28 October 2020

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Chairman & MD
Brad Underwood

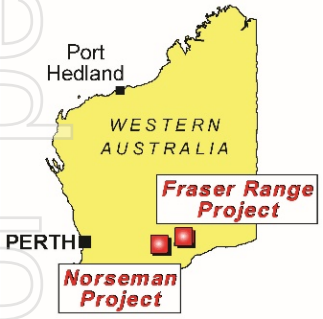
Technical Director
Noel O'Brien

Non-Executive Director
Mathew Whyte

Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper

Norseman Project
Cobalt-Nickel-Copper



Contact Details

T: +61 8 9463 0063
E: info@galmining.com.au
W: www.galileomining.com.au
13 Colin St, West Perth, WA

ASSAYS CONFIRM FRASER RANGE NICKEL PROSPECTIVITY

Highlights

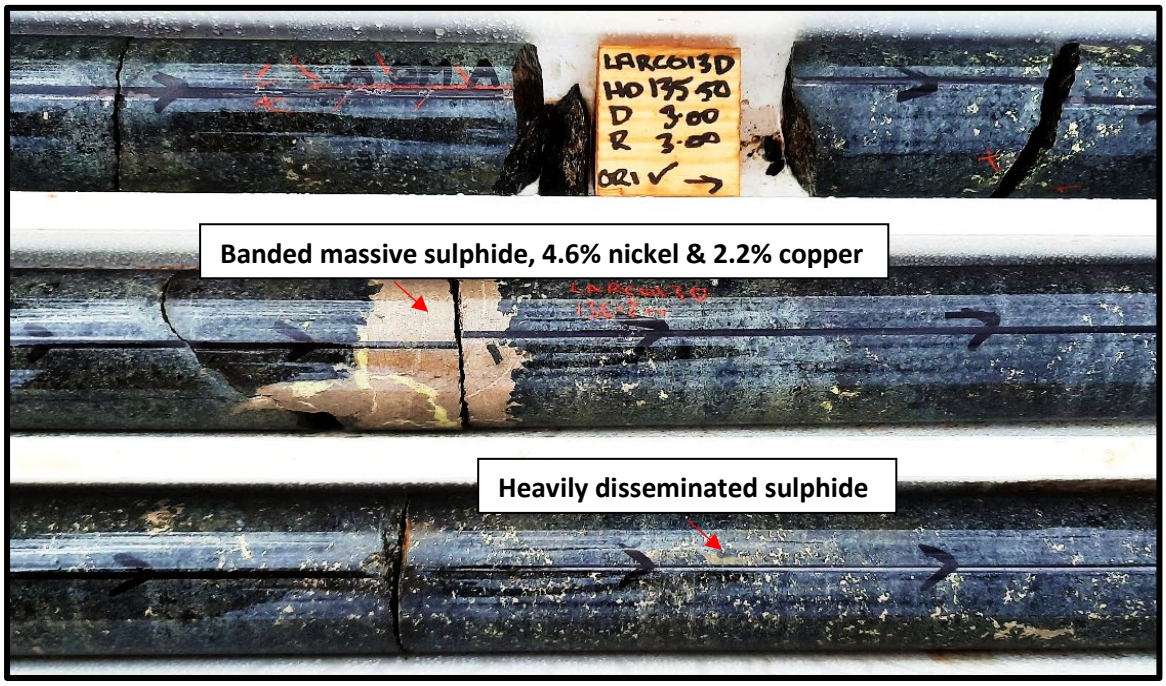
- **Assays received for disseminated sulphides in LARC013D from the Lantern South prospect**
  - **22.66 metres @ 0.19% nickel & 0.14% copper from 132.67m including**
    - **5.95 metres @ 0.36% nickel & 0.29% copper from 134.82m**
- **First occurrence of nickel and copper rich massive sulphides over 7 cm section of drill core with assays of**
  - **4.6% nickel, 2.2% copper, 0.15% cobalt & 0.7 g/t palladium from 136.2m (LARC013D)**
- **Assays confirm the mineralised system at the Lantern Prospect is capable of producing high grade nickel-copper sulphide**
- **Wide intersection of disseminated sulphides (pyrrhotite dominant) at Lantern East (LARC008D) may represent a halo zone to remodelled conductive target located 150 metres north of current drilling**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce assay results from recent diamond drilling have confirmed the prospective nature of the Company's Lantern area in the Fraser Range Nickel Belt of Western Australia.

Commenting on the assay results Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said; *"These results are a very important step forward for the ongoing exploration programs at our Fraser Range project. For the first time we have identified a small section of primary massive sulphide with high levels of nickel, copper, and cobalt. This means we have identified a mineralised system that can produce high grade nickel and copper. Our job now is to focus on those areas that have the potential to hold large accumulations of economic sulphides. We currently have two advanced prospects at Lantern South and Lantern East where more drilling is required to follow up on the work completed to date. And, given that we have confirmed the fertility of the rocks on our tenements, we will also be increasing our efforts to build our earlier stage prospects into drill targets as we look to create a suite of high quality prospects for drill testing."*

Lantern South Prospect

Figure 1 – Disseminated, blebby and banded sulphide mineralisation in drill hole LARC013D (downhole depth 135 to 138m, HQ core diameter 6.35cm)



As previously announced [(1)], diamond drilling at Galileo's Fraser Range Lantern Prospects intersected significant sulphide mineralisation. Diamond drill hole LARC013D targeted disseminated sulphide mineralisation along strike from previously reported RC drill hole LARC003 at the Lantern South prospect (Figure 2). 23m of heavily disseminated, blebby and banded nickel-copper sulphides in ultramafic host rock were intercepted in the diamond drill hole. Assays from this section averaged 0.19% nickel and 0.14% copper (see Appendix 2 for full assay details).

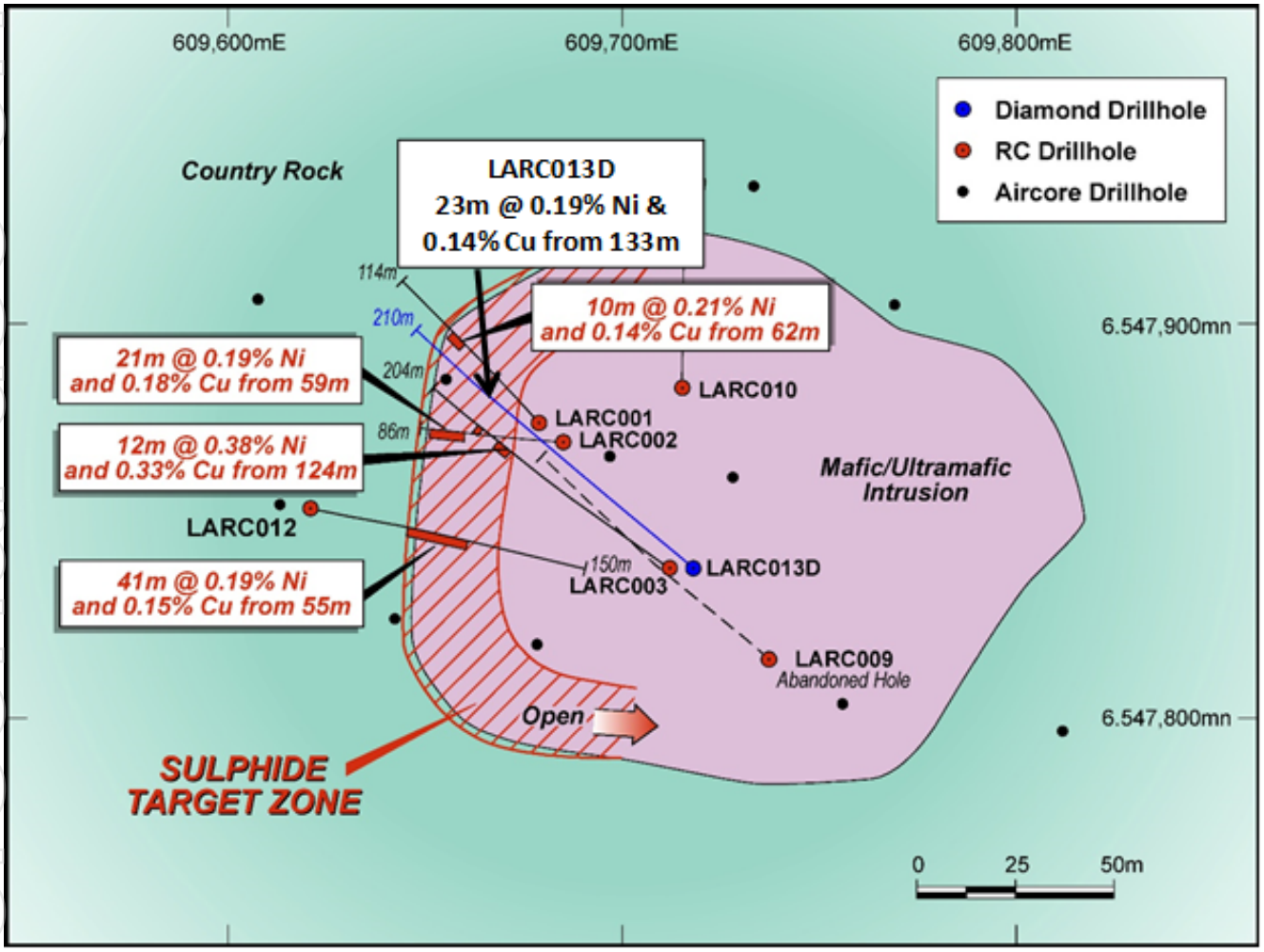
Of great importance was the intersection of a 7cm band of primary, massive sulphide shown in Figure 1. This section assayed 4.6% nickel, 2.2% copper and 0.15% cobalt and demonstrates the ability of the mineralising system at the Lantern Prospect to create high grade nickel and copper sulphides.

Only a limited amount of drilling has been undertaken at the Lantern prospects with Galileo the first company to explore the area for basement mineralisation. No previous nickel exploration has occurred on Galileo's northern Fraser Range tenure which provides the Company with a first mover advantage on a virgin greenfields property in a new nickel belt.

Downhole EM surveying of RC drill holes adjacent to LARC013D were previously completed with results limited to near surface effects due to weathered regolith and cover material. RC drilling and diamond drill core logging suggest that the best potential for further mineralisation at Lantern South is towards the south of the intrusion where the projected sulphide zone wraps around the intrusion (Figure 2).

(1) Refer to the Company's ASX announcement "Diamond Drilling Intersects Nickel Copper Sulphide" dated 9th September 2020

Figure 2 —Lantern South Prospect Plan View of RC Drilling showing Sulphide Target Zone and Drill Hole LARC013D

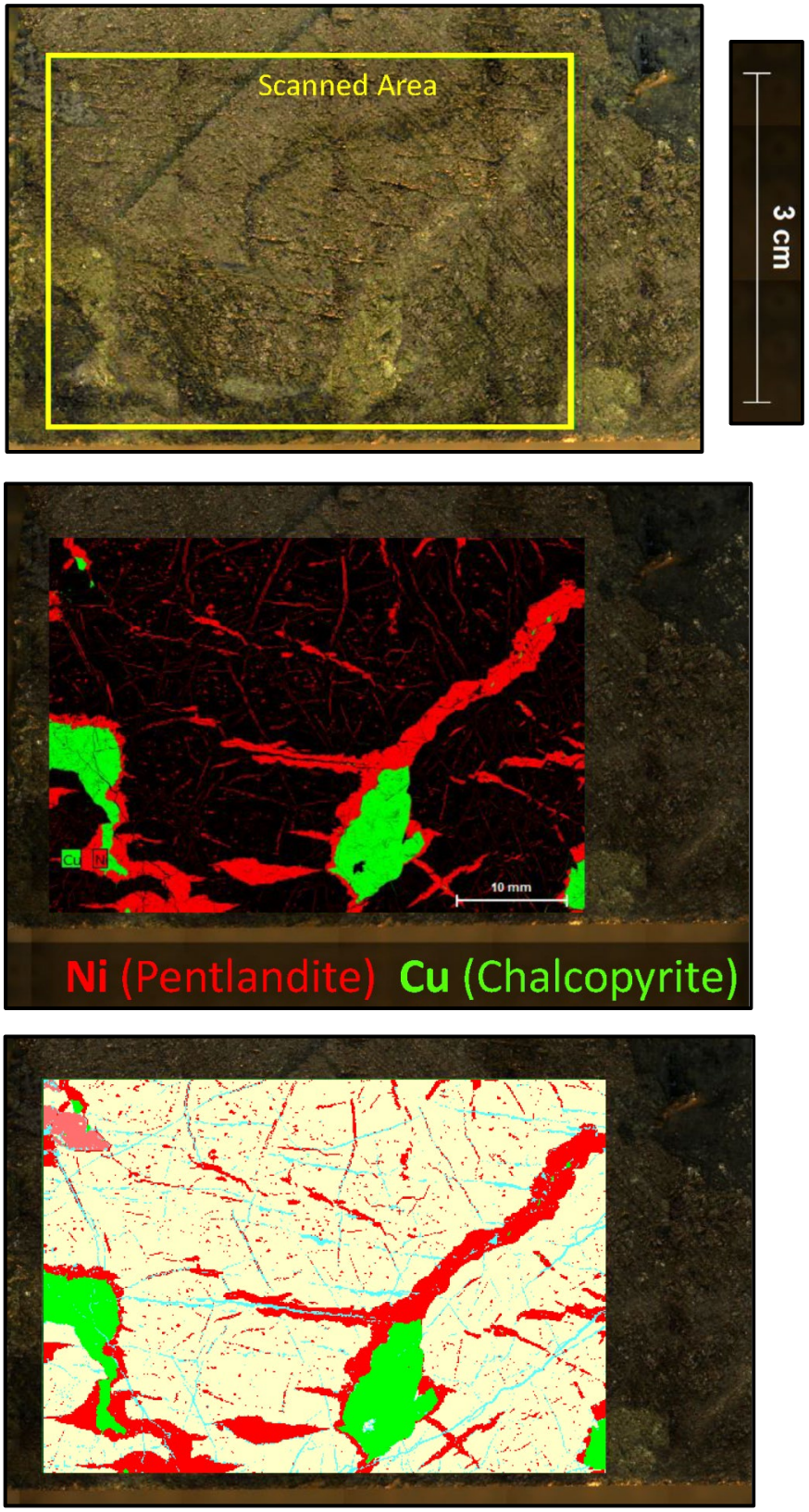


Additional RC drilling has been planned beneath and to the south of LARC012 to expand the footprint of mineralisation and to identify those areas with the greatest capacity for higher grade mineralisation.

Ultra-high speed micro XRF scans of the massive sulphide and disseminated sulphide sections were completed by Portable Spectral Services. This analysis has yielded valuable information on the nature of the mineralisation including style, texture and mineralogy (see Figure 3). A Bruker M4 Tornado was used to generate images of the drill core which indicate that the sulphide mineralisation is primary in nature and has not been remobilised.

The occurrence of high-grade nickel-copper primary massive sulphide within Galileo's tenements at the Fraser Range is a noteworthy step in the exploration process and demonstrates the potential within the area. Nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation of this type is very rare within the Fraser Range and with few other known locations including the Nova mine site, the Silver Knight deposit, and the Mawson Prospect.

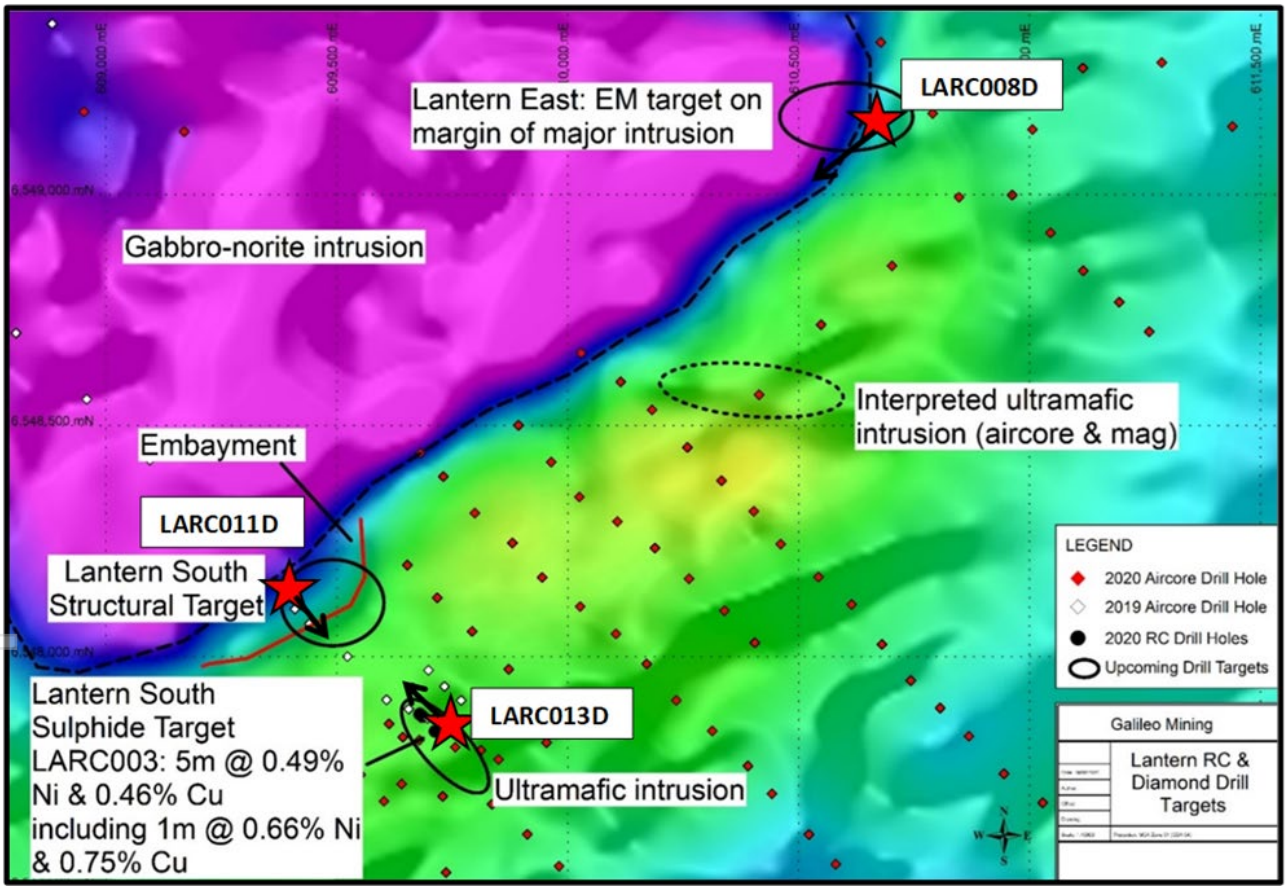
Figure 3 —Micro XRF Photograph of Nickel-Copper Rich Massive Sulphide from 136.2m (LARC013D). Primary magmatic textures are shown in the lower two images where the distribution of minerals has been mapped.



Lantern East Prospect

LARC008D targeted an EM conductor on the margin of a major gabbronorite intrusion at the Lantern East prospect (see Figure 4 for relative prospect locations). LARC008D intersected a suite of mafic intrusions with minor mafic granulite and pegmatite units. The dominant mafic intrusions are various types of gabbronorite with the disseminated and blebby sulphide mineralisation (predominantly pyrrhotite, with lesser chalcopyrite-pentlandite) occurring in the upper parts of the hole. In total, sulphides are present over 108.5 metres between 204m and 312.5m downhole. Maximum nickel and copper levels in drill hole LARC008D were approximately 300ppm reflecting the predominance of pyrrhotite at this location. The lower part of the drill hole from 312.5m intersected the regionally large gabbronorite intrusion and did not contain sulphide minerals.

Figure 4 — Diamond Drill Holes at Lantern South & Lantern East Prospects (over Magnetic Image)

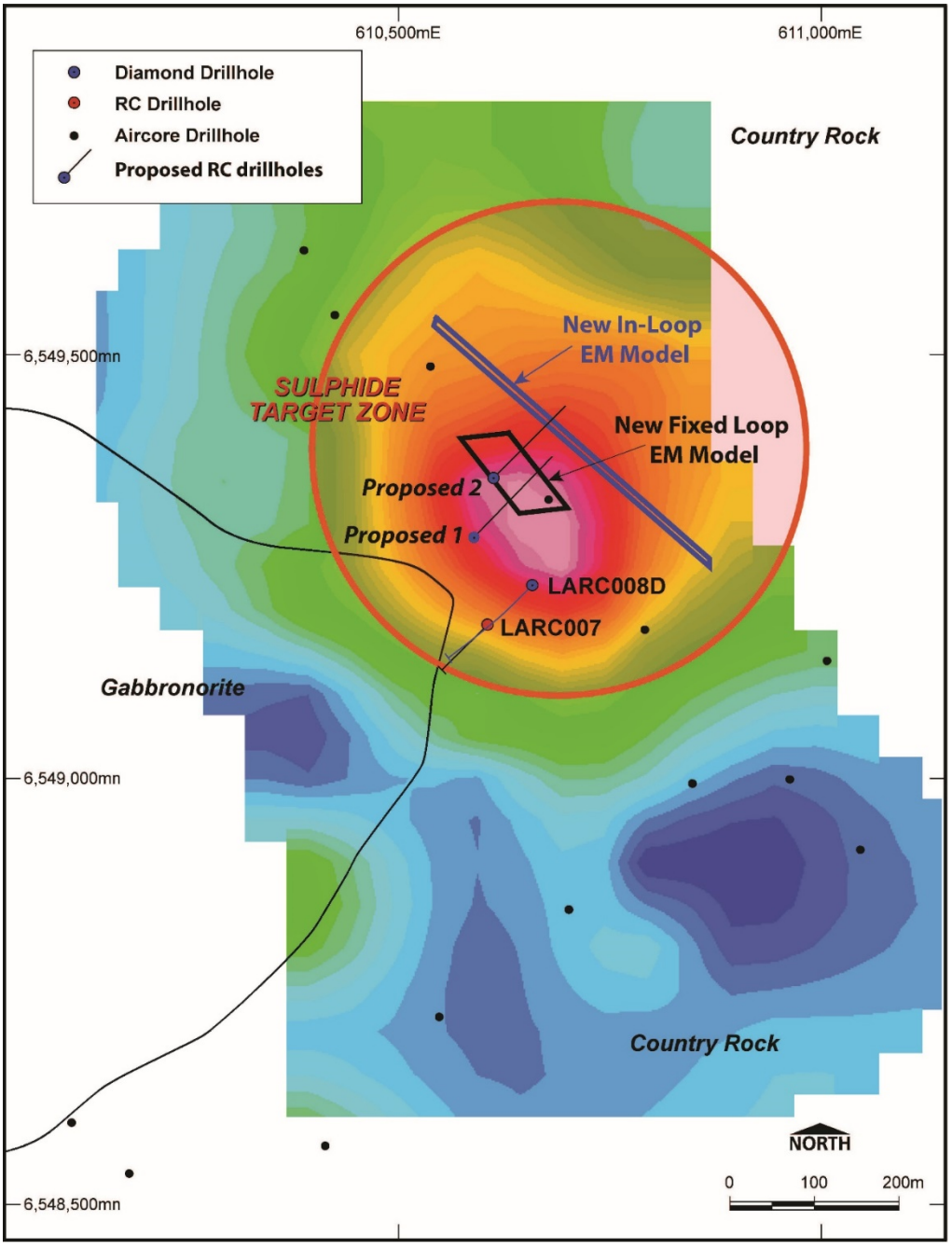


LARC008D targeted an EM conductor with the top of the model at 225m below surface [(2)]. The drill hole pierced the model at approximately 320m down hole and no conductive source was identified. The blebby and disseminated sulphides intersected between 204 and 312 metres are not conjoined or abundant enough to produce a conductive response. Initial downhole EM surveying has been performed using a one loop configuration. This did not identify a conductor able to explain the responses observed from surface moving loop and fixed loop EM surveys.

(2) Refer to the Company's ASX announcement "New Diamond Drill Target at Lantern Prospect" dated 22nd June 2020

Additional EM surveying has since been undertaken and the modelling revised based on the updated data sets [3]. The original moving loop slingram EM survey and the original fixed loop EM survey were supplemented with a new slingram moving loop survey in an alternate orientation, and two new in-loop, moving loop surveys in separate directions. Figure 5 shows the location of the new modelled conductors relative to the existing drill holes LARC007 and LARC008D.

Figure 5 – New EM Models at the Lantern East Prospect with Initial Drillholes (LARC007 and LARC008D) and Proposed RC Drillholes over EM Background (Ch 32, in-loop survey)



(3) Refer to the Company's ASX announcement "New EM Conductors at Lantern Prospect in the Fraser Range" dated 20th October 2020

The new in-loop moving loop survey data has been modelled as a subvertical 430 metre long body, striking approximately 310 degrees, with a strong conductance of 2,500 Siemens. The depth below surface to the top of the body is 140 metres which is within range of RC drilling.

The revised fixed loop EM model has been created with a similar strike orientation but offset to the south of the in-loop model. The new fixed loop model has a shorter strike length of 145m and a stronger conductance of 3,925 Siemens. The depth below surface of this model is approximately 180m which is within range of RC drilling.

The occurrence of sulphide in LARC008D is highly encouraging as it may represent a halo zone proximal to much greater sulphide accumulation associated with the EM conductive models 150 metres north of the current drilling. No graphitic or sulphidic sediments have been encountered and any conductive response represents a high priority target as it is more likely to be associated with sulphide bearing intrusive rock units.

RC drilling of the new conductive targets at Lantern East is scheduled for late November subject to drill rig availability.

Additional EM Surveying

Given the significant occurrence of nickel and copper mineralisation Galileo has accelerated plans to develop more regional prospects into drill targets. Regional moving loop EM surveying is continuing to the north and the south of the Lantern prospect and is expected to be completed by mid-November. Further EM surveying will then be undertaken at other early stage Galileo prosepcts including Delta Blues where aircore drilling in 2019 showed nickel prospective intrusive rocks with weathered sulphides observed in petrographic samples (4).

Delta Blues is along strike from S2 Resources Conductor prospect in the south and from Legend Mining's Crean prospect in the north (Figure 6). EM surveying at Delta Blues is planned to commence in November and be completed in January.

(4) Refer to the Company's ASX announcement "New Nickel Prospect in Northern Fraser Range Belt" dated 3rd December 2019

Figure 6 – Galileo Mining's Delta Blues Prospect Along Strike from Legend Mining's Crean Prospect and S2 Resources Conductor Prospect (over Magnetic TMI Background). EM surveying at Delta Blues is scheduled to begin in November.

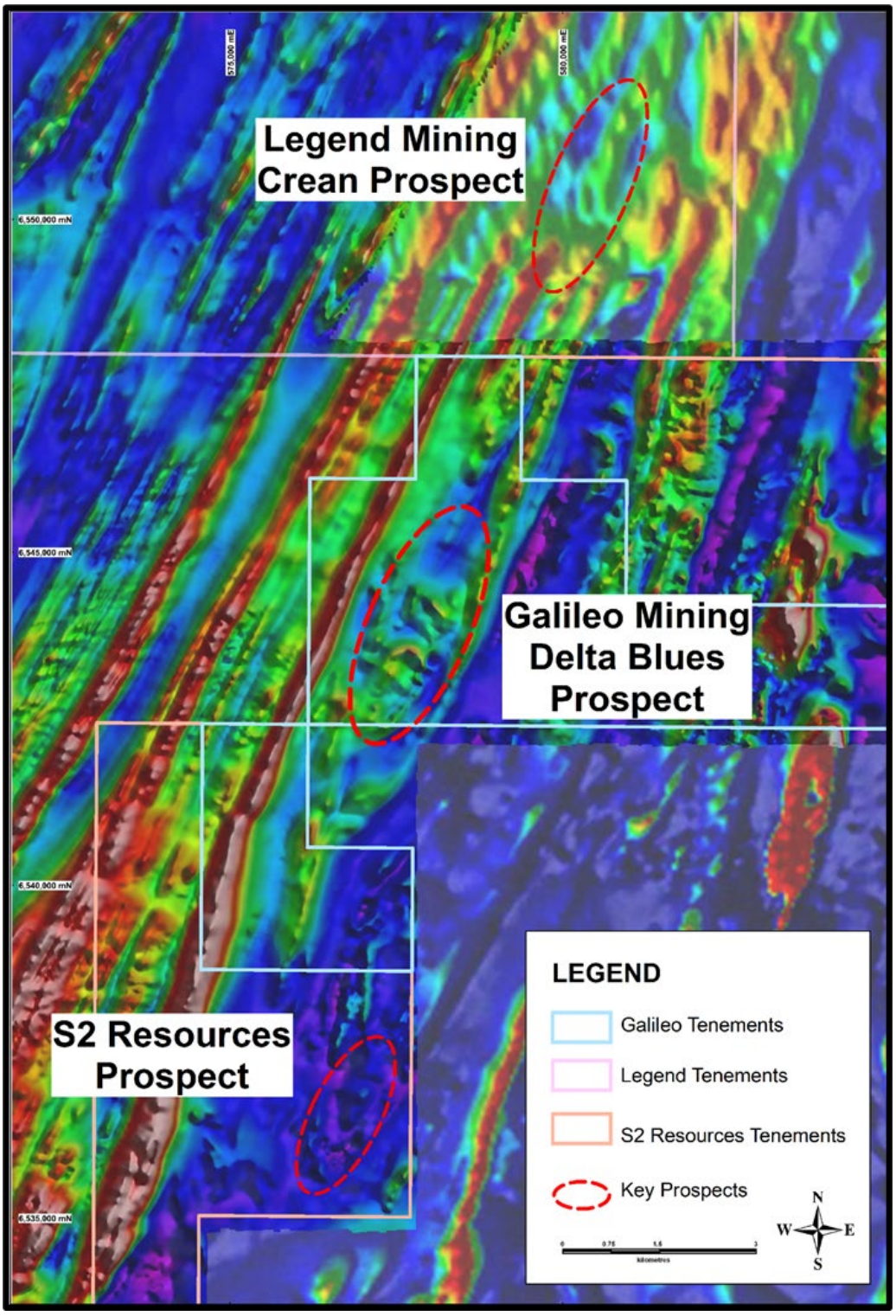
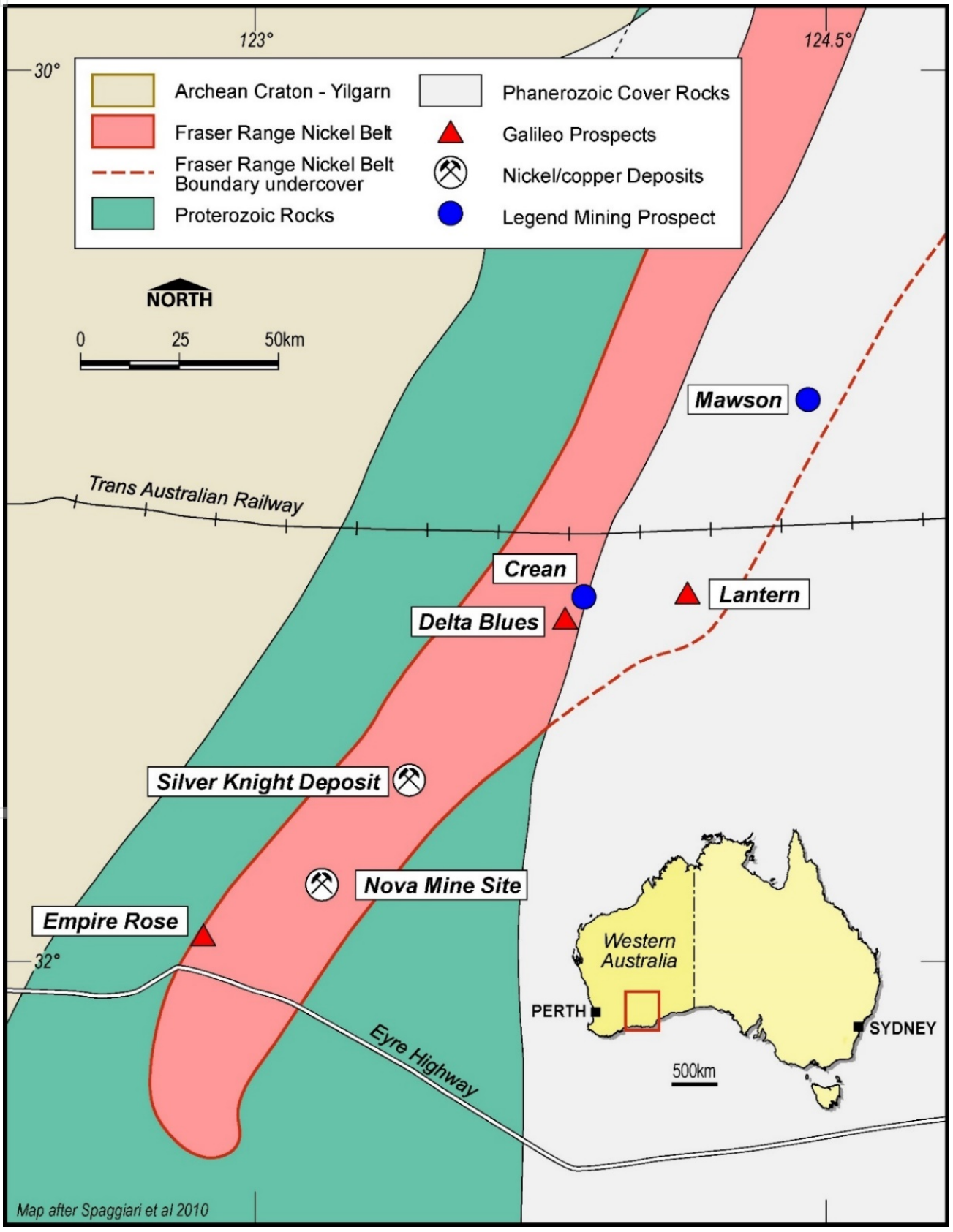


Figure 7 – Galileo Prospect Locations in the Fraser Range Nickel Belt



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.

With regard to the Company's ASX Announcements referenced in the above Announcement, the Company is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the Announcements.

Authorised for release by the Galileo Board of Directors.

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 nickel, copper and cobalt resources in Western Australia. GAL has Joint Ventures with the Creasy Group over tenements in the Fraser Range which are highly prospective for nickel-copper sulphide deposits similar to the operating Nova mine. GAL also 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 8 below).

Figure 8: 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:

Diamond Drillhole Details (Lantern Prospect)

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Target
LARC008D	Lantern South	610659	6549230	186	-60	230	354.3	EM Conductor
LARC013D	Lantern East	609720	6547836	177	-64	314	210	Disseminated Sulphide
LARC011D	Lantern South	609388	6548123	178	-63	135	300.6	Structural Target

Note: Easting and Northing coordinates are GDA94 Zone 51.

Appendix 2: Lantern Prospect Significant Drill Results from LARC012 (nickel > 0.1%)

Hole ID	From	To	Interval (m)	Ni (%)	Cu (%)	Co (%)	Au (ppb)	Pt (ppb)	Pd (ppb)
LARC013D	132.67	133.05	0.38	0.20	0.10	0.014	28	53	105
LARC013D	133.05	133.34	0.29	0.06	0.03	0.009	3	2	3
LARC013D	133.34	134.16	0.82	0.08	0.02	0.010	2	2	4
LARC013D	134.16	134.82	0.66	0.12	0.10	0.008	9	7	17
LARC013D	134.82	135	0.18	0.20	0.58	0.012	56	28	24
LARC013D	135	136.2	1.2	0.25	0.28	0.013	24	8	40
LARC013D	136.2	136.27	0.07	4.61	2.20	0.154	45	6	717
LARC013D	136.27	137	0.73	0.24	0.28	0.013	15	9	31
LARC013D	137	138	1	0.46	0.22	0.019	15	24	77
LARC013D	138	139	1	0.36	0.20	0.017	15	17	50
LARC013D	139	140	1	0.24	0.33	0.014	29	15	31
LARC013D	140	140.77	0.77	0.37	0.24	0.017	20	19	52
LARC013D	140.77	140.95	0.18	0.02	0.03	0.004	0	1	2
LARC013D	140.95	142	1.05	0.06	0.08	0.005	5	4	13
LARC013D	142	142.27	0.27	0.21	0.32	0.009	30	38	55
LARC013D	142.27	142.97	0.7	0.02	0.02	0.005	1	1	1
LARC013D	142.97	144	1.03	0.07	0.03	0.008	9	16	26
LARC013D	144	145	1	0.14	0.08	0.011	28	51	97
LARC013D	145	146	1	0.14	0.07	0.010	24	29	59
LARC013D	146	147	1	0.17	0.11	0.012	29	33	48
LARC013D	147	148	1	0.08	0.04	0.010	12	12	16
LARC013D	148	149	1	0.15	0.10	0.012	35	93	128
LARC013D	149	150	1	0.10	0.04	0.009	9	14	20
LARC013D	150	150.55	0.55	0.10	0.05	0.008	12	14	18
LARC013D	150.55	150.75	0.2	0.03	0.04	0.004	3	5	7
LARC013D	150.75	151	0.25	0.23	0.17	0.012	45	65	92
LARC013D	151	152	1	0.30	0.21	0.014	62	62	115
LARC013D	152	153	1	0.21	0.16	0.011	39	81	57
LARC013D	153	153.36	0.36	0.14	0.10	0.006	21	40	34
LARC013D	153.36	153.91	0.55	0.02	0.03	0.004	1	2	3
LARC013D	153.91	155	1.09	0.08	0.07	0.004	21	26	38
LARC013D	155	155.33	0.33	0.26	0.20	0.008	71	96	142

Appendix 3:

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.*	• HQ (63.5mm diameter) diamond core drilling was used to obtain samples from intervals which have been selected based on logged geological units. • All sample intervals are sawn ½ core cut lengthwise with an Almonte automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line is selected for assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. • 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.
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).*	• Diamond core drilling was undertaken using HQ core (63.5mm diameter) completed by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd. • All holes were surveyed during drilling using a Reflex GYRO downhole electronic survey camera at 30m downhole intervals. • All core is oriented using a TruCORE tool to enable placement of a reference mark at the end of each core drilling run. The reference marks are then used to emplace a reference (orientation line) down the core.
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.*	• HQ diamond core drilling recoveries were estimated for each interval by logging the length of the sample recovered against the reference (orientation) line. All recoveries were greater than 90% and typically 100%. • No relationship has been determined between sample recoveries and grade. Overall recoveries are excellent and no significant issues with core loss or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		sample bias are recognised.
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 with down-hole depths measured against the reference (orientation) line. • 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 sample intervals are sawn ½ HQ core cut lengthwise with an Almonte automatic saw nominally 10mm to the right-hand side (looking downhole) of a consistent reference line. The sample half to the right-hand side of the reference line is selected to provide a representative sample for assay with the left-hand side retained in the core tray as a reference sample. • 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 Intertek-Genalysis, an independent commercial assay laboratory where the samples are weighed to the nearest gram. • The samples are dried, crushed to nominal 2mm and pulverised to nominal 85% passing 75um before analyses. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely inserted for submission 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.*	• The drill core samples are prepared and assayed using industry standard preparation and analytical techniques. • Gold/platinum/palladium are determined using a 50gram Fire Assay with a quoted 1ppb lower detection limit (FA50/MS). • A 33-element suite is determined for all samples using a 4 Acid Digest (4A/MS). • QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. • QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely inserted for submission with each batch. • Monitoring of the QA/QC results is performed by the company geologists

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		following import of the assay data.
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. • Assay files and Certificates are received electronically from Intertek-Genalysis by the Company Exploration Manager for initial checking by Company geologists and then forwarded to the Galileo Database manager for upload into the database. • No adjustments have been made to the assay data. • Results are reported on a length weighted basis. • No twinned holes have been utilised.
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 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 or on laser altimeter data collected from aeromagnetic surveys
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), previous RC drilling, and geological interpretation. • Drill spacing is insufficient for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
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 interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed. • The drilling is oriented either perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip or perpendicular to the modelled EM conductor.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 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 six granted exploration licenses, covering 602km^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.*	• No relevant previous exploration has occurred within the tenement
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The target geology is indicative of magmatic nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation hosted in or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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.* • *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 table in Appendix 1 and the significant drill results table in Appendix 2
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.*	• Assay results are reported as a length weighted average to provide an intersection width. • No assay results have been top cut for the purpose of this release. A lower cut-off of 0.1% nickel has been used to identify significant results in this release
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*	• It is unknown whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling as interpretation of quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures has not yet been completed • The drilling is oriented perpendicular to the regional lithological strike and dip or perpendicular to the modelled EM conductor • Geological logging is reported as down hole length,

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').	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 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.
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 using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m. • Modelling and interpretation of MLEM and FLEM geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd and Geopotential Pty Ltd. • Modelling and interpretation of ground based MLEM geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd, Geopotential Pty Ltd and Terra Resources Pty Ltd. • All MLEM and FLEM geophysical interpretations were completed independently to provide models to assist drill targeting. • 2D gridding and 3D Inversion Modelling of aeromagnetic and gravity data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd. • Detailed gravity data has been used for interpretation of underlying geology. Data was collected using Scintrex CG-5 Autograv gravity meters positioned using a Leica GX1230 receiver and GNSS base station. • Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying has been completed at the Lantern East Prospect (LARC008D) and the source of the conductive anomaly was not identified • Ultra-high speed XRD completed on a Bruker M4 machine by Portable Spectral Services
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,*	• Follow up drilling targeting the conductive model at the Lantern East Prospect • Follow up drilling targeting down dip and along strike of mineralisation at the Lantern South Prospect • Additional EM surveying to define new conductive

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	targets for further drill testing at the Lantern Prospect and surrounding areas