium up to 4.3 g/t have also been observed within fresh rock of the ultramafic unit at Mission Sill (MTRC128, see section in Figure 4). This intersection was accompanied by a rhodium grade of 0.18g/t and demonstrates the fertility of the host rock units. However, the focus for exploration is currently on the ultramafic/mafic contact zones where sulphides occur in association with palladium. This is a similar position to where mineralisation occurs at other known deposits such as the Lac des Iles palladium mine in Canada and the Munni Munni platinum group metal deposit in Western Australia.

Planned work programs at the Norseman Project

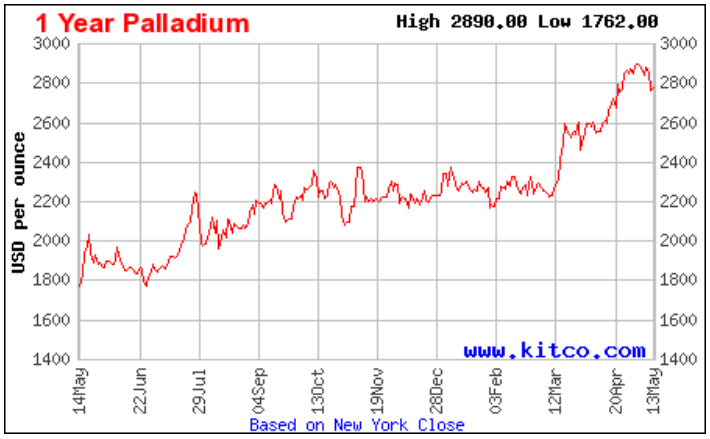
- Assaying of existing pulps for rhodium and platinum group metals
- RC drilling of the known sulphide zones at the Mt Thirsty Sill and the Mission Sill
- Aircore drilling of the prospective contact zone along strike of the sulphide zones at the Mission Sill and Mt Thirsty Sill
- Ongoing target generation work for nickel, copper and cobalt

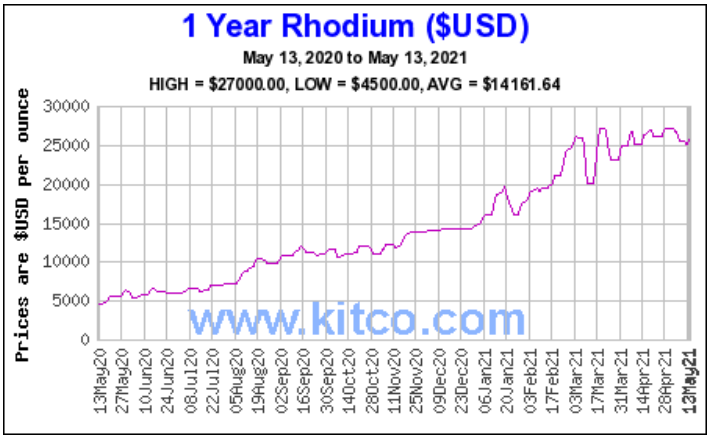
Palladium and rhodium are high value "green" metals critical for pollution reduction

Palladium and rhodium have both shown strong increases in price (Figure 7) over the previous year which corresponds with increased demand for these metals in their application as catalytic converters for pollution control. Palladium and rhodium are used to decrease emissions from vehicle exhaust as well as catalysts in bulk chemical and petroleum refining, medical devices, electronic applications, and jewellery.

High demand for palladium and rhodium is expected to continue, especially with the current global focus on pollution reduction. Both metals represent high value opportunities for the Company and align well with Galileo's current strategy of exploration for battery metals including nickel, copper, and cobalt.

Figure 7 – One Year Palladium and Rhodium Price Charts (sourced from Kitco)





Appendix 1: Norseman Project RC Drill Hole Collar Locations (Anomalous Palladium)

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth	Exploration Company[1]
MSSD001*	Mission Sill	373822	6433360	304	-90	000	57	Galileo
MTRC001	Mission Sill	375915	6439342	398	-90	000	49	ANL
MTRC024	Mission Sill	374226	6436142	366	-90	000	37	ANL
MTRC025	Mission Sill	374326	6436142	372	-90	000	49	ANL
MTRC026	Mission Sill	374426	6436142	378	-90	000	40	ANL
MTRC027	Mission Sill	374526	6436142	383	-90	000	22	ANL
MTRC031	Mission Sill	373826	6435342	349	-90	000	40	ANL
MTRC033	Mission Sill	373626	6435342	346	-90	000	58	ANL
MTRC036	Mission Sill	374480	6436149	380	-60	090	145	AGR
MTRC037	Mission Sill	374398	6436150	380	-60	090	151.5	AGR
MTRC038	Mission Sill	374325	6436150	373	-60	090	159	AGR
MTRC039	Mission Sill	374240	6436146	367	-60	090	141	AGR
MTRC042	Mission Sill	374000	6435360	349	-60	090	141	AGR
MTRC043	Mission Sill	373917	6435363	346	-60	090	165	AGR
MTRC045	Mission Sill	373756	6435345	349	-60	090	153	AGR
MTRC046	Mission Sill	373678	6435364	349	-60	090	147	AGR
MTRC048	Mission Sill	373516	6435351	340	-60	090	147	AGR
MTRC051	Mission Sill	373633	6435365	348	-60	225	146	AGR
MTRC052	Mission Sill	373732	6435348	349	-60	225	183	AGR
MTRC053	Mission Sill	374520	6436160	386	-60	090	188	Galileo
MTRC054	Mission Sill	374400	6436080	379	-60	090	198	Galileo
MTRC055	Mission Sill	374320	6436157	373	-60	270	170	Galileo
MTRC056	Mission Sill	374250	6436080	367	-60	090	189	Galileo
MTRC062	Mission Sill	373992	6433364	340	-60	090	148	Galileo
MTRC063	Mission Sill	373903	6433365	338	-60	090	154	Galileo
MTRC064	Mission Sill	373817	6433355	341	-60	090	61	Galileo
MTRC068	Mission Sill	374692	6436463	393	-60	090	150	Galileo
MTRC069	Mission Sill	374776	6436460	396	-60	090	150	Galileo

MTRC070	Mission Sill	374560	6436460	391	-60	090	220	Galileo
MTRC071	Mission Sill	374675	6436553	396	-60	090	150	Galileo
MTRC072	Mission Sill	374631	6436571	405	-60	090	150	Galileo
MTRC076	Mission Sill	374433	6436532	404	-60	090	130	Galileo
MTRC077	Mission Sill	374486	6436570	405	-60	090	150	Galileo
MTRC079	Mission Sill	373806	6433363	341	-60	090	70	Galileo
MTRC086	Mt Thirsty	372306	6448011	369	-65	295	246	Galileo
MTRC096	Mt Thirsty	372361	6448011	366	-70	295	216	Galileo
MTRC112*	Mission Sill	373821	6433359	304	-90	000	76	Galileo
MTRC117	Mission Sill	373748	6435299	316	-90	000	80	Galileo
MTRC128	Mission Sill	374213	6436160	332	-60	090	94	Galileo
MTRC129	Mission Sill	374137	6436054	330	-60	090	73	Galileo
NRC149	Mission Sill	373835	6433357	306	-90	000	72	Galileo
NRC150*	Mission Sill	373830	6433362	304	-90	000	71	Galileo
NRC151*	Mission Sill	373822	6433368	304	-90	000	77	Galileo
NRC152*	Mission Sill	373824	6433344	304	-90	000	57	Galileo
NRC153*	Mission Sill	373816	6433349	304	-90	000	65	Galileo
NRC154*	Mission Sill	373830	6433349	304	-90	000	54	Galileo
NRC155*	Mission Sill	373815	6433363	304	-90	000	65	Galileo
NRC156*	Mission Sill	373810	6433357	303	-90	000	72	Galileo
NRC174	Mission Sill	374083	6433604	297	-90	000	64	Galileo
NRC187	Mission Sill	374070	6433518	296	-90	000	48	Galileo
NRC218	Mission Sill	374306	6436158	337	-60	270	141	Galileo

Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

[1] ANL = Anaconda Nickel Limited who worked through Joint Venture on expired tenement E63/654

AGR = Australian Gold Resources who held expired tenement E63/654 which is covered by currently live Galileo tenement E63/1041

Galileo = Galileo Mining Ltd

* MSSD001 and MTRC 112 are twin drill holes. Drill holes NRC149, NRC150, NRC151, NRC152, NRC153, NRC154, NRC155, NRC156 were drilled in a cluster around MTRC112 to investigate the distribution of PGM within the cobalt mineral resource – see Galileo announcement dated 27th September 2018.

Appendix 2 – Norseman Project Significant Palladium Assay Summary (>0.4 g/t Pd cut-off in saprolite includes zones of internal dilution > 0.2 g/t Pd: cut-off in fresh rock > 0.2 g/t Pd, includes zones of internal dilution > 0.1 g/t Pd).

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Au (ppb)	Oxidation
MSSD001	23	49	26	0.81	0.48	0.14	0.43	< 1	Saprolite
MTRC001	38	46	8	0.49	0.30	0.03	0.51	76	Saprolite
MTRC024	34	37	3	2.09	1.9	0.04	0.29	217	Saprock
including	*34*	*36*	*2*	*2.9*	*2.6*	*0.04*	*0.28*	*280*	*Saprock*
MTRC025	0	12	12	0.56	0.23	0.10	0.33	47	Saprolite
MTRC026	0	2	2	0.40	0.15	0.05	0.19	38	Saprolite
MTRC027	2	14	12	0.49	0.08	0.17	0.36	24	Saprolite
MTRC031	6	8	2	0.44	0.40	0.04	0.25	1	Saprolite
MTRC033	10	18	8	0.48	0.07	0.04	0.25	2	Saprolite
MTRC036	61	135	74	0.19	0.04	0.04	0.09	9	Fresh
MTRC037	126	136	10	0.19	0.04	0.05	0.10	7	Fresh
MTRC038	0	6	6	0.87	0.28	0.06	0.36	52	Saprolite
MTRC039	1	3	2	0.63	0.16	0.04	0.25	42	Saprolite
MTRC039	47	54	7	0.55	0.39	0.009	0.13	47	Saprolite
MTRC042	82	141	59	0.18	0.03	0.04	0.07	8	Fresh
MTRC043	56	60	4	0.17	0.07	0.05	0.15	6	Saprock/Fresh
MTRC043	65	67	2	0.22	0.08	0.06	0.18	6	Fresh
MTRC043	103	104	1	0.20	0.09	0.10	0.16	32	Fresh
MTRC045	25	26	1	0.49	0.09	0.01	0.23	2	Saprolite
MTRC045	33	34	1	0.40	0.07	0.01	0.38	4	Saprolite
MTRC046	26	27	1	0.40	0.06	0.01	0.20	< 1	Saprolite
MTRC046	41	44	3	1.07	0.48	0.09	0.61	1	Saprolite
MTRC048	76	77	1	0.41	0.09	0.10	0.15	33	Saprolite
MTRC051	3	18	15	0.39	0.10	0.05	0.19	1	Saprolite
MTRC051	104	108	4	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.13	11	Fresh
MTRC052	80	81	2	0.49	0.05	0.01	0.48	57	Saprolite
MTRC053	56	124	68	0.20	0.03	0.04	0.04	8	Fresh
MTRC054	178	198	50	0.20	0.02	0.04	0.05	4	Fresh
MTRC055	0	7	7	0.60	0.25	0.06	0.32	42	Saprolite
MTRC056	0	2	2	0.52	0.18	0.05	0.23	89	Saprolite
MTRC062	124	128	4	0.22	0.002	0.04	0.04	7	Fresh
MTRC063	34	36	2	0.47	0.07	0.08	0.56	3	Saprolite
MTRC064	7	38	31	0.37	0.29	0.06	0.25	11	Saprolite
MTRC068	89	148	59	0.18	0.01	0.04	0.04	4	Fresh
MTRC069	0	4	4	0.46	0.14	0.07	0.05	< 1	Saprolite
MTRC070	215	218	3	0.20	0.03	0.06	0.18	36	Fresh
MTRC071	82	98	16	0.24	0.01	0.06	0.08	9	Fresh
MTRC072	130	136	6	0.17	0.03	0.06	0.07	11	Fresh
MTRC076	0	12	12	0.37	0.05	0.03	0.22	< 1	Saprolite
MTRC077	0	3	3	0.59	0.17	0.04	0.16	3	Saprolite

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Au (ppb)	Oxidation
MTRC079	16	42	26	0.43	0.34	0.07	0.25	2	Saprolite
MTRC086	132	156	24	0.51	0.08	0.10	0.15	44	Fresh
including	*144*	*147*	*3*	*0.85*	*0.12*	*0.24*	*0.19*	*56*	*Fresh*
MTRC096	123	150	27	0.58	0.12	0.13	0.18	32	Fresh
including	*135*	*138*	*3*	*1.1*	*0.19*	*0.23*	*0.26*	*63*	*Fresh*
MTRC112	3	51	48	0.89	0.45	0.10	0.37	2	Saprolite
including	*31*	*36*	*5*	*2.1*	*1.4*	*0.13*	*0.23*	*< 1*	*Saprolite*
MTRC117	21	24	3	0.54	0.16	0.01	0.21	1	Saprolite
MTRC128	92	94	2	2.4	0.63	0.003	0.11	39	Fresh
including	*92*	*93*	*1*	*4.3*	*1.1*	*0.005*	*0.12*	*70*	*Fresh*
MTRC129	6	9	3	0.49	0.08	0.01	0.12	1	Saprolite
NRC149	0	66	66	0.58	0.23	0.07	0.49	4	Saprolite
NRC150	0	57	57	0.67	0.36	0.10	0.44	7	Saprolite
NRC151	9	37	28	0.57	0.20	0.06	0.36	2	Saprolite
NRC152	3	30	27	0.79	0.21	0.04	0.35	5	Saprolite
NRC153	3	51	48	0.64	0.34	0.07	0.40	5	Saprolite
NRC154	3	45	42	0.54	0.20	0.04	0.39	6	Saprolite
NRC155	6	57	51	0.56	0.21	0.07	0.46	5	Saprolite
NRC156	9	62	53	0.60	0.27	0.07	0.50	2	Saprolite
NRC174	12	15	3	0.84	0.30	0.11	0.22	2	Saprolite
NRC187	6	33	27	0.59	0.18	0.08	0.31	7	Saprolite
NRC218	0	6	6	1.13	0.27	0.04	0.15	84	Saprolite

Intercepts for saprolite presented at 0.4 g/t Pd cut-off with internal dilution, fresh rock cut-off is 0.2 g/t Pd with internal dilution.

Appendix 3: Norseman Project Significant Rhodium (Rh) Results, Palladium >0.4g/t in saprolite; >0.2g/t in fresh rock. MSSD001 and MTRC128 are the only drill holes with Rhodium assays.

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Pd (g/t)	Pt (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ni (%)	Au (ppb)	Rh (g/t)	Oxidation
MSSD001	23	49	26	0.81	0.48	0.14	0.43	< 1	0.10	Saprolite
including	25	26	1	1.1	0.27	0.10	0.22	< 1	0.31	Saprolite
and	32	33	1	2.5	2.1	0.17	0.25	< 1	0.36	Saprolite
MTRC128	92	93	1	4.3	1.1	0.005	0.12	70	0.18	Fresh

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr Brad Underwood, a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and a full time employee of Galileo Mining Ltd. Mr Underwood has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration, and to the activity being undertaken, to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" (JORC Code). Mr Underwood consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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

Authorised for release by the Galileo Board of Directors.

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About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of nickel, copper and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are highly prospective for nickel-copper sulphide deposits similar to the operating Nova mine. GAL also holds tenements near Norseman with over 26,000 tonnes of contained cobalt, and 122,000 tonnes of contained nickel, in JORC compliant resources (see Figure 7 below).

Figure 7: JORC Mineral Resource Estimates for the Norseman Cobalt Project ("Estimates") (refer to ASX "Prospectus" announcement dated May 25th 2018 and ASX announcement dated 11th December 2018, accessible at http://www.galileomining.com.au/investors/asx-announcements/). Galileo confirms that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the Estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed).

Cut-off Cobalt %	Class	Tonnes Mt	Co		Ni	
			%	Tonnes	%	Tonnes
MT THIRSTY SILL						
0.06 %	Indicated	10.5	0.12	12,100	0.58	60,800
	Inferred	2.0	0.11	2,200	0.51	10,200
	Total	**12.5**	**0.11**	**14,300**	**0.57**	**71,100**
MISSION SILL						
0.06 %	Inferred	7.7	0.11	8,200	0.45	35,000
GOBLIN						
0.06 %	Inferred	4.9	0.08	4,100	0.36	16,400
TOTAL JORC COMPLIANT RESOURCES						
0.06 %	**Total**	**25.1**	**0.11**	**26,600**	**0.49**	**122,500**

Appendix 4:

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.*	Galileo • 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. 1m interval 1/8 portion riffle split samples were collected into calico bags for additional assay if required. • 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. • Assay sample preparation comprised oven drying, pulverising, and splitting to obtain a representative assay charge pulp. • A 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-MS was used to determine Pt, Pd and Au results. • A four acid digest was used for a multi-element analysis suite including Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by ICP-MS or ICP-OES for all samples. AGR/ANL • Each 1m interval RC bag was passed through a 3-tier riffle splitter to provide 2m representative composite samples for analysis. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples were sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • All assay sample preparation comprised oven drying and pulverising

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		of the entire sample and splitting to obtain a representative assay charge pulp. • Barren quartz wash was used between each sample. • A 4 Acid digest with ICP-OES finish was used to determine Al, As, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Zn assay results. • A 40g Fire Assay with AR ICP-OES finish was used to determine Au, Pd, Pt assay results. AGR • Each 1m interval ground dumped RC sample pile bag was spear sampled to provide a 4m representative composite for analysis. 1m interval 1/8 portion riffle split samples were collected into calico bags and retained for assay if required for analysis. • QAQC standards and duplicate samples were included routinely at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples were sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • All assay sample preparation comprised oven drying and pulverising of the entire sample and splitting to obtain a representative assay charge pulp. • A 4 Acid digest with ICP-OES finish was used to determine Al, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Mg, Mn, Ni, Zn assay results. Where composite assays returned >100ppb combined Pd-Pt individual 1/8 riffle split samples were submitted for assay. • A 25g Fire Assay with AR AAS finish was used to determine Au, Pd, Pt assay results. Where composite assays returned >100ppb combined Pd-Pt individual 1/8 riffle split samples were submitted for assay.
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).*	Galileo • RC drilling was undertaken using a 5 ½ " face sampling drill bit completed by Red Rock Drilling Pty Ltd. AGR/ANL • RC drilling was undertaken using a 5 ¼ " face sampling drill bit completed by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Westralian Diamond Drillers Pty Ltd. AGR • RC drilling was undertaken using a 5 ¼ " face sampling drill bit completed by Colby Drilling Pty Ltd.
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.*	• 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 cleaned at the end of each 6m rod and when deemed necessary. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade and there is insufficient data to determine if there is a sample bias
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Galileo • All RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and 4m 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. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. AGR/ANL • All RC drill samples were collected using a 1m interval RC bag passed through a 3-tier riffle splitter to provide 2m composites (2-3kg). Individual 1m samples were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole. • The samples were dried and pulverised before analysis.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• QAQC reference samples and duplicates were routinely submitted with each batch. • The sample size is considered appropriate for the mineralisation style, application and analytical techniques used. AGR • All RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m, 3m 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. • 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.*	Galileo • RC chip samples were analysed for a multi-element suite (44 elements) by ICP-MS or ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. • Further internal laboratory QAQC procedures included internal batch standards and blanks. • Sample preparation was completed at Intertek Genalysis Laboratory, (Kalgoorlie) with digest and assay conducted by Intertek Genalysis Laboratory Services (Perth) using a 50g fire assay (FA50/MS) and a four acid (4A/MS48) for multi-elements. AGR/ANL • RC chip samples were analysed for a multi-element suite by ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. • Internal laboratory QAQC procedures

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		included batch standards, blanks and repeats. • Sample preparation, digest and assay was conducted at UltraTrace (Perth) using a four-acid digest ICP-OES finish for multi-elements and a 40g fire assay ICP-OES finish for Au, Pd, Pt assay. AGR • RC chip samples were analysed for a multi-element suite by ICP-OES following a four-acid digest. The assay methods used are considered appropriate. • QAQC standards and duplicates were routinely included at a rate of 1 per 20 samples. • Internal laboratory QAQC procedures included batch standards, blanks and repeats. • Sample preparation, digest and assay was conducted at Genalysis (Maddington - Perth) using a four-acid digest ICP-OES finish for multi-elements and a 25g fire assay AAS finish for Au, Pd, Pt assay.
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.*	Galileo • 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 into the database. • Assays are as reported from the laboratory and stored in the Company database and have not been adjusted in any way. AGR/ANL • Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates. Data is then sent to the AGR/ANL database manager for data entry, 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. AGR • Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop. Data is then sent to the AGR database manager for validation and upload into

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.*	Galileo • 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 MGA94 datum, zone 51. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM. AGR/ANL • Drill hole collars are surveyed with an Omnistar Differential GPS with an accuracy of +/-2m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in MGA94 datum, zone 51. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM. AGR • Drill hole collars are surveyed with an Omnistar Differential GPS with an accuracy of +/-2m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in MGA94 datum, zone 51. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM.
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.*	Galileo • Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes was based on a close spaced grid pattern around existing drilling. • Depending on the assessment of all drill data it is expected that drilling at 80m by 40m grid pattern may be adequate to establish an inferred resource. This assumption is based on the laterite Ni-Co style of mineralisation only. • Drill holes were sampled on a 3m composite basis or as 1m, 2m or 4m samples at the end of the hole as required. Where anomalous values are

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		returned 1m samples may be submitted for assay. AGR/ANL • Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes was based on an initial 800m line by 100m along line hole spaced grid pattern. In isolation this spacing is not considered adequate to establish an inferred resource. • Drill holes were sampled on a 2m composite basis or as 1m samples at the end of the hole as required. AGR • Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes varied specific to the target area and if infilling previous drilling works. In isolation this spacing is not considered adequate to establish an inferred resource. All RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 4m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m, 3m and individual 1m samples were collected as required at end of hole.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as the mineralisation is hosted both in soft regolith material and on the margin of contact zones with uncertain geometries. All drilling was RC or sonic and hence no measurable structures were recorded. • Given the nature of mineralisation it is thought that the geometry is best described as horizontal or sub-horizontal in regolith. Mineralisation in fresh rock at Mt Thirsty, where known, appears horizontal. Mineralisation in fresh rock at Mission Sill occurs as a halo around a steeply dipping contact. However no quantitative measurements exist and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sample was put into a tied off calico bag and then several placed in a large plastic “polyweave” bag which was zip tied closed. For transport, sampled were placed on wooden pallets inside plastic “polyweave” “Bulk Bags” ensuring no loss of material.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory by the company's freight contractors.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. • No external audits have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Norseman Project comprises two exploration licenses, eighteen granted prospecting licenses and one mining lease covering 278km^2 • All tenements within the Norseman Project are 100% owned by Galileo Mining Ltd. • The Norseman Project is centred around a location approximately 10km north-west of Norseman on vacant crown land. • All tenements in the Norseman Project are 100% covered by the Ngadju Native Title Determined Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Between the mid-1960's and 2000 exploration was conducted in the area for gold, base-metals and most notably Cu-Ni sulphides. Exploration focussed on the Mt Thirsty Sill and eastern limb of the Mission Sill. Central Norseman Gold Corporation/WMC (1966-1972) • Explored the Jimberlana Dyke for Ni-Cu-PGE-Cr. Soil sampling generated several Cu anomalies 160-320ppm Cu. Barrier Exploration and Jimberlana Minerals Between (1968 and 1974) • Explored immediately south of Mt Thirsty for Ni-Cu sulphide. IP, Ground Magnetic Surveys, Soil Sampling, Soil Auger Sampling and Diamond Drilling was completed. Peak drill assays were Cu 0.112%, Ni 0.078%.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Resolute Limited, Great Southern Mines Ltd and Dundas Mining Pty Ltd (1993-1996) • Gold focussed exploration. Several gold anomalies were identified in soil geochemistry but were not followed up. Resolute assayed for Au, Ni, Cu, Zn but did not assay for PGE. • Resolute Limited drilled laterite regolith profiles over the ultramafic portions of the Mt Thirsty Sill and identified a small Ni-Co Resource with high Co grades. Kinross Gold Corp Australia (1999) • completed a 50m line spaced aeromagnetic survey. 2000-2004 • Australian Gold Resources ("AGR") held "Mt Thirsty Project" from 2000 to 30th June 2004. Works identified Ni-Co resources on the Project. • Anaconda Nickel Ltd ("ANL") explored AGR Mt Thirsty Project as part of the AGR/ANL Exploration Access Agreement 2000-2001. AGR/ANL (2000-2001) • Mapping focussed on identifying Co-Ni enriched regolith areas. • RC on 800mx100m grid at Mission Sill targeting Ni-Co Laterite (MTRC001-MTRC035). Nickel assay maximum of 0.502%, Co 0.155%, Cu to 0.228%. • 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Mt Thirsty Project from 30th June 2004 after sale of the tenement by AGR.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target geology and mineralisation style is supergene palladium-platinum within weathered regolith material and palladium-platinum mineralisation associated with sulphides contained within fresh rock. • The underlying unweathered lithology is dominated by ultramafic to mafic intrusive and volcanic, typically orthocumulate to mesocumulate peridotite and pyroxenite rocks.

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Refer to drill hole collar and intercept reporting table in the body of the report

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*	• Weighted averaging has been used, based on the sample interval, for the reporting of drilling results. • Aggregation procedures are described in the footnotes to the drill hole intercept table in the body of the report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	equivalent values should be clearly stated.	
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• The mineralisation occurs in RC drill chip and sonic drilling samples and no structures have been recorded. • Given the nature of oxide mineralisation it is thought that the oxide geometry is best described as horizontal or sub-horizontal. • No quantitative measurements exist in oxide or fresh rock and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Project location maps and plan maps of the mineralisation have been included along with accurate GPS drill hole collar locations +/- 5m in X/Y/Z dimensions.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are 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.*	• Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected by Magspec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd using a Geometrics G-823 caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m. • Moving Loop Electromagnetic Survey Data • Soil Geochemical sampling data.
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.*	• Follow up drilling of anomalous palladium mineralisation • Re-assay of selected pulps • Additional soil sampling and prospecting along contact zones