16 September 2019

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Simon Jenkins

Managing Director
Brad Underwood

Technical Director
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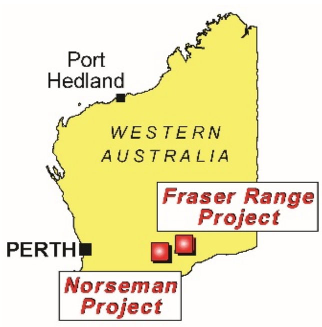
Projects

Norseman Project
Cobalt-Nickel-Copper

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Gold



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HIGHLY ANOMALOUS ZINC AND COPPER HITS IN FIRST DRILLING

Highlights

- **Drilling intersects highly anomalous zinc and copper in all six drill holes completed at the Subzero Prospect near Norseman**
- **Thick zones of zinc and copper mineralisation;**
  - **29m @ 0.49% zinc from 119m (NRC243) including**
    - **10m @ 0.14% copper, 0.37% zinc & 1.9 g/t silver from 137m**
  - **16m @ 0.41% zinc from surface (NRC241) including**
    - **8m @ 0.15% copper, 0.62% zinc & 3.0 g/t silver from 8m**
  - **14m @ 0.22% zinc from 26m & 16m @ 0.28% zinc from 42m (NRC242)**
- **Gold and copper assays suggest potential for VMS mineralisation;**
  - **6m @ 0.1 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver & 0.12% copper from 34m (NRC241)**
  - **5m @ 0.1 g/t gold, 1.9 g/t silver & 0.14% copper from 76m (NRC242)**
- **EM conductive target is associated with matrix and heavily disseminated sulphides containing copper and zinc**
- **EM conductor continues over two kilometres of untested strike length**
- **Second phase of drilling planned for November 2019**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the results from the first drilling program ever undertaken at the Subzero Prospect near the town of Norseman in Western Australia.

Galileo Mining Managing Director Brad Underwood said: "*This first round of drilling at the Subzero Prospect has demonstrated the rocks are mineralised with highly anomalous values of copper, zinc and gold. It appears that the mineralisation is related to a large-scale volcanic system with potential for an economic VMS style deposit. Importantly, our extensive conductive target has been shown to be related to sulphides containing copper and zinc. With over two kilometres of untested strike length we also have a large number of additional targets ready for our next phase of drilling to commence in November*".

Six Reverse Circulation (RC) drill holes were completed at the Subzero Prospect for a total of 619m. The first drilling program focussed on testing beneath a zone of outcrop with anomalous surface copper assays. Three holes (NRC241 to 243) were drilled on the same section to provide an understanding of the geometry and potential for mineralisation (Figure 1). A further three holes (NRC244 to 246) were drilled beneath the outcrop 25 metres north and south of the drill section (Figure 2).

Figure 1 – Subzero Prospect drill cross section showing mineralisation within altered basalt and sediments. The EM conductor intercepted at depth was related to matrix sulphides containing copper and zinc.

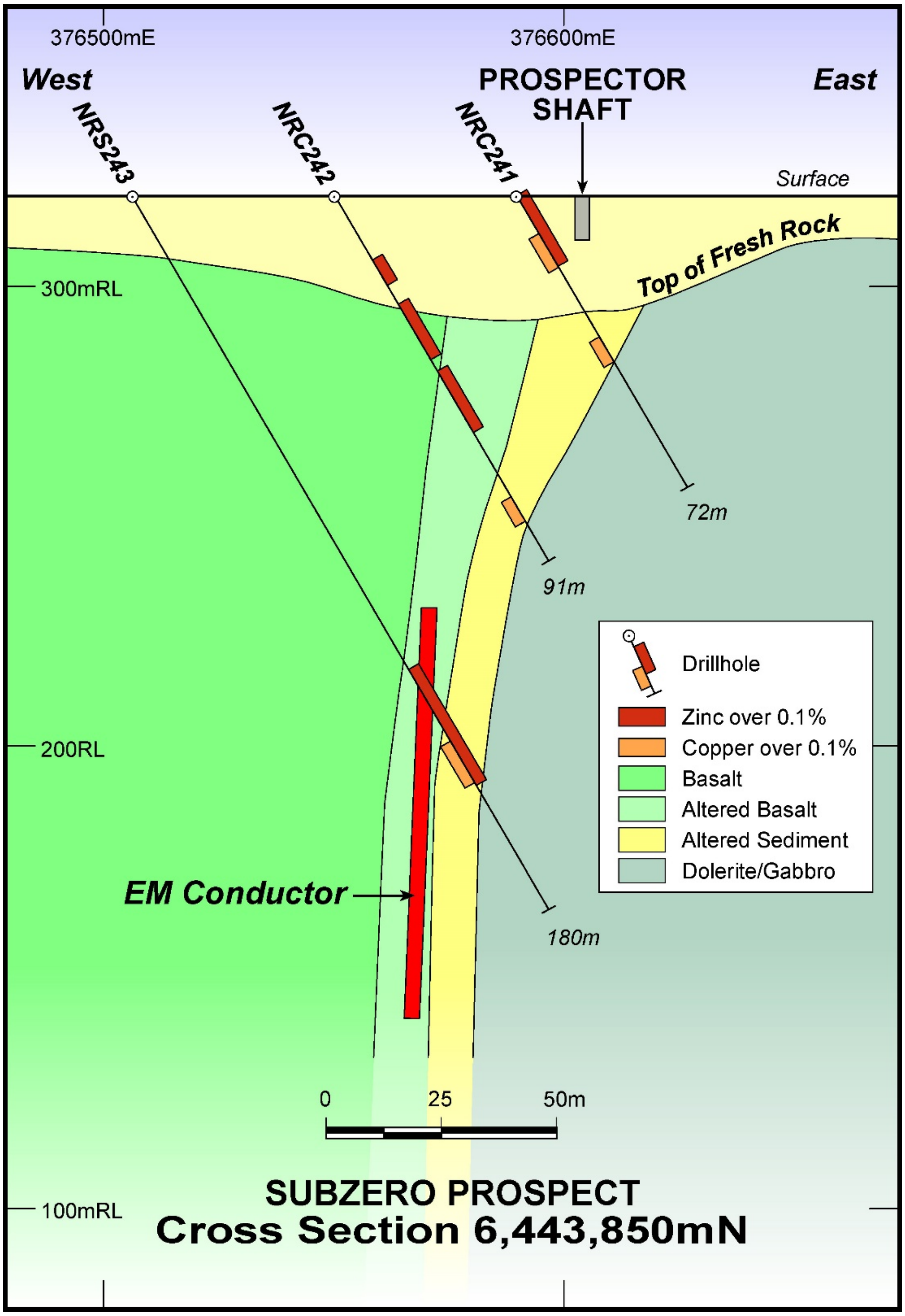
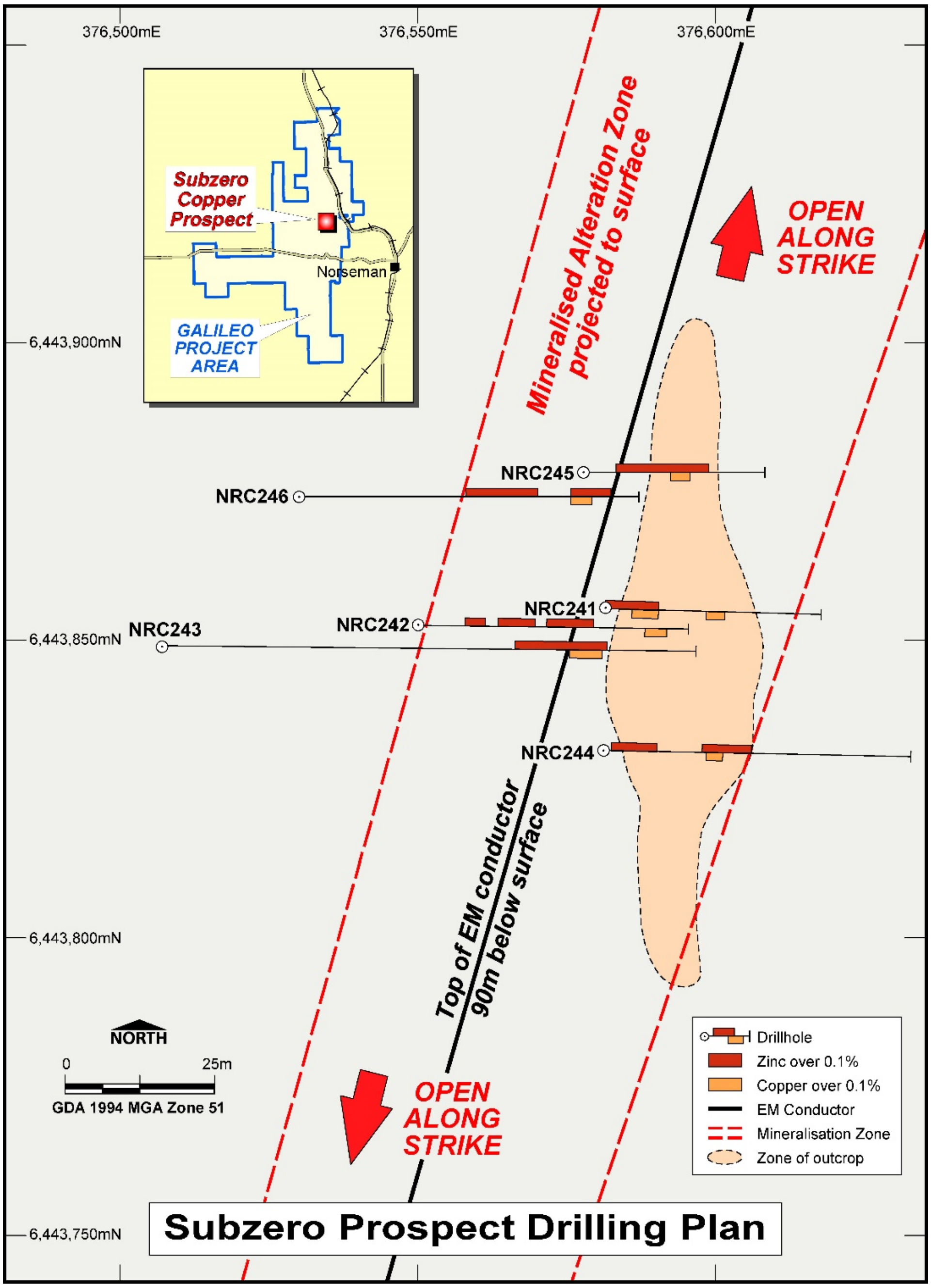


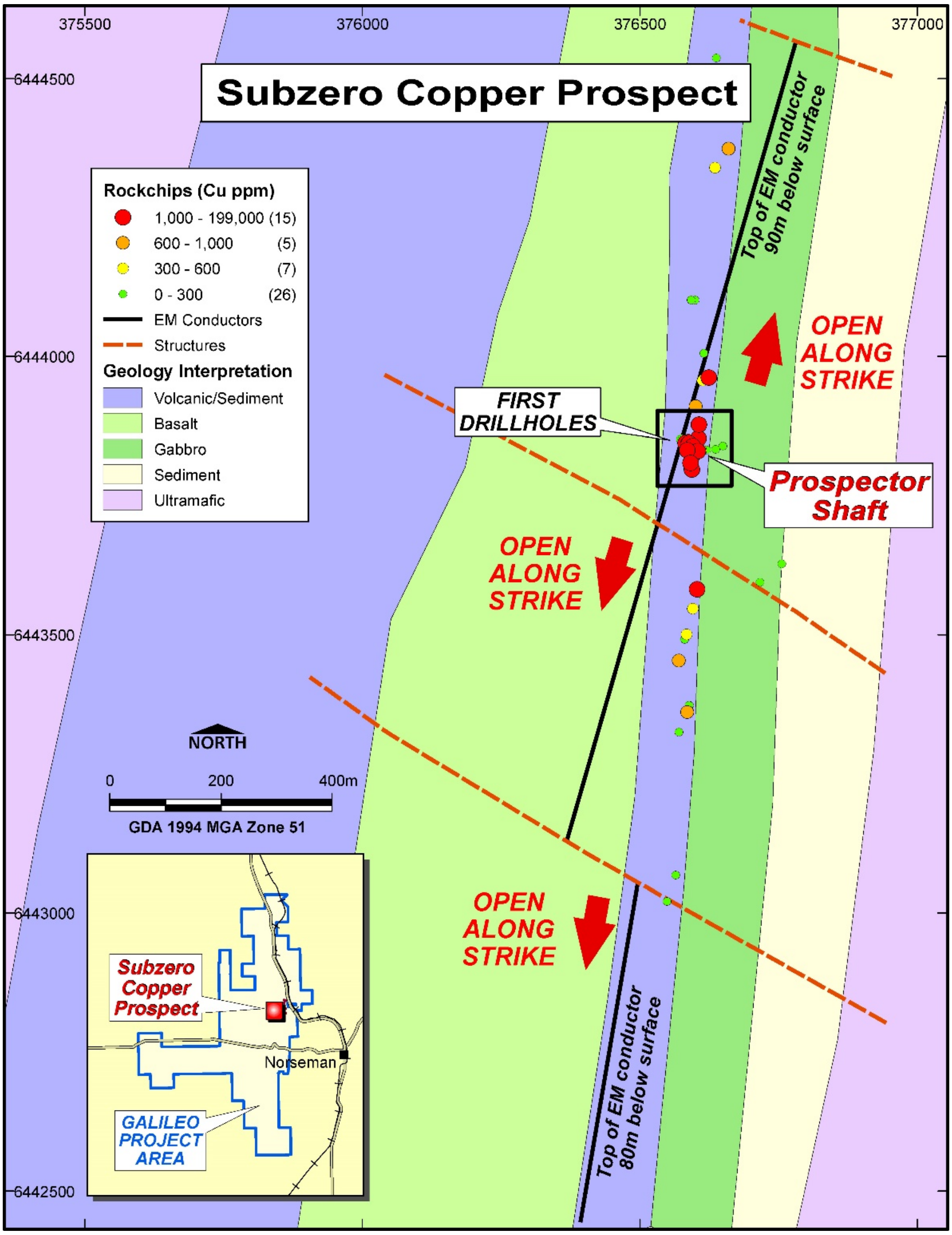
Figure 2 – Subzero Prospect drill plan showing location of drill holes from Figure 1 and additional drill holes beneath the outcrop 25 metres north and south along strike.



Mineralisation was found to be hosted in altered basalt and altered sediments which have been intruded by a dolerite/gabbro sill. A maximum zinc assay of 1 metre @ 1.85% (from 130m in NRC243) was recorded in an altered basalt within the sulphide mineralisation associated with the EM conductor. The maximum copper assay of 1m @ 0.31% (from 144m in NRC243) was found within the same sulphide unit which also contained up to 0.12 g/t gold (from 147m). The success of the EM modelling in defining the mineralised sulphide horizon has considerably increased the prospectivity of the extensive targets to the north and south where surface outcrop is limited. The northern modelled conductor occurs over 1500m of strike while the southern model is over 800m in length (Figure 3). Both models extend more than 400m below surface with the top of the targets starting from 80m depth.

The relatively shallow nature of the drill targets allows for cost effective and efficient drill testing utilising an RC rig. The next round of drilling is scheduled for November with targets developed from magnetic imagery suggesting cross structures and faults, coincident with modelled conductors, which may have acted as focal points for the emplacement of mineralisation.

Figure 3 – Subzero Prospect plan view showing location of first drilling with the extensive subsurface conductive target that extends along strike both to the north and south.



Appendix 1: Subzero RC Drill Hole Collar Locations

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth
NRC241	376581	6443855	319	-60	100	72
NRC242	376550	6443853	319	-60	100	91
NRC243	376507	6443849	316	-60	95	180
NRC244	376581	6443831	322	-60	105	102
NRC245	376578	6443878	319	-60	100	60
NRC246	376530	6443874	319	-60	105	114

Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2: Subzero Prospect Significant Drill Results (zinc > 0.1% or copper > 0.1%)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (%)	Zn (%)	Lithology
NRC241	0	1	1	8	0.17	0.02	0.34	Saprolite
NRC241	1	2	1	6	BD	0.03	0.35	Saprolite/basalt
NRC241	2	3	1	BD	BD	0.03	0.25	Saprolite/basalt
NRC241	3	4	1	7	0.06	0.03	0.23	Saprolite/basalt
NRC241	4	5	1	BD	0.06	0.01	0.20	Saprolite/basalt
NRC241	5	6	1	6	0.45	0.01	0.13	Saprolite/basalt
NRC241	6	7	1	BD	0.25	0.01	0.09	Saprolite/basalt
NRC241	7	8	1	BD	BD	0.00	0.05	Saprolite/basalt
NRC241	8	9	1	5	0.13	0.10	0.20	Sediment
NRC241	9	10	1	12	1.11	0.25	0.47	Sediment
NRC241	10	11	1	14	2.09	0.10	0.66	Sediment
NRC241	11	12	1	9	2.7	0.16	1.59	Sediment
NRC241	12	13	1	11	4.78	0.20	1.40	Sediment
NRC241	13	14	1	19	2.82	0.14	0.34	Sediment
NRC241	14	15	1	13	6.6	0.10	0.16	Sediment
NRC241	15	16	1	21	3.9	0.13	0.10	Sediment
NRC241	34	35	1	52	1.51	0.13	0.04	Sediment
NRC241	35	36	1	191	1.55	0.15	0.05	Sediment
NRC241	36	37	1	86	1.78	0.07	0.07	Sediment
NRC241	37	38	1	68	1.75	0.12	0.08	Sediment
NRC241	38	39	1	125	2.48	0.13	0.06	Sediment
NRC241	39	40	1	83	2.47	0.13	0.06	Sediment and Dolerite
NRC242	12	15	3	12	0.14	0.01	0.12	Saprock/basalt
NRC242	15	16	1	27	0.35	0.02	0.29	Saprock/altered basalt
NRC242	16	17	1	11	0.49	0.01	0.20	Saprock/altered basalt
NRC242	17	18	1	16	0.06	0.01	0.10	Saprock/altered basalt
NRC242	18	19	1	16	0.2	0.02	0.07	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC242	19	20	1	64	1.23	0.01	0.10	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC242	20	21	1	6	1.44	0.02	0.26	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC242	26	27	1	7	0.39	0.01	0.24	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC242	27	28	1	BD	0.22	0.03	0.48	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC242	28	29	1	8	0.07	0.01	0.41	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC242	29	30	1	5	0.06	0.01	0.27	Basalt
NRC242	30	31	1	22	BD	0.01	0.26	Basalt
NRC242	31	32	1	7	0.06	0.01	0.19	Basalt
NRC242	32	33	1	10	BD	0.01	0.14	Basalt
NRC242	33	34	1	10	0.12	0.01	0.34	Basalt
NRC242	34	35	1	6	BD	0.01	0.10	Basalt
NRC242	35	36	1	5	0.05	0.01	0.08	Basalt

NRC242	36	37	1	6	BD	0.01	0.11	Basalt
NRC242	37	38	1	21	0.07	0.01	0.14	Altered basalt
NRC242	38	39	1	12	0.06	0.01	0.17	Altered basalt
NRC242	39	40	1	6	0.06	0.01	0.13	Altered basalt
NRC242	40	41	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.09	Altered basalt
NRC242	41	42	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.07	Basalt
NRC242	42	43	1	7	0.06	0.01	0.45	Basalt
NRC242	43	44	1	10	BD	0.01	0.13	Basalt
NRC242	44	45	1	10	0.06	0.01	0.13	Basalt
NRC242	45	46	1	6	0.06	0.01	0.07	Basalt
NRC242	46	47	1	BD	0.06	0.01	0.16	Basalt
NRC242	47	48	1	BD	0.12	0.03	0.40	Altered basalt
NRC242	48	49	1	6	0.07	0.01	0.16	Basalt
NRC242	49	50	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.24	Basalt
NRC242	50	51	1	18	0.1	0.01	0.30	Basalt
NRC242	51	52	1	10	BD	0.01	0.19	Basalt
NRC242	52	53	1	6	BD	0.01	0.41	Altered basalt
NRC242	53	54	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.09	Basalt
NRC242	54	55	1	BD	BD	0.01	1.23	Altered basalt
NRC242	55	56	1	7	BD	0.01	0.24	Basalt
NRC242	56	57	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.12	Basalt
NRC242	57	58	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.11	Basalt
NRC242	58	59	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.09	Altered basalt
NRC242	59	60	1	BD	0.06	0.02	0.04	Altered basalt
NRC242	60	61	1	6	BD	0.01	0.13	Altered basalt
NRC242	76	77	1	123	2.07	0.14	0.01	Sediment
NRC242	77	78	1	90	1.05	0.08	0.01	Sediment
NRC242	78	79	1	113	2.27	0.16	0.01	Sediment
NRC242	79	80	1	56	2.32	0.20	0.01	Sediment
NRC242	80	81	1	109	1.59	0.13	0.01	Sediment
NRC242	81	82	1	25	1.14	0.08	0.01	Dolerite/gabbro
NRC242	82	83	1	8	0.23	0.02	0.69	Dolerite/gabbro
NRC242	83	84	1	5	0.23	0.03	0.22	Dolerite/gabbro
NRC243	116	117	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.27	Altered basalt
NRC243	117	118	1	9	BD	0.01	0.08	Altered basalt
NRC243	118	119	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.06	Basalt
NRC243	119	120	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.23	Altered basalt
NRC243	120	121	1	49	BD	0.01	0.18	Altered basalt
NRC243	121	122	1	15	0.07	0.01	0.73	Altered basalt
NRC243	122	123	1	6	0.11	0.01	0.32	Altered basalt
NRC243	123	124	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.38	Altered basalt
NRC243	124	125	1	7	0.06	0.01	0.72	Altered basalt
NRC243	125	126	1	BD	0.06	0.01	0.90	Altered basalt
NRC243	126	127	1	25	0.07	0.02	0.37	Altered basalt
NRC243	127	128	1	BD	BD	0.01	0.15	Basalt
NRC243	128	129	1	6	BD	0.00	0.13	Basalt
NRC243	129	130	1	13	0.24	0.03	0.87	Altered basalt
NRC243	130	131	1	6	0.09	0.00	1.85	Altered basalt
NRC243	131	132	1	12	0.12	0.00	1.29	Altered basalt
NRC243	132	133	1	24	0.95	0.06	0.53	Altered basalt
NRC243	133	134	1	36	1.98	0.09	0.48	Sediment
NRC243	134	135	1	62	0.82	0.05	0.37	Sediment
NRC243	135	136	1	21	1.27	0.07	0.38	Sediment
NRC243	136	137	1	71	1.14	0.09	0.34	Sediment
NRC243	137	138	1	42	1.42	0.10	0.33	Sediment
NRC243	138	139	1	36	1.35	0.06	0.19	Sediment

NRC243	139	140	1	37	1.9	0.11	0.25	Sediment
NRC243	140	141	1	49	1.88	0.09	0.28	Sediment
NRC243	141	142	1	33	1.38	0.10	0.49	Sediment
NRC243	142	143	1	69	2.25	0.17	0.39	Sediment
NRC243	143	144	1	39	1.86	0.10	0.38	Sediment
NRC243	144	145	1	32	2.22	0.31	0.37	Sediment
NRC243	145	146	1	33	2.53	0.18	0.61	Sediment
NRC243	146	147	1	25	2	0.15	0.42	Dolerite/gabbro
NRC243	147	148	1	120	0.83	0.08	0.26	Dolerite/gabbro
NRC244	3	6	3	7	BD	0.03	0.37	Basalt/altered basalt
NRC244	6	9	3	BD	0.74	0.02	0.26	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC244	9	12	3	14	0.08	0.02	0.09	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC244	12	15	3	28	0.8	0.04	0.12	Altered basalt/sediment
NRC244	15	18	3	11	2.03	0.05	0.16	Sediment
NRC244	33	36	3	38	2.13	0.15	0.04	Sediment
NRC244	36	39	3	23	1.85	0.11	0.25	Sediment
NRC244	39	42	3	12	0.14	0.02	0.28	Sediment/dolerite
NRC244	42	45	3	7	0.13	0.02	0.13	Dolerite/gabbro
NRC244	45	48	3	BD	BD	0.01	0.10	Dolerite/gabbro
NRC245	12	15	3	BD	0.15	0.01	0.13	Basalt
NRC245	15	18	3	6	0.1	0.01	0.30	Altered basalt
NRC245	18	21	3	BD	0.22	0.01	0.56	Altered basalt
NRC245	21	24	3	BD	0.23	0.01	0.63	Saprock/altered basalt
NRC245	24	27	3	BD	0.06	0.01	0.87	Saprock/altered basalt
NRC245	27	30	3	BD	BD	0.01	0.70	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC245	30	33	3	9	0.44	0.02	0.22	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC245	33	36	3	7	0.1	0.02	0.16	Saprolite/altered basalt
NRC245	36	39	3	20	1.18	0.11	0.15	Saprock/altered basalt/sediment
NRC245	39	42	3	6	1.15	0.12	0.06	Sediment
NRC246	57	60	3	7	0.05	0.01	0.15	Basalt/altered basalt
NRC246	60	63	3	BD	BD	0.01	0.11	Basalt/altered basalt
NRC246	63	66	3	BD	BD	0.01	0.17	Basalt/altered basalt
NRC246	66	69	3	20	0.13	0.01	0.30	Altered basalt
NRC246	69	72	3	23	BD	0.01	0.52	Altered basalt
NRC246	72	75	3	56	BD	0.01	0.20	Basalt/altered basalt
NRC246	75	78	3	16	0.08	0.01	0.22	Altered basalt/basalt
NRC246	78	81	3	BD	BD	0.02	0.15	Altered basalt
NRC246	93	96	3	79	2.38	0.17	0.05	Sediment
NRC246	96	99	3	13	0.88	0.09	0.57	Sediment/altered dolerite
NRC246	99	102	3	13	0.28	0.02	0.18	Altered dolerite/dolerite
NRC246	102	105	3	17	0.2	0.02	0.12	Dolerite/altered dolerite

Competent Person Statement

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

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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 4 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 4: 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 3:

Galileo Mining Ltd – Norseman Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• 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. • A 1m sample split for each metre is collected at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. • 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 50g Lead Collection Fire Assay with ICP-OES finish was used to determine Au results • A four acid digest was used for a multi-element analysis suite including 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 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 5.25"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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging of drill holes was done on a visual preliminary basis with full logging in progress to include lithology, grainsize, mineralogy, colour and weathering. • Logging of drill chips is qualitative and based on the presentation of the 1m samples in the chip trays. • 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.*	• All initial RC drill samples were collected using a PVC spear as 3m composites (2-3kg). Other composites of 2m and individual 1m samples were collected where required ie, at the bottom of hole. • Selected 1m samples for intervals deemed of interest by the Geologist supervising the drill rig were submitted to the assay laboratory. These 1m samples were collected at the time of drilling from the drill rig mounted cone splitter. These selected 1m interval samples refer to assays reported for drill-holes NRC241, NRC242 and NRC243 only. Additional 1m cone split samples for all holes at the Subzero Prospect may be submitted for assay at a later date. • 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 multielement suite (48 elements) by ICP-MS following a four-acid digest. Assay for Au has been completed by 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish. 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-Genalyis

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		Laboratory Services (Perth) using a four acid (4A/MS48) for multi-element assay and 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish for Au (FA50/OE04).
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. • Assays for Cu and Zn as reported have been converted to percent from parts-per-million laboratory data and reported as percent to 2 decimal places.
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.*	• All 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 grid based. The holes being placed to intercept the interpreted mineralised position as identified by surface mapping and sampling activities and at depth by conductivity models of MLEM data. • Drill spacing has been spaced on 25m traverse spacing and 50m along section. This is first pass drilling and the spacing and drillhole distribution is deemed insufficient to establish a JORC 2012 Compliant Resource. • Drill holes were sampled on a 3m composite basis or as 1m or 2m samples at the end of hole as required. Where anomalous values were identified by the geologist at the time of composite sampling, selected 1m samples collected from the drill rig mounted cone splitter were 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*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling. • No drilling core has been completed for the measurement of possible structures. • Given the nature of mineralisation it is thought that the geometry is best

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	assessed and reported if material.	described as subvertical however no quantitative measurements exist and all drill intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist.
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 been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Norseman Project comprises two granted exploration licenses and eighteen granted prospecting licenses covering 278km^2, and one Mining Lease Application covering 6.54 km^2 • All tenements within the Norseman Project are 100% owned by Galileo Mining Ltd. • The Norseman Project is centred around a location approximately 10km north-west of Norseman on vacant crown land. • All tenements in the Norseman Project are 100% covered by the Ngadju Native Title Determined Claim. • The tenements are in good standing and there are no known impediments.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Barrier Exploration completed three diamond drill holes at the Cowan West VMS prospect in 1971. • The GSWA 250k Norseman Map Sheet Explanatory Notes records that 13 metric tonnes of ore were produced from the pits and shaft at the Subzero Prospect in 1953. Average ore grade was 8.36% copper.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target geology and mineralisation style is volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralisation occurring within the GSWA mapped Mount Kirk Formation • The Mount Kirk formation is described as "Acid and basic volcanic rocks and sedimentary rocks, intruded by basic and ultrabasic rocks"
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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 intercept results. • Tables of the relevant assay intervals of significance are included in this release. Criteria for inclusion are based on an assay of >/= 0.1% Cu or 0.1% Zn over a minimum interval of 1m, 2m of internal dilution with intercepts of Cu or Zn reporting greater than 0.1% being reported. • Parts-per-million data reported from the assay laboratory for Cu and Zn have been converted to percent values and reported as percent values to 2 decimal places with upward rounding applied.
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 on surface with a general strike of 010° similar to the host rock • Geometry from surface outcrop is best described as sub-vertical. Drilling intercept data of lithologies implies an apparent dip of the prospective lithologies on E-W section of between 65 and 80 degrees to the west, however no reliable quantitative measurements exist.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Plan map of the general prospect area, detailed location plan map and representative section have been provided. Tables with drill-hole collar locations and zones of significant geochemical intercepts for target elements of interest Cu, Zn, Au, Ag are provided. Locations have been included using accurate hand-held GPS locations (Garmin GPS 78s) +/- 5m in X/Y dimensions and Z dimension from a DEM surface generated from detailed aeromagnetic survey data +/- 2m.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All significant results are reported.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Detailed 50m line spaced aeromagnetic data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected by Magspec Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd using a Geometrics G-823 caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m. • GEM Geophysics Pty Ltd was contracted to complete the Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) survey. • MLEM survey data was collected with 400m loops using a Smartem V system and Jesse Deeps SQUID receiver in a 400m offset Slingram configuration. Z, X and Y component data were collected at a base frequency of 1Hz. • Maxwell software was utilised to process and model the MLEM data. • Modelling and interpretation of the EM survey geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd
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.*	• Downhole Electromagnetic surveys (DHEM) of RC drillholes completed at the Subzero Prospect to date. • Mapping, Soil and Rock Chip geochemical sampling over an extended area surrounding the Subzero Prospect and prospective geological contacts. • Drilling targeting cross structures coincident with modelled EM conductors.