Strachan Corporate
November 13th 2008
AFSL: 259730

Galaxy Resources Ltd GXY

Powering into the Lithium Battery Market

Investment Drivers

- Galaxy is working with potential off-take customers to arrange the provision of financial support for a 1mt pa, lithium and tantalum mine in the SW of Western Australia. A bankable feasibility study, due for completion by late December '08 will set operating and financial parameters, leading to a possible development decision early in 2009.
- Global demand for lithium minerals is being driven by the steeply rising use of lithium ion batteries for mobile equipment and more recently, electric and hybrid vehicles, which has led to a rising price for lithium carbonate feedstock.
- Strachan Corporate estimates that production and sale of lithium (spodumene) and tantalum concentrates over a 13 year mine life, generates a net present value (NPV) of at least $100 million, while further downstream processing of spodumene to lithium carbonate, increases total project NPV to $189 million, which compares favourably with the company's current market capitalisation of $19 million.
- Estimated after tax earnings of over $20 million pa and up to $40 million pa for a lithium carbonate plant, support an estimated market value for Galaxy of over $100 million.
- The project's economics are most sensitive to commodity price, metallurgical recovery and the AUD/USD exchange rate. Estimated value is less sensitive to feed grade and capital costs.

Galaxy – Project Location

Source: Galaxy Resources

Opinion*

Galaxy has developed a robust business plan which sees it becoming a major supplier of minerals to feed high tech industries such as ceramics, high temperature glassware, batteries and electronics. The company has established mineral resources which will support a project life of 13 years and potentially over 20 years of operations.

Deeper drilling recently discovered repetitions of mineralised pegmatite, below known zones, opening up potential for underground mining at the site, should grades and commodity prices provide support.

While Galaxy is a small company with just $1.9 million of cash, the strategic nature of its resources in the booming lithium market opens up funding opportunities which could limit potential dilution resulting from multiple share issues or dilution of equity in the project.

Peter Strachan.

*No recommendation is offered for commissioned research.

Capital Structure

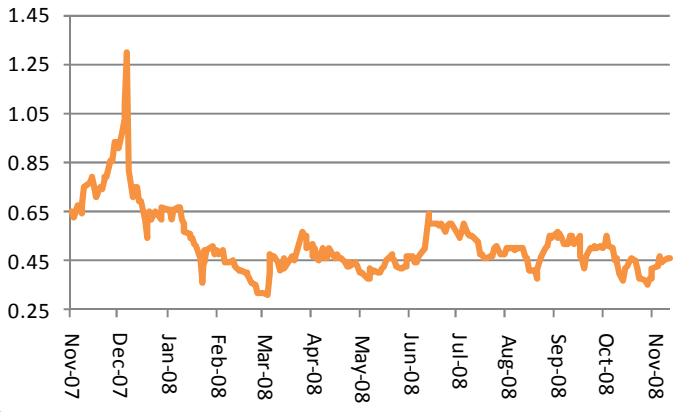
GXY - Capital Structure		
Shares	54.9	m.
Options	3.8	
	58.7	
Cash (est)	$ 1.9	m.
Price	$ 0.46	
Market Cap'tln	$ 25	

Substantial Shareholders	
StateOne Capital Gp	11.0%
Directors	10.6%
Ademsa	5.8%
Pegmont Mines	5.8%

Board & Management

Craig Readhead	Chairman
Iggy Tan	Managing Director
Robert Wanless	Non-Exec Director
Michael Fotios	Non-Exec Director

Share Price



Introduction

Lithium/tantalum project focus

Galaxy Resources listed on the ASX in early 2007, following its purchase of the central portion of the Mt Cattlin project from the receivers of Sons of Gwalia. The company maintains exploration interests on permits which are prospective for iron and manganese, base metals, uranium and gold, but its major focus remains to evaluate lithium and tantalum projects, centred on the Mt Cattlin deposit, located just 4 kilometres north of the town of Ravensthorpe and 450 km southeast of Perth, in the south west of Western Australia. Following favourable findings from a preliminary feasibility study, the company embarked on a Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS) for Mt Cattlin in early 2008, from which results are scheduled to be finalised in December 2008.

Growth in demand for lithium ion batteries expected to keep price firm

A switch by auto makers to expand production of battery operated, electric and hybrid vehicles sees strong growth in demand for lithium minerals, used in the manufacture of lithium ion/polymer batteries.

Mt Cattlin 100%

Resource & potential

A total global mineral resource, calculated to a maximum depth of ~60 metres has been estimated at nearly 25 million tonnes, containing 2mt of spodumene and 6.6mlb of Ta_2O_5. When applying a cut-off grade of 0.4% Li_2O or 5.9% Spodumene, a high grade resource of 12.3mt, containing 1.8mt of Spodumene and 3.7mlbs of tantalite is estimated.

Mt Cattlin Resource Estimates & Insitu Values

Mt Cattlin	mt	Spodumene		Li2O		Ta2O5		Total
Global Resource	24.8	8.2%		0.56%		0.012%		
Containing		2.03	mt	306	m lb	6.6	m lb	
High Grade Resource	12.3	14.7%		1.0%		0.014%		
Containing		1.81	mt	271	m lb	3.7	m lb	
AUDUSD	0.78							
Price		$ 400	US$/t	6500		$ 40	US$/lb	
Resource Insitu Value $m.		1,043				336		1,379
Reserve Insitu Value $m.		928				188		1,116
Carbonate Insitu Value $m.				1679		188		1,867

	Insitu A$/t	Rec'd A$/t
Resource value per tonne (Cons)	$ 56	$ 39
Reserve value per tonne (Cons)	$ 91	$ 64
Reserve value per tonne (Carbonate)	$ 152	$ 106

Source: Galaxy, Strachan Corporate Pty Ltd

>12 years of mine life at 1mt pa . . . insitu value of over $91/t

Strachan Corporate calculates an insitu value for high grade resources of $91 per tonne, if concentrates are sold, or $152/t if spodumene is further processed to produce a value-added lithium carbonate product.

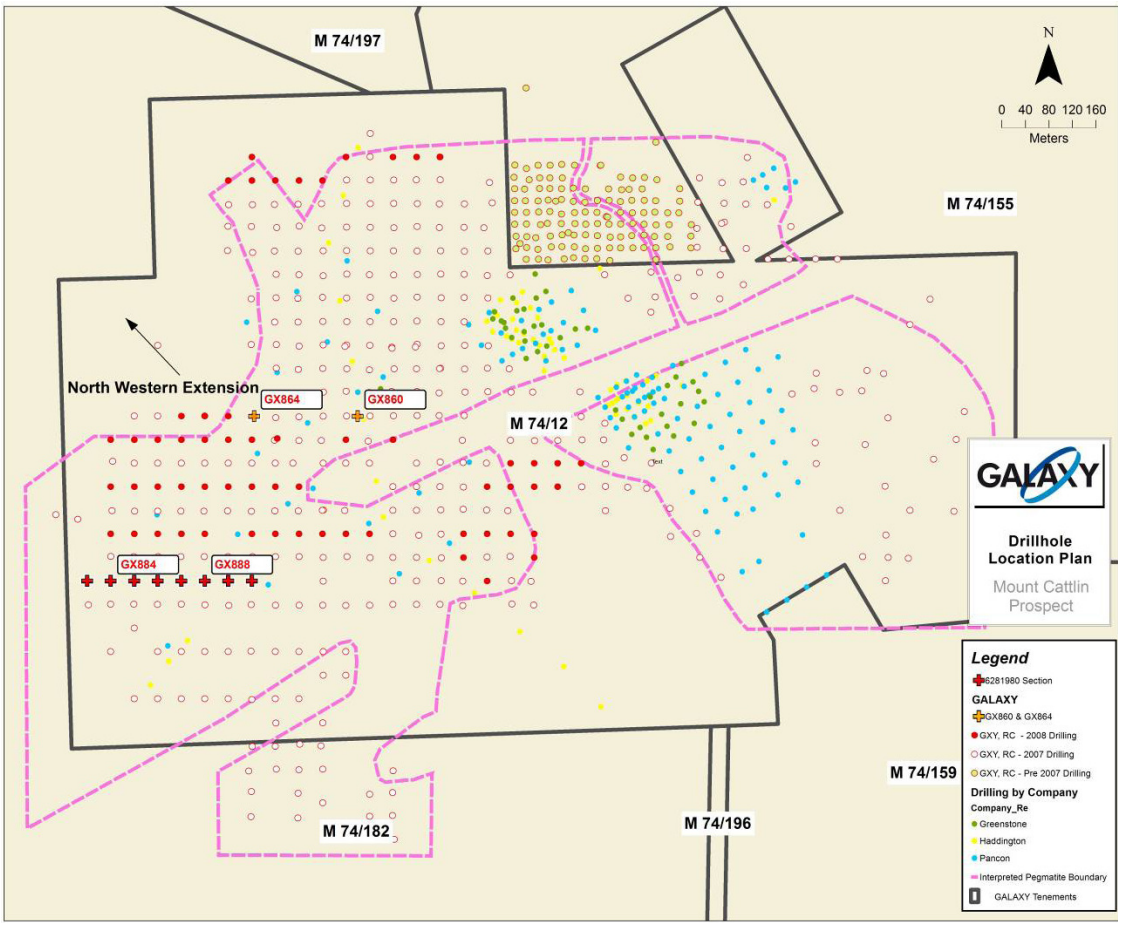
Lateral & depth extensions offer expanded mine life

Recent drilling to the west and northwest of known mineralisation has expanded known zones of relatively shallow mineralisation with drill intersections, including bore-hole GX849, with an intercept of **14 metres from 50 metres depth, grading 25% spodumene** and bore-hole GX850, which hit **10 metres from 53 metres depth grading 26% spodumene**, showing much higher grades at slightly deeper extensions. Strachan Corporate believes that the proposed project will not be resource constrained. Recent drilling indicates that the project should be able to look forward to at least a 20 year project life with further extensions reliant on applying capital to drilling and the presumption of commercial grades and commodity prices over the projected project life.

Extensive mineralisation over 1 x 1.5 km zone

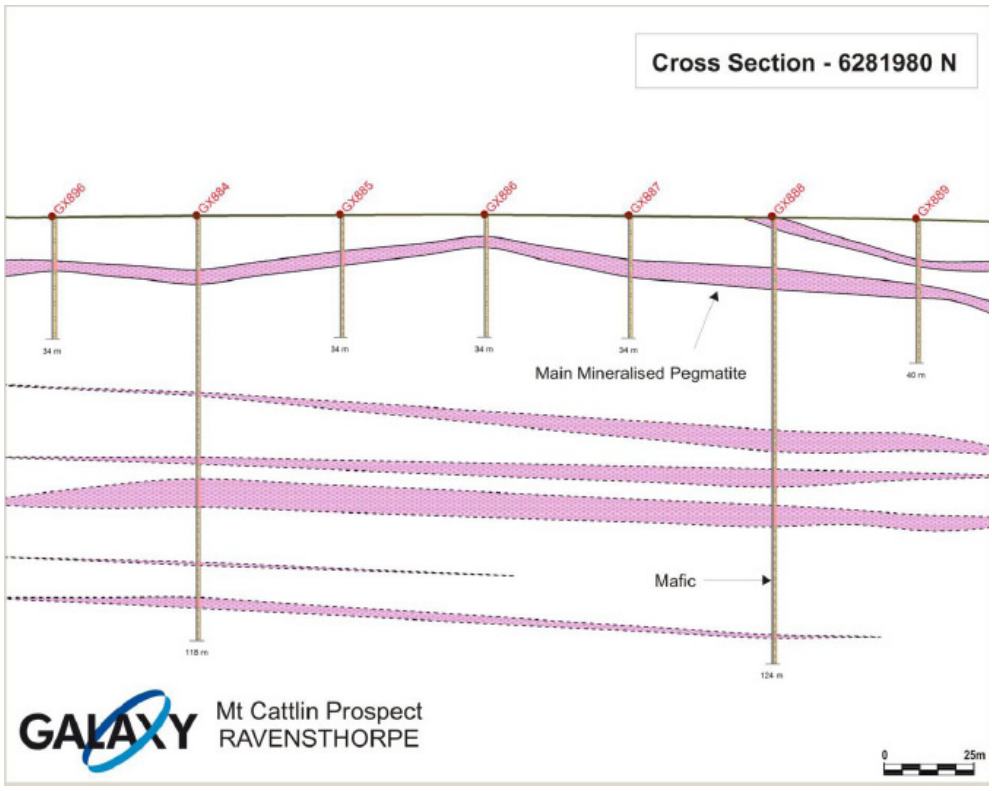
The Mt Cattlin ore zone occurs within a layered volcanic sequence of rocks containing hard and brittle, mineralised pegmatite, sandwiched between equally hard basalt layers. Mining to depths of about 50 metres should present little difficulty, despite a need for drill and blast mining operations virtually from the surface. More recently, drilling down to about 120 metres has shown repetitions of flat lying, mineralised pegmatite below the presently proposed open pit mineralisation. With the help of its mining and engineering consultants, Galaxy is preparing a mining plan and will examine the possibility of extending mining operations at depth, either by deepening planned open pits or by application of underground mining extraction techniques. On balance, it may prove to be more profitable to mine by underground methods, rather than deepening pits, provided that deeper mineralisation with sufficient lithium and tantalum grades can be established. Final mining studies await receipt of assay results from recent drilling, along with engineering and rock mechanics studies. Mining plans currently envisage the eventual, low cost disposal of waste and tailings into mined voids, following a period of surface disposal.

Mt Cattlin Drilling Plan



Source: Galaxy Resources

The plan above illustrates various generations of drilling activity at the project.



Source: Galaxy Resources

By-product tin and road metal can add value

Early studies indicate a waste to ore ratio of between 2.5 and 3:1, depending on cut-off grade, with contract mining set to deliver 1mt pa of pegmatite ore to a ROM pad for processing.

Tailings material or crushed waste rock is likely to find a market as aggregates for road building or other industrial materials, representing an additional revenue stream for the project.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Galaxy has established contracts with a preferred list of key consultants to the BFS, who are progressing various aspects of the study, including:

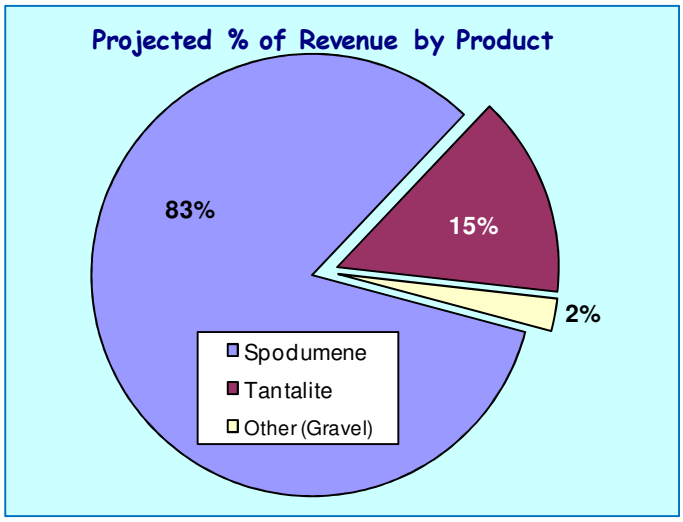
➢ **Hellman & Schofield Pty Ltd**	Resource estimation & modelling
➢ **Orelogy Pty Ltd**	Mine design, optimisation and financial analysis
➢ **Dempers & Seymour Pty Ltd**	Pit geotechnical design
➢ **Como Engineering**	Plant design – concentrator
➢ **Australian Tailings Consultants Pty Ltd**	Tailings storage and process water dam design
➢ **Water Management Consultants Pty Ltd**	Hydrology/Process water supply
➢ **Env Australia Pt Ltd**	Environmental assessment
➢ **Nagrom & Company**	Metallurgical test work concentrates
➢ **Ammtec Pty Ltd**	Metallurgical test work – rock mechanics
➢ **Outotec Oyj**	Lithium carbonate test work and process design

PROCESSING

Low cost magnetic & gravity separation of spodumene & tantalum concentrates

Studies so far envisage the production of a concentrate via heavy medium separation from ore crushed to 100% less than 12 mm, using a 2.9 specific gravity cut. This process would also produce a fine aggregate waste product which may be suitable for sale as road metal. The heavy media concentrate is then subject to further grinding followed by wet magnetic and gravity separation to produce about 117,000 tpa of a separate, 6% Li_2O spodumene concentrate and 351 tpa of 25% tantalum concentrate, containing 193,000 lb of Ta_2O_5.

Feasibility test work suggests recovery of over 80% for spodumene and 65% for tantalum, but Strachan Corporate has applied a more conservative, 70% recovery for spodumene.



Source: Strachan Corporate Pty Ltd

If concentrates are the final product, about 83% of project revenue will arise from the sale of a lithium product.

Process design underway

Galaxy has employed the services of Finnish engineer Outotec Oyj to develop a processing route for its spodumene concentrate, taking the product through to lithium carbonate. A sample of concentrate has been dispatched to Outotec Oyj, which has recently established a similar plant for a Finnish producer, Nordic Mining.

The process involves roasting at 1,000°C followed by leaching with sodium carbonate, which is available from a supplier in South Australia, followed by treatment with carbon dioxide, filtration and product crystallisation. The process, which is energy intensive, should recover 85% of the lithium to a high value product, worth 10-15 times the value of spodumene concentrate. Lower cost energy alternatives are being investigated, which hold the promise of reduced operating costs.

CAPITAL & OPERATING COST PROJECTIONS & FINANCIAL OUTCOMES

$62m for basic concentrate plant, add $40-110m for carbonate plant

Galaxy estimates that development of a simple crushing, grinding and magnetic/gravity processing plant to treat 1mt pa would cost $50 million, but Strachan Corporate has used a capital cost of $62 million. Additional processing to carbonate is estimated to cost $40 million, but Strachan Corporate applies a capex of $110 million.

Operating costs for an initial concentrating phase have been estimated at $33 per tonne of ore, which includes all mining, processing, plus transport and marketing costs. Strachan Corporate applies an operating cost of $35 per tonne to take account of the additional cost of processing waste rock for production of aggregates. The cost of running a roasting and leaching plant to convert spodumene into lithium carbonate has been estimated at less than A$300 per tonne of concentrate processed, but again, Strachan Corporate begins with a cost of A$350 per tonne.

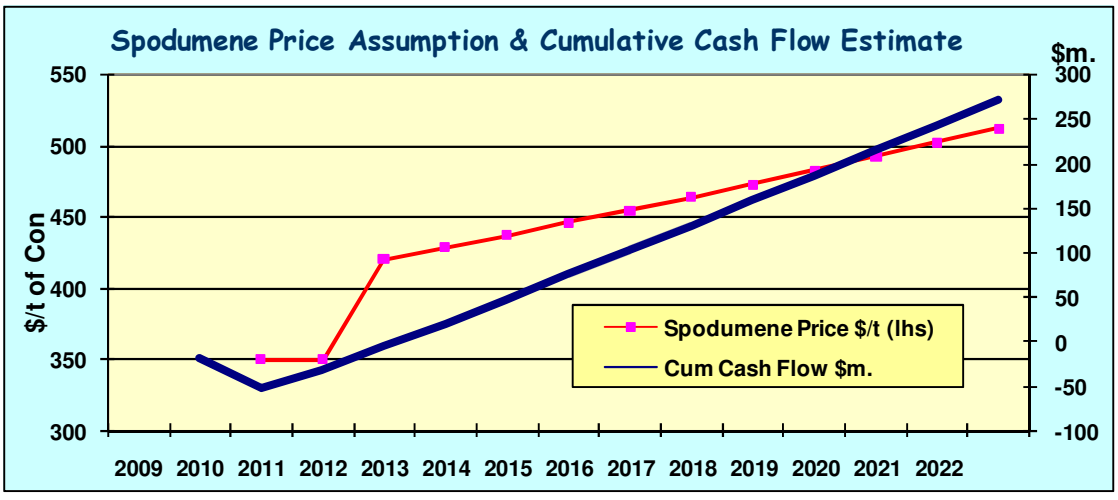
Modelled Earnings – Concentrate Production & Sale

Mt Cattlin - Concentrates			2009	2010	2011	2012-22
Ore	tpa			0.5	1.0	11
Grade	Spodumene %			14.0%	14.7%	14.7%
	Tantalum ppm			130	135	135
Recovery	Spodumene %			70%	70%	70%
	Tantalum %			65%	65%	65%
AUDUSD		0.78				
Spodumene Con grade %Li2O			6%			
Tantalum Con grade (% Ta2O5)			25%			
Production	Li Con		Ktpa	55.6	116.7	1,283
	Tantalum Con		tpa	169	351	3,861
	Ta2O5		Klb pa	93	193	2,128
Spodumene	US$/t 6% Li2O			$ 350	$ 350	$ 465
Tantalite	US$/lb Ta2O5			$ 40	$ 40	$ 50
Revenue	Spodumene			24.9	52.4	764
	Tantalite			4.8	9.9	136
	Other (Gravel)			1.0	2.0	22
	Total			30.7	64.3	922
Mining	$/t		12			
Processing	$/t		17.5			
T port & Admin	$/t		5.5			
			35			
Operating costs			$m.	(17.5)	(35.0)	(462)
Royalties			5%	(2.5)	(3.2)	(46)
Operating cash Flow				10.7	26.1	414
Capex			(20)	(42)		
Depreciation				(4.0)	(4.7)	(52)
PBT				6.7	21.4	363
Taxation		30%		(2.0)	(6.4)	(109)
Net Profit				4.7	15.0	254
Cash Flow			(20)	(33)	20	306
Cum Cash Flow $m.			(20)	(53)	(34)	
NPV		10%	$104 million			
IRR			40%			

Source: Strachan Corporate Pty Ltd

NPV of over $100 m for concentrate phase alone

A funded project to sell spodumene and tantalum concentrates, generates an NPV of $104 million. Gearing the project would reduce its NPV, but improve the return to shareholders. Total cash flow is estimated to amount to over $250 million over a 12 year project life.



Source: Strachan Corporate Pty Ltd

NPV estimated at $189 million

A project, designed to add lithium carbonate production in year 2 of operation, delivers an estimated NPV of $189 million, with cash flow exceeding $550 million, producing an internal rate of return of 31%. Gearing the project should deliver a higher IRR but lower NPV.

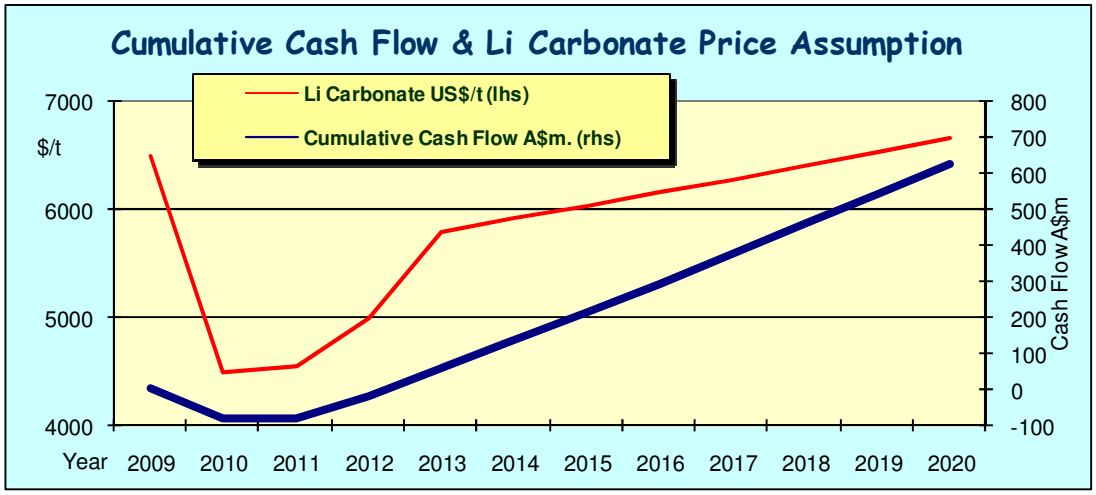
Lithium Carbonate Project			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013-22
Feed Concentrate		Kt pa			58.3	116.7	1,167
AUDUSD	0.78						
Carbonate Production		Kt pa			10.5	21.0	210
Lithium Carbonate Price		US$/t	6500	4500	4,550	5,000	6,351
Revenue		$m.			61.3	134.6	1,710
Conversion cost		$/t con			350	361	426
Operating cost		$m.			(20.4)	(42.1)	(497)
Royalty		5%			(3.1)	(6.7)	(85)
Operating Margin		$			37.8	85.8	1,128
Capex				(80)	(30)		(110)
Depreciation					(6.0)	(11.0)	(110)
PBT					31.8	74.8	1,018
Taxation		30%			(9.5)	(22.4)	(305)
Net Profit					22.2	52.4	712
Cash Flow			(1.0)	(80)	(2)	63	822
Cum Cash Flow			-	(80)	(82)	(18)	
NPV	10%	$ 316 m.					

Source: Strachan Corporate Pty Ltd

Conservative commodity prices used

Discussion with potential off-take partners indicate that a 6% Li_2O concentrate should sell for over US$400/t. Strachan Corporate assumes a price of US$350/t for the first two years and thereafter US$420/t and then rising at 2% pa. Tantalite concentrate is presently traded for over US$45 per pound of contained Ta_2O_5, but Strachan Corporate applies an initial price of US$40 per pound, rising to US$45/lb in year three and then rising at 2% pa.

While the current price indication for high quality lithium carbonate is US$6,500 per tonne, Strachan Corporate applies an initial price of US$4,500/t, to take account of a possible weaker market environment during 2010 and 2011, along with product acceptance trials, but lifts the estimated price to US$5,800/t in 2013, with subsequent price rises of 3% pa.



Source: Strachan Corporate Pty Ltd

Financial Position

Galaxy is currently estimated to hold about $1.9 million of cash, which it is applying to the completion of a BFS for Mt Cattlin. Development of a project at Mt Cattlin will rely on positive results from this study and the company's ability to attract debt and equity support for the project.

Seeking customer support for project finance

The company is in discussions with potential off-take customers with a view to attracting funding support in the form of a marketing contract for lithium products and a possible up-front payment for marketing rights plus an agreement to provide funding support for project financing required. Despite current financial market weakness, such an agreement would leave Galaxy in a strong position to raise the additional equity required to support project development.

Product Market Review

Lithium Products

Rapid growth in lithium consumption expected as LiIon battery use expands

Global lithium carbonate/chloride production, which arises largely from processing of continental brines, is currently estimated at between 70,000 and 80,000 tonnes pa or 13,000 to 15,000 tonnes of lithium metal equivalent. The remaining 5,000 to 7,000 tonnes of lithium metal equivalent produced each year is contained in spodumene (a complex lithium, aluminium silicate) which is used directly in the manufacture of ceramics and high temperature glass, such as that used for glass cook-tops. More recently, Chinese processors have commenced reprocessing spodumene by roasting and leaching, either with sulphuric acid or using an alkali leach solution of sodium carbonate. The high price of sulphuric acid, matched against the availability and suitability of local sodium carbonate, has persuaded Galaxy to move along the alkali leach route.

Globally, lithium production is currently sourced from Chile, the USA, Argentina, China, Russia and from the Greenbushes mine in WA.

	CONTAINED LITHIUM METAL PRODUCTION - 2005		
Country	2005 Production	Reserves	Reserve Base
		(tonnes)	
United States	1,000 (est.)	38,000	410,000
Argentina	2,000	2,000,000 (est.)	2,000,000 (est.)
Australia	4,000	160,000	260,000
Bolivia			5,400,000
Brazil	240	190,000	910,000
Canada	700	180,000	360,000
Chile	8,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
China	2,700	640,000	1,100,000
Portugal	320		
Russia	2,200		
Zimbabwe	240	23,000	27,000
TOTAL	21,400	6.2M	13.4M

Source: USGS; MIR for US and Argentina estimates

High performance batteries make up a large section of the growing market for lithium, with lithium ion (LiIon) and various modifications, accounting for this growth. Generally, 1.4 kg of lithium carbonate is required for each kWhr of battery capacity. Each Toyota Prius has a 1.5kWhr battery and there are 17 million of these vehicles. Totally electric vehicles, such as the proposed Volt, will need a 16kWh battery with 22.4 kg of lithium carbonate.

The energy density of LiIon batteries is twice that of competing Ni/Cd batteries, but they are fragile, requiring protection circuits which limit peak voltage. The industry is seeing rapid technological advancement, with new chemistries and circuitry introduced about every 6 months. Latest advances involve lithium/polymer/gel technologies.

Several new battery making ventures have recently been announced, including Matsuchita, Volkswagon/Sanyo and Nissan-NEC, which have announced new, large scale manufacturing initiatives which are likely to raise demand for lithium after 2011.

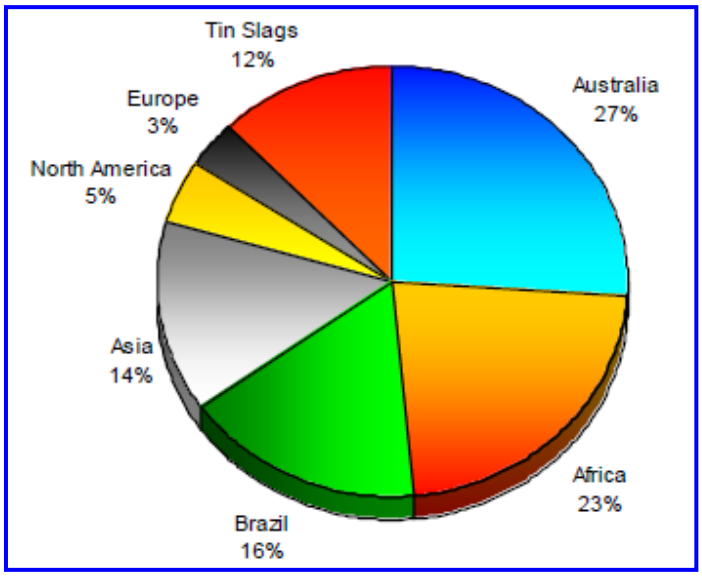
Tantalum Market

Tantalum metal has a number of physical properties which makes it suitable for a range of applications including:

- Use in capacitors due to the metal's high capacitance to store and release energy
- An additive in superalloys in the manufacture of aircraft and land based turbine blades
- Tantalum carbide cutting tools
- Mill products for corrosive resistant piping, vessel lining and valves
- High purity tantalum oxides and chemicals for optical lenses and anti-reflection coatings

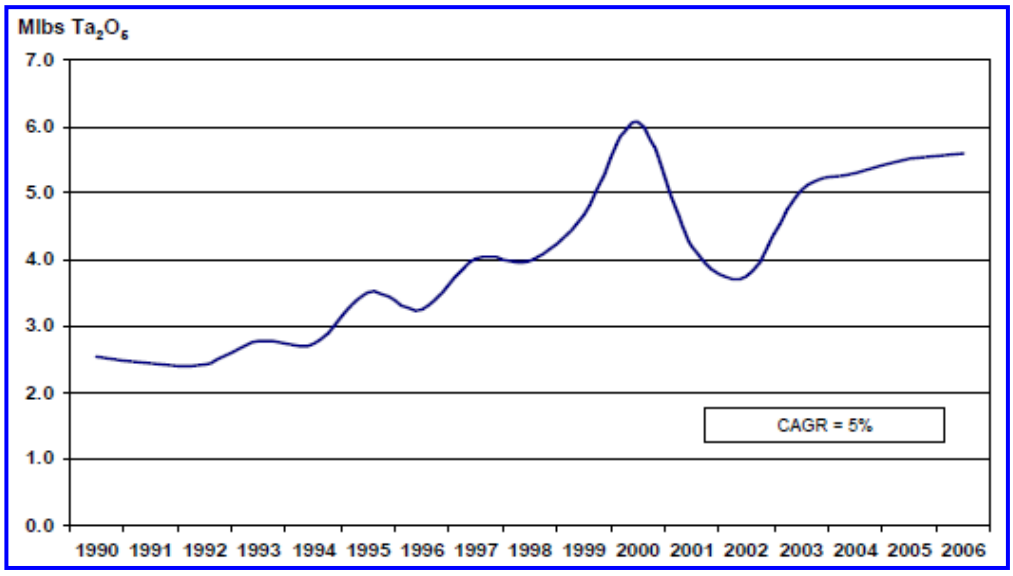
Demand for Tantalum has experienced annual growth of around 5% pa over the past 15 years, with a peak at the height of the tech market boom in 2000. Primary production currently stands at about 3.7 million pounds pa, with demand approaching 6 m lb pa, satisfied by recycling and secondary supplies. Talison Minerals' Wodgina mine in WA, supplies about 30% of global primary tantalum with Brazilian and African mines, along with Chinese producers, accounting for about 55% of supply. The tantalum price jumped from around US$30/lb in the mid 1990's to a peak of US$250/lb in the late 1990's on the back of demand for mobile phone capacitors.

Tantalum Primary Production (2007) - 3.7Mlbs Ta_2O_2



Source: Talison Minerals

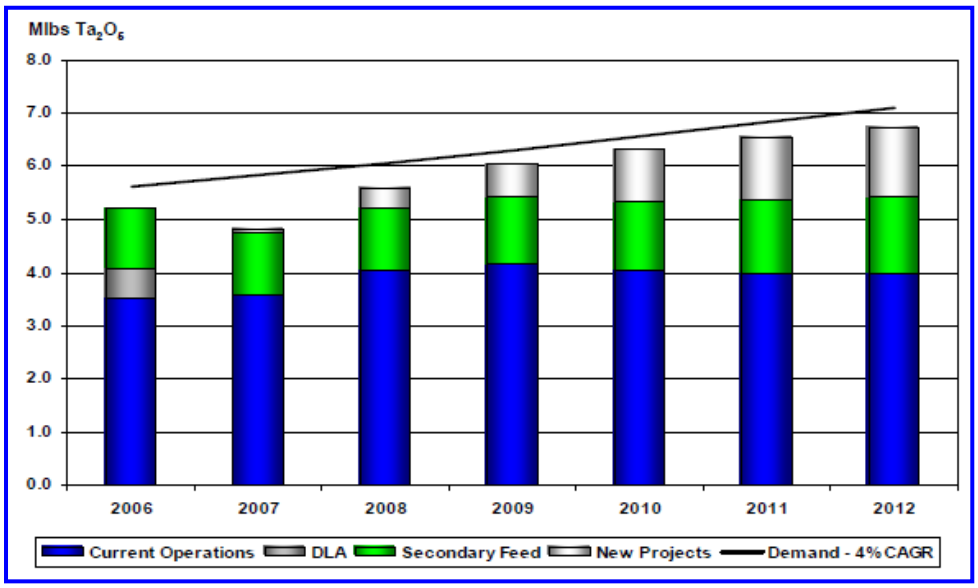
Tantalum Market Demand



Source: Talison Minerals

While Australian producer Talison Minerals forecasts demand outpacing supply, the company could add up to 1 mlb pa of supply by recommissioning its low grade Greenbushes operation.

Forecast Tantalum Production & Demand

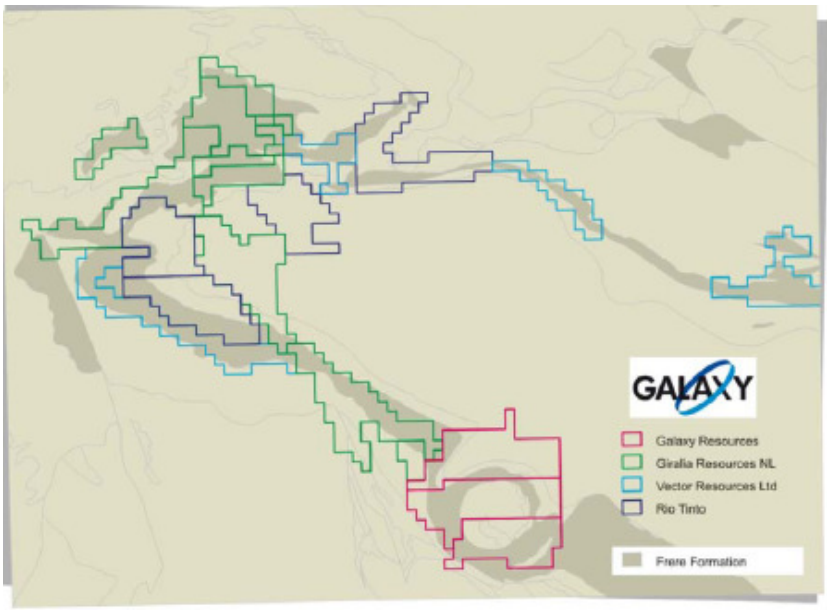


Source: Talison Minerals

Other Projects

Shoemaker-100%

Shoemaker Permits - Earaheedy Basin



Source: Galaxy Resources

The Shoemaker project is located in the southern Proterozoic Earaheedy Basin about 830km northeast of Perth and covers the Shoemaker Meteorite Impact crater. Targets exist for iron ore, base metal, and gold mineralisation possibly related to hydrothermal activity created by the impact. About 25% of the world's known impact structures are associated with economic mineralisation and 12% contain resources that have been or are being developed. Recent field reconnaissance and grab sampling identified significant potential for high grade hematite iron formation. Several drill targets have been identified for follow-up work.

Bakers Hill/West River-80% & 100%

Exploration in this area, located 18 kilometres southwest of Ravensthorpe, has focussed on the potential for copper-zinc-lead and nickel mineralisation. Ground EM and MMR surveys were completed on selected base metal targets identified by earlier airborne VTEM along with lithium/ tantalum bearing pegmatites, identified by previous exploration, will be the subject of future programs.

West Kundip-100%

West Kundip, located at the contact between the Archaean Ravensthorpe Greenstone Belt and Proterozoic Mt Barren Group about 8 kilometres south of Ravensthorpe, Western Australia, holds potential for manganese mineralisation. Assays of one sample of the manganese mineralisation returned a value of 38% Mn, 3.22% Fe, 2.801% Si, 0.03% P and 2.00% Al. Assays of one metre samples from historic drill holes targeted at the dolomite have returned values between 1% and 12.9% Mn in the upper parts of several holes to a depth of about 10 metres. In some instance manganese enriched dolomite was intersected over several metres down hole.

Ponton-100%

The Ponton project is located about 190km east of Kalgoorlie at the south-eastern margin of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton. Previous exploration focussed on rare earth mineralisation associated with possible carbonatite intrusions and uranium mineralisation hosted by Tertiary sandstone, siltstone and calcrete. The proposed target of exploration will be to identify extensions to existing rare earth mineralisation and assess the potential for uranium mineralisation.

Elverdton Joint Venture-25%

The permit, located approximately 10km from Ravensthorpe WA and 180km from the Port of Esperance, contains the Mt Chester Manganese Project, located within a granted mining lease.

Rock-chip assays from a geochemistry program which targeted the out-cropping manganese-rich horizon returned very significant values above 30% Mn, to a maximum value of 49% Mn over a strike length of 500m. Soil samples anomalous in manganese may indicate obscured strike extensions. Samples collected by Galaxy's partner Pioneer, from dumps indicate that the predominant manganese mineral is the high value pyrolusite.

Aerodrome

Pioneer Nickel Limited has the right to earn a 75% interest in the Aerodrome Nickel Project from Galaxy through sole funding exploration expenditure totalling $0.5 million. The project is prospective for massive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

Connolly

The Connolly project is located 1,225 kilometres northeast of Perth in the south-eastern part of the Canning Basin and is thought to be a Meteorite Impact Structure similar to Shoemaker with similar discovery potential. Galaxy's 100% owned exploration licence covers an area of 170 km2 is awaiting grant.

Boxwood Hill

Boxwood Hill is located 370km south east of Perth, at the convergence of a number of complex intersecting geological structures. It is believed that the intersection of these structures and related tectonic activity may provide for the formation of sites which are prospective for base and precious metals.

S.W.O.T Analysis

STRENGTHS

- **RISING DEMAND FOR LITHIUM**: Several auto manufacturers have initiated programmes to develop fully electrical or hybrid electric vehicles, using lithium ion batteries. Chinese battery makers are gearing up to expand capacity by 2011/12. Warren Buffett has invested in the industry.
- **SKILLED TECHNICAL CONSULTANTS:** Galaxy has appointed well regarded expert advisors in every aspect of plant design and service provision.
- **KNOWN MINERALISATION:** Mt Cattlin resources are well understood and the project does not appear to be resource constrained.
- **LOCATION:** Mt Cattlin is well located to transport, services, labour, etc and has the potential to access low cost gas to fuel energy intensive parts of its process.

WEAKNESSES

- **FUNDING:** The company has an estimated $1.9 million of cash and will most likely require at least $10m of equity, plus debt to move forward.
- **SMALL COMPANY:** Weak equity markets expected into 2009 and possibly beyond will challenge Galaxy's ability to maintain progress on its projects.
- **START-UP PROJECT:** Galaxy will need the support of a customer to set off-take contracts & provide certainty for funding.

OPPORTUNITIES

- **EXPLORATION:** Galaxy has the opportunity to find more mineralisation at Mt Cattlin and on its other project areas.
- **CORPORATE ACTIVITY:** Companies with sound projects will marry those with cash and poor project opportunities.

THREATS

- **FUNDING:** Until a BFS is completed, with all technical and commercial parameters nailed down and financial estimates firmly in place, final funding arrangements will remain uncertain.
- **COMPETITION:** High prices for both lithium minerals and tantalum are likely to draw in additional suppliers, potentially leading to lower commodity prices. Galaxy will need to work closely with customers to ensure that it is not in competition. Operating in an environment where Chinese producers and customers are major players presents special marketing risks.

Directors

Craig Readhead B Juris, LL.B. ***Chairman***

Craig has 30 years of experience in corporate law, specialising in the resources sector. He is a former president of the Australian Mining and Petroleum Law Association and is the managing partner of specialist mining and corporate law firm, Pullinger Readhead Lucas

Ignatius Tan, BSc MBA MAICD ***Managing Director***

Iggy is an experienced operations manager with over 22 years working in the mining and chemical industry. He also has experience in both marketing and business development. He has managerial experience with SCM Chemicals and Sons of Gwalia plus in General Management roles at Westlime, Iluka Resources (MW), Imdex Minerals and Metals X Limited. He is Managing Director of Nickelore Limited and is a former Chairman of the Western Australian Chamber of Minerals and Energy's (CME) Murchison Regional Council

Michael Fotios BSc (Hons Geology) MAusIMM ***Non-Executive Director***

Michael has worked as a geologist throughout Australia over the last 25 years. He has worked with gold, base metals, tantalum, tin and nickel from exploration to feasibility. He previously held positions with Homestake Australia Limited and Sons of Gwalia Limited. He was Managing Director for Tantalum Australia NL (now ABM Resources Ltd)

Robert Wanless ***Non Executive Director***

Robert is a prospector and mining investor with over 33 years mining industry experience. He is a founding director of ASX listed Red 5 Ltd (formerly Greenstone Resources NL) and is responsible for Galaxy's Ravensthorpe WA operations.

Lindsay A Colless CA, FCID ***Joint Company Secretary***

Lindsay is Chairman of Mineral Administration Services Pty Ltd, a Western Australian based company providing management, company secretarial, accounting, treasury and financial administration services to listed public companies in the resources and financial services industries. He is a director and/or company secretary of a number of publicly listed companies including Alkane Resources Ltd group, Austral Africa Resources Ltd and Newland Resources Ltd group.

Karen E V Brown BEc (hons) ***Joint Company Secretary***

Karen is a director and company secretary of Mineral Administration Services Pty Ltd. She is company secretary of a number of publicly listed companies including Northern Star Resources Ltd, Alkane Resources Ltd and Newland Resources Ltd.