26 March 2019

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Simon Jenkins

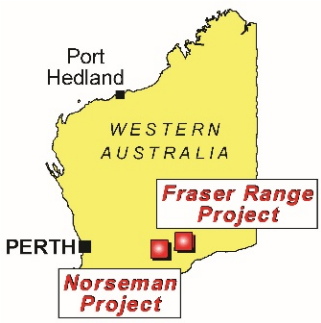
Managing Director
Brad Underwood

Technical Director
Noel O'Brien

Fast Facts

Issued Shares	120.4m
Share Price	$0.16
Market Cap	$19.3m
Cash (31/12/18)	$9.1m

Projects
Norseman Cobalt Project
Fraser Range Nickel Project



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HIGHLY ANOMALOUS ASSAYS AND SULPHIDES FROM FRASER RANGE

Highlights

- **Second batch of aircore samples strongly increases prospectivity of the Fraser Range Lantern Prospect**
- **Best laboratory assay results include:**
  - **27m @ 0.18% nickel and 0.17% copper from 47m (drill hole LAAC041)**
  - **8m @ 0.21% nickel and 0.03% copper from 45m (drill hole LAAC042)**
  - **Maximum copper value 0.36% from LAAC041 (47-48m)**
  - **Maximum nickel value 0.34% from LAAC042 (50-51m)**
- **Pyrite and chalcopyrite sulphide minerals identified in rock chips**
- **Rock types are described as a gabbro, gabbro-norite, and peridotite, similar to the host rocks at the Fraser Range Nova and Silver Knight nickel-copper deposits**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the second round of laboratory assay results from maiden aircore drilling at the Company's Lantern Prospect within the Fraser Range province in Western Australia. Highly anomalous nickel and copper assays have increased the prospectivity of the area and strengthened Galileo's interpretation of Lantern as a magmatic system with multiple prospective intrusions. Sulphide minerals were also recognised in rock chips at the drill site and sent for petrological examination. Figure 1 shows a coarse pyrite chip in a mafic host rock with chalcopyrite identified under the microscope in the same drill hole.

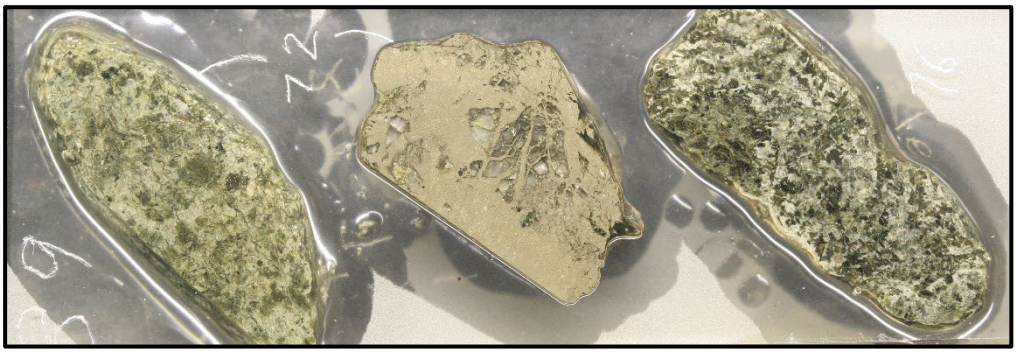


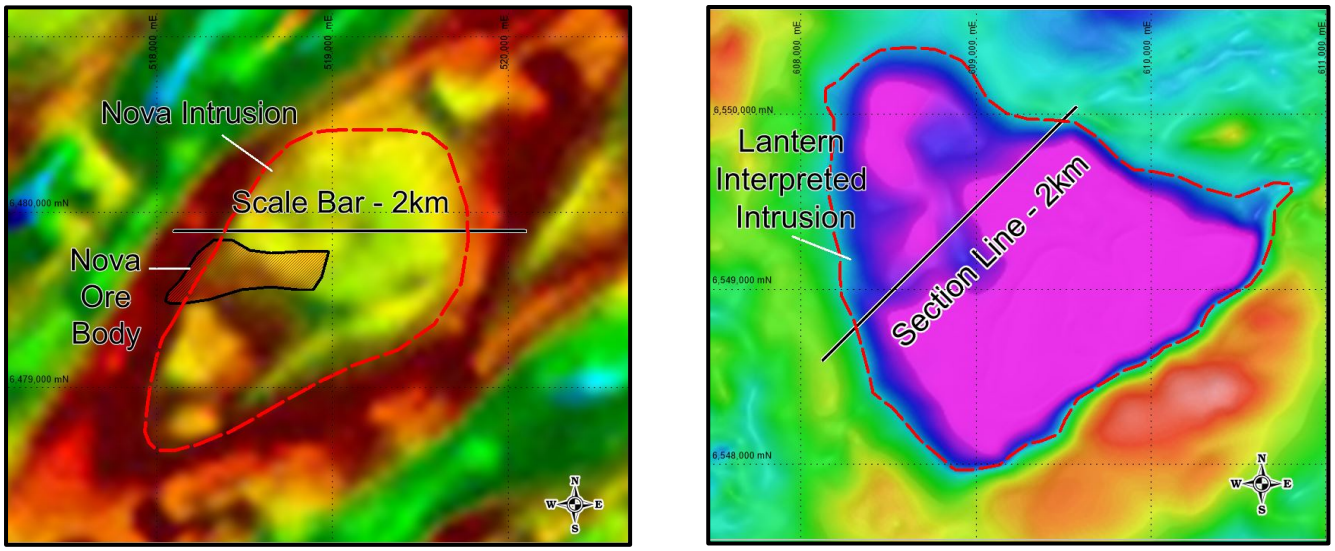
Figure 1 – Sulphide chip in centre (slide height = 26mm) with mafic host rock on either side (LAAC039 from 71 metres)

Commenting on the second assay results, Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said that the Lantern area was quickly developing into an outstanding prospect with only one shallow aircore drilling program so far completed.

"Following on from our initial assays at the Lantern Prospect (1), the project continues to deliver high quality results. Today's announcement has enhanced the area's prospectivity with new assay results, sulphides in rock chips, and encouraging host rock geology, all supporting our view that the Lantern Prospect may hold significant economic nickel-copper mineralisation. We have been fortunate to hit anomalous nickel and copper in the first ever drilling program given the target zone covers over four square kilometres in size. We take this to be a very encouraging sign for the overall prospectivity of the area."

First round drilling at the Lantern and Nightmarch Prospects has now been finished. A total of 76 drill holes were completed at the Lantern Prospect with 4,451 metres drilled. Average drill hole depth was just 59m with cover rock typically between 40 and 60 metres over the target Proterozoic basement. At the Nightmarch Prospect 987 metres were drilled over 17 drill holes for an average depth of 58 metres. The shallow depth of cover has facilitated a quick interpretation of the basement rock with first pass drilling providing substantial information for the determination of relative prospectivity.

Figure 2 – Nova (left) and Lantern (right) Magnetic Signatures Showing Similar Scale of Target Intrusions. The initial drill line at Lantern is shown as the 2km section line (1).



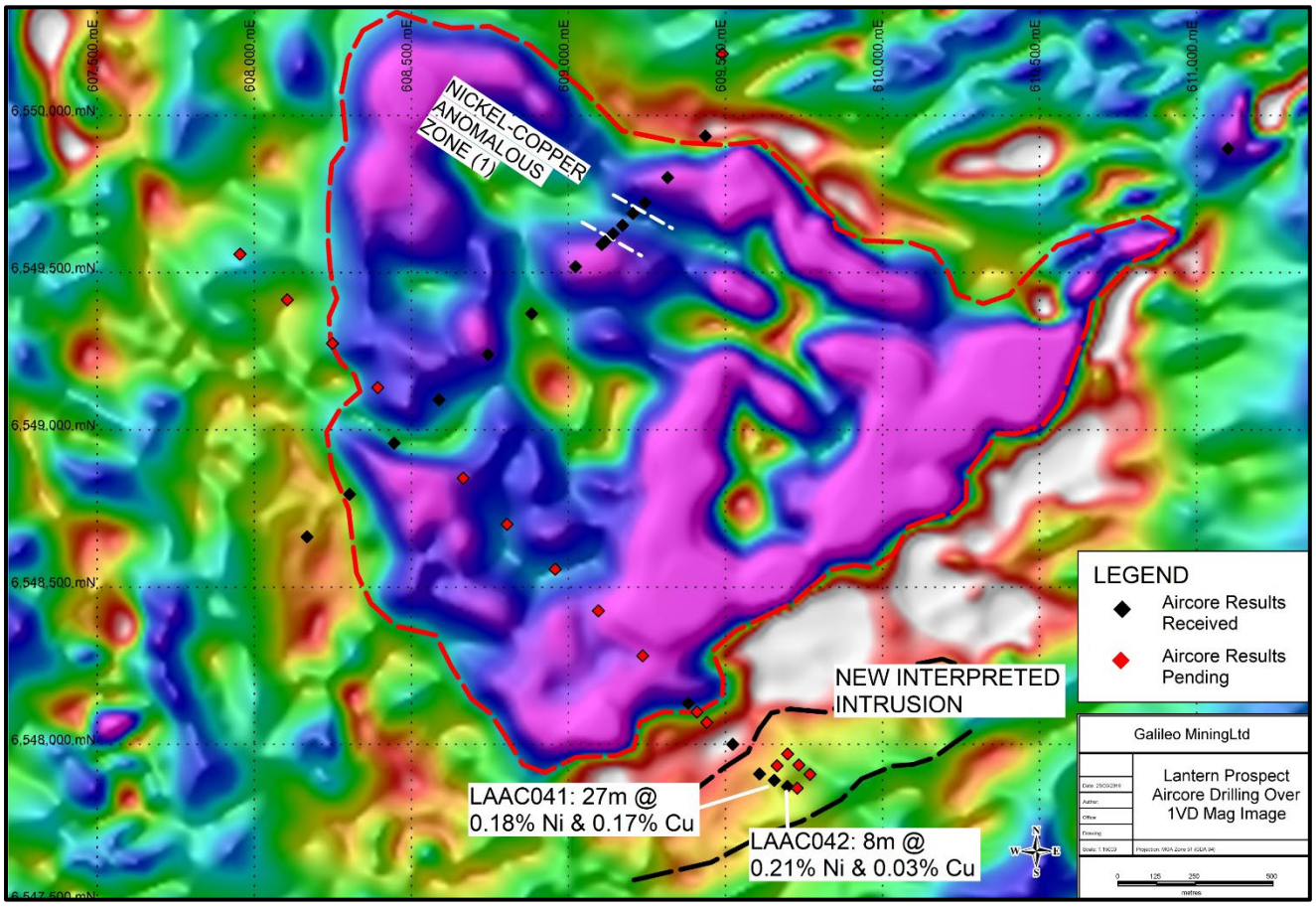
The Lantern Prospect has demonstrated numerous characteristics typical of mineralised magmatic systems – anomalous nickel and copper, sulphide minerals, and prospective mafic host rocks. From the Lantern drilling program 42 drill holes are still awaiting analyses, with petrological and geochemical fingerprinting work also outstanding. Future work programs will include ground electro-magnetic (EM) surveying and follow up drilling. Given the significance of the Lantern Prospect results, work at Nightmarch will be restricted while the Company increases its focus on Lantern.

(1) Refer to the Company's ASX announcements dated 11th March 2019 accessible at https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do?by=asxCode&asxCode=gal&timeframe=Y&year=2018

All holes were drilled to the bed rock interface beneath the cover sediments. The majority of holes within the interpreted intrusion at Lantern finished in metamorphosed mafic or ultramafic rock units with variable textures. Drill holes were completed on a 200-metre spacing with a 50-metre spacing around zones of interest.

Samples were collected either as 3 metre composites or as 1 metre splits from the Proterozoic regolith unconformity to the fresh rock interface. The current anomalous drill results relate to the area of drilling indicated in Figure 2 within the newly identified intrusive area (black dotted outline). Table 1 contains the anomalous drill results and Appendix 1 lists the collar locations and drill depths of all holes completed at both the Nightmarch and Lantern Prospects.

Figure 3 – Plan View of Initial Lantern Aircore Drilling over Magnetic 1VD Image with Previous Interpreted Intrusion (red dotted line) and Extended New Interpreted Intrusion (black dotted line)



Drill hole LAAC041 intersected weathered gabbro/gabbro-norite at the bottom of hole interface while LAAC042 hit weathered peridotite at the bottom of hole. Both rock types are commonly associated with nickel mineralisation. The new assays are from an area outside of the originally interpreted intrusive body and confirms Galileo's assumption that the Lantern Prospect is composed of multiple individual units

intruding into the same area [1]. Mineralised magmatic nickel systems often display compound intrusive patterns, with mineralisation frequently restricted to particular sills within the larger intrusive complex.

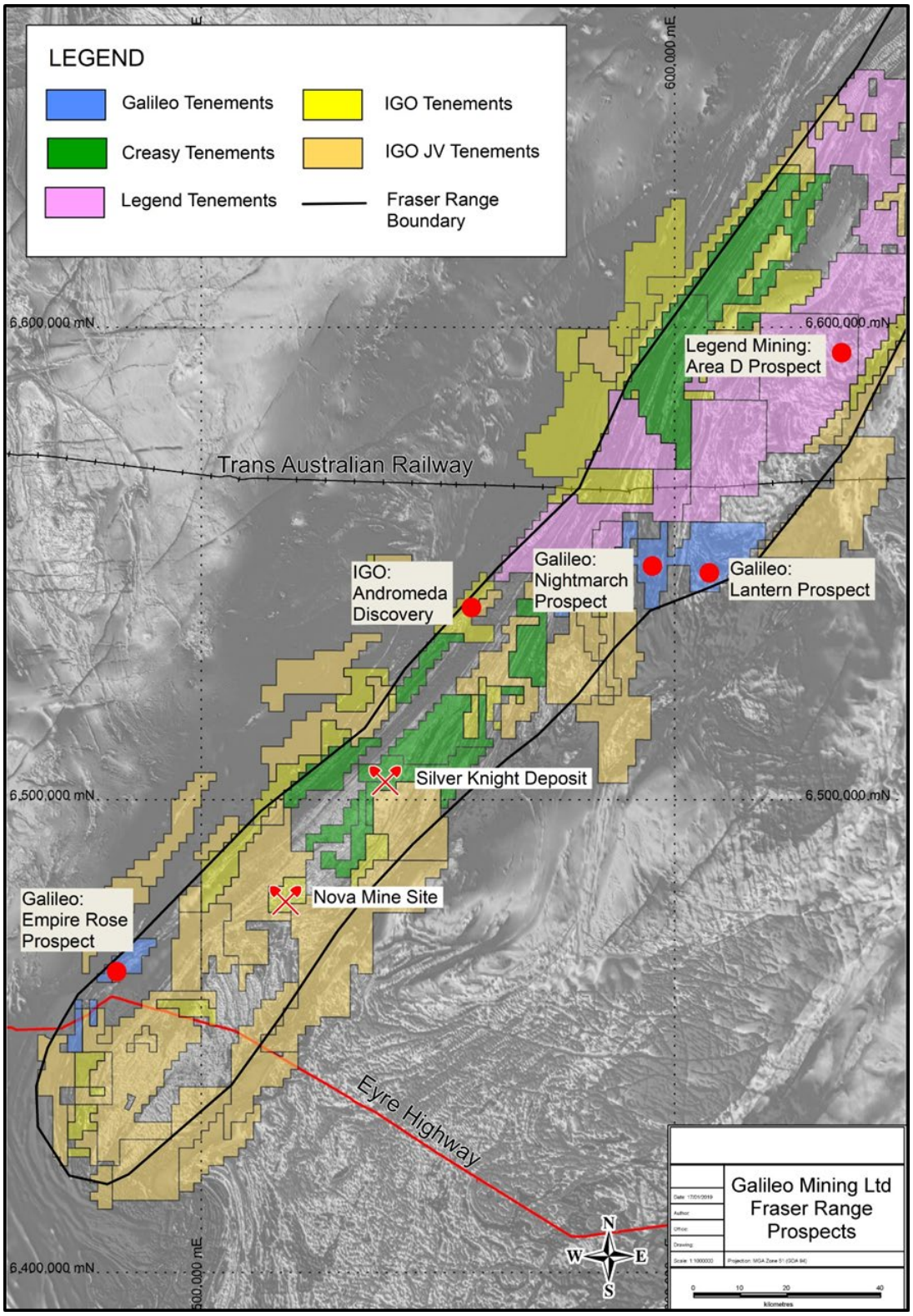
The nickel and copper anomalism in the recent drilling may indicate a rock unit capable of hosting economic mineralisation. Results will be assessed to assist the development of a second phase of shallow air core drilling upon receipt of all outstanding assays. Follow up work will also include ground electro-magnetic (EM) surveying aimed at defining drill targets which may be associated with electrically conductive sulphide mineralisation.

Table 1 – Lantern Prospect Anomalous Drill Results (0.05% Nickel cut-off).

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Ni%	Cu%	Co%	Lithology
LAAC041	47	48	1	0.08	0.36	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	48	49	1	0.16	0.28	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	49	50	1	0.14	0.16	0.03	saprolite
LAAC041	50	51	1	0.12	0.16	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	51	52	1	0.11	0.14	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	52	53	1	0.24	0.19	0.03	saprolite
LAAC041	53	54	1	0.22	0.19	0.03	saprolite
LAAC041	54	55	1	0.32	0.24	0.03	saprolite
LAAC041	55	56	1	0.31	0.22	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	56	57	1	0.20	0.20	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	57	58	1	0.14	0.12	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	58	59	1	0.20	0.21	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	59	60	1	0.18	0.18	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	60	61	1	0.17	0.16	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	61	62	1	0.23	0.19	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	62	63	1	0.24	0.19	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	63	64	1	0.22	0.21	0.02	saprolite
LAAC041	64	65	1	0.21	0.18	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	65	66	1	0.22	0.21	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	66	67	1	0.17	0.15	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	67	68	1	0.10	0.08	0.01	saprolite
LAAC041	68	69	1	0.12	0.09	0.01	weathered gabbronorite
LAAC041	69	70	1	0.11	0.08	0.01	weathered gabbronorite
LAAC041	70	71	1	0.23	0.16	0.01	weathered gabbronorite
LAAC041	71	72	1	0.23	0.13	0.01	weathered gabbronorite
LAAC041	72	73	1	0.18	0.09	0.01	weathered gabbronorite
LAAC041	73	74	1	0.11	0.05	0.02	weathered gabbronorite
LAAC042	45	46	1	0.05	0.07	0.00	saprolite
LAAC042	46	47	1	0.15	0.08	0.02	saprolite
LAAC042	47	48	1	0.21	0.02	0.03	saprolite/ultramafic
LAAC042	48	49	1	0.27	0.01	0.02	saprolite/ultramafic
LAAC042	49	50	1	0.26	0.01	0.04	saprolite/ultramafic
LAAC042	50	51	1	0.34	0.00	0.03	weathered peridotite
LAAC042	51	52	1	0.24	0.01	0.02	weathered peridotite
LAAC042	52	53	1	0.16	0.01	0.03	weathered peridotite

Collar details in Appendix 1.

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:

Aircore Drillhole Details

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
LAAC001#	Lantern	608168	6548660	189	-90	Vertical	83
LAAC002#	Lantern	608303	6548795	190	-90	Vertical	61
LAAC003#	Lantern	608445	6548958	191	-90	Vertical	55
LAAC004#	Lantern	608588	6549096	189	-90	Vertical	59
LAAC005#	Lantern	608744	6549240	189	-90	Vertical	65
LAAC006#	Lantern	608883	6549370	191	-90	Vertical	85
LAAC007#	Lantern	609023	6549519	193	-90	Vertical	79
LAAC008#	Lantern	609172	6549651	193	-90	Vertical	79
LAAC009#	Lantern	609316	6549803	194	-90	Vertical	56
LAAC010#	Lantern	609106	6549590	193	-90	Vertical	38
LAAC011#	Lantern	609117	6549599	193	-90	Vertical	86
LAAC012#	Lantern	609243	6549722	193	-90	Vertical	71
LAAC013#	Lantern	609205	6549688	193	-90	Vertical	75
LAAC014#	Lantern	609142	6549624	193	-90	Vertical	84
LAAC015#	Lantern	609436	6549934	196	-90	Vertical	57
LAAC016^	Lantern	609799	6551008	190	-90	Vertical	49
LAAC017^	Lantern	610002	6551013	191	-90	Vertical	35
LAAC018^	Lantern	610205	6551000	192	-90	Vertical	23
LAAC019^	Lantern	610408	6551004	191	-90	Vertical	12
LAAC020^	Lantern	610607	6551014	190	-90	Vertical	43
LAAC021^	Lantern	610804	6551002	188	-90	Vertical	43
LAAC022^	Lantern	610998	6551006	188	-90	Vertical	53
LAAC023^	Lantern	611213	6550997	188	-90	Vertical	48
LAAC024^	Lantern	611412	6551014	188	-90	Vertical	64
LAAC025^	Lantern	611605	6550993	185	-90	Vertical	64
LAAC026^	Lantern	611801	6551005	184	-90	Vertical	58
LAAC027^	Lantern	612016	6551000	185	-90	Vertical	27
LAAC028^	Lantern	612220	6551001	188	-90	Vertical	30
LAAC029*	Lantern	612412	6551002	188	-90	Vertical	41
LAAC030*	Lantern	607955	6549559	190	-90	Vertical	74
LAAC031*	Lantern	608105	6549414	190	-90	Vertical	81
LAAC032*	Lantern	608249	6549275	190	-90	Vertical	96
LAAC033*	Lantern	608393	6549135	190	-90	Vertical	83
LAAC034*	Lantern	608665	6548847	189	-90	Vertical	57
LAAC035*	Lantern	608805	6548700	189	-90	Vertical	65
LAAC036*	Lantern	608958	6548557	188	-90	Vertical	78
LAAC037*	Lantern	609095	6548425	187	-90	Vertical	69
LAAC038*	Lantern	609236	6548282	187	-90	Vertical	63

LAAC039^	Lantern	609381	6548131	188	-90	Vertical	76
LAAC040^	Lantern	609523	6548000	188	-90	Vertical	49
LAAC041^	Lantern	609655	6547886	186	-90	Vertical	82
LAAC042^	Lantern	609697	6547866	186	-90	Vertical	53
LAAC043^	Lantern	609608	6547906	186	-90	Vertical	63
LAAC044^	Lantern	611100	6549894	193	-90	Vertical	60
LAAC045*	Lantern	611438	6549923	194	-90	Vertical	26
LAAC046*	Lantern	611999	6549887	192	-90	Vertical	101
LAAC047*	Lantern	611418	6549898	194	-90	Vertical	50
LAAC048*	Lantern	609490	6550196	195	-90	Vertical	54
LAAC049*	Lantern	609485	6550395	194	-90	Vertical	55
LAAC050*	Lantern	609490	6550576	192	-90	Vertical	51
LAAC051*	Lantern	609494	6550802	189	-90	Vertical	60
LAAC052*	Lantern	605990	6553255	196	-90	Vertical	61
LAAC053*	Lantern	606266	6552984	196	-90	Vertical	29
LAAC054*	Lantern	606579	6552711	195	-90	Vertical	43
LAAC055*	Lantern	606902	6552462	195	-90	Vertical	42
LAAC056*	Lantern	607193	6552200	192	-90	Vertical	57
LAAC057*	Lantern	607496	6551942	192	-90	Vertical	59
LAAC058*	Lantern	607045	6552321	193	-90	Vertical	52
LAAC059*	Lantern	606758	6552582	195	-90	Vertical	37
LAAC060*	Lantern	606435	6552841	196	-90	Vertical	16
LAAC061*	Lantern	606106	6553108	195	-90	Vertical	42
LAAC062*	Lantern	606097	6549378	195	-90	Vertical	61
LAAC063*	Lantern	606397	6549674	196	-90	Vertical	58
LAAC064*	Lantern	606665	6549953	197	-90	Vertical	55
LAAC065*	Lantern	606954	6550248	193	-90	Vertical	59
LAAC066*	Lantern	607217	6550518	194	-90	Vertical	53
LAAC067*	Lantern	607511	6550809	192	-90	Vertical	66
LAAC068*	Lantern	607782	6551109	193	-90	Vertical	63
LAAC069*	Lantern	608055	6551378	191	-90	Vertical	57
LAAC070*	Lantern	609440	6548070	187	-90	Vertical	52
LAAC071*	Lantern	609664	6547932	187	-90	Vertical	81
LAAC072*	Lantern	609698	6547970	188	-90	Vertical	69
LAAC073*	Lantern	609733	6547935	187	-90	Vertical	72
LAAC074*	Lantern	609769	6547905	186	-90	Vertical	68
LAAC075*	Lantern	609728	6547861	186	-90	Vertical	52
LAAC076*	Lantern	609409	6548103	188	-90	Vertical	78
NMAC001^	Nightmarch	593227	6549370	215	-90	Vertical	30
NMAC002^	Nightmarch	593337	6552944	215	-90	Vertical	21
NMAC003^	Nightmarch	593424	6552937	214	-90	Vertical	43
NMAC004^	Nightmarch	593115	6553545	215	-90	Vertical	42

NMAC005^	Nightmarch	593232	6553553	215	-90	Vertical	51
NMAC006^	Nightmarch	593332	6553545	215	-90	Vertical	114
NMAC007^	Nightmarch	593415	6553547	215	-90	Vertical	90
NMAC008^	Nightmarch	593520	6553559	215	-90	Vertical	108
NMAC009^	Nightmarch	593628	6553542	215	-90	Vertical	32
NMAC010^	Nightmarch	593717	6553539	215	-90	Vertical	105
NMAC011^	Nightmarch	593135	6553248	216	-90	Vertical	81
NMAC012^	Nightmarch	593236	6553258	216	-90	Vertical	61
NMAC013^	Nightmarch	594609	6547586	212	-90	Vertical	52
NMAC014^	Nightmarch	594709	6547579	212	-90	Vertical	23
NMAC015^	Nightmarch	594811	6547605	212	-90	Vertical	46
NMAC016^	Nightmarch	594902	6547594	211	-90	Vertical	42
NMAC017^	Nightmarch	595014	6547600	210	-90	Vertical	46

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

***Assay Results Pending**

 # Assays Previously released

^Assays – New to this release

Appendix 2:

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.*	• Aircore drilling was completed on traverses testing aeromagnetic or/and ground based gravity targets. • Drill cuttings representative of each 1m down hole interval of sample return were collected direct from the drill rig sample return system (cyclone) into a 20-litre plastic bucket and ground dumped in rows. • Each 1m sample pile from the residual (non-transported) portion of each hole was spear sampled to obtain representative 1 metre sub-samples to end of hole for laboratory analysis. A 1m bottom of hole sub-sample was also collected for laboratory analysis. • Sub-sample weights were in the range 2-3kg. • Certified QAQC standards (blank & reference) and field duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 primary sub samples being a certified standard, blank or a field duplicate. • Samples were submitted 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 25g pulped sample charge was digested using Aqua Regia (AR25/MS33) and ICP-MS was used to determine a 33 element suite: Au, Ag, Al, As, B, Ba, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, K, La, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Ni, P, Pb, S, Sb, Sc, Sr, Te, Ti, Tl, V, W, Zn. • An additional single metre sample of the last metre (EOH) drilled in each hole was spear sampled to obtain a representative sample for analyses. • A 50g pulped sample charge from the EOH sample was assayed by Fire Assay, ICP-MS determination (FA50/MS) for Au, Pt, Pd. • A 1g pulped sample charge from the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		EOH sample was digested using Four Acid (4A/MS48) and assayed using a 48 element analysis suite: Ag, Al, As, Ba, Be, Bi, Ca, Cd, Ce, Co, Cr, Cs, Cu, Fe, Ga, Ge, Hf, In, K, La, Li, Mg, Mn, Mo, Na, Nb, Ni, P, Pb, Rb, Re, S, Sb, Sc, Se, Sn, Sr, Ta, Te, Th, Ti, Tl, U, V, W, Y, Zn, Zr by ICP-MS.
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).*	• The Aircore drilling method was used with an 85mm blade bit. • Drillpower was the drilling contractor for the program utilising a KL150 model rig.
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 by the geologist supervising the drilling. Poor or wet samples are recorded in the drill and sample log sheets. • The sample cyclone was routinely cleaned between holes and when deemed necessary within the hole. • No relationship has been determined between sample recovery 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 basis with logging including lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, texture, deformation, mineralisation, alteration, veining, colour and weathering. • Logging of drill chips is semi-quantitative and based on the presentation of representative drill chips retained for all 1m sample intervals in the chip trays. • All drill holes were logged in their entirety
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *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*	• All Aircore drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and 1m were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole or through zones of interest as identified by the geologist supervising the program. A specific 1m bottom of hole sub-sample was also collected by PVC Spear (2-3kg). • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	grain size of the material being sampled.	
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.*	• Aircore composite samples were analysed for a multielement suite (33 elements) by ICP-MS following an Aqua Regia digest. • Bottom of hole Aircore Chip samples were analysed for a multielement suite (48 elements) by ICP-MS following a Four Acid Digest as well as for Au, Pt, Pd by Fire Assay with ICP-MS determination. • 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 methods; AR25/MS33 (Au and multi-element for composites samples), and 4A/MS48 for multi-elements and FA50/MS for Au on bottom of hole samples
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 computer. 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), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Aircore drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/-5m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy. • Co-ordinates are in GDA94 datum, Zone 51. • Downhole depths are in metres from surface. • Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is*	• Aircore drill traverse spacing is not regular, the holes being placed to provide a systematic traverse pattern coverage of the geophysical

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	domain/target area of interest. • Drill spacing along traverses has been at selective 200m, 100m or 50m intervals specific to the target zone and ongoing observations from the geologist during the drilling program. This spacing has been deemed adequate for first pass assessment only and is not considered sufficient to determine JORC Compliant Inferred Resources and therefore laboratory assay results and additional drilling would be required. • Drill holes were sampled in the residual (non-transported) portion of the profile on a 3m composite basis or as 1m or 2m samples as determined by the end of hole depth or under instruction from the geologist supervising the program. A 1m sub-sample from end of hole has also been collected.
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.*	• All holes are vertical. • It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as the target setting 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. Blade refusal depth of the drill rig will vary due to rock type, structure and alteration intersected as well as in-hole drilling conditions.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Each sub-sample was put into and tied off inside a calico bag. • Several of the samples were placed in a large plastic “polyweave” bag which are then zip tied closed, for transport to laboratory analysis no loss of material. • Laboratory analysis samples are delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo staff.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement internal reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. No external audits have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *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. • 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 indicative of magmatic sulphide mineralisation hosted in or associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny. • The underlying unweathered lithology is granulite facies metamorphosed and partially retrogressed sedimentary, mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks as determined by petrographic work.

Drill hole Information	• *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.*
		• Refer to drill hole collar and intercept reporting table in the body of this report

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	
Data aggregation methods	• *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 include the use of a 500ppm Nickel assay lower cut for individual assays with Ni, Cu and Co assays reported for the >500ppm Ni interval. • No internal or external Ni dilution is used.
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').*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures as the host formations are 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. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist, and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length in metres, 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.*	• Project location map, plan map and section map of the drill hole locations with respect to each other and with respect to other available data. • Drill hole locations have been determined with hand-held GPS drill hole collar location (Garmin GPS 78s) +/- 5m in X/Y/Z dimensions
Balanced reporting	• *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.
Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be*	• Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
exploration data	*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.*	Data was collected using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m.
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.*	• Laboratory analysis of all composite and 1m sub-samples from the Aircore drilling program • Further Aircore drilling will be planned based on current results and further pending laboratory assay results. • MLEM surveying will be planned to cover the area of interest defined by the drilling program.