



**Central China Goldfields plc  
(‘GGG’ or ‘the Company’)**

**ROCK SAMPLE RESULTS AT WEST GUQING AREA INDICATE FOURTH  
PORPHYRY COPPER CENTRE AT GANGJIANG LICENCE AREA**

**LONDON – 20 May 2009** – Central China Goldfields plc (AIM: GGG) and its partner the Sichuan Bureau of Metallurgy and Geological Exploration are pleased to report sampling results at the West Guqing prospect on the Gangjiang exploration licence area, Nimu Copper-Molybdenum Project (“Nimu”).

**Highlights:**

- Channel rock sampling results at West Guqing prospect confirm continuous shallow porphyry copper–molybdenum mineralisation including supergene copper oxide zones present in the area. Three of the sampling sites returned continuous significant copper and molybdenum mineralisation. These are:
  - 12 metres @ 0.23% copper equivalent (0.22% Cu and 0.001% Mo) at site GJT22
  - 58 metres @ 0.35% copper equivalent (0.26% Cu and 0.010% Mo) at site GJT29
  - 80 metres @ 0.22% copper equivalent (0.14% Cu and 0.009% Mo) at site GJT30
- West Guqing is now the fourth copper–molybdenum prospect at the Gangjiang exploration licence area and reinforces the possibility that mineralisation occurs as a continuous envelope around the 1.5 x 1 kilometre rhyodacite stock centred at Nading.

**Jeff Malaihollo, Managing Director of Central China Goldfields plc, comments:**

“Following the discoveries at the Guqing, East Nading and Gelong porphyry centres, we have now identified a fourth mineralised centre called West Guqing.

Drilling in 2008 clearly demonstrated that the East Nading and Gelong centres are continuous and we have now identified further mineralisation in trenches between East Nading and Guqing, between Guqing and West Guqing and to the west of Gelong.

With this new and significant discovery, the presence of mineralisation has now been identified along at least 2.5 kilometres and strengthens the likelihood that the total 5 kilometres corridor surrounding the central rhyodacite stock in Nading may be mineralised.”

### ACCESS ROAD CUT SAMPLING RESULTS:

West Guqing prospect is located approximately 500 metres to the west of the Guqing prospect. It was first recognised in 2007 when trench GJT11 was dug and returned 32 metres of 0.38% copper equivalent (0.16% Cu & 0.025% Mo). In 2008, a drill road access was constructed and exposed further copper-molybdenum (“Cu-Mo”) mineralisation.

Four sites along the access road at the West Guqing prospect area exposed mineralised outcrops and sub-outcrops of quartz monzonitic rocks with Cu and Cu-Mn stains. The road cuts were mapped and continuous 2 metres long rock chip samples were taken for analysis. The significant assay results of 3 of the 4 sampling sites are outlined in the table below. Results of analysis for fourth site, GJT28, are still pending.

**Table 1. Summary of Significant Rock Chip Assay Results**

Road Cut ID	From (m)	To (m)	Length	Composite Assay Data			
				% Cu	% Mo	% Cu Eq	g/T Ag
GJT22	0	12	12	0.22	0.001	0.23	1.9
GJT29	26	84	58	0.26	0.010	0.35	6.0
GJT30	2	82	80	0.14	0.009	0.22	3.7

*Note: % Cu Equivalent (%Cu Eq) = %Cu + 9 × % Mo assuming recovery for both Cu and Mo is 100%*

These sampling results confirmed continuous shallow porphyry Cu-Mo mineralisation at West Guqing prospect including supergene Cu oxide zones. West Guqing is the fourth prospect recognised in the Gangjiang exploration licence area and reinforces the possibility that Cu-Mo mineralisation occurs as a continuous envelope around the 1.5 x 1 kilometre rhyodacite stock centred at Nading.

### SAMPLING & ANALYTICAL DETAILS:

Continuous channel rock samples were taken over two metre intervals on exposed outcrops and sub-outcrops using a chisel and hammer with a canvas sheet to catch all the broken rocks. Each sample weighed between 2 to 3 kilograms. A duplicate sample was taken, as close as possible to the original sample site, after every 20th sample.

The samples were processed and analysed by SGS-CSTC Standards Technical Services Co., Ltd in China. Sample preparation is done by the SGS-Xian branch office whilst chemical analysis is done by the SGS-CSTC office in Tianjin. Pulp samples were digested in aqua regia and analysed for thirty five elements by inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectroscopy (ICP-OES). Routine international-standard QA/QC procedures were used by SGS-CSTC. Three elements are reported here: copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo) and silver (Ag). The detection limit for Cu is 3 parts per million (ppm), while for Mo and Ag, it is 1 ppm.

*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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