21 January 2018

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Simon Jenkins

Managing Director
Brad Underwood

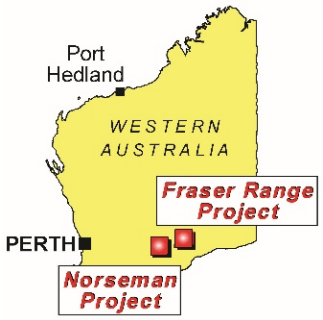
Technical Director
Noel O'Brien

Fast Facts

Issued Capital	120.4m
Share Price	$0.17
Market Cap	$20.5m
Cash (30/09/18)	$10.1m

Projects

Norseman Cobalt Project
Fraser Range Nickel Project



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OUTSTANDING GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS FROM FRASER RANGE

Highlights

- **Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey at the Empire Rose Prospect highlights a strongly chargeable target potentially related to economic sulphide mineralisation**
- **Initial drilling at the Empire Rose prospect in October 2018 showed highly anomalous nickel results including 36m @ 0.2% nickel from 18m** [(1)]
- **The new IP survey has confirmed the position of a significant electro-magnetic conductor previously identified in 2018** [(1)]
- **Government approvals pending for further drilling at the Empire Rose prospect**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the outstanding results of an Induced Polarisation (IP) geophysical survey completed at the Empire Rose prospect in the Fraser Range.

The IP survey from the Empire Rose prospect has demonstrated a highly chargeable response, coincident with the results of an electro-magnetic (EM) survey completed in 2018.

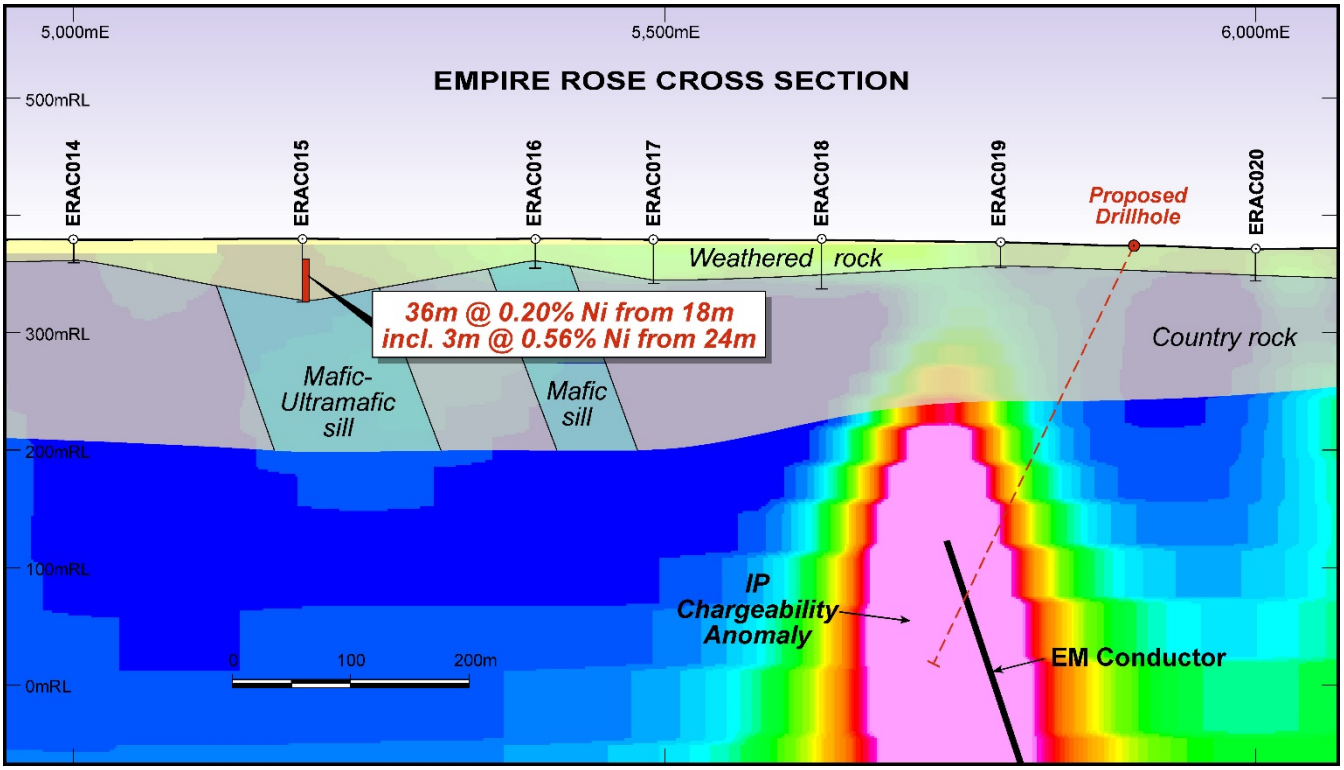
IP surveying is most commonly used in the exploration for sulphide mineralisation which gives a chargeable response.

Commenting on the latest round of exploration, Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said that the Empire Rose Prospect has now advanced to a drill ready target with compelling attributes.

"The recent IP results, combined with both the previous EM survey and the significant drill intercepts from the initial drill campaign in 2018, have produced a high-quality target ready for drill testing. Previously reported shallow drill results at the Empire Rose Prospect included 36m @ 0.2% nickel from 18m[(1)] and encouraging geology suggesting real potential at depth. Drilling permits are pending with the Mines Department and we are looking forward to drilling this exciting target with the chance of making a substantial discovery".

[(1)] Refer to the Company's ASX announcement dated 30th October 2018 accessible at https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do?by=asxCode&asxCode=gal&timeframe=Y&year=2018

Figure 1 – Empire Rose Prospect cross section through drillhole EARC015 showing the location of the EM conductor. A proposed 300m drillhole to test both the conductor and IP chargeable anomaly is shown. Geology has been projected onto the section line – see Figure 3 for plan view location of section.



A two line double offset pole-dipole IP survey was completed at the Empire Rose prospect along a section line immediately above an electromagnetic conductor identified in a 2018 geophysical survey[(1)]. The survey aimed to refine the target from the earlier MLEM survey which was thought to occupy an encouraging geological location. Acquisition of field data was completed by Merlin Geophysics with data interpretation undertaken by Spinifex Geophysics.

Data from both IP lines is very similar implying that the underlying geology is continuous along the 200m of strike covered by the IP survey. A significant chargeability feature was identified at approximately 5,700E along the survey lines. The location of the chargeability anomaly coincides with the MLEM conductor (Figure 1) implying that the two data sets are responding to the same source.

Conductive and chargeable targets are frequently pursued in nickel exploration due to large accumulations of sulphides, the minerals which can contain nickel, giving a measurable geophysical response when a current is passed through the ground during survey work. Galileo considers that the chargeability, conductivity, geological position, and restricted strike length geometry of the Empire Rose target, are all positive characteristics which could represent economic sulphide mineralisation at relatively shallow depths.

Figure 2 – Line 13,900 IP observed field data and 3D-Inversion results. The location of Line 13,900 is shown in plan view in Figure 3.

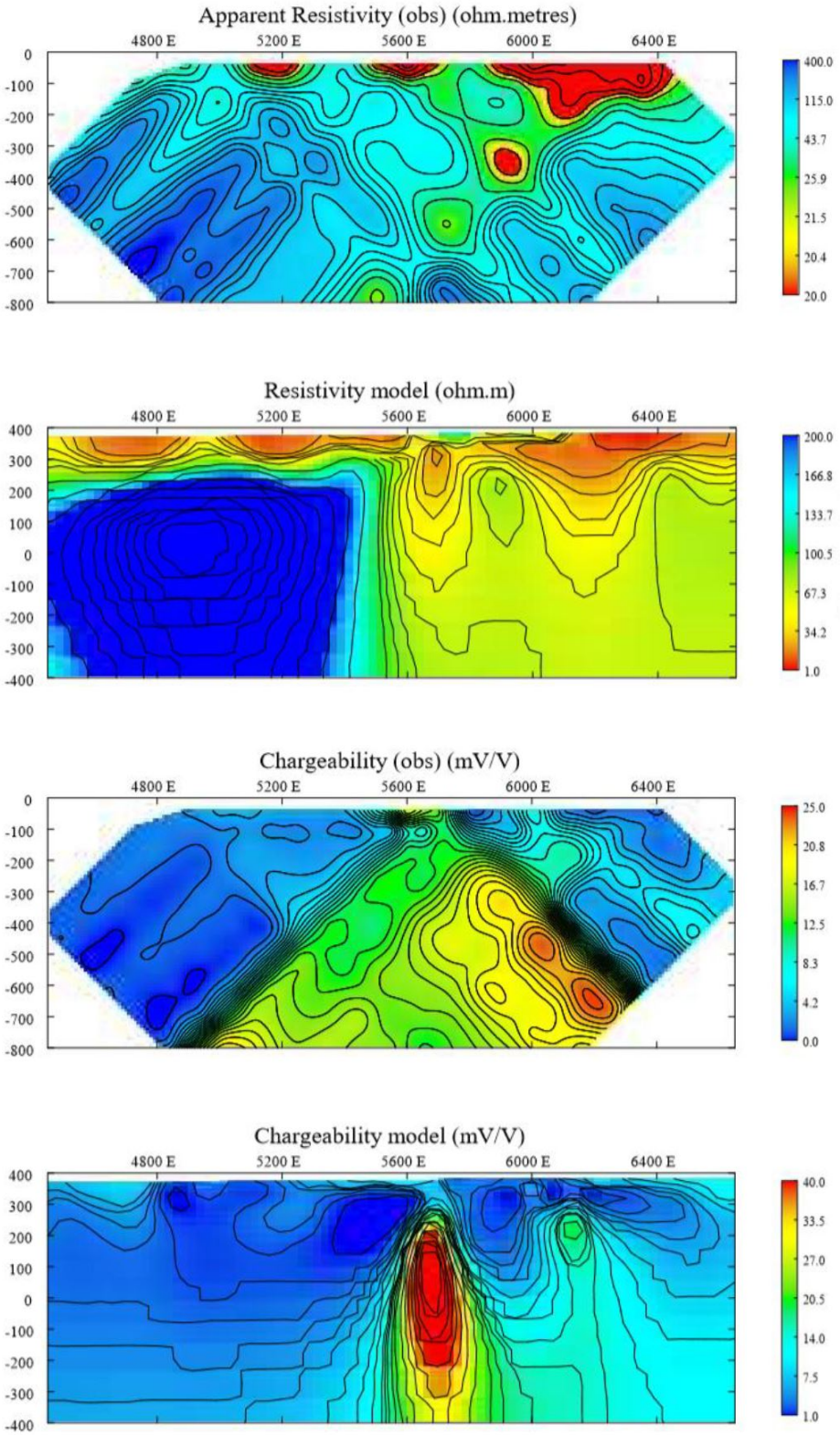
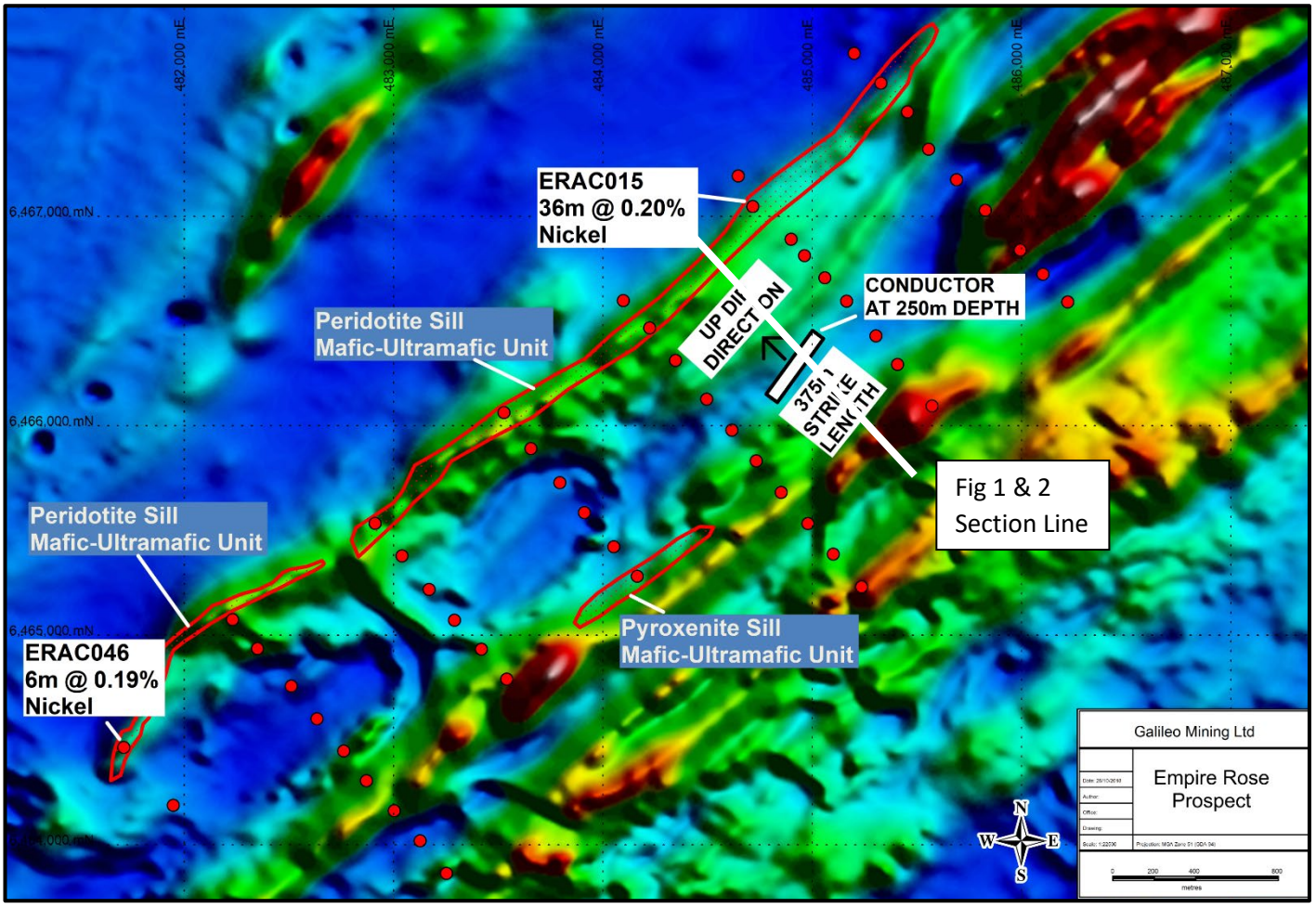


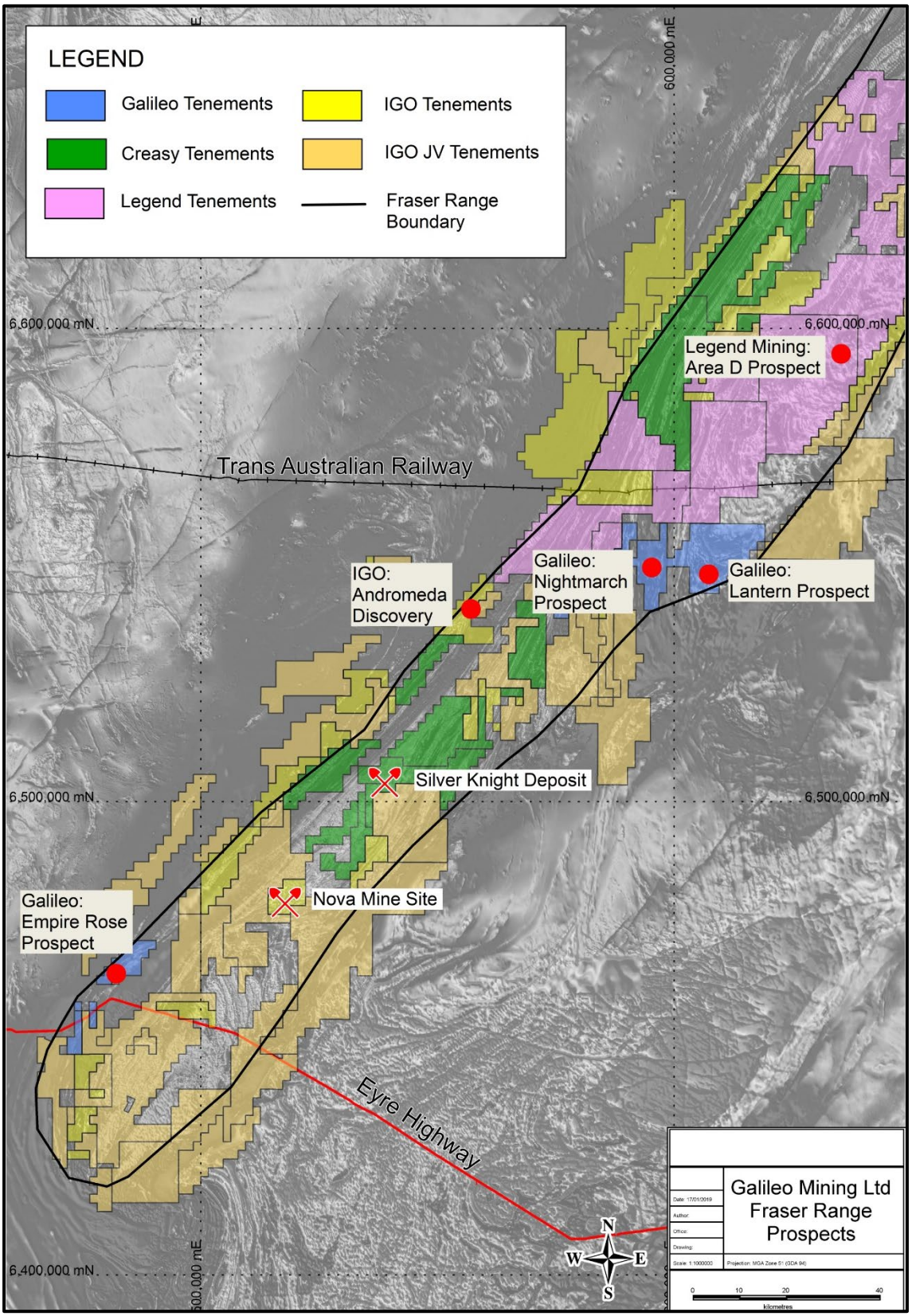
Figure 3 – Empire Rose Prospect with aircore drill holes (red dots) over Total Magnetic Intensity image. Mafic-ultramafic units are interpreted with red outlines and the geophysical conductor has a black box outline. The location of the section line in Figures 1 and 2 is marked as a white line.



A drilling program has been planned with drill holes designed to intersect the conductive and chargeable target at 250m below surface. Drill program approvals are currently pending with the Mines Department. Drilling will commence as soon as possible after receipt of drilling approvals.

Galileo has two Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group covering 492 km^2 of granted exploration licenses in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia. The tenements are prospective for magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt mineralisation similar to that discovered at Nova and at Silver Knight. The presence of two significant discoveries in the Fraser Range indicate that the area is a developing mineral province and that substantial scope for future new discoveries is present. Figure 4 shows the location of Galileo's prospects and tenements in the Fraser Range, with respect to the Nova and Silver Knight Deposits, and to other key tenement holders in the region.

Figure 4 – Galileo's Fraser Range tenement holdings (blue) with Empire Rose, Nightmarch and Lantern Prospect locations as marked. Silver Knight and Nova deposits are shown by mine symbols.



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 26,000 tonnes of contained cobalt, and 122,000 tonnes of contained nickel, in JORC compliant resources (see Figure 5 below). GAL also has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are highly prospective for nickel-copper-cobalt sulphide deposits.

Figure 5: 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 1:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Fraser Range Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *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.*	• Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd was contracted to complete the Double Offset Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) Survey. • Data was collected using a double offset pole-dipole array with a Smartem system. A Phoenix 25KVA transmitter was utilised with a base frequency of 0.125Hz, 100m A-Spacing, N-Level of 15 and Transmitter-receiver line spacing of 100m. • Modelling and interpretation of the IP survey geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd • Loke 3D software was utilised for the inversion modelling and imaging.
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).*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works.
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.*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works.
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)*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	photography. • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	
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.*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works.
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.*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works.
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.*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works.
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 and Geophysical survey data points (IP and Moving Loop EM (MLEM)) 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• The IP survey at Empire Rose Prospect was targeting an area over a modelled conductive zone identified in a previous 400m loop Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) Survey. For detail of the MLEM survey please see ASX Release 29 November 2018 (http://www.galileomining.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/November-29-2019.pdf)
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.*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody is managed by the Company's geophysical field contractor and geophysical consultants. The data is transferred daily and is QA/QC checked by a qualified geophysicist.
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 Fraser Range Project comprises four granted exploration licenses, covering 492km^2 • Kitchener JV tenement E28/2064 (67% NSZ Resources Pty Ltd, 33% Great Southern Nickel Pty Ltd). • Yardilla JV tenements: E63/1539, E63/1623, E63/1624 (67% FSZ Resources Pty Ltd, 33% Dunstan Holdings Pty Ltd) • NSZ Resources Pty Ltd & FSZ Resources Pty Ltd are wholly owned subsidiaries of Galileo Mining Ltd. • Great Southern Nickel Pty Ltd and Dunstan Holdings Pty Ltd are entities of Mark Creasy • The Kitchener Area is approximately 250km east of Kalgoorlie on vacant crown land and on the Boonderoo Pastoral Station. • The Yardilla Area is approximately 90km east of Norseman on vacant crown land and on the Fraser Range Pastoral Station.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• Both the Kitchener Area and the Yardilla Area are 100% covered by the Ngadju Native Title Determined Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
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 is magmatic sulphide mineralisation hosted in mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny. • The underlying unweathered lithology is granulite facies metamorphosed and partially retrogressed sedimentary and mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks as determined by petrographic work.

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.*
		• No new drilling information is presented in this release.
		• Drill hole collar and intercept reporting tables have previously been released in ASX Release 30th October 2018 (http://www.galileomining.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/October-31-2018.pdf).

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.*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works. • 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 previously released in ASX Release 30th October 2018 (http://www.galileomining.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/October-31-2018.pdf).

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal 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').*	• No Drilling was completed in this phase of works. • 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. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures 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 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 1, 2 and 3
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All available relevant information is presented. • No Drilling was completed in this phase of works.
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.*	• Fifty One (51) RC holes drilled to RC blade refusal for a total of 2,075 metres. Average depth to fresh rock was 41metres. Drillhole spacing was nominally 800m lines by 200m along line spacing (reconnaissance). • Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m. • Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey data was collected on 400m loops using a Smartem V system and Jesse Deeps SQUID receiver in a 400m offset Slingram configuration collecting Z, X and Y component data at a base frequency of 1Hz. • Maxwell software was utilised to process and model the MLEM data. • Double Offset Pole-Dipole Induced Polarisation (IP) Survey data was collected using a double offset pole-dipole array with a Smartem system. A Phoenix 25KVA transmitter was utilised with a base frequency of 0.125Hz, 100m A-Spacing, N-Level of 15 and Transmitter-receiver line spacing of 100m. • Modelling and interpretation of aeromagnetic,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		MLEM and IP survey geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd • Petrography was undertaken by R.N. England Consulting Geologist. • Previously reported activities refer to ASX announcements on www.galileomining.com.au
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.*	• Reverse Circulation with Diamond core tail drilling is planned at the Empire Rose Prospect aimed at testing the area of the MLEM Conductor Plate and IP Chargeability anomaly (see Figure 1 of this ASX Release).