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ASX: GAL

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Non-Executive Director
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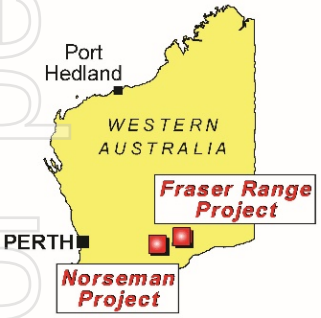
Projects

Fraser Range Project
Nickel-Copper-Cobalt

Norseman Project
Cobalt-Nickel



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SIGNIFICANT FRASER RANGE NICKEL TARGET CONFIRMED

Highlights

- **Independent EM modelling of priority conductor at the Delta Blues prospect has confirmed the target location**
- **Modelling of the Delta Blues (DB2) EM data has verified a highly conductive body with a shallow depth in the range of 125 – 185 metres**
- **Gravity modelling shows the conductors at Delta Blues occur on the margins of gravity highs interpreted to represent intrusive source rocks**
- **Magnetic inversion and attribute analyses show features consistent with pyrrhotite sulphide from known nickel deposits**

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce results from additional geophysical modelling at the Delta Blues nickel-copper prospect in the Fraser Range region of Western Australia.

The priority EM conductor at the Delta Blues DB2 target has been corroborated by an independent geophysicist with results from modelling demonstrating a robust target. Modelled parameters fall within a range of 1,500 to 5,000 Siemens (conductive strength), with a strike length between 350m and 500m, and a depth extent between 250m and 500m. Depth to the top of the conductive source has been estimated at between 125 and 185 metres below surface.

All modelled parameters indicate a sizeable conductive body that may be related to sulphide mineralisation. Interpretation of gravity and magnetic data further supports the possibility that the target is associated with magmatic sulphide mineralisation. Drill testing will commence after the receipt of statutory approvals.

Commenting on the developing targets at the Delta Blues prospect, Galileo Managing Director Brad Underwood said: *"We have completed our target generation work at the Delta Blues prospect and are ready for the drill testing phase to begin. All available information presents a compelling case for the potential of mineralisation at the prospect. Electromagnetic, gravity, magnetic, and aircore drilling data, have combined to create a well-developed drill target.*

Drill testing is now required to determine what we have in the ground at this location. Meanwhile, regional EM surveying continues to cover large areas of ground with the aim of identifying additional high-quality targets for drilling."

Independent modelling of EM data from the DB2 target at the Delta Blues prospect has confirmed the location of the conductor within a range overlapping with the original modelling. This provides confidence in the models which will be used to design drill programs to test for mineralisation. Drilling programs at Delta Blues will be undertaken following receipt of statutory approvals and completion of on-ground preparatory work. Table 1 shows the updated parameters of the DB2 model.

Table 1: Delta Blues modelled conductors:

Prospect	Conductivity	Length	Height	Depth to Top
DB1	11,000S	800m	40m	255m
DB2	1,500S to 5,000S	350m to 500m	250m to 500m	125m to 185m

Figures 1 and 2 below display the gravity and magnetic data respectively. Figure 1 clearly shows the presence of large gravity anomalies adjacent to the EM targets at DB1 and DB2. These anomalies are interpreted to represent dense material associated with mafic/ultramafic intrusive source rocks at depth.

Figure 1 – Delta Blues EM Conductors DB1 and DB2 over Bouguer Gravity Image

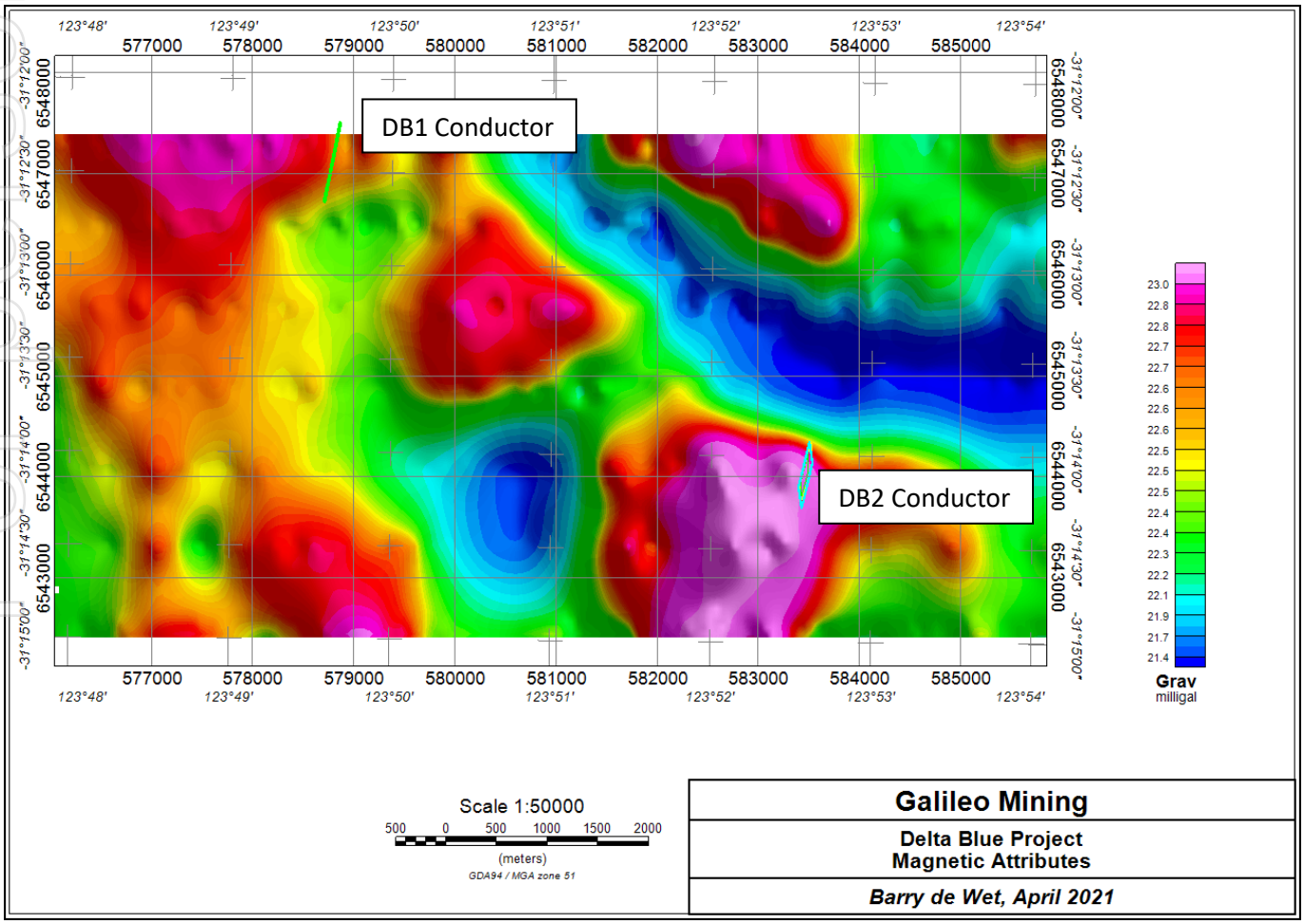
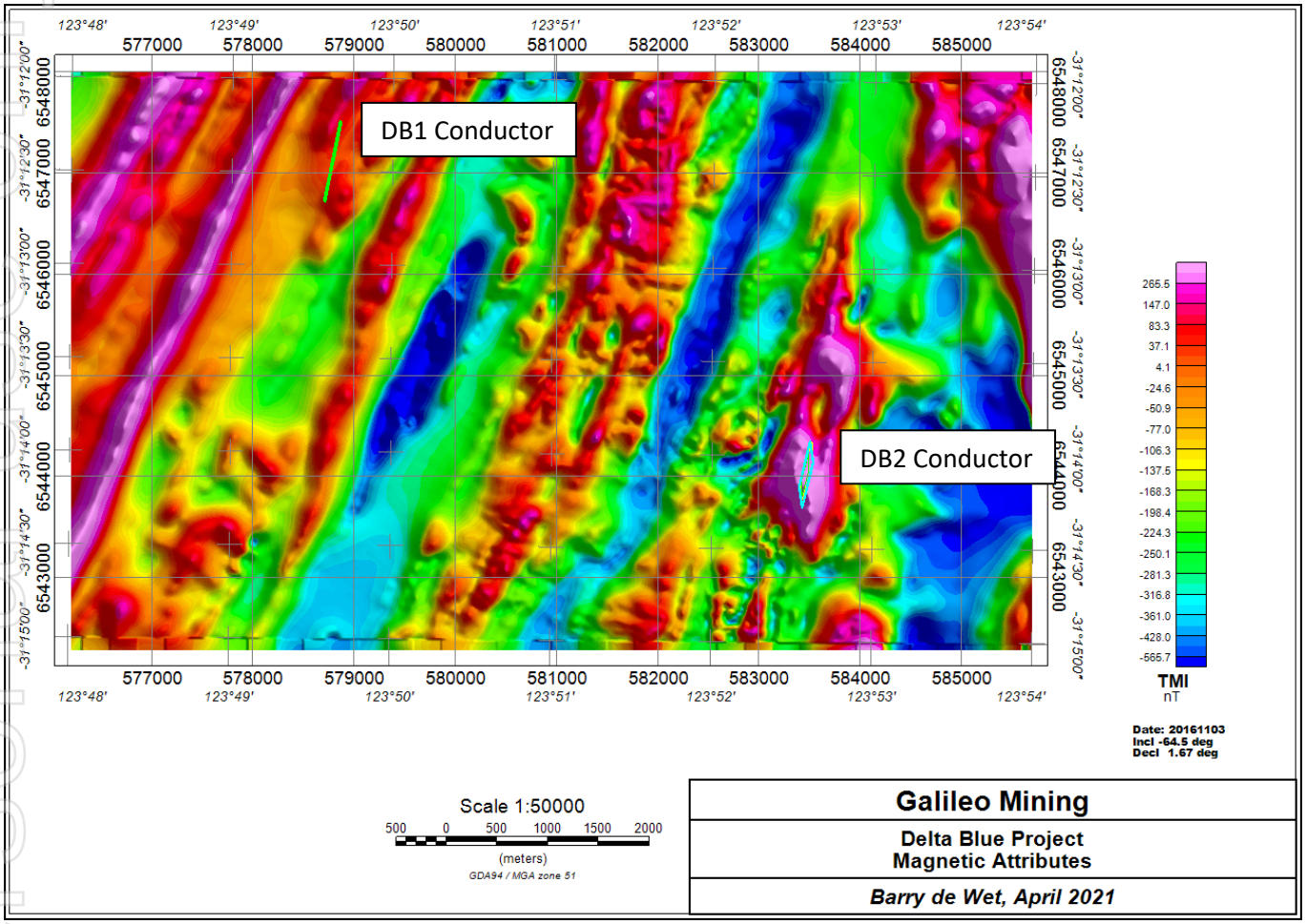


Figure 2 – Delta Blues EM Conductors DB1 and DB2 over TMI Magnetic Image



In addition to the independent geophysical modelling of the EM data undertaken by Geopotential Pty Ltd, Galileo commissioned a review of the detailed aeromagnetic data over the DB2 prospect. Consultant geophysicist Barry de Wet (former Chief Geophysicist at BHP and Ivanhoe) carried out this evaluation which included magnetic attribute and inversion modelling. Magnetic attribute modelling relies on the removal of remanent magnetisation effects which then allows examination of the vector data inherent in the TMI. Combinations of vector data attributes (MVI) are used to produce three component magnetic vectors that describe the anomalous vector direction. These vectors are then used as a mapping tool which is particularly beneficial when attempting to define accumulations of pyrrhotite that may contain economic metals. Monoclinic pyrrhotite has been noted to channel the magnetic signature and to display a near-vertical MVI vector response at known magmatic nickel sulphide deposits. Figure 3 shows the results of MVI and magnetic inversion modelling at the DB2 target. Comparison of the results from DB2 with that from the Nebo nickel deposit in Western Australia (Figure 4) demonstrates the similarity in responses.

The MVI analysis suggests that the conductive response at DB2 is associated with an accumulation of pyrrhotite sulphide however the potential metal content (nickel and/or copper) of any sulphide present can only be determined through drill testing.

Figure 3 – Upper: MVI Amplitude (topological) over Magnetic Inversion and EM Plate for DB2
Lower: MVI Magnetic Vectors with Magnetic Inversion for DB2

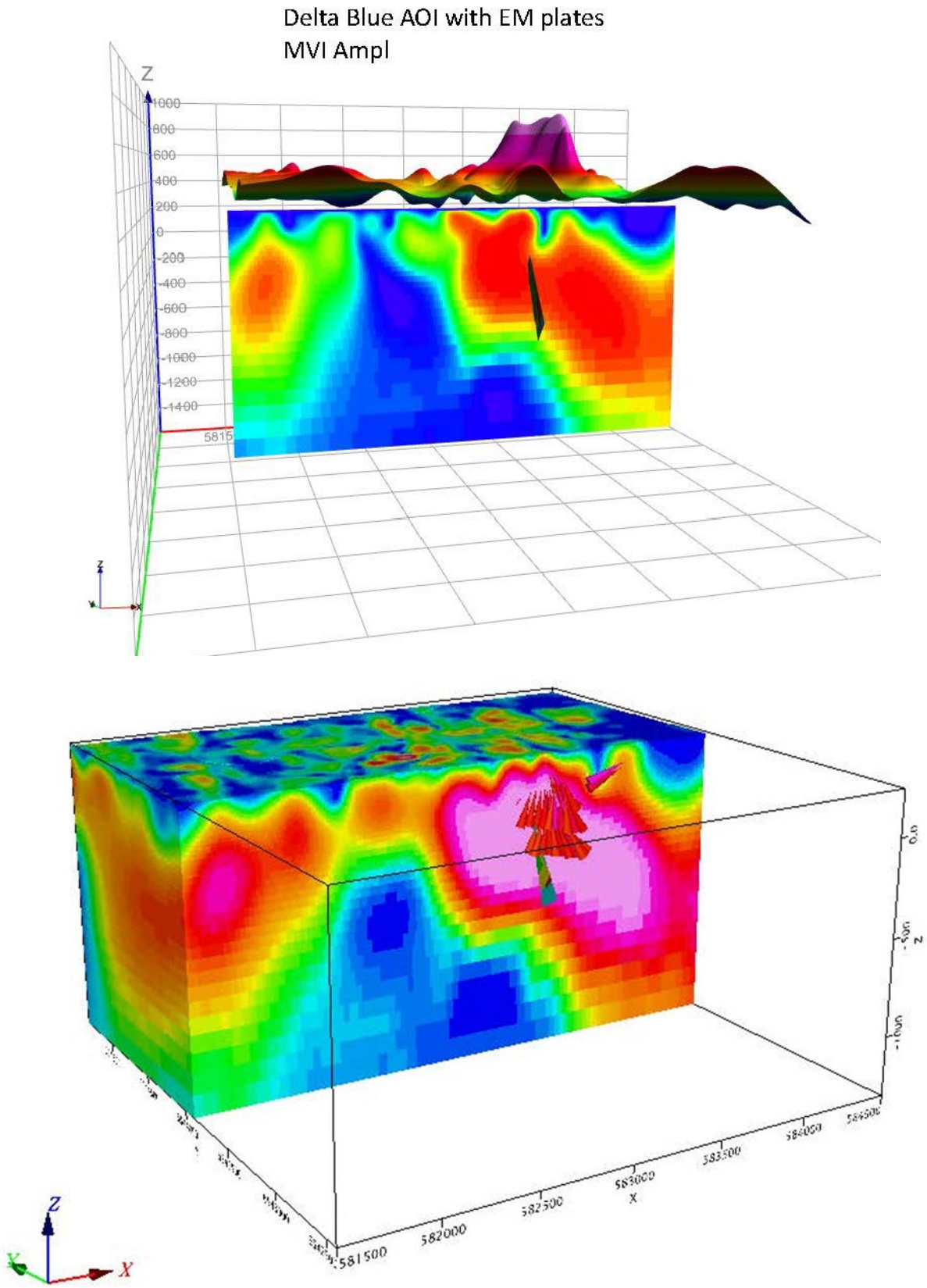


Figure 4 – Upper: SOM QER of Magnetic Vectors at DB2 with EM Plate
Lower: Magnetic Vectors at Nebo Nickel Deposit, Western Australia (AGSO Database)
Lower Inset: Magnetic Inversion of Nebo Showing Cross Section Location

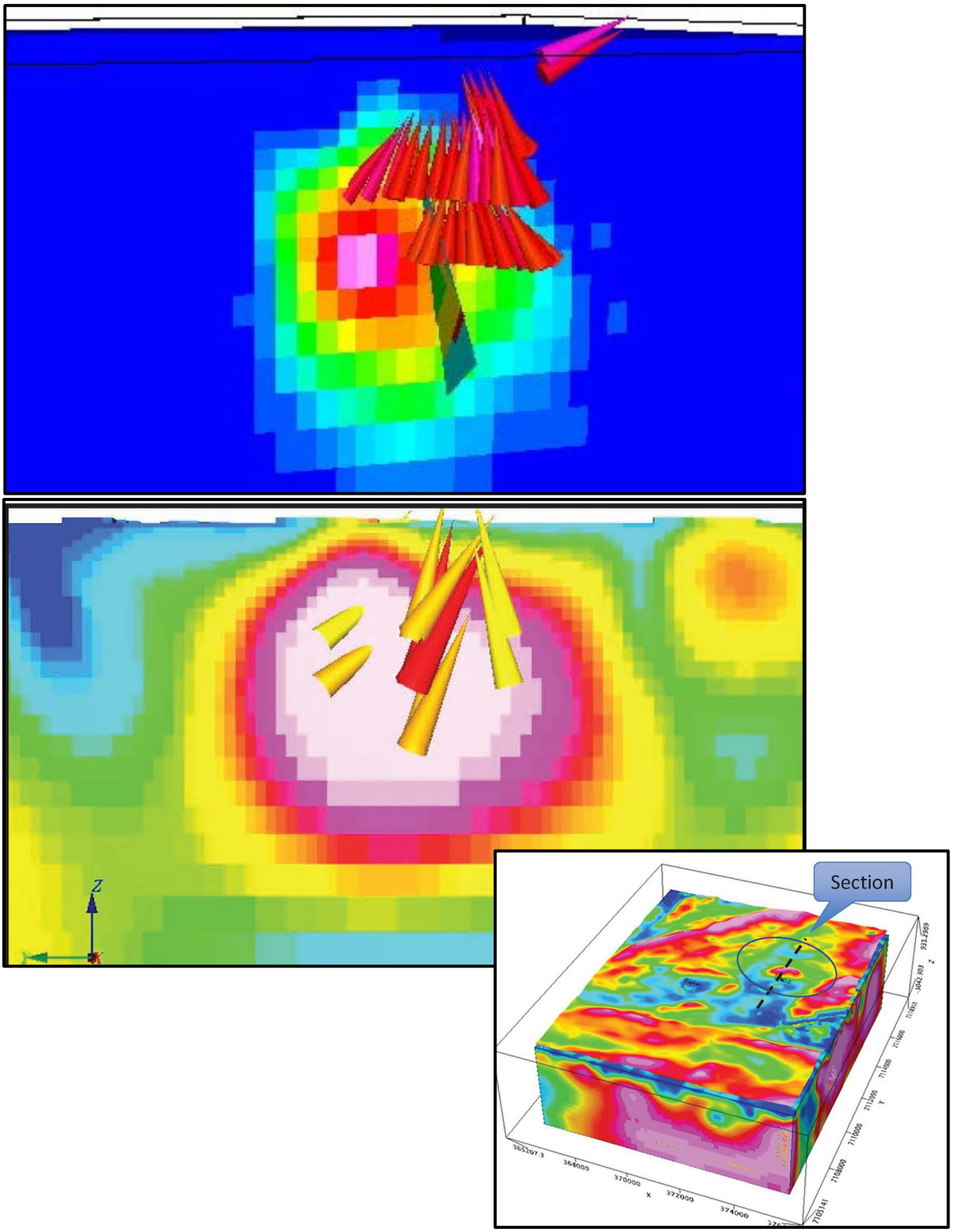


Figure 5 – Delta Blues Conductors with Aircore Drilling and Neighbouring Prospects (TMI Magnetics)

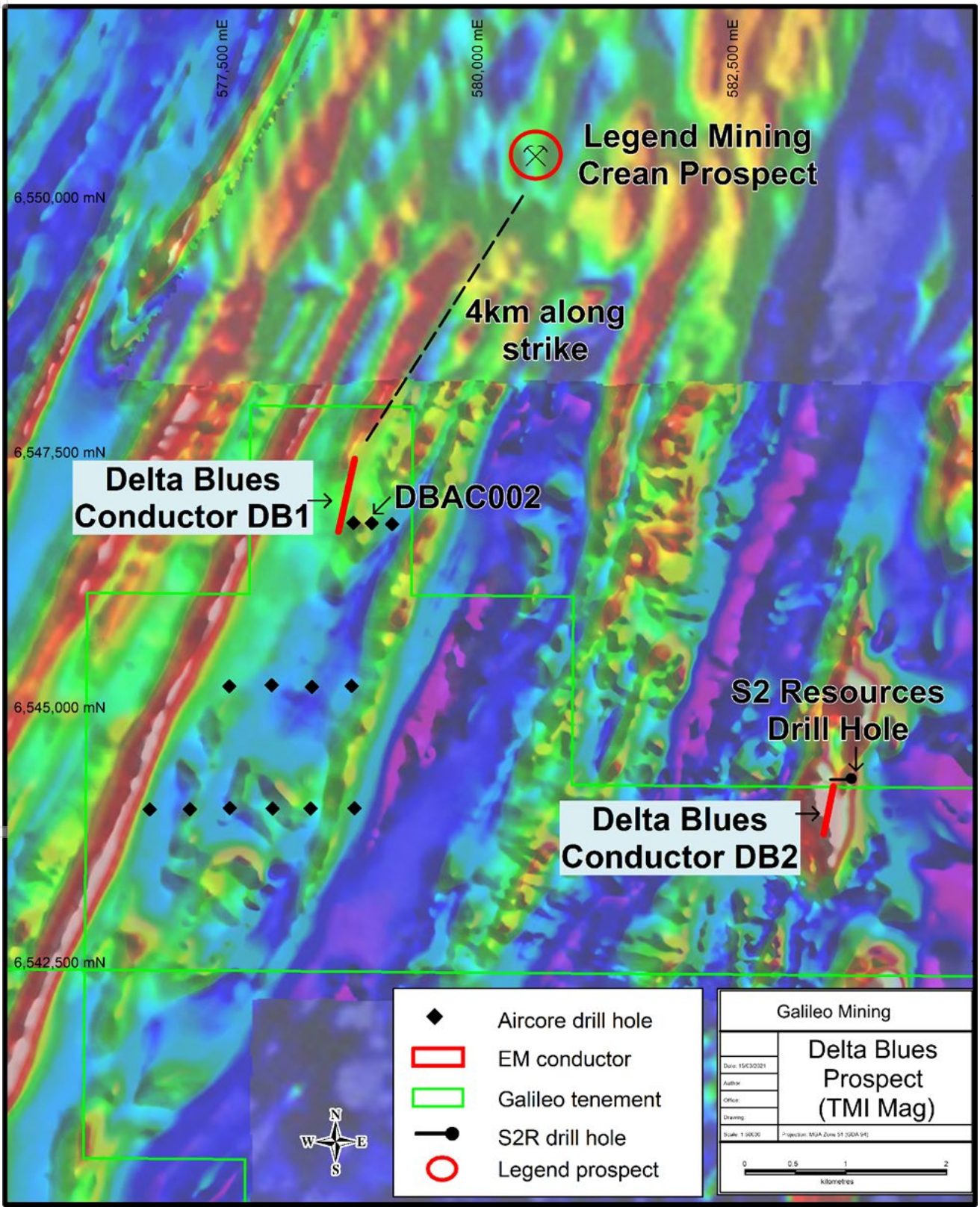
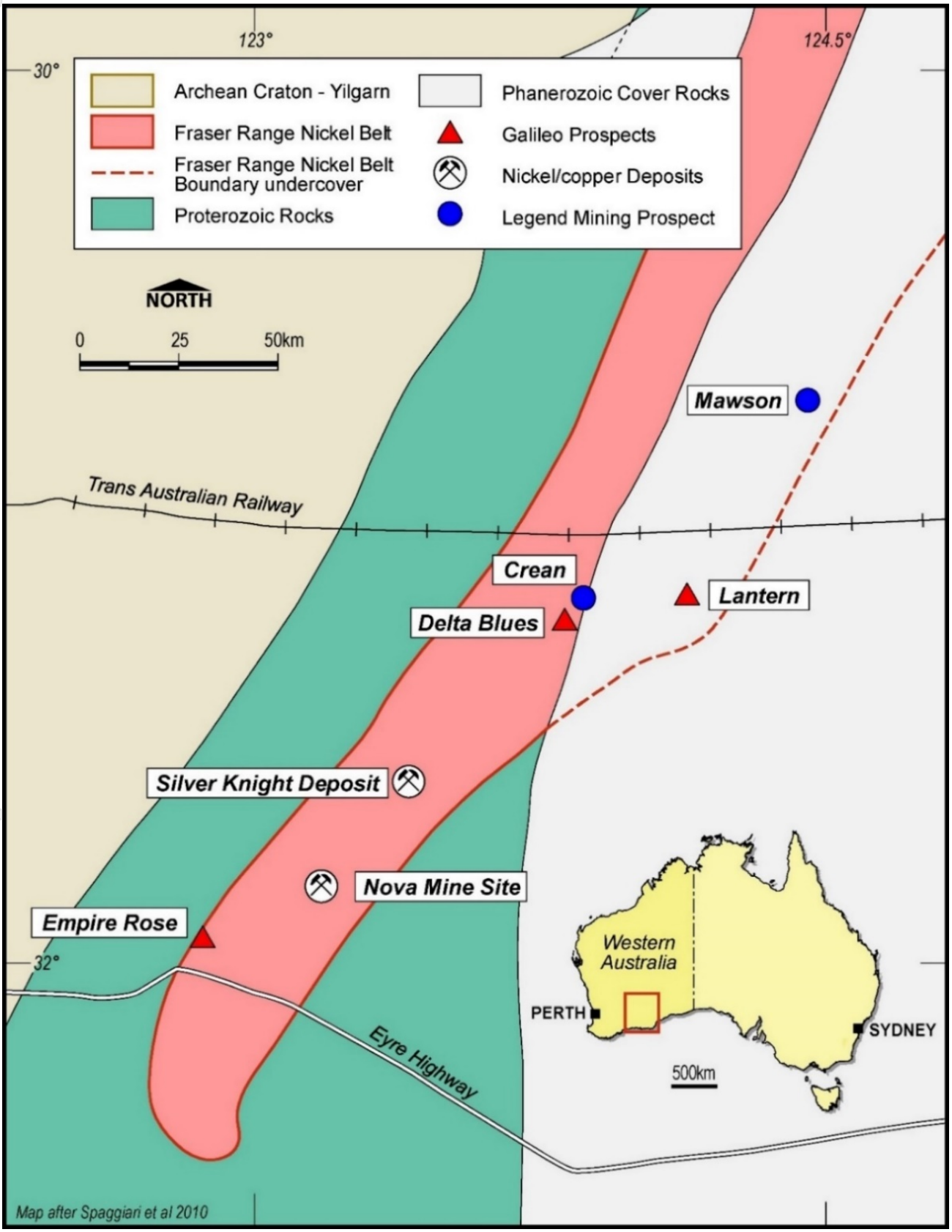


Figure 6 – Galileo Prospect Locations in the Fraser Range Nickel Belt



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.

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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 7 below).

Figure 7: 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: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Galileo Mining Ltd – Fraser Range Project

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.*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works. • 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 0.5Hz. • 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 • Independent review of the EM survey geophysical data was undertaken by Geopotential Pty Ltd • Magnetic inversion modelling and MVI analysis was undertaken by Consulting Geophysicist Barry de Wet
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	intersections logged.	
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works. • 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.*	• The MLEM survey at the Delta Blues Prospect was targeting an area of intrusive rocks, identified in aircore drilling, prospective for nickel mineralisation. For detail of the aircore drilling please see Galileo's ASX Release dated 3 December 2019

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• No drilling was completed in this phase of works. • No quantitative measurements of mineralised zones/structures exist.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Chain of Custody is managed by the Company's geophysical field contractor and geophysical consultants. The data is transferred daily and is QA/QC checked by a qualified geophysicist.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Continuous improvement reviews of sampling techniques and procedures are ongoing. No external audits have been performed.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• The Fraser Range Project comprises 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.*	• NA
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting*	• The target geology is indicative of magmatic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	and style of mineralisation.	sulphide mineralisation hosted in or associated with mafic-ultramafic intrusions within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny. • The underlying unweathered lithology is granulite facies metamorphosed and partially retrogressed sedimentary, mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks as determined by petrographic work.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* 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.*	• No drilling reported
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 assays reported
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.*	• No drilling completed

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *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').*	
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Refer to Figures in body of report
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 and targeting of areas for ongoing work.
		• Aeromagnetic data was collected using a Geometrics G-823 Caesium vapor magnetometer at an average flying height of 30m.
		• MLEM Details (GEM Geophysics):
		  ○ Transmitter Loop 400x400m.
		  ○ Station Spacing: 100m or 200m.
		  ○ Line Spacing: 400m, 200m or 100m.
		  ○ Configuration: Slingram Rx 200m from loop edge.
		  ○ Base Frequency: 0.5Hz
		  ○ Stacking to ensure very low noise levels
		  ○ Minimum 2 readings per station or more where 2 readings are in poor agreement.
		  ○ Receiver: SMARTEM 24
		  ○ Antenna: Jessy Deeps HT SQUID.
		  ○ Components: X, Y, Z.
		• Detailed 100m by 800m gravity data was collected using Scintrex CG-5 gravity meters with Leica System GX1230 dual frequency DGPS receivers used for location control.
		• Gravity data was processed by Spinifex-GPX and by Consulting Geophysicist Barry de Wet
		• Modelling and interpretation of the original EM survey geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd
		• Independent review of the EM survey geophysical data was undertaken by Geopotential Pty Ltd
		• Magnetic inversion modelling and MVI analysis was undertaken by Geophysicist Barry de Wet

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	• Ongoing EM surveying over areas interpreted as prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation • Drill testing of target areas