

African Consolidated Resources Plc Technical Update

TIDMAFCR

African Consolidated Resources Plc ("ACR" or "the Company")

Technical Update, 1 December 2009

African Consolidated Resources Plc is pleased to announce a detailed technical update in respect of further work carried out since ACR's last technical report of 23 February 2009 at the Company's Pickstone-Peerless gold project, Gadzema Belt gold exploration, Chishanya phosphate project and Cedric copper project. This technical update, including maps and technical diagrams, will be available to download from the Company's website: www.acrplc.com

Work since the publication of the Company's last technical report has focussed on progressing the Peerless Sulphide dumps and oxide pit further towards production, on RAB drilling and improved understanding of gold mineralisation models in the Gadzema belt, and on delineation of the Chishanya rock phosphate deposit. Surface mapping and pitting has also defined drill targets at the Cedric copper project.

Pickstone-Peerless Gold Project

In parallel with the engineering development of the Peerless sulphide dump treatment project, shallow infill RC drilling was carried out on the oxide cap over the historic Peerless mine to obtain bulk samples for metallurgical and grind index testing, and to improve confidence in the oxide JORC Resource.

Previous work on the Peerless oxide cap has shown good gold recoveries (85-96%), and 2004 estimates by SRK consultants reported a JORC Resource of 56,000 oz Au at 2.5 g/t (comprising 25,600 oz at 3.7 g/t Inferred, and 30,400 oz at 2.0 g/t Indicated) within the Peerless oxide zone. ACR completed 18 RC holes in September 2009, totalling 826m, infilling existing drill lines on generally 30m linespacing.

All recent drill assays are now to hand and orebody modelling by independent consultants incorporating the new assays will commence immediately.

Due to the relatively permeable host rock, the oxide zone was observed to be well developed to between 30m and 40m depth in most cases. Extractive test work will also be carried out on the transitional ore beneath the oxide cap to determine recoveries at deeper levels.

Significant intercepts* from the September '09 drilling include;

| Hole ID | E UTM | N UTM | Grade (g/t) | Thickness (m) | Depth | |
|-----------|--------|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | From (m downhole) | To (m downhole) |
| PERC 100 | 204215 | 7975607 | 4.12 | 37 | 7 | 44 |
| PERC 96 | 203976 | 7975599 | 2.9 | 24 | 12 | 36 |
| Including | | | 4.4 | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| PERC99 | 204773 | 7975609 | 1.8 | 16 | 30 | 46 |
| PERC98 | 204034 | 7975614 | 10.8 | 12 | 34 | 46 |
| PERC97 | 204006 | 7975614 | 2.3 | 11 | 29 | 40 |
| PERC95 | 203910 | 7975595 | 4.4 | 9 | 23 | 32 |
| PERC91 | 203801 | 7975585 | 5.8 | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| PERC90 | 203770 | 7975575 | 2.0 | 6 | 7 | 13 |

* Intercepts calculated at 0.5 g/t lower cutoff, no top cut, and include up to 2m of internal waste. Assays are by Fire Assay method (Antech Laboratories) at 1 metre intervals, with 10% ISO-accredited standards inserted for QAQC.

As expected, thick oxide intercepts were encountered in the "Big Pit" zone in the centre of the trend, where the steeply dipping primary lodes are particularly well developed. In general the drilling confirmed earlier mineralisation models.

As announced on 4 November 2009, ACR has concluded a contract with subsidiaries of TWP Holdings Limited ('TWP') for the production of gold from its sulphide concentrate dump at Pickstone. As previously reported, the sulphide concentrate dump contains an estimated resource of 28,300oz Au (200,000 tonnes at 4.4g/t). Production is planned to commence in April or May 2010 and achieve full production in June 2010, with a throughput of 20,000 tonnes per month. On the basis of a targeted recovery rate of 73% and allowing for further possible processing losses of up to 10%, targeted production is estimated to be approximately 1,815oz per month.

Gadzema Belt Gold exploration

Exploration since the publication of the Company's last technical report has focussed on the 5 km strike length of claims between the Giant Mine and the highly encouraging stockwork mineralisation discovered at the Blue Rock prospect last year.

ACR has carried out detailed mapping using high-resolution airborne aeromagnetics and radiometrics flown late last year. The radiometrics in particular have proved extremely useful in mapping the felsic intrusive rocks that host the wide stockwork mineralisation discovered at Blue Rock. This improved geological understanding has allowed accurate RAB drill testing of the felsic units to be undertaken in the last [three months].

A total of 161 RAB drillholes totalling approx 2400m were completed in the period. Best results were along a parallel structural trend about 1 km NNE of Blue Rock. Significant intercepts include;

| Hole ID | Grade (g/t) | Thickness (m) | Depth | |
|------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | From (m downhole) | To (m downhole) |
| BRR 342 | 3.4 | 12 | 3 | 15 |
| BRR 343 | 5.8 | 9 | Surface | 9 |
| BRR 345 | 1.3 | 9 | 3 | 12 |

* Intercepts calculated at 0.5 g/t lower cutoff, no top cut, and include up to 3m of internal waste. Assays are by Fire Assay method (Antech Laboratories) with 1m drill intervals spear sampled and composited to 3m intervals for assay. 10% ISO-accredited standards inserted for QAQC.

Mapping suggests the mineralisation could be more continuous and predictable than previously expected. At the Shelgani prospect, 3km north of Blue Rock, scout RC drilling in 2008 (not previously announced) intercepted 13m @ 2.0 g/t in hole SHRC 03, and 10m @ 1.5 g/t in hole SHRC 04.

Major RAB and RC drilling campaigns are being planned for early in the New Year to test the intervening areas, particularly the association of felsic intrusives with NW and NE fault zones.

Infill drilling of the original Blue Rock discovery at 40m linespacing will commence as soon as a rig is available. This will enable a JORC Resource to be calculated over 600m of strike.

Chishanya Phosphate project

The Chishanya carbonatite lies in the Save Valley of eastern Zimbabwe and is one of seven recognized carbonatites in Zimbabwe. It is a conventional ring complex that has intruded the Archaean granite country rock. It was initially explored by previous owners for copper mineralisation and subsequently for phosphates for use as fertilizer, detergent manufacture and stock feed additive.

Surface exploration by ACR has identified grades up to 25% phosphate (P2O5) on the northern half of Baradanga hill in the north of the complex. Further phosphate mineralisation may lie under cover on the surrounding flats, including the Sanja area where weak P values (1%) have been found in soil cover.

Since the publication of the Company's last technical report in February 2009, ACR has completed first-pass rock chip and soil surveys, and has commenced systematic channel chip sampling of the Baradanga hill at 50m x 1m intervals. In addition, 340 pits have been dug through shallow cover to test the magnetic anomaly associated with the buried parts of the intrusive complex. Channel chips and pit results are awaited.

To date assays have been received for 96 soil samples and 460 rock chip samples, mostly on Baradanga Hill. Initial sampling and mapping was guided by hand-held Niton XRF analysers, followed by check assays with an accredited laboratory in South Africa (SGS laboratories).

The sampling has delineated an area of outcropping phosphate-rich rocks on Baradanga Hill, open to the north beneath cover, and is

interpreted to be continuous at depth within the pipe. At present the anomalous sampled area has dimensions approximately 600m x 400m.

It is clear that average grades at Baradanga are significantly higher than initial field sampling indicated, as the Niton XRF P2O5 assays on coarse crushed reconnaissance samples read about 50% lower than pulverized laboratory samples, largely due to the more homogeneous distribution of the phosphate ore mineral (apatite - a calcium phosphate), once pulverised. Although to date only 26 check assays have been received from the laboratory, they average 14% P2O5 at a 2% cutoff.

The grades experienced to date compare very favourably with the Dorowa mine 100km to the north, currently mining rock phosphate at 6.5% to 8% P2O5, and with the giant Palabora carbonatite deposit in South Africa, which produces rock phosphate concentrate from 6.9% and 8.6% P2O5 feed sourced from pyroxenite and phoscorite ore respectively, and from the tailings of their copper extraction circuit.

Carbonatite complexes may also contain economic concentrations of Rare Earth elements, which are likely to be zoned separately from the phosphate mineralisation. Reconnaissance samples will be collected to screen for Rare Earth elements.

Drilling to delineate a JORC Resource is planned for early in the New Year.

Cedric Copper

The Cedric copper project is situated in the Proterozoic Makondi Basin, about 120km NW of Harare, in the basal part of the Upper Dolomite Unit of the Lomagundi Group. The copper ore is concentrated mainly in the argillaceous sediments underlying a pock-marked quartzite unit, and has genetic similarities to copper mineralisation in the Congo copperbelt. Zimbabwe's largest historic copper mines, Alaska and Mangula, lie 10km and 70km to the north along the common basin margin.

Historical mining at Cedric was limited to about 30m depth in the oxide zone and the mine was only in production during 1967 and 1968, producing 55 tonnes of copper metal. Various estimates of ore grade range from 0.9% Cu to 3.9% Cu.

Exploration work conducted by ACR to date comprises detailed mapping and surface geochemistry. The copper mineralisation has been traced along strike for approximately 1500m, and appears to be present in at

least two parallel zones, several tens of metres wide.

Copper occurrences are associated with schistose dolomitic siltstone, dolomites or quartzites, and locally controlled by N to NNE trending main shear zones combined with NW and NE cross-cutting faults.

Diamond drilling to test the oxide zones and underlying sulphide mineralisation (four initial holes) is planned early 2010.

This report has been prepared by Mr. Michael Kellow (the Company's Technical Director). Michael Kellow (BSc) is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG) and a full-time employee of African Consolidated Resources Plc. Mr Kellow has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves' (JORC Code) and as a "qualified person" as defined in the AIM Guidance Note for Mining, Oil and Gas Companies. Michael Kellow consents to the publication of this report.

Enquiries:

African Consolidated Resources plc
Andrew Cranswick +44 7920 189010
Roy Tucker +44 1622 816918 / +44 7920 189012

Ambrian Partners Limited
Richard Greenfield +44 20 7634 4700

GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS

| Term | Explanation | Acronym |
|------------------------|---|---------|
| aeromagnetics | Magnetic survey carried out with a sensor in an aircraft | |
| archaeon | rocks greater than 2,600 Ma in age | |
| argillaceous | A sedimentary rock dominated by clay and silt-sized particles | |
| Au | chemical symbol for gold | |
| carbonatite | intrusive or extrusive igneous rocks defined by mineralogic composition consisting of greater than 50 percent carbonate minerals, generally calcium carbonate. They usually occur as pipelike intrusions. | |
| concentrate | normally of metallic minerals such as pyrite and arsenopyrite after removal of gangue | |
| Cu | chemical symbol for copper | |
| diamond drilling | Drilling method using a diamond-impregnated cutting bit to obtain a core sample of rock | |
| dolomites / dolomitic | Dolomite is the name of a sedimentary carbonate rock and a mineral, both composed of calcium magnesium carbonate $\text{CaMg}(\text{CO}_3)_2$. | |
| electromagnetic survey | Geophysical technique using electrical currents to detect conductive bodies below surface. Conductive bodies include massive-sulphides that may contain base metals | |
| EM survey | See electromagnetic survey | |
| fault | a fracture or break within a body of rock across which some movement has occurred | |
| felsic intrusive | An igneous rock of granitic composition that is intruded into surrounding strata. | |
| fold | geological term for a curve or bend of planar surfaces in rocks | |
| geophysics | Mineral prospecting systems designed to detect mineralisation using the | |

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| igneous rock | physical properties of rocks. originally molten can be volcanic or intrusive |
| IP survey | "Induced Potential" - a geophysical technique to detect disseminated sulphide mineralisation |
| JORC | Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy |
| lodes | a discrete, rich portion of an orebody that has a distinct spatial orientation, often controlled by faults and folds. |
| magnetic survey | measurements of the perturbation in the earth's magnetic field caused by magnetic minerals in rocks |
| mineralisation | metallic minerals such as gold, base metals, pyrite and arsenopyrite incorporated in rocks |
| mineralised zones | hydrothermally altered structural features containing potentially valuable minerals |
| orebody | economically viable portion of a mineralised zone |
| phoscorite | calcium phosphate mineral occurring in carbonatite lavas |
| pyroxenite | an ultrabasic rock rich in pyroxene - a silicate mineral |
| quartz | silicon oxide mineral very common in hydrothermal deposits |
| radiometrics | The measurement by spectrometer of radiation energy given off by radioactive rock-forming minerals, usually Uranium, Thorium, Potassium |
| resource | mineral resource as defined by the JORC Code 2004 |
| reverse circulation drilling | rotary percussion drilling whereby the RC sample is returned from the cutting head inside the rod string to surface thereby avoiding contamination from the walls of the hole |
| rotary air blast drilling | Open-hole drilling whereby drill RAB cuttings are returned to surface by compressed air in an un-lined hole; contamination is possible from the walls of the hole. |
| schist | metamorphic rock with well developed foliation |
| shear zone | zone of multiple fractures or discontinuities in rock, either ductile or brittle |
| siltstone | fine grained usually quartz rich sedimentary rock; where calcareous contains calcium or magnesium carbonate |
| stockworks | zone of multiple quartz filled fractures with individual veins often of random orientation |
| strike | the horizontal orientation of a planar geological feature |
| sulphide thrust | sulphur bearing metallic mineral shallow dipping fault where the upper body of rock overrides the lower portion |
| UNITS | |
| g | gramme |
| g/t | grammes per metric tonne - metal concentration |
| ha | hectare |
| kg | kilogramme, a thousand grammes |
| km | kilometre |
| koz | thousand ounces |
| kt | thousand metric tonnes |
| m | Metre |
| mt | million metric tonnes |
| moz | million ounces |
| oz | fine troy ounce equaling 31.1048 grammes - normal unit used in selling gold |

t metric tonne

---END OF MESSAGE---

This announcement was originally distributed by Hugin. The issuer is solely responsible for the content of this announcement.

(END) Dow Jones Newswires

December 01, 2009 02:02 ET (07:02 GMT)