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## **INITIAL INFERRED RESOURCE ESTIMATE FOR THE MOWANA NORTH AREA OF 56M TONNES, EXTENDS COPPER MINERALISATION AN ADDITIONAL 2KM NORTHWARDS**

ZCI's major subsidiary, African Copper Plc ("African Copper" or the "Company") announces that the final results have been obtained from independent consultants Coffey Mining for the Mowana North area positioned immediately north of the previously reported Mowana resources and current mining area.

A total of 34,826 metres of combined diamond and percussion drilling were carried out during 2011. 62 new holes were drilled and combined with data from 10 holes drilled during an exploration programme by Falconbridge Exploration between 1977 and 1982. At a 0.0% copper cut off grade, Coffey Mining reports an Inferred Mineral Resource of 56.8 million tonnes grading 0.45% copper. The estimate is for material between 70 metres below surface to 500 metres below surface. The orebody in this area is overlain by 70 metres of barren Karoo sediments. A percussion rig was used to pre collar holes through these sediments before changing to diamond drilling to intersect the orebody. The Mowana North orebody remains open to the North beyond the limit of drilling, and below 500 metres depth.

Drilling was conducted over an area 2km North to South and approximately 300 metres West to East. The drill hole spacing is 100 metres in a North – South direction, and 100 metres in a West – East direction. Core to be sampled was marked up by the geologist and the core split in half using a diamond saw. Minimum sample width was 0.5 metres, and a maximum of 1.5 metres through the orebody if core loss was seen to occur. On average 1 metre samples were taken through the mineralised orebody. Three one metre samples were taken in the hangingwall and footwall outside of the mineralised orebody. If internal waste was intersected within the mineralised orebody, the rule of sampling 3 metres above and below the mineralised orebody was adhered to; internal waste outside of these ranges was not sampled. Samples were taken at various depths in each borehole depending on the depth at which the orebody was intersected in each borehole. The estimated true width of the mineralised zone varies from less than 10m to 80m.

Once the core had been marked for sampling and before splitting it was wetted and a photograph of all the core trays pertaining to a particular borehole was taken. After the core had been cut, core trays were moved back onto logging trestles. Samples were then bagged by the core yard supervisor. Each sample was given a unique number from a sample ticket book. One ticket was placed inside the sample bag, with a second

stapled into the fold of the bag. Quality control samples were inserted into the sampling stream at a frequency of 1 in 10, comprising a standard, a blank and a field duplicate. Once all the samples for a particular borehole had been bagged, and manually checked by the geologists, they were placed in rice bags which were marked with BHID, sample numbers, from and to depth and the number of samples in the bag. Bags were securely sealed using cable ties and taken to the Setpoint Sample Preparation Laboratory in Francistown. Analytical work was undertaken by Setpoint Laboratories in Johannesburg, South Africa, with the preparation of samples being carried out by Setpoint at a sample preparation laboratory in Francistown. In Johannesburg, the samples were analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, Ag, and Au using a four acid digest, and sulphuric acid for acid soluble Cu, with ICP finish. Setpoint Laboratories are completely independent of African Copper, and have no relationship with African Copper.

The coarse grained semi massive to disseminated nature of the copper mineralisation at Mowana has the potential to lead to estimation errors. Accordingly, at the 100 metre interval between borehole section lines it was not possible for Coffey Mining to identify continuity of high grade intersections between boreholes, and the resource for Mowana North, at this stage, has therefore been categorised as Inferred. Additional more closely spaced infill drilling between current section lines will be required to re-categorise the current Inferred resource to Indicated or Measured resources and demonstrate continuity between existing high grade borehole intersections.

Jordan Soko, Acting Chief Executive of African Copper, said, "Our exploration drilling programme at Mowana continues to demonstrate extensions to the main orebody – southwards, as announced last year, and now northwards. The exploration campaign will focus on infill drilling to prove up the inferred resources announced today."

For further information please visit [www.africancopper.com](http://www.africancopper.com)

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