

4 July 2019

ASX: GAL

Corporate Directory

Directors

Non-Executive Chairman
Simon Jenkins

Managing Director
Brad Underwood

Technical Director
Noel O'Brien

Fast Facts

Issued Shares	120.4m
Share Price	\$0.165
Market Cap	\$19.9m
Cash (31/03/19)	\$8.0m

Projects

Norseman Cobalt Project
Fraser Range Nickel Project



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ASSAY RESULTS SUPPORT GOLD POTENTIAL AT FRASER RANGE PROSPECTS

Highlights

- Initial assays from Galileo's first diamond core drilling program in the Fraser Range show anomalous levels of gold
- Best gold intercepts from the Empire Rose prospect of;
 - 1m @ 0.25 g/t gold and 0.8 g/t silver from 420m in ER001
 - 1.05m @ 0.18 g/t gold and 0.9 g/t silver from 220m in ER003
- Zones of gold anomalism are associated with sulphide mineralisation
- Along strike potential for higher grade mineralisation of the same type
- Assays from the Yardilla South gold prospect are expected in two weeks

Galileo Mining Ltd (ASX: GAL, "Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to announce the initial assays from its first diamond drilling program at the Empire Rose Prospect in Western Australia's highly prospective Fraser Range Belt.

149 assays from two diamond drill holes at the Empire Rose prospect have been received. A further 186 assays are pending for the Empire Rose prospect and 134 assays are pending for the Yardilla South gold prospect.

The assays from Empire Rose show anomalous levels of gold up to 0.25 g/t associated with sulphide mineralisation in drill core. Sulphide levels vary between three and fifteen per cent through mineralised zones up to 20 metres thick. Electro-magnetic (EM) surveying has proven to be an effective tool in defining sulphide mineralisation at Empire Rose and additional EM surveys are being planned to locate new drill targets along strike. Significant potential exists at the Empire Rose prospect for higher grade gold mineralisation associated with sulphides along strike of the recent drilling.

Galileo Mining Managing Director Brad Underwood said: *"The Fraser Range is an under-explored mineral province with the existing prospectivity for Nova style nickel deposits complemented by the emerging prospectivity for gold and other base metals. Galileo will continue to follow up all opportunities to make discoveries to create value for our shareholders."*

Down-hole electro-magnetic (DHEM) surveying has been undertaken at both the Empire Rose and Yardilla South prospects and has demonstrated that the sulphides intersected are responsible for the EM response observed in surface surveys. Petrographical samples will be selected to determine the style of mineralisation which, from core logging observations, appears to be related to a late stage hydrothermal overprint of high-grade metamorphic volcano-sedimentary rocks.

Table 1 – Anomalous gold results above 0.1 g/t in diamond drill holes ER001 and ER003

Hole_ID	From	To	Interval	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Zn (ppm)	Sulphide (est %)
ER001	374.92	375.79	0.87	0.12	BDL	347	386	5
ER001	420	421	1	0.25	0.8	301	504	5
ER003	220	221.05	1.05	0.18	0.9	57	181	3

*BDL = below detection limit for the assay.

Figure 1 – Empire Rose and Yardilla South prospects over TMI magnetic image. Untested ground that is prospective for gold mineralisation exists five kilometres along strike to the north east and along four kilometres of strike to the south west. Follow up EM surveys are being planned to target sulphide mineralisation with the potential to host gold.

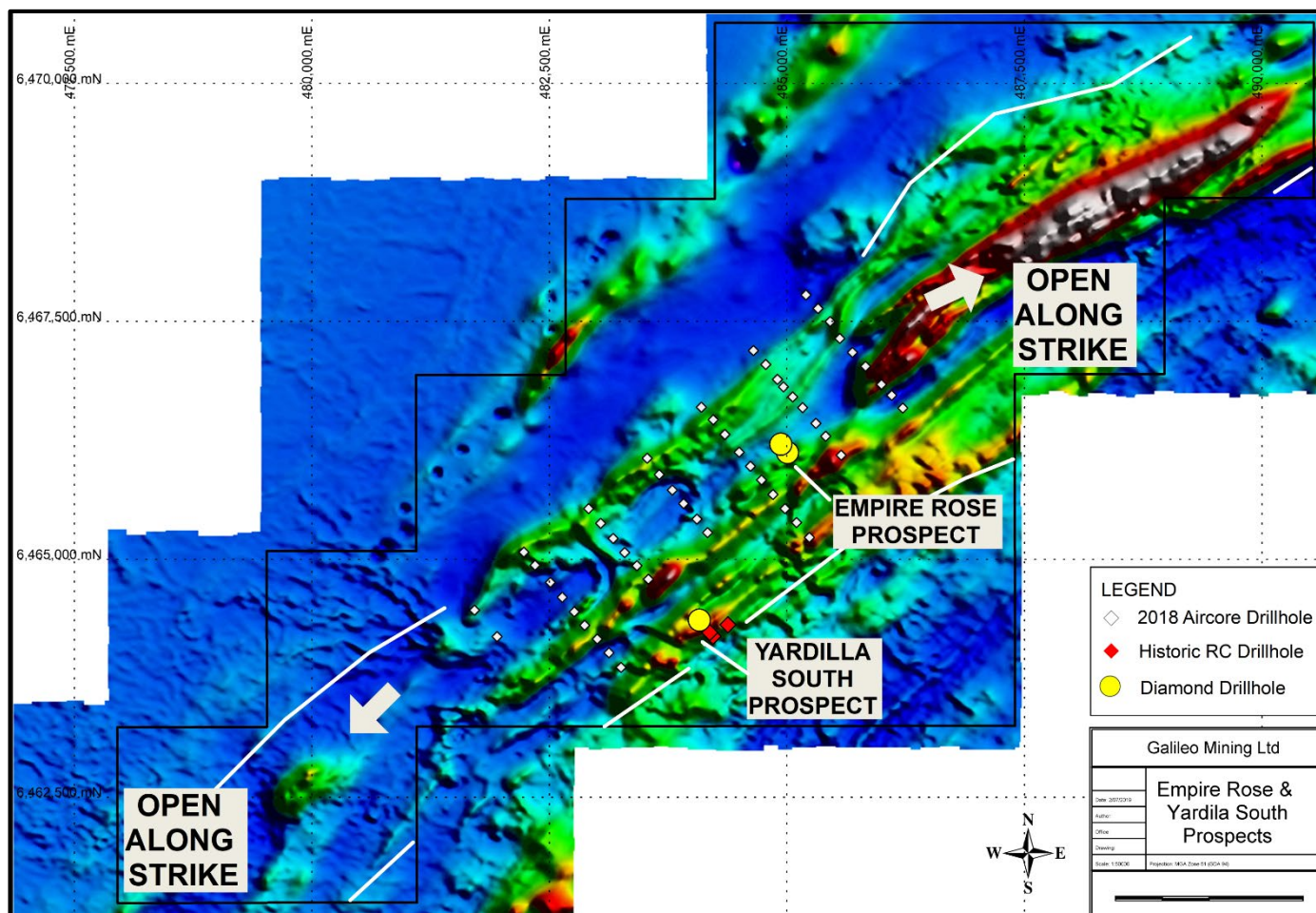


Figure 2 – Empire Rose drilling cross section. EM models and IP chargeable contours match the broad location of sulphides intercepted in the drilling. DHEM surveying has confirmed the modelled position of sulphides and has demonstrated the effectiveness of ground EM in locating sulphides at depth. Anomalous levels of gold occur in both ER001 and ER003. Significant potential exists along strike for higher grade mineralisation of the same style.

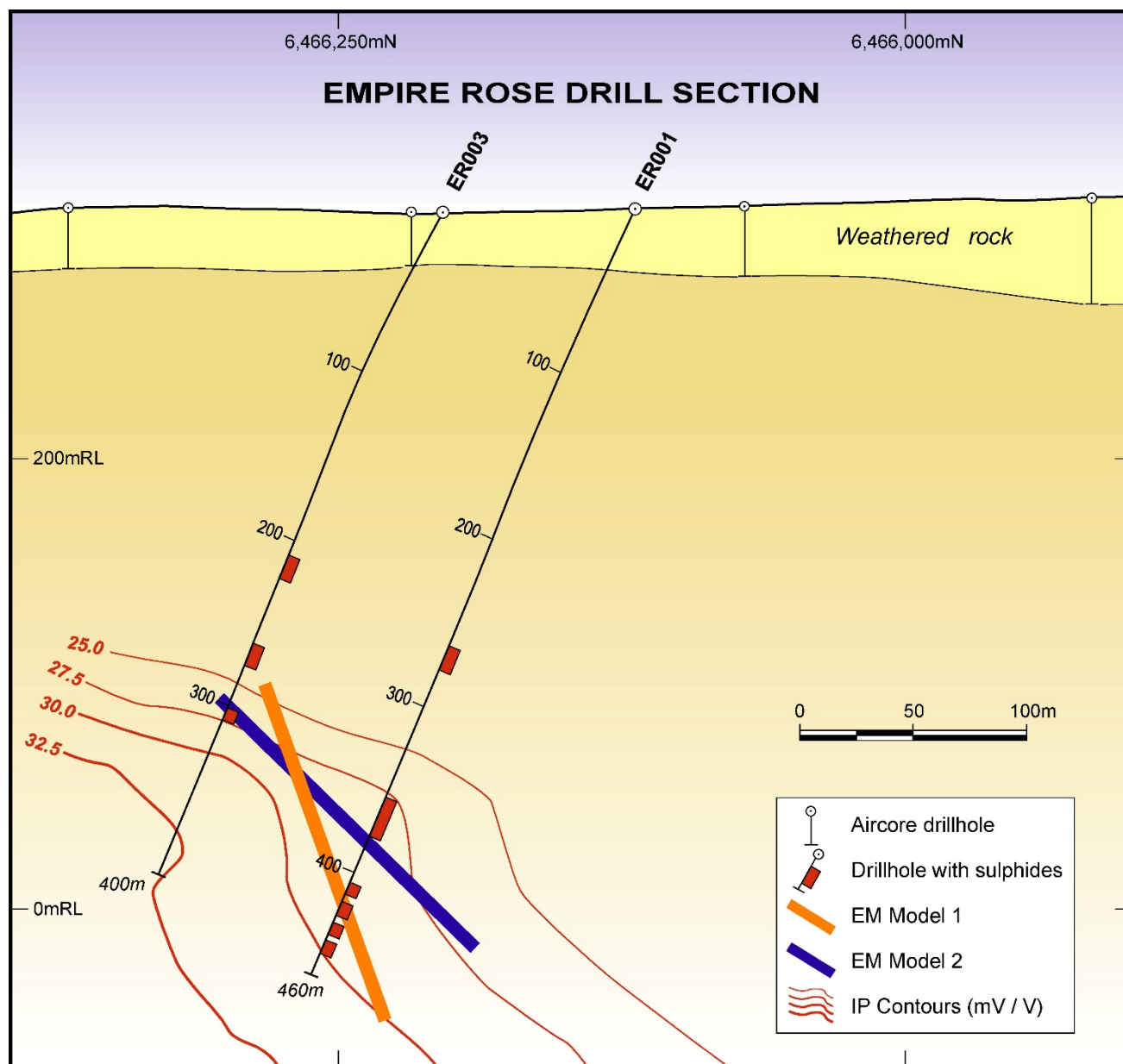
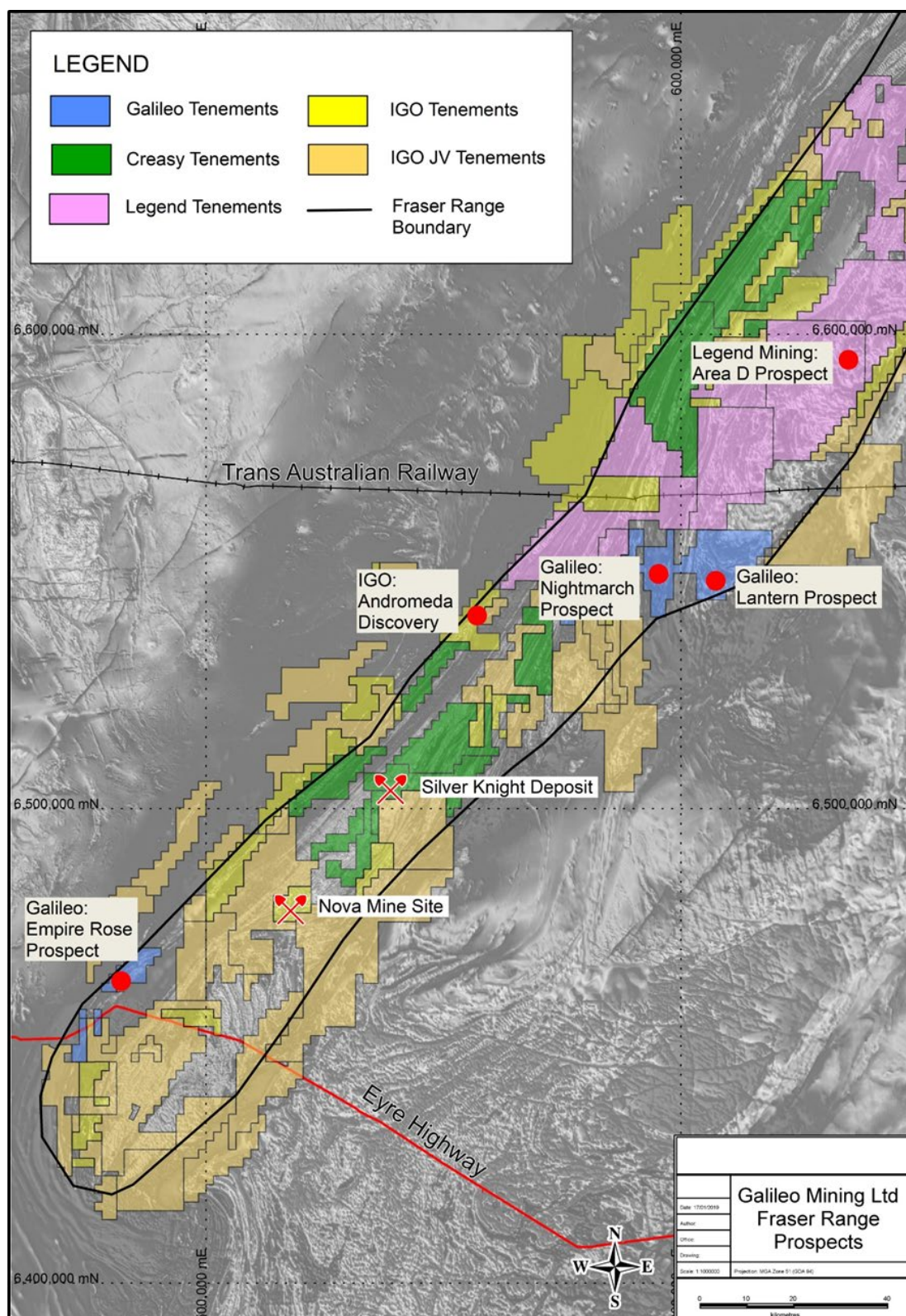


Figure 3 – Galileo's Fraser Range tenement holdings (blue) with prospect locations. Silver Knight and Nova magmatic nickel-copper deposits are shown by mine symbols



Competent Person Statement

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

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

Hole ID	Prospect	East	North	RL	Dip	Azimuth	Depth (m)	Comments
YS001	Yardilla South	484079	6464357	431	-62.5	140	273.1	RC pre-collar, diamond core tail
ER001	Empire Rose	485002	6466119	388	-65	320	459.7	RC pre-collar, diamond core tail
ER002	Empire Rose	485082	6466217	386	-63	320	144	RC pre-collar only
ER003	Empire Rose	484939	6466205	388	-60	320	396.6	RC pre-collar, diamond core tail

Coordinates are in MGA94 zone 51.

Appendix 2: Galileo Mining Ltd – Fraser Range Project JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>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.</i> <i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i> <i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i> <i>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.</i>	- NQ (47.6mm diameter) diamond core drilling was used to obtain samples from intervals which have been selected based on logged geological units. Minimum sample length of 25cm, to maximum sample length 126cm. - 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	<i>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</i>	- Diamond core drilling was undertaken using NQ core (47.6mm diameter) completed by Terra Drilling Pty Ltd. - All holes were surveyed during drilling using a Reflex downhole electronic

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>oriented and if so, by what method, etc).</i>	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.
<i>Drill sample recovery</i>	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i> <i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i> <i>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.</i>	- NQ 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 80% 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 sample bias are recognised.
<i>Logging</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i> <i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	- 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
<i>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</i>	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i> <i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i> <i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i> <i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	- All sample intervals are sawn ½ NQ 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. - The QAQC duplicate samples are generated at Intertek-Genalysis as a split from the crushing stage using a rotary splitter. The duplicate sample is

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		collected into sample bags provided by FSZ Resources Pty Ltd (100% Galileo Mining Limited subsidiary). QAQC reference samples and duplicates are routinely inserted for submission with each batch.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- The drill core samples are prepared and assayed using industry standard preparation and analytical techniques. - Gold is determined using a 50gram Fire Assay with an ICP-OES finish with a quoted 5ppb lower detection limit (FA50/OE04). - A 33-element suite is determined for all samples using a 4 Acid Digest with ICP-OES finish (4A/OE33). - QAQC standards (blank & reference) and duplicate samples were included routinely with 1 per 20 samples being a standard or duplicate. - The QAQC duplicate samples are generated at Intertek-Genalysis as a split from the crushing stage using a rotary splitter. The duplicate sample is collected into sample bags provided by FSZ Resources Pty Ltd (100% Galileo Mining Limited subsidiary). - 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 following import of the assay data.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i> <i>The use of twinned holes.</i> <i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i> <i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	- 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	<i>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.</i>	Drill hole collars are surveyed with a handheld GPS with an accuracy of +/- 5m which is considered sufficient for drill hole location accuracy.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i> <i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	- Co-ordinates are in MGA94 datum, Zone 51. - Topographic control has an accuracy of 2m based on detailed satellite imagery derived DTM.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	- Drill hole spacing for the individual drill holes was not grid based. The holes were placed to target potential mineralisation as indicated by geophysical methods (EM & IP). At Yardilla South anomalous geochemistry in historic drilling was used in addition to geophysical methods to target potential mineralisation. - Drill spacing is insufficient for the purposes of Mineral Resource estimation.
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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. - Geological logging intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown.
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	- 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.
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	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
<i>Mineral tenement and</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including</i>	The Fraser Range Project comprises four granted exploration licenses, covering 492km²

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>land tenure status</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i>	- 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.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	NA
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	- The target geology is Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide associated mineralisation hosted in a volcano-stratigraphic unit (possibly the GSWA described Snowys' Dam formation) within the Fraser Complex of the Albany-Fraser Orogeny. - The general lithology is granulite facies metamorphosed and partially retrogressed sedimentary and mafic and ultramafic igneous rocks as determined by petrographic work.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>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:</i> <i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i> <i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i> <i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i> <i>down hole length and interception depth</i> <i>hole length.</i> <i>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</i>	Refer to drill hole collar table in Appendix 1 and the Intercept Table (Table 1) in the body of this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>	
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>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.</i> <i>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.</i> <i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	- 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 0.1grams per tonne Au has been used to identify significant results in this release
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i> <i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i> <i>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').</i>	- 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. - Geological logging and assay intercepts are reported as down hole length, true width unknown.
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>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.</i>	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
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>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.</i>	All available relevant information is presented.
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>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</i>	- Modelling and interpretation of geophysical data was undertaken by Spinifex Gpx Pty Ltd and by Terra Resources Pty Ltd - Geophysical interpretations were completed independently to provide models for drill targeting - Down hole electromagnetic (DHEM) surveying has been completed on each drill hole completed at the

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	Empire Rose and Yardilla South Prospects and confirmed the conductive anomaly sources in-hole that were detected by the surface MLEM and IP surveys.
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	- Additional samples from unsampled down-hole portions of the diamond core are planned to be sent for assay using the methods described in this release. - RC composite samples from the RC pre-collar component of drill hole ER003 have been submitted for assay with results to be reported when received. - Petrographic analysis of selected lithological units is planned to improve confidence in the geological logging and the geological setting of potential mineralisation. - MLEM surveys are being planned to cover the strike extent of the stratigraphy prospective for mineralisation