21 September 2018

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Simon Jenkins

Managing Director
Brad Underwood

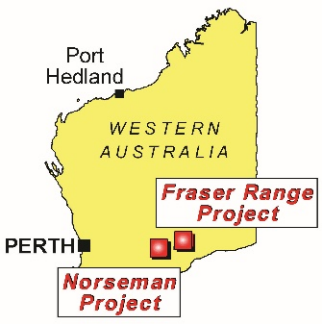
Technical Director
Noel O'Brien

Fast Facts

Issued Capital	120.4m
Share Price	$0.24
Market Cap	$28.9m
Cash (30/06/18)	$11.3m
Enterprise Value	$17.6m

Projects

Norseman Cobalt Project
Fraser Range Nickel Project



Contact Details

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NORSEMAN PROJECT UPDATE

Highlights

- **Mining Lease Application M63/671 covering 654 hectares has been lodged with the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety**
- **Norseman Cobalt Project Scoping Study work progressing with concentration test work, leaching test work and scoping level CAPEX and OPEX estimates in progress**
- **Resource extension drilling completed at the Mt Thirsty Resource**
- **Drilling completed at the Hobgoblin Prospect with shallow high-grade cobalt results:**
    - **21m @ 0.15% cobalt from 21m including 3m @ 0.36% Cobalt from 27m (drill hole NRC050)**
    - **6m @ 0.12% cobalt from 6m (drill hole NRC036)**
- **Second round of RC drilling has been completed at the Mission Sill cobalt and platinum/palladium prospects with assay results expected in late September/October**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce that a mining lease application (**MLA**) has been submitted to the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS). The MLA covers the Company's Mt Thirsty resource in the Goldfields region of Western Australia and is a significant step towards the development of the larger Norseman Cobalt Project (Figure 1).

The Norseman Cobalt Project Scoping Study, based on the JORC compliant resources at Mt Thirsty and at the Mission Sill, is progressing well with concentration test work underway. Metallurgical samples will be utilised for leaching test work prior to the completion of scoping level capital and operating costs for the project. The Norseman Cobalt Project Scoping Study is expected to be finalised in or around November 2018.

Resource extension drilling at Mt Thirsty has highlighted a new zone of mineralisation to the north of the existing JORC compliant resource (Figure 2). Infill drilling will be required prior to any recalculation of the current resource model. Exploration drilling at the Hobgoblin prospect has also identified a new zone of mineralisation at greater than 0.06% cobalt over 1km of strike length (Figure 3).

Galileo Managing Director, Brad Underwood, said the mining lease application, the progress of the scoping study and the latest exploration results all demonstrated the Company's desire to progress the development of the Norseman Cobalt Project in a short time frame.

"Since listing on the 29th of May 2018 we have completed over 10,000 metres of exploration and metallurgical drilling at our Norseman project. These programs have allowed us to move quickly into the scoping phase of development and, under the current time line, we expect to have the scoping study finished in November 2018".

"With our second exploration drilling program recently completed at the Norseman Cobalt Project we also aim to deliver additional positive exploration results over the coming month." Mr Underwood said.

Figure 1 below shows the location of the new mining lease application with respect to Galileo's other resources at the Mission Sill and to regional cobalt prospects. Environmental flora and fauna surveys are planned to commence in October 2018 and stakeholder liaison will be ongoing during the process of moving the MLA through the application phase towards grant.

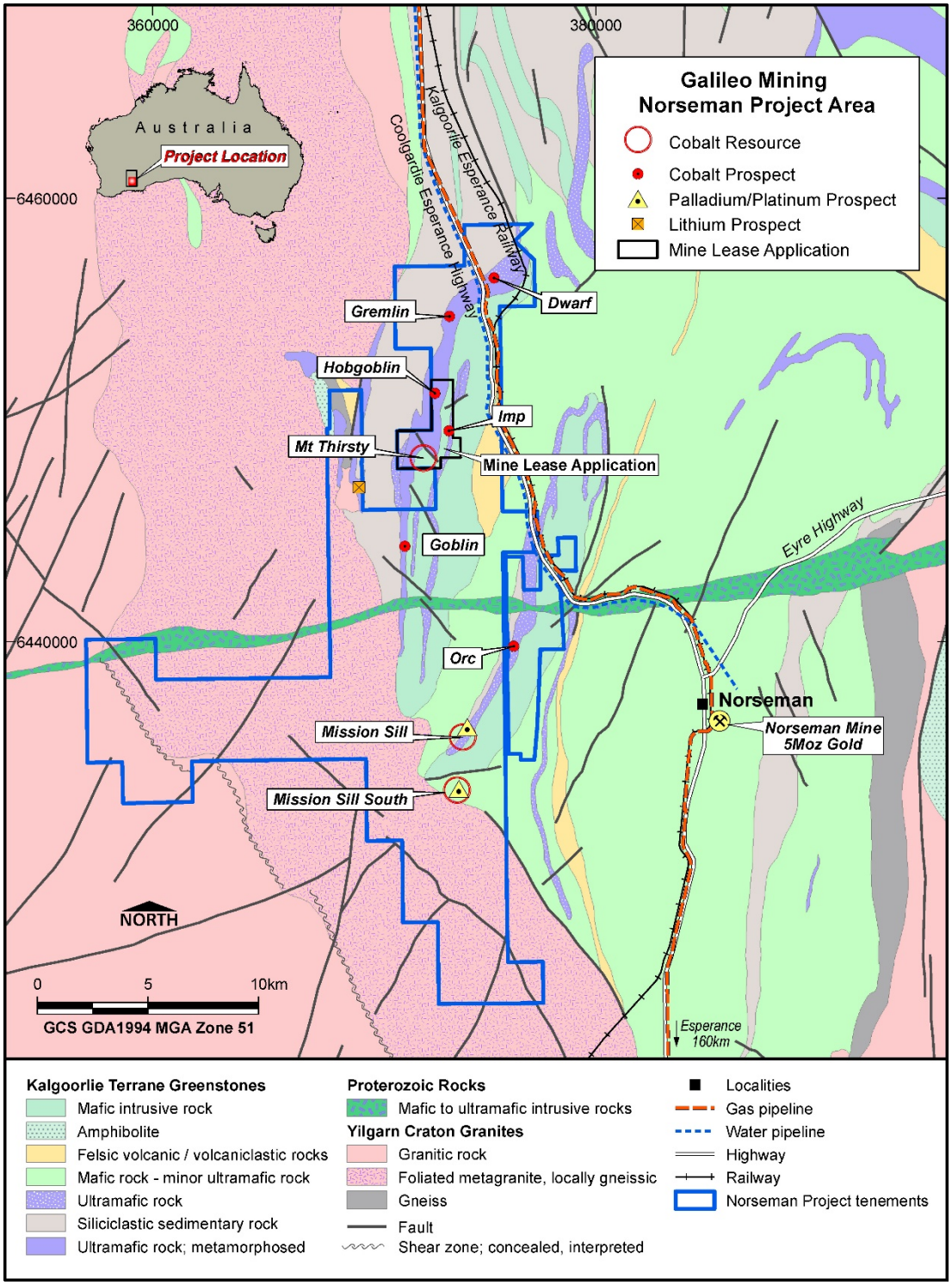


Figure 1-Mt Thirsty Mining Lease Application Location with Regional Infrastructure, Mission Sill Cobalt Resources and Additional Cobalt Prospects Shown.

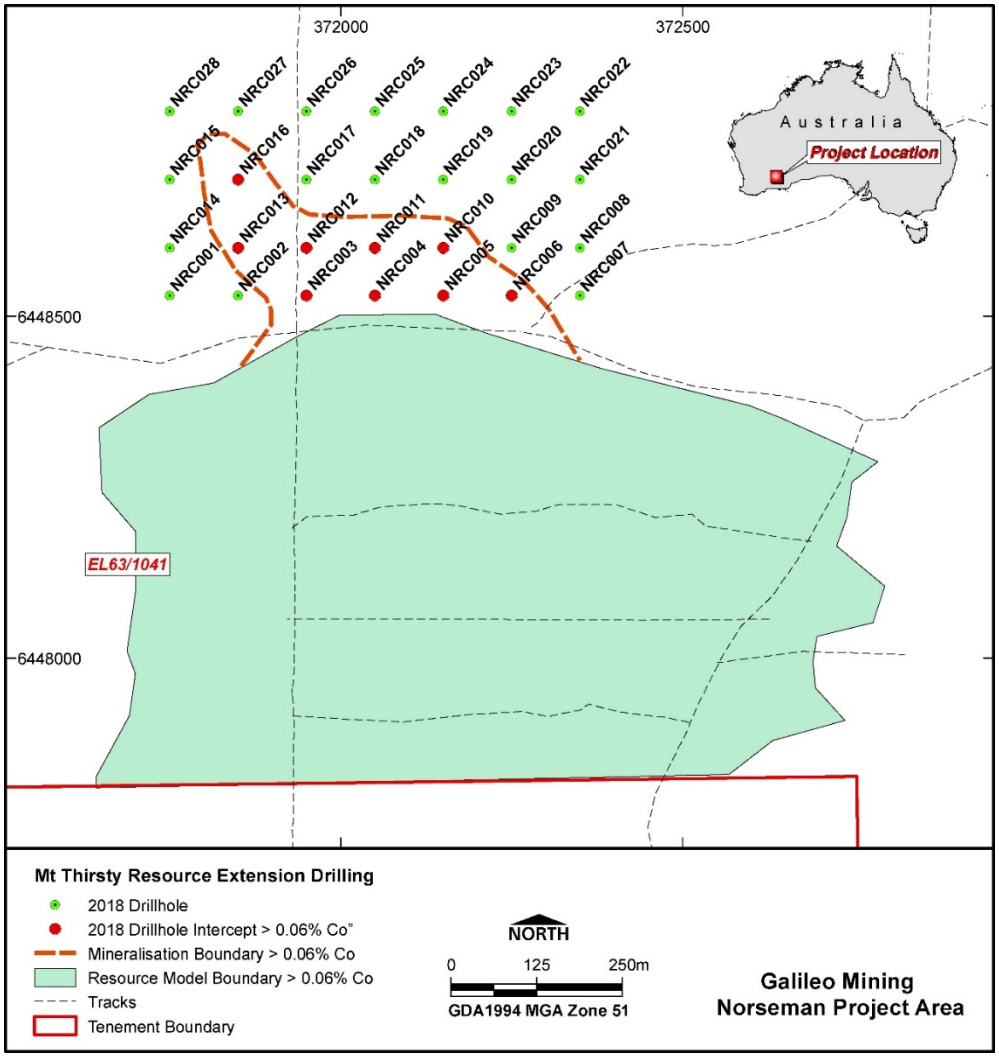
A key advantage of the Norseman Cobalt Project is its proximity to developed infrastructure with a gas pipeline, water pipeline, railway and sealed highway all within four kilometres of the MLA. The high level of developed infrastructure is expected to provide a substantial competitive advantage to Galileo with respect to cobalt projects in other parts of Australia and in other regions of the world. In addition, Western Australia has a well-established mining legislation framework with clear pathways for the development of mineral resources. The jurisdiction of Western Australia is another meaningful advantage for Galileo in the development of its cobalt project.

Concentration test work on diamond core metallurgical samples (see ASX announcement dated 13th August 2018) is currently being completed at Nagrom Laboratory in Perth. ALS Metallurgy has been commissioned to complete leaching test work on metallurgical material produced by Nagrom while SGS-Bateman has been awarded the contract for the overall Norseman Cobalt Project Scoping Study. SGS-Bateman has undertaken an initial Processing Options Review for Galileo and will build on this early work in completing the Norseman Cobalt Project Scoping Study.

Exploration Update

Cobalt mineralisation was intercepted at the Mount Thirsty Prospect to the north of the currently existing JORC 2012 compliant resource (see Figure 2). Exploration drill holes were placed on a 100m by 100m grid pattern with nine holes returning mineralised intercepts above 0.06% cobalt. Infill drilling to a 50m spacing will be required to bring the new area of mineralisation into JORC reportable status should results allow.

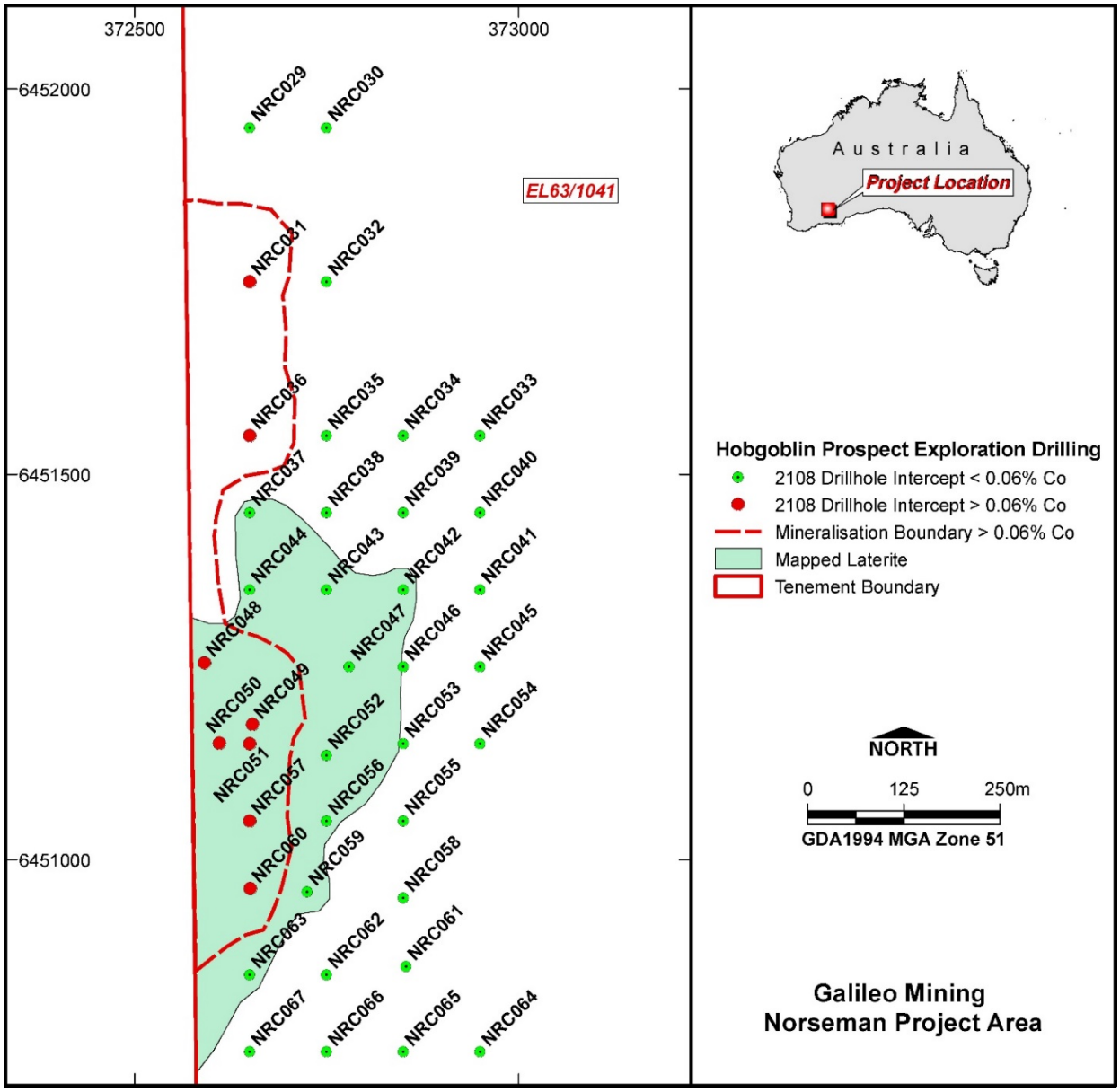
Figure 2 –Mt Thirsty Resource Extension Drilling with Interpreted > 0.06% Cobalt Boundary



Significant intercepts for the Mt Thirsty drilling above 0.08% cobalt are shown in Appendix 2 with results indicating a blanket of cobalt-oxide mineralisation at the upper and lower saprolite interface. This is a consistent geological location of cobalt mineralisation across the Norseman Cobalt Project and suggests the potential for more discoveries of similar quality in areas that have not previously been drill tested.

Drilling at the Hobgoblin prospect consisted of 100m by 100m pattern drilling over an area of mapped laterite with potential for cobalt mineralisation. Assays indicate an area of over 1km strike with results greater than 0.06% cobalt (see Figure 3). Mineralisation on the Galileo tenement is restricted to the west by the tenement boundary. Significant intercepts for the Hobgoblin drilling above 0.08% cobalt are shown in Appendix 4. Cobalt was intercepted at shallow depths between 6 and 42 metres below surface with mineralisation again analogous to the Company's existing JORC resources at the Norseman Cobalt Project. Infill drilling to a 50m spacing will be required to bring the new area of mineralisation into JORC reportable status should results allow.

Figure 3 – Hobgoblin Prospect Exploration Drilling Location with Interpreted > 0.06% Cobalt Boundary



First pass exploration drilling has been undertaken at the Imp and Woodcutter prospects with 21 drillholes completed for a total of 1,632 metres. No significant assays were returned from these prospects. Drillhole collar locations for the Imp and Woodcutter prospects are shown in Appendix 5.

Since listing on the 29th of May 2018 the Company has completed 10,817 metres of exploration drilling at its Norseman project being a total of 229 drill holes. The drilling was completed in two rounds with assays from the second round of drilling currently outstanding. The outstanding assays relate to 3,530 metres of drilling over 92 drill holes undertaken at the Mission Sill cobalt-platinum-palladium prospects and to infill drilling at the Hobgoblin prospect. Results from the latest round of drilling are expected to become available in late September and October 2018.

Appendix 1: Mt Thirsty RC Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
NRC001	Mt Thirsty	371750	6448530	345	-90	vertical	36
NRC002	Mt Thirsty	371850	6448530	345	-90	vertical	40
NRC003	Mt Thirsty	371950	6448530	347.5	-90	vertical	24
NRC004	Mt Thirsty	372050	6448530	350	-90	vertical	41
NRC005	Mt Thirsty	372150	6448530	352.5	-90	vertical	48
NRC006	Mt Thirsty	372250	6448530	357.5	-90	vertical	39
NRC007	Mt Thirsty	372350	6448530	357.5	-90	vertical	26
NRC008	Mt Thirsty	372350	6448600	355	-90	vertical	33
NRC009	Mt Thirsty	372250	6448600	355	-90	vertical	30
NRC010	Mt Thirsty	372150	6448600	352.5	-90	vertical	38
NRC011	Mt Thirsty	372050	6448600	350	-90	vertical	31
NRC012	Mt Thirsty	371950	6448600	347.5	-90	vertical	36
NRC013	Mt Thirsty	371850	6448600	345	-90	vertical	30
NRC014	Mt Thirsty	371750	6448600	345	-90	vertical	29
NRC015	Mt Thirsty	371750	6448700	345	-90	vertical	24
NRC016	Mt Thirsty	371850	6448700	345	-90	vertical	34
NRC017	Mt Thirsty	371950	6448700	347.5	-90	vertical	35
NRC018	Mt Thirsty	372050	6448700	350	-90	vertical	28
NRC019	Mt Thirsty	372150	6448700	352.5	-90	vertical	27
NRC020	Mt Thirsty	372250	6448700	355	-90	vertical	22
NRC021	Mt Thirsty	372350	6448700	355	-90	vertical	17
NRC022	Mt Thirsty	372350	6448800	350	-90	vertical	11
NRC023	Mt Thirsty	372250	6448800	350	-90	vertical	18
NRC024	Mt Thirsty	372150	6448800	350	-90	vertical	30
NRC025	Mt Thirsty	372050	6448800	347.5	-90	vertical	20
NRC026	Mt Thirsty	371950	6448800	345	-90	vertical	29
NRC027	Mt Thirsty	371850	6448800	345	-90	vertical	26
NRC028	Mt Thirsty	371750	6448800	340	-90	vertical	12

Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2: Mt Thirsty Significant Drilling Results, 0.08% Co lower cut

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Co%	Ni%	Mn%	Fe%
NRC004	Mt Thirsty	21	24	3	0.09	0.99	0.79	18
NRC005	Mt Thirsty	30	33	3	0.09	0.56	0.21	21
NRC006	Mt Thirsty	30	33	3	0.12	0.45	0.91	17
NRC010	Mt Thirsty	24	27	3	0.08	0.39	0.43	15
NRC011	Mt Thirsty	27	30	3	0.08	0.26	0.47	12
NRC012	Mt Thirsty	24	27	3	0.12	0.33	1.01	14
NRC013	Mt Thirsty	24	27	3	0.09	0.41	0.78	11
NRC016	Mt Thirsty	21	24	3	0.09	0.46	0.38	14

Based on 3m Composite Assay results, 0.08% Co lower cut, no dilution applied, no rounding applied.

Appendix 3: Hobgoblin RC Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
NRC029	Hobgoblin	372650	6451950	330	-90	vertical	37
NRC030	Hobgoblin	372750	6451950	327.5	-90	vertical	29
NRC031	Hobgoblin	372650	6451750	330	-90	vertical	35
NRC032	Hobgoblin	372750	6451750	332.5	-90	vertical	25
NRC033	Hobgoblin	372950	6451550	340	-90	vertical	12
NRC034	Hobgoblin	372850	6451550	337.5	-90	vertical	38
NRC035	Hobgoblin	372750	6451550	340	-90	vertical	42
NRC036	Hobgoblin	372650	6451550	340	-90	vertical	42
NRC037	Hobgoblin	372650	6451450	342.5	-90	vertical	48
NRC038	Hobgoblin	372750	6451450	345	-90	vertical	48
NRC039	Hobgoblin	372850	6451450	340	-90	vertical	48
NRC040	Hobgoblin	372950	6451450	342.5	-90	vertical	10
NRC041	Hobgoblin	372950	6451350	342.5	-90	vertical	18
NRC042	Hobgoblin	372850	6451350	345	-90	vertical	45
NRC043	Hobgoblin	372750	6451350	347.5	-90	vertical	54
NRC044	Hobgoblin	372650	6451350	347.5	-90	vertical	48
NRC045	Hobgoblin	372950	6451250	350	-90	vertical	45
NRC046	Hobgoblin	372850	6451250	347.5	-90	vertical	48
NRC047	Hobgoblin	372780	6451250	352.5	-90	vertical	54
NRC048	Hobgoblin	372591	6451255	347.5	-90	vertical	59
NRC049	Hobgoblin	372654	6451175	347.5	-90	vertical	66
NRC050	Hobgoblin	372611	6451151	347.5	-90	vertical	66
NRC051	Hobgoblin	372650	6451150	347.5	-90	vertical	59
NRC052	Hobgoblin	372750	6451135	347.5	-90	vertical	60
NRC053	Hobgoblin	372850	6451150	347.5	-90	vertical	48
NRC054	Hobgoblin	372950	6451150	347.5	-90	vertical	36
NRC055	Hobgoblin	372850	6451050	345	-90	vertical	48
NRC056	Hobgoblin	372750	6451050	347.5	-90	vertical	54
NRC057	Hobgoblin	372650	6451050	347.5	-90	vertical	54
NRC058	Hobgoblin	372850	6450950	345	-90	vertical	24
NRC059	Hobgoblin	372725	6450958	342.5	-90	vertical	47
NRC060	Hobgoblin	372651	6450962	345	-90	vertical	60
NRC061	Hobgoblin	372854	6450861	342.5	-90	vertical	12
NRC062	Hobgoblin	372750	6450850	345	-90	vertical	42
NRC063	Hobgoblin	372650	6450850	347.5	-90	vertical	48
NRC064	Hobgoblin	372950	6450750	345	-90	vertical	18
NRC065	Hobgoblin	372850	6450750	340	-90	vertical	24
NRC066	Hobgoblin	372750	6450750	337.5	-90	vertical	18
NRC067	Hobgoblin	372650	6450750	340	-90	vertical	42

Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 4: Hobgoblin Significant Drilling Results. 0.08% Co lower cut

Hole ID	Prospect	From (m)	To (m)	Interval	Co%	Ni%	Mn%	Fe%
NRC031	Hobgoblin	6	9	3	0.08	0.51	0.37	18
NRC031	Hobgoblin	12	15	3	0.09	0.49	0.34	15
NRC036	Hobgoblin	6	12	6	0.12	0.74	0.52	20
NRC050	Hobgoblin	21	42	21	0.15	0.8	1.06	24
NRC051	Hobgoblin	15	18	3	0.11	0.32	0.37	13

Based on 3m Composite Assay results, 0.08% Co lower cut, no dilution applied, no rounding applied.

Appendix 5: Woodcutters and Imp RC Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
NRC068	Imp	373260	6450436	352.5	-90	vertical	36
NRC069	Imp	373350	6450432	357.5	-90	vertical	18
NRC070	Imp	373450	6450429	362.5	-90	vertical	60
NRC071	Imp	373550	6450428	370	-90	vertical	60
NRC072	Imp	373350	6450120	365	-90	vertical	30
NRC073	Imp	373450	6450120	370	-90	vertical	66
NRC074	Imp	373550	6450120	372.5	-90	vertical	72
NRC075	Imp	373440	6449826	360	-90	vertical	48
NRC076	Imp	373550	6449820	360	-90	vertical	54
NRC077	Imp	373357	6449384	350	-90	vertical	54
NRC078	Imp	373433	6449397	342.5	-90	vertical	48
NRC079	Imp	373202	6448793	345	-90	vertical	33
NRC138	Woodcutters	369222	6446906	352.5	-60	90	120
NRC139	Woodcutters	369276	6446936	355	-60	90	120
NRC140	Woodcutters	369325	6446912	355	-60	90	120
NRC141	Woodcutters	369376	6446916	355	-60	90	120
NRC142	Woodcutters	369244	6446906	352.5	-60	90	90
NRC143	Woodcutters	369374	6447155	352.5	-60	90	120
NRC144	Woodcutters	369324	6447148	355	-60	90	123
NRC145	Woodcutters	369245	6447146	357.5	-60	90	120
NRC146	Woodcutters	369158	6446914	352.5	-60	90	120

Competent Person Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled 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.

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About Galileo Mining:

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL) is focussed on the exploration and development of cobalt and nickel resources in Western Australia. GAL holds tenements near Norseman with over 22,000 tonnes of contained cobalt, and 106,000 tonnes of contained nickel, in JORC compliant resources (see Figure 4 below). GAL also has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are prospective for nickel-copper-cobalt deposits.

Figure 4: JORC Mineral Resource Estimates for the Norseman Cobalt Project ("Estimates") (refer to ASX "Prospectus" announcement dated May 25th 2018 and 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 Co, ppm	Class	Tonnes Mt	Co		Ni		Mn %
			%	Kt	%	Kt	
MT THIRSTY SILL							
600	Indicated	10.5	0.12	12.1	0.58	60.8	0.71
	Inferred	2.0	0.11	2.2	0.51	10.2	0.71
	Total	**12.5**	**0.11**	**14.3**	**0.57**	**71.1**	**0.71**
1,000	Indicated	5.2	0.15	8.0	0.64	32.9	1.01
	Inferred	0.8	0.15	1.2	0.52	4.1	1.09
	Total	**6.0**	**0.15**	**9.2**	**0.62**	**37.0**	**1.02**
MISSION SILL							
600	Inferred	**7.7**	**0.11**	**8.2**	**0.45**	**35.0**	**0.80**
1,000	Inferred	**2.8**	**0.15**	**4.4**	**0.47**	**13.4**	**1.20**
TOTAL JORC COMPLIANT RESOURCES							
600		**20.2**	**0.11**	**22.5**	**0.53**	**106.1**	**0.74**
1,000		**8.8**	**0.15**	**13.6**	**0.57**	**50.4**	**1.08**

Appendix 1:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Norseman Cobalt Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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. • Each RC bag was spear sampled to provide a 3 metre representative composite sample for analyses. • Resampling at 1m intervals will be undertaken on anomalous cobalt samples. • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples were sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • All assay sample preparation comprised oven drying, jaw crushing, pulverising and splitting to a representative assay charge pulp. • 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.
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 ½ "drill bit completed by Red Rock 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*	• Geological logging of drill holes was done on a visual preliminary basis with full logging in progress to include

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.*	• 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.
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 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 four acid (4A/OM10) for multi-element.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Field data is collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop. Data is then sent to the Galileo database manager (CSA Global - Perth) 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),*	• Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation. • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	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.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes was based on a 200m by 50m grid pattern, a 400m by 50m grid pattern, or on spot locations between drill lines. • Depending on the assessment of the drill data it is expected that drilling on a 200m by 50m grid pattern and on a 400m by 50m grid pattern may be adequate to establish an inferred resource based on the style of mineralisation intercepted. • Drill holes were samples on a 3m composite basis or as 1m, 2m or 4m samples at the end of the hole as required. Where anomalous values are returned 1m samples may be submitted for assay.
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 in soft regolith material with no measurable structures recorded in drill core. • The mineralisation occurs in highly weathered regolith material and no structures have been recorded from drilling. • Given the nature of mineralisation it is thought that the geometry is best described as horizontal or sub-horizontal 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. • Samples were delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo’s freight contractor.
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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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 Cobalt Project comprises two granted exploration licenses and three granted prospecting license covering 260km^2, and 18 prospecting license applications covering 21.2 km^2 and one Mining Lease Application covering 6.54 km^2 • All tenements within the Norseman Cobalt Project are 100% owned by Galileo Mining Ltd. • The Norseman Cobalt Project is centred around a location approximately 10km west of Norseman on vacant crown land. • All tenements in the Norseman Cobalt 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.*	• NA
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target geology and mineralisation style is supergene cobalt-nickel mineralisation occurring within highly weathered regolith material. • The underlying unweathered lithology is dominated by ultramafic to mafic intrusive and volcanic, typically orthocumulate to mesocumulate peridotite and pyroxenite rocks. Variable serpentinization has been recorded where fresh rock has been encountered.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• Refer to 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 equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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.
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 highly weathered regolith material and no structures have been recorded from drill core. • Given the nature of mineralisation it is thought that the geometry is best described as horizontal or sub-horizontal however no quantitative measurements exist 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 map and plan map of the resource with respect to the metallurgical holes drilled has been included along with accurate hand-held GPS drill hole collar location (Garmin GPS 78s) +/- 5m in X/Y/Z dimensions.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• All meaningful and material results have been reported.
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.*	• Anomalous cobalt composite samples will be sent for analysis on a 1m interval basis if required. • Resource assessment will be undertaken by an independent Galileo contractor and more drillholes may be completed if required to establish a JORC compliant resource.