Central China Goldfields plc
('GGG' or 'the Company')

SIGNIFICANT RHENIUM RESULTS AT GANGJIANG LICENCE AREA

LONDON – 27 May 2009 – Central China Goldfields plc (AIM: GGG) and its partner the Sichuan Bureau of Metallurgy and Geological Exploration are pleased to report preliminary results of the rhenium content from the Guqing prospect on the Gangjiang exploration licence area, the Nimu Copper-Molybdenum Project ("Nimu").

Highlights:

- Significant amounts of rhenium have been identified which show a good correlation with molybdenum values.

- Of twenty six molybdenum-bearing drillcore samples tested, the average molybdenum to rhenium ratio was circa 6000 to 1, which is significant.

Jeff Malaihollo, Managing Director of Central China Goldfields plc, comments:
"Analyses of these molybdenum-rich samples have shown that there is a strong correlation between the presence of molybdenum and rhenium. Its clear that Gangjiang now contains elevated concentrations of copper, molybdenum, silver and rhenium."

INTRODUCTION

Rhenium (Re) is a common by-product of molydenite which is the molybdenum-bearing sulphide associated with porphyry copper-molybdenum (Cu-Mo) deposits. Rhenium in the form of ammonium perrhenate (NH_4ReO_4) or APR, is used mainly as an alloying ingredient for aircraft engines and "reformer" catalyst in the oil industry. The current price of rhenium is approximately US$ 7,000/kg.

In order to know the rough contents of rhenium in the Gangjiang porphyry prospect, 26 drillcore samples of high molybdenum content were selected from holes GJ08, GJ09 and GJ10, located at the Guqing prospect, and analysed for rhenium.

DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The normal range of molybdenum (Mo) in the Guqing area is about 100 to 400 parts per millon (ppm) or grammes per tonne (g/t) Mo and can be as high as 3,000 g/t. To ensure that there is sufficient rhenium in the orientation samples, those with moderate to high molybdenum values were selected for analysis as shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Summary of element concentrations

Hole	Sample No.	From	To	Cu ppm (g/t)	Mo g/t	Re g/t	Ag g/t
GJ08	NC123011	42.80	44.80	3523	1130	0.3	8
GJ08	NC123025	70.00	72.10	4012	1126	0.4	2
GJ08	NC125953	215.70	217.70	18400	1093	0.25	26
GJ08	NC125965	239.60	241.60	378	1276	0.33	1
GJ08	NC125980	269.60	271.60	5935	1072	0.18	4
GJ08	NC125994	297.60	299.60	5810	1513	0.02	1
GJ08	NC125995	299.60	301.60	5320	1174	0.04	2
GJ08	NC125996	301.60	303.60	8508	1831	0.02	3
GJ08	NC125997	303.60	305.60	3829	999	0.03	1
GJ08	NC125998	305.60	307.60	3862	1129	<0.01	1
GJ08	NC125999	307.60	309.60	5925	1011	0.08	3
GJ08	NC125902	313.60	315.60	2251	1535	1.1	2
GJ08	NC125906	321.60	323.60	2179	1593	0.69	3
GJ08	NC125907	323.60	325.60	3476	959	0.5	4
GJ08	NC125908	325.60	327.60	3327	1242	0.46	4
GJ09	NC130016	32.00	34.00	4431	449	0.18	1
GJ09	NC130025	48.00	50.00	3185	943	0.37	1
GJ09	NC130027	52.00	54.00	981	523	0.24	<1
GJ09	NC130031	60.00	62.00	2022	779	0.17	<1
GJ10	NC130214	31.00	33.00	5295	456	0.06	16
GJ10	NC130229	61.00	63.00	1460	586	0.06	6
GJ10	NC130236	74.00	76.00	1561	367	0.09	<1
GJ10	NC130283	160.00	162.00	1170	1190	0.8	4
GJ10	NC130305	204.00	205.00	685	1095	0.5	<1
GJ10	NC130307	206.50	208.00	674	536	0.17	4
GJ10	NC130326	240.90	242.00	1823	1821	0.92	6

These samples contain 367 to 1831 g/t molybdenium and <0.01 to 1.1 g/t rhenium. When plotted in the Mo-Re scatter plot, there is a positive correlation between molybdenum and rhenium, i.e. the higher the molybdenum, the higher the rhenium.

This orientation sampling shows that rhenium may be roughly estimated as long as we know the molybdenum contents of the ore by using the Mo:Re ratio. For rhenium results that are above twice the detection limit (0.1 ppm), the average Mo:Re ratio of 23 samples is about 6,386 (Table 2).

Table 2. Molybdenum :Rhenium ratio of samples >0.2 ppm Rhenium

Hole	Sample No.	From	To	Mo ppm	Re ppm	Mo:Re Ratio
GJ08	NC123011	42.80	44.80	1130	0.3	3767
GJ08	NC123025	70.00	72.10	1126	0.4	2815
GJ08	NC125953	215.70	217.70	1093	0.25	4372
GJ08	NC125965	239.60	241.60	1276	0.33	3867
GJ08	NC125995	299.60	301.60	1174	0.04	29350
GJ08	NC125997	303.60	305.60	999	0.03	33300

GJ08	NC125999	307.60	309.60	1011	0.08	12638
GJ08	NC125902	313.60	315.60	1535	1.1	1395
GJ08	NC125906	321.60	323.60	1593	0.69	2309
GJ08	NC125907	323.60	325.60	959	0.5	1918
GJ08	NC125908	325.60	327.60	1242	0.46	2700
GJ09	NC130016	32.00	34.00	449	0.18	2494
GJ09	NC130025	48.00	50.00	943	0.37	2549
GJ09	NC130027	52.00	54.00	523	0.24	2179
GJ09	NC130031	60.00	62.00	779	0.17	4582
GJ10	NC130214	31.00	33.00	456	0.06	7600
GJ10	NC130229	61.00	63.00	586	0.06	9767
GJ10	NC130236	74.00	76.00	367	0.09	4078
GJ10	NC130283	160.00	162.00	1190	0.8	1488
GJ10	NC130305	204.00	205.00	1095	0.5	2190
GJ10	NC130307	206.50	208.00	536	0.17	3153
GJ10	NC130326	240.90	242.00	1821	0.92	1979
Average Mo:Re Ratio						6386

SAMPLING & ANALYTICAL DETAILS:

Drill core samples (PQ, HQ, NQ core diametre sizes) were split into half by a diamond saw cutting machine at the project site. The half split samples, each weighing about 3-7 kilograms, were collected at an average interval of 2 metres. The samples were processed and analysed by Intertek Testing Service Ltd. Shanghai. Sample preparation was done by Intertek-Kunming branch office, China. Chemical analysis was done by Intertek-Beijing office. Copper, silver, lead and zinc were analysed by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS); molybdenum, arsenic and antimony were analysed by x-ray fluorescence (XRF); and rhenium by 4 acid digest and analysed by mass spectrometry. Routine international-standard QA/QC procedures were used by Intertek. Three of the eight elements analysed are reported here: copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo) and rhenium (Re). The detection limits for Cu, Mo and Re are 2 ppm, 1 and 0.01 ppm, respectively.

Technical information in the Company news releases has been reviewed and approved by Ciceron "Jun" Angeles (MSc. FAusIMM, CPGeo) the Company's Vice President for Exploration. He is qualified as a Competent Person under the Code for the Reporting Mineral Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, 2004 ("The Reporting Code") prepared by the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the Australian Institute of Geoscientists.

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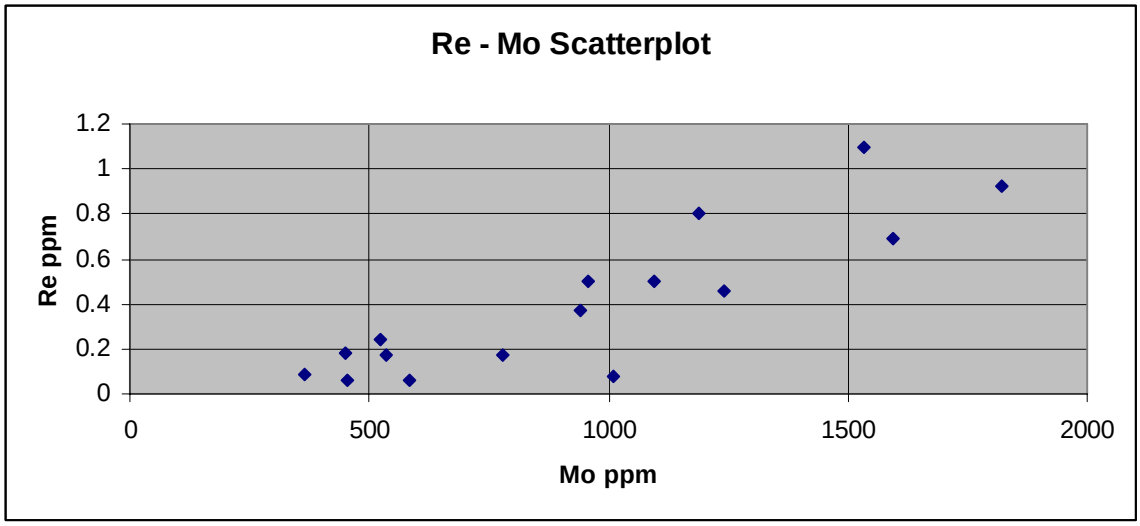

Scatter plot of Molybdenum vs. Rhenium contents