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Galileo Resources PLC
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**Galileo Resources Plc
("Galileo" or "the Company")**

Zambia Drilling Cuts Wide Mineralised Breccia Zone

Galileo Resources plc ("Galileo" or the "Company") is pleased to update shareholders regarding progress on the Phase 2 diamond drilling programme to test multiple targets over the Shinganda Project Copper-Gold Project, Zambia ("Project").

Highlights

- The Shinganda drilling programme (see RNS of 20 September 2023) is progressing as planned, with seven holes completed to date for 890m advance.
- The most recent hole, SHDD017, sited less than 1km along strike from the Shinganda copper-gold prospect drilled last year, has intercepted an extensive interval of alteration and brecciation with associated copper mineralisation within the Shinganda Fault Splay system - see links to photos below.
- The angled hole passed through a rock package with a wide zone of hydrothermal alteration and brecciation, accompanied by variable amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralisation over a 264.5m interval from 65.5m downhole depth.
- Mineralisation, which generally occurs as clusters and disseminations associated with brecciation and quartz-carbonate veining, is confirmed by pXRF analysis - sampling for follow-up laboratory assaying is in progress.
- This hole represents the first Galileo hole designed to test the IOCG deposit potential related to the Shinganda Fault Splay system. Several follow-up holes are planned through the wide mineralised zone, as well as further drilling to test the iron alteration clusters and IP targets highlighted by a previous geophysical study.
- Several other short holes drilled as part of the current programme to test outcropping supergene gossan occurrences intersected shallow oxide mineralisation with anomalous copper based on initial pXRF testing; split core samples are being submitted for laboratory assay for copper, gold and multi-elements.

Colin Bird Chairman and CEO said: "Hole SHDD017 is a particularly impressive hole with an intercept length of more than 250m which was heavily brecciated and accompanied by copper mineralisation throughout its' length, with values to be determined by assay. The nature of the host environment is not typical for traditional Copperbelt mineralisation which leads us to believe that this could be a totally different style of mineralisation.

There is good district evidence for IOCG-type mineralisation and we are targeting drilling with this model in mind. The next hole will be sited 100m away to test for mineral style repetition and continuity.

We will advise shareholders when we receive assays, together with an update on the outcome of the upcoming borehole."

Photo 1 - SHDD017 - Disseminated chalcopyrite in hydrothermally altered breccia

"magnetite" A magnetic iron oxide, Fe₃O₄

"pXRF" A hand-held instrument for initial analytical determination in the field

"pyrite" Iron sulphide mineral, FeS₂

"splay fault" Plane of failure in faulted body of rock extending from main structure

"supergene" Descriptive of a mineral deposit, weathering or alteration formed by descending solutions

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