5 June 2019

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Simon Jenkins

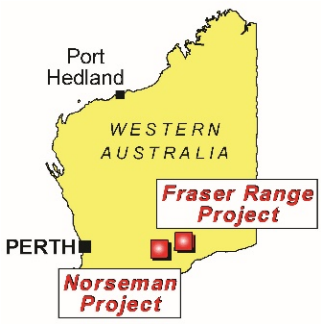
Managing Director
Brad Underwood

Technical Director
Noel O'Brien

Fast Facts

Issued Shares	120.4m
Share Price	$0.145
Market Cap	$17.5m
Cash (31/03/19)	$8.0m

Projects
Norseman Cobalt Project
Fraser Range Nickel Project



Contact Details

T: +61 8 9463 0063
E: info@galmining.com.au
W: www.galileomining.com.au

DIAMOND DRILLING COMPLETED AT EMPIRE ROSE & YARDILLA SOUTH

Highlights

- **Galileo's first diamond core drilling program in the Fraser Range has been completed with three holes drilled for a total of 1,129 metres**
- **Disseminated, stringer or vein sulphides in every drill hole**
- **Volcanic associated rock types intersected with potential for gold, copper and zinc in a Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide (VMS) setting**
- **Samples are being sent to laboratory with assays currently pending**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the completion of its first diamond drilling program at the Empire Rose and Yardilla South Prospects in Western Australia's highly prospective Fraser Range Belt.

The drilling program consisted of 467m of RC pre-collars and 662m of diamond core tails. Three initial holes have been drilled with more work likely to be undertaken depending on assay results and the results of down-hole electro-magnetic (DHEM) surveying. Volcanic and sedimentary rocks prospective for gold, copper and zinc in a VMS setting have been intersected. Approximately 320 samples have been selected for multi-element and gold analyses. Laboratory results are expected to be available in four weeks.

Figure 1 – Sulphide stringers and veins with quartz in ER001 at 407m (field of view approximately 15cm across).

Table 1 – Summary logging of drill holes from Yardilla South (YS001) and Empire Rose (ER001 & ER003).

Drillhole	From	To	Lithology
YS001	0	39	Weathered meta-sediments
YS001	39	133.35	Psammitic gneiss and metasediment
YS001	133.35	138.05	Felsic gneiss with minor granitoid dyke
YS001	138.05	144.4	Psammitic gneiss with minor iron formation
YS001	144.4	238.68	**Banded iron formation with disseminated sulphides**
YS001	238.68	273.1	Pelitic and psammitic gneiss
ER001	0	79	Weathered meta-sediments
ER001	79	220.4	Psammitic and pelitic gneiss
ER001	220.4	269.08	Psammite with bands of mafic unit - possible volcanic
ER001	269.08	279.09	**Meta-sediment, disseminated sulphides**
ER001	279.09	345.84	Mafic unit - possible volcanic, minor pelite and psammite
ER001	345.84	356.7	Chert conglomerate, iron formation, psammite & pelite
ER001	356.7	376.7	**Possible volcanic, pelite & psammite, with disseminated, stringer and vein suphide**
ER001	376.7	407.02	Possible volcanic/meta-sediment
ER001	407.02	409.95	**Gneiss with vein, stringer & disseminated sulphide**
ER001	409.95	413.33	Possible volcanic/meta-sediment
ER001	413.33	421.76	**Cherty pelite with disseminated sulphide**
ER001	421.76	426.21	Banded iron formation, pelite & gneiss
ER001	426.21	431.3	**Cherty pelite with disseminated sulphide**
ER001	431.3	433.35	Quartzite, pelite and possible volcanic
ER001	433.35	446.61	**Pelite, psammite & iron formation with disseminated sulphide**
ER001	446.61	459.6	Mafic unit, possible volcanic, with minor psammite
ER003	0	85	Weathered meta-sediments
ER003	85	208.5	Psammite and pelite
ER003	208.5	211.8	Meta-sediment, epidote and haematite overprint
ER003	211.8	222	**Psammite and pelite with bands of disseminated and stringer sulphide**
ER003	222	222.5	Gneiss and coarser grained rock unit, possible breccia
ER003	266.2	270.7	**Cherty pelite, psammite and possible volcanic unit. Disseminated and banded sulphides**
ER003	270.7	287.2	Meta-sediment, possible volcanic, coarse grained gneiss
ER003	287.2	296.4	Banded iron formation/meta-sediment
ER003	296.4	300.5	Possible volcanic & gneiss, chlorite and epidote overprint
ER003	300.5	301.2	**Metasediment with sulphide bands**
ER003	301.2	307.8	Meta-sediment/possible volcanic
ER003	307.8	396.6	Banded meta-sediment gneiss with minor iron formation

Geological logging highlights the difficulty of hand specimen description of high-grade metamorphic rock types. Any original alteration assemblages have been overprinted by metamorphism, and in some cases the rock units have been subject to retrograde metamorphism. Rocks in hand specimen appear to be related to a volcano-sedimentary sequence prospective for VMS style mineralisation. Detailed petrographic examination will be conducted for the purpose of confirming initial observations. Petrography results will also assist in determining additional prospective zones around the Empire Rose and Yardilla South Prospects.

Figure 2 – Empire Rose drilling cross section. Two EM conductive models were created for the same EM response, with the IP chargeable contours adding extra support for drill targeting. Both EM models and IP chargeable contours match the broad location of sulphides intercepted in the drilling. Remodelling of conductors to more accurately determine the location of sulphide sources will be undertaken upon the completion of DHEM surveying.

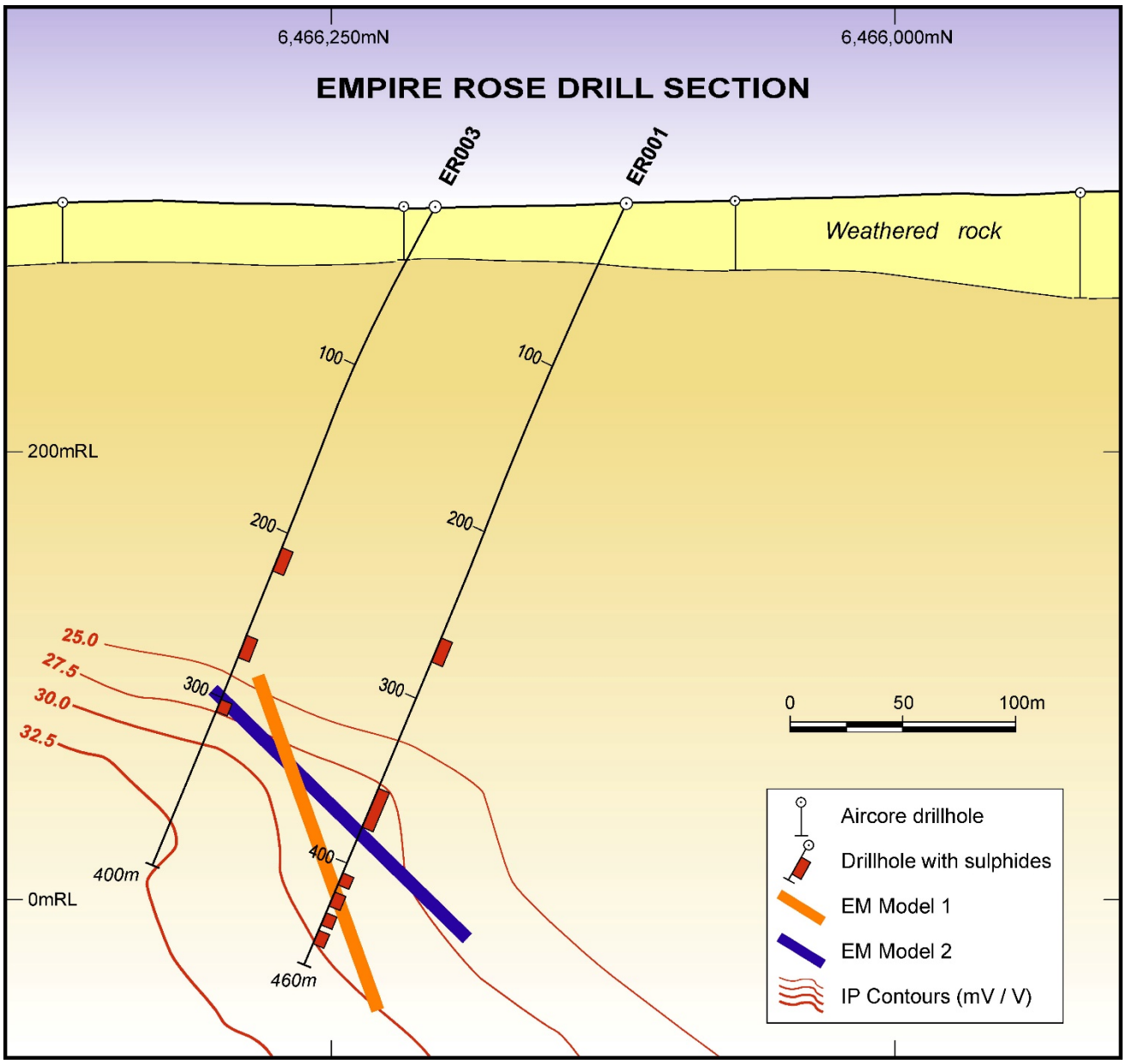


Figure 3 – Yardilla South drilling cross section. The IP response matches the disseminated sulphides intersected within the banded iron formation. Historic drill holes YSRC001 and YSRC02 are shown [(1)].

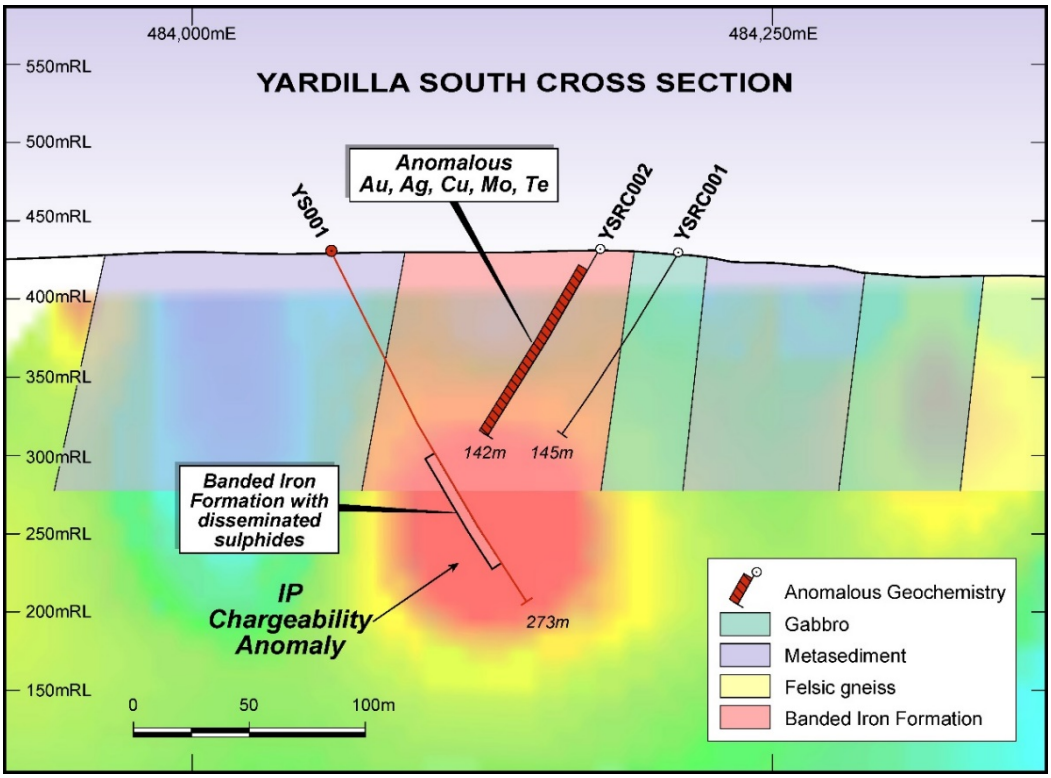
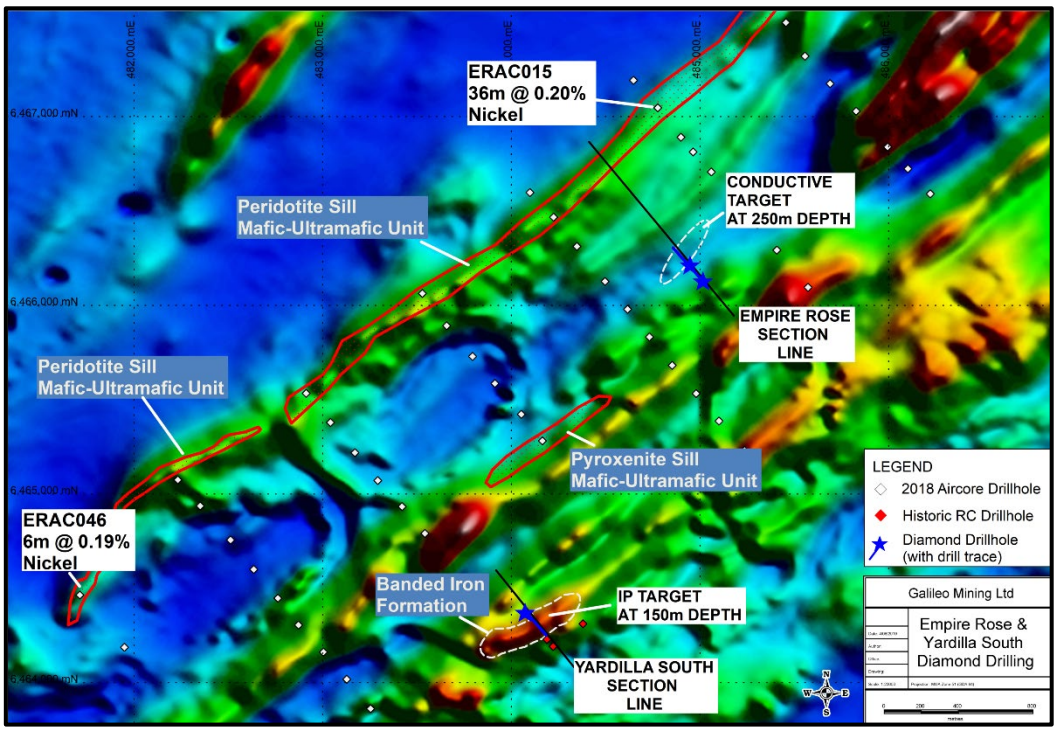
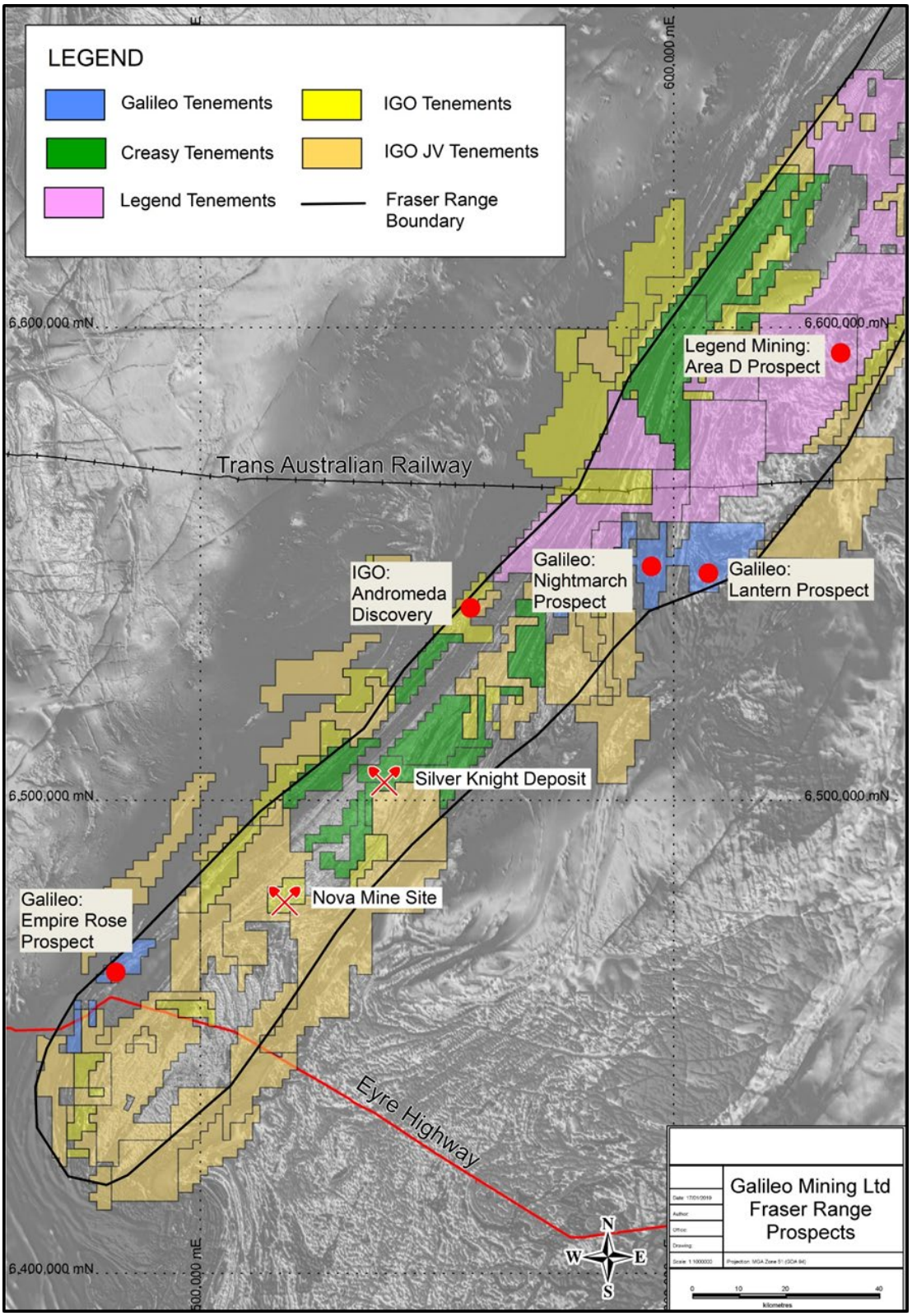


Figure 4 – Empire Rose and Yardilla South drill targets over TMI magnetic image.



(1) Refer to Galileo's ASX announcements dated 29th April 2019 accessible at
https://www.asx.com.au/asx/statistics/announcements.do?by=asxCode&asxCode=gal&timeframe=Y&year=2018

Figure 5 – Galileo's Fraser Range tenement holdings (blue) with prospect locations. Silver Knight and Nova magmatic nickel-copper 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.

Investor information: phone Galileo Mining on + 61 8 9463 0063 or email info@galmining.com.au

Media:
David Tasker
Managing Director
Chapter One Advisors
E: dtasker@chapteroneadvisors.com.au
T: +61 433 112 936

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 6 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 6: 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: Empire Rose and Yardilla South (Fraser Range) Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Comments
YS001	Yardilla South	484078	6464361	431	-62.5	140	273.1	RC pre-collar, diamond core tail
ER001	Empire Rose	485006	6466122	388	-65	320	459.7	RC pre-collar, diamond core tail
ER002	Empire Rose	485085	6466226	386	-63	320	144	RC pre-collar only
ER003	Empire Rose	484936	6466210	388	-60	320	396.6	RC pre-collar, diamond core tail

Coordinates are in MGA94 zone 51.

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.*	• Diamond core drilling was used to obtain samples which have been selected based on lithological units • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • Samples have been sent to an independent commercial assay laboratory. • All assay results are currently pending with results expected to be returned in approximately four weeks
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*	• Diamond core drilling was undertaken using NQ core (47.6mm diameter) completed by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
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.*	• NQ diamond core drilling recoveries were estimated for each interval by logging the length of the sample recovered • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade (no assays completed as yet) 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 included lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, colour and weathering • Logging of the drill core is qualitative and based on the in-situ presentation of the core sample • 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 grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Each NQ diamond core sample interval was sampled on a lithological basis with 1m maximum intervals used. Core is cut in half to provide the sample for analyses. Samples are weighed to the nearest gram at the independent commercial assay laboratory. • The samples will be dried and pulverised before analyses • QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely submitted with each batch
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.*	• Assay results have yet to be received

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 was collected on site using a standard set of logging templates entered directly into a laptop. Data was then sent to the Galileo database manager for validation and upload into the database • No assays yet reported
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill hole collars are 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.
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 not grid based. The holes were placed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by geophysical methods (EM & IP) and anomalous geochemistry in historic drilling (at Yardilla South).
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 as the mineralisation has not yet been assayed. • Interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed • Geological logging intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Drill core has been delivered to the independent laboratory in core trays ready for cutting. • Sampling of cut core is completed by Galileo employees with samples put into a tied off calico bag and then several samples placed together into a large plastic “polyweave” bag which is zip tied closed. • Bagged samples are then delivered directly to the laboratory in Kalgoorlie by Galileo employees.
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. • 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 Volcanic Massive Sulphide associated mineralisation hosted in a volcano-stratigraphic unit (possibly the GSWA described Snowys' Dam formation) within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny. • The general 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*	• Refer to drill hole collar table in Appendix 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	○ *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.*	
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.*	• No assay results are reported in this announcement.
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 as assay results have not yet been received and interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed
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 and plan 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.

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.*	• Modelling and interpretation of geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd and by Terra Resources Pty Ltd • Geophysical interpretations were completed independently to provide models for drill targeting
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.*	• A four acid multielement analysis, and a fire assay for gold, is planned for each sample sent to the laboratory • Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying is planned for each drill hole completed at the Empire Rose and Yardilla South prospects • Petrographic analysis of selected lithological units is planned to improve confidence in the geological logging and the geological setting of potential mineralisation