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Star Zinc - New Drilling Programme Commences

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Galileo Resources Plc
("Galileo" or "the Company")
Star Zinc Project - New Drilling Programme Commences

Galileo is pleased to announce the commencement of a 2nd diamond-drilling programme (Programme) on its highly prospective 85%-owned Star Zinc Project ("Star Zinc") in Zambia.

Highlights

- The Programme is scheduled for about 1000 metres (m) of diamond core drilling to depths of up to 80m, with average depth likely to be around 60 m
- Drilling will initially target areas that are open ended east-north-east and south-east of the known mineralised zone, which previously modelled conceptual grade tonnage (CGT) estimate (announced 4 June 2018) highlighted as having the exploration potential to extend
- Drilling will also target several nearby, "bulls-eye" high-gravity geophysics anomalies. An independent review of Star Zinc's historical geophysics data showed good correlation of gravity anomalies with the mineralisation intersected in the 1st drilling (or Initial) programme (announced 23 July 2018)
- Drilling is expected to be completed during October and the Company will provide regular updates on core appearance, portable XRF spectrometry indications and actual laboratory assays consistent with that adopted in the Initial programme

Colin Bird, Chief Executive Officer, said: "The Initial programme confirmed the presence of very high grade williemite (up to 38% Zn) adjacent to the collapsed ("pit") area in the mineralised zone with extensions to the east and west of this area. The Initial programme highlighted the presence of lower but still relatively high zinc values in the karstic material. 3D-modelling defined the presence and orientation of the two types of mineralisation. We believe that this Programme should extend the known ore zone to the east and potentially identify near-surface mineralisation in areas highlighted by the geophysics review.

The overall assessment showed further, the presence of heightened lead values in the deposit. This is recognised, academically, as a marker for the potential of a nearby feeder source for mineralisation. The Company, depending on results, may test this theory for the presence of a deeper feeder source during this Programme.

Star Zinc has the potential for a stand-alone project as well as a supplier of run-of-mine ore for the Kabwe project.

This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of Regulation 596/2014.

Technical Sign-Off

Andrew Sarosi, Director of Galileo, who holds a B.Sc. Metallurgy and M.Sc. Engineering, University of Witwatersrand and is a member of the Institute of Materials, Minerals and Mining, is a "qualified person" as defined under the AIM Rules for Companies and a competent person under the reporting standards. The technical parts of this

announcement have been prepared under Andrew's supervision and he has approved the release of this announcement.

This announcement contains inside information for the purposes of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 596/2014

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The Star Zinc Project

The Star Zinc project is a historical small-scale open pit mine from where, reportedly, low tonnage, but high grade willemite (a zinc silicate mineral) was extracted intermittently in the 1950s to 1990s.

The Star Zinc project is located approximately 18km NNW of Lusaka (see Figure 3.1 below), and is accessible via the tarred "Great North Road" and a good all weather graded road, with the journey time from central Lusaka of approximately 30 minutes (traffic allowing).

There is adequate power, water, rail & telecommunications, with the International Airport at Lusaka, less than 45 minutes away.

The Mines and Minerals Development Act No. 7 of 2008, which grants a Large Scale Prospecting Licence for a maximum of 7 years, governs the mineral tenement. Recent changes to the Act now provides for an initial 4 years with a further two 3-year extensions totalling 10 years, with a mandatory 50% reduction of licence area at the completion of the 1st grant and 2nd grant periods respectively. The first renewal period initially expired 13 August 2016 but was extended to 13 August 2018. The Company has submitted an application for the next renewal period.

The Star Zinc Willemite project was mapped in the 1960s by several geologists of the Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) Geological Survey.

At Star Zinc, two main fracture trends are present, one E - W, and another N - S. Both sets of fractures are nearly vertical and are irregularly mineralised. Willemite generally replaces the host rock marbles in the form of massive ore bodies, but it occurs also in veins

In addition, karstic (pertaining to landscape underlain by limestone which has been eroded by dissolution, producing ridges, fissures, sinkholes and other characteristic landforms) mineralisation and red soils (terra rossa) are locally heavily mineralised with detrital willemite and supergene zinc minerals. Zinc values measured in soils at Star Zinc reach up to 15,600 ppm and are accompanied by the pathfinder elements Ag (silver), Pb (lead), Ba (barium), Sb (antimony) and Cd (cadmium). The karst infill has a zinc (Zn) content up to 45wt.% Zn, up to 35wt.% Fe and up to 5g/t Ag.

The mineralogical assemblage of Zn nonsulphides includes a whole number of minerals, but the main economic phases present are Zn-silicates (willemite, hemimorphite, Zn-bearing clays), Zn- Pb carbonates (smithsonite, cerussite), hydrated Zn- Pb carbonates (hydrozincite, hydrocerussite) and Zn- Mn- Fe- oxides (zincite, franklinite, gahnite).

Limited independent metallurgical testwork by others has clearly shown that the willemite present at Star Zinc is amenable to acid leaching with positive results for two samples tested. Zinc leaching efficiencies obtained ranged from 89% and 92%. The testwork indicated polymerisation of dissolved silica in the leachate.

An independent competent person's report commissioned by BMR concluded. In summary, the Star Zinc project has good potential to become a viable project.

Note: the information about Star Zinc is sourced primarily from Competent Person's Report for the Star Zinc Project, Zambia; Wardell Armstrong, January 2016

Glossary

Detrital	loose fragments or grains that have been worn away from rock
Calcite	mineral of calcium carbonate
Dolomite	mineral composed of calcium magnesium carbonate
Dolomitic	pertaining to dolomite
Floats	pieces of rock that have been removed and transported from their original outcrop
Hematite	reddish-black mineral consisting of ferric oxide. It is an important ore of iron.
ICP-OES/MS	inductively coupled plasma - optical emission spectrometry/mass spectrometry
Karst	landscape underlain by limestone (calcium carbonate), which has been eroded by dissolution, producing ridges, fissures and so on
Karstic	pertaining to karst
Leaching	chemical process of solubilising metals in rock into solution
ppm	parts per million
XRF Spectrometer	analytical instrument for determining chemical composition using x-ray fluorescence spectrometry
Supergene	pertaining to processes or enrichment that occurs relatively near surface
Willemite	zinc silicate ore mineral

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