

African Consolidated Resources plc ('ACR' or 'the Company')
Increase in JORC Resource at Gadzema Gold Project

African Consolidated Resources Plc, the AIM listed southern African focused resource development company, is pleased to announce an interim JORC Compliant Resource upgrade on its Gadzema Gold Project in the northern midlands district of Zimbabwe ('Gadzema' or 'the Project').

Highlights

- Interim Resource upgrade available for approx 5,300m (40%) of a total 13,000m drill programme completed in May 2011
- The Resource upgrade covers approx 600m of strike within ACR's 7km long Gadzema project and is open to the north, south, west and at depth
- A JORC Inferred Resource has been estimated at **4.7Mt @ 1.1g/t for 165,000oz at a cutoff grade of 0.6g/t**
- The total Gadzema Resource now stands at **23Mt @ 1.2g/t for 912,000oz**
- Assay results from the remaining 8,000m out of the 13,000m of drilling due in early June 2011 – demonstrates the viability of exceeding the 1Moz milestone at Gadzema in July
- ACR's **total gold inventory now exceeds 1.4Moz**, (tabulated below)

ACR commenced an intensive drilling programme at Gadzema in January 2011, using two Reverse Circulation ('RC') rigs on double shifts, and a diamond coring ('DC') drill rig. The programme, which covered approximately **13,000m**, was completed in mid-May 2011.

The current study includes sample and assay data for 77 RC drill holes and four diamond core ('DC') holes drilled by ACR during the Q1-Q2 2011 drilling campaign and in 2010.

The drilling was carried out to test a sub-outcropping felsic intrusion where north trending thrusting has created large quartz-sulphide stockwork vein systems in the felsic porphyry, and in adjacent banded iron formations and talc schists.

The area has been tested with 15 east-west oriented drill traverses spaced at 40m northings and approximately 40m on section, and covers 600m of strike. All drill holes are angled steeply (~60 degrees) towards grid west, normal to the general strike of the gold mineralisation.

Drilling tested the mineralisation, which dips steeply to the east, to depths of approximately 150m vertically below surface. Assays were carried out at 1m intervals by Fire Assay method using ISO accredited laboratories in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

ACR Gold Resources May 2011						
	Oz	Grade	Tonnes	Cutoff g/t	JORC Category	Vertical Depth of Drilling
Peerless ACR drilling	210,000	1.4	4,600,000	0.5	Inferred	Av 100m; max 150m
Concession ACR drilling	240,000	1.5	4,800,000	0.5	Inferred	Av 100m; max 150m
Dumps, Pickstone-Peerless						
Big Red	15,900	1.3	380,000	1.0	Measured	
Football Field	18,800	1.0	586,000	1.0	Measured	
Concentrate	28,300	4.4	200,000	1.0	Measured	
Total Pickstone-Peerless Resource	513,000	1.5	10,566,000			
Gadzema – Zone 1	475,000	1.5	9,700,000	0.5	Inferred	Av 150m
Gadzema – Zone 2	272,000	1.0	8,500,000	0.6	Inferred	Av 150m
Gadzema – Zone 3	165,000	1.1	4,700,000	0.6	Inferred	Av 150m
Total Gadzema	912,000	1.2	22,900,000		Inferred	Av 150m
TOTAL ALL	1,425,000	1.3	33,466,000			Av 100-150m
¹ Excludes Zone 1 Dumps; internal estimate 11,000 oz at 0.84 g/t & 7,000 oz @ 0.51 g/t						

ACR Technical Director Michael Kellow said, “Including the 174,000oz increase in the Gadzema Resource as reported on 3 May 2011, we have now added 340,000oz to the Project since drilling started in January. These additional ounces further underpin the prospectivity of our Gadzema Gold Project where we now have significant intercepts on several zones over 7km of strike length.

With the Gadzema Resource inventory now standing at over 900,000oz, we are confident that we will surpass the 1 million oz milestone at Gadzema once the assay results are to hand from the balance of the recent 13,000m drilling programme. Aggressive drilling programmes for the second half of 2011 are currently being planned with the objective of gathering further information about the Gadzema mineralisation as we develop this significant project up the value curve.”

The technical elements of this report have been reviewed 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 Note for Mining, Oil and Gas Companies. Michael Kellow consents to the publication of this report.

****ENDS****

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Glossary

Term	Explanation	Acronym
aeromagnetics	<i>Magnetic survey</i> carried out with a sensor in an aircraft	aeromags
archaean	rocks greater than 2,600 Ma in age	
As	chemical symbol for arsenic	
Au	chemical symbol for gold	
banded iron-formation	chemical sedimentary rock consisting of iron and quartz	BIF
base metal	Nickel, copper, lead, zinc	BM
capex	“capital expenditure”; cash amount required for non-operating costs such as plant construction and equipment	
claims	areas allocated by the government of Zimbabwe for the purposes of exploration and exploitation of minerals, may be either for gold, diamonds or base minerals. Synonymous with leases, tenements.	
concentrate	normally of metallic minerals such as pyrite and arsenopyrite after removal of gangue	

Conductor	See <i>electromagnetic survey</i>	
core	Cylindrical sample of rock as cut by a diamond drill	
Co	Chemical symbol for cobalt	
Cu	chemical symbol for copper	
diamond drilling	Drilling method using a diamond-impregnated cutting bit to obtain a core sample of rock	
dip	the orientation of a planar geological feature relative to horizontal	
disseminated sulphide	Accumulations of sulphide minerals where the grains are not separated by other minerals and are not in physical contact with each other.	
electromagnetic survey	Geophysical technique using electrical currents to detect conductive bodies below surface. Conductive bodies include massive-sulphides that may contain base metals	EM, TEM, SIROTEM
EM survey	See <i>electromagnetic survey</i>	
environmental impact assessment	assessment of impacts to the environment likely to be caused by any activity	EIA
environmental management act	legislation encompassing and replacing all previous environmental legislation	EMA
environmental management plan	report detailing mitigation or avoidance of environmental impacts associated with any activity; for mining activity usually incorporates a mine closure plan	EMP
fault	a fracture or break within a body of rock across which some movement has occurred	
felsite	silica rich igneous rock, aka felsic volcanic	
flotation	the process of concentrating minerals from finely ground slurry by the addition of reagents and air	
fold	geological term for a curve or bend of planar surfaces in rocks	
foliation	geological term for planar features within rocks	
geophysics	Mineral prospecting systems designed to detect mineralisation using the physical properties of rocks.	
global positioning system	Navigation and positioning system allowing survey by satellite	GPS
gossan	Oxidized sulphide minerals which form distinctive iron-rich outcrops with sponge-like weathering	

	textures; gossans often overlie sulphide-rich deposits of base metals and gold.	
greenstone belt	belts of metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks of Archaean age	
hydrothermal	hot, water-rich fluid which dissolves and transports metals and deposits these in suitable geological traps	
igneous rock	originally molten can be volcanic or intrusive	
JORC	Joint Ore Reserves Committee of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	
laterite	highly weathered rock usually conforms to a consistent weathering pattern from surface and often redistributes gold, nickel or aluminium to ore grade concentrations above the primary source at depth.	
lodes	Higher grade portion of mineralised zones, usually with specific orientation	
magnetic survey	measurements of the perturbation in the earth's magnetic field caused by magnetic minerals in rocks	
massive sulphide	Bodies of sulphide minerals where the grains are in physical contact; these bodies can become electrical conductors (see EM surveys)	
metamorphism	changes in the mineral compositions of rocks due to increased temperature and/or pressure normally during burial	
mineralisation	metallic minerals such as gold, base metals, pyrite and arsenopyrite incorporated in rocks	
mineralised zones	hydrothermally altered structural features containing potentially valuable minerals	
Ni	chemical symbol for nickel	
orebody	economically viable portion of a mineralised zone	
Pd	Chemical symbol for palladium	
Pt	Chemical symbol for platinum	
pyrite	iron sulphide mineral often associated with gold	
pyrrhotite	iron sulphide mineral	
quality control	procedures to ensure the accuracy of all results obtained from any activity, particularly sampling and assays	QC
quality assurance	process of recording all quality control procedures	QA, QA/QC
quartz	silicon oxide mineral very common in hydrothermal deposits	
resource	mineral resource as defined by the JORC Code 2004	

reverse circulation drilling	rotary percussion drilling whereby the sample is returned from the cutting head inside the rod string to surface thereby avoiding contamination from the walls of the hole	RC
rotary air blast drilling	Open-hole drilling whereby drill cuttings are returned to surface by compressed air in an un-lined hole; contamination is possible from the walls of the hole.	RAB
saprolite	In-situ weathered rock vertically located at the bottom of the lateritic weathering profile. Can be host to nickel laterite ore	
schist	metamorphic rock with well developed foliation	
serpentinite	magnesium iron silicate of metamorphic origin	
shale	clay-rich sedimentary rock, when black or carbonaceous normally contains carbon	Black shale
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	
siting of works plan	statutory submission required ahead of any mining activity	
stockworks	zone of multiple quartz filled fractures with individual veins often of random orientation	
strike	the horizontal orientation of a planar geological feature	
sulphide	sulphur bearing metallic mineral	
synform	geological term for an upward facing fold	
talc	magnesium iron silicate mica of metamorphic origin	
tenement	an area encompassing a number of blocks of claims	
thrust	shallow dipping fault where the upper body of rock overrides the lower portion	
ultramafic	dark silicate mineral or rock with high magnesium and iron	
variogram	mathematical representation of spatial variability between data	
wireframe	computer generated volume boundary, usually around lithological or Resource zones	
XRF	X-Ray fluorescence; an assay technique using x-rays to measure element concentrations in a sample	

UNITS		
cm.g/t	centimetre grams per tonne – metal content expressed as grade times thickness	
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	
kv	thousand volt	
kva	thousand volt amperes	
m	metre	
mm	millimetre	
µm	micron, or millionth of a metre	
mt	million metric tonnes	
moz	million ounces	
oz	fine troy ounce equaling 31.1048 grammes – normal unit used in selling gold	
ppb	parts per billion	
ppm	parts per million, equivalent to g/t	
t	metric tonne	
t/m ³	density measured as metric tonnes per cubic metre	
°	degrees	