Re-Commencement of Resource Drilling at Africo's Kalukundi Copper-Cobalt Project

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Also, near surface drilling on Kii and Kalukundi Fragments will define near surface mineralization for mine planning.

VANCOUVER, May 9, 2012 - Africo Resources Ltd. ("Africo") (TSX:ARL) is pleased to report that the resource drilling has been re-commenced on its Kalukundi Project in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). A total of 46 boreholes on 4 fragments (5430m) have been drilled from June 2011 to the end for March 2012. Assay data is at hand for the initial boreholes drilled on the Principal Fragment and this data provides confirmation of the high grade values previously drilled on this fragment.

The drilling programme was focused on the copper and cobalt rich Principal Fragment. The objective has been to prove continuity of the geology and grade at 50 metre intervals, to establish the nature and extent of the mineralisation in both the Mines Series and the hangingwall formations and to drill down to the sulphide zone to confirm continuity and grade of the main Mines series mineralisation. All of these objectives were achieved and in some cases with excellent results (Ref table 1).

Drilling then moved to the Kii and Kalukundi Fragments where a smaller track mounted rig could access the steep hills and drill the near surface, previously inaccessible zones. Some drilling was undertaken of the SE Anticline Fragment. Finally, drilling has moved to and is in progress on a fifth fragment, the Anticline Fragment.

A brief description of the results is outlined below section by section to compare the current results listed in Table 1 with the results of previous nearby, but more shallow drilling data.

Table 1. Graded average values for the Mines Series intersections on the Principal Fragment.

BH No	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Co %	Comments	Section No
PCPD001	80.50	108.76	28.26	2.44	0.87	No RAT Grise	Section 3
PCPD002	115.20	148.15	32.95	2.61	0.43	No SDB or RAT Grise, but thick RSC	Section 4
PCPD003	64.50	97.24	32.74	**4.86**	**2.12**	Full Mines Series	Section 5
PCPD004	103.40	131.00	27.60	**4.16**	0.70	No SDB or RAT Grise	Section 5
PCPD005	78.30	114.94	36.64	**4.34**	**1.27**	Full Mines Series	Section 6
PCPD006	117.18	150.51	33.33	**4.58**	**1.53**	Full Mines Series	Section6
PCPD007	102.36	131.46	29.10	**3.24**	**1.15**	No RAT Grise	Section 8
PCPD008	169.65	206.30	36.65	**3.68**	0.67	Full Mines Series	Section8
PCPD009	44.33	53.63	9.30	0.14	0.83	Lower ore body only	Section 1
PCPD010	-	-	-	-	-	SDB & RSC intersected, but barren	Section 1
PCPD011C	101.9	107.9	6.00	0.12	0.71	CMN	Section 7
	116.5	128.3	11.80	**4.07**	**1.77**	CMN	
	243.52	275.5	31.98	2.35	0.56	Full Mines Series	
PCPD012	127.05	170.97	43.92	2.21	0.28	Full Mines Series	Section 3

The drilling results are reviewed starting from the NW of **Section 8** with BHs PCPD007 and 8. These results compare well with that of BH K3 drilled previously by JCI. They confirm high grade mineralisation in the Upper and Lower Ore bodies especially. Near surface at a depth of 40m, BH K54 demonstrates that the Lower Ore Body is best mineralized, whereas the RSC and Upper Ore bodies are weakly mineralised. The values of 3.61% Cu and 1.05% Co over 37.80m in BHK3 compare well with those in BH PCPD007 especially and continuity down to PCPD008 at a vertical depth of 130m is also excellent. This demonstrates improving grade of mineralisation in depth to K3 and deeper.

On **section 6** BHs PCPD005 and 6 can be defined as high grade intersections over the full extent of the

Mines Series units. These two boreholes straddle BH KDI1 drilled by Gecamines, which intersected 3.14% Cu and 0.58% Co over a width of 38.60m. The new intersections demonstrate much improved copper and especially cobalt mineralisation and substantiate excellent continuity of the mineralised zone.

Section 5 has two new boreholes drilled between the near surface and a deep borehole. The two BHs, PCPD003 and 4 demonstrate a similar mineralisation distribution to the previous holes, with most of the high grade values occurring in the Lower Ore body. These intersections warrant a separate table to emphasize the concentration of high grade mineralisation in the Lower Ore Body as follows:-

BH No	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Co %	Comments	Section No
PCPD003	80.80	94.24	16.44	8.04	3.73	RSF,D Strat & RAT Grise units	Section 3
PCPD004	120.60	131.00	10.40	6.09	0.92	RSF and D Strat units	Section 3

On **section 4** a single hole, PCPD002 intersecting at a vertical depth of 90m has returned encouraging values which are very similar, but slightly lower than the intersection in BH K4 at a shallower depth. In each borehole, the SDB and RAT Grise (upper and lower units) are almost devoid of mineralisation.

On **section 3** again a single borehole can be compared with the shallow BH K52 which intersected the Lower ore body only with very high grade copper mineralisation (6.25% Cu and 0.61% Co over 15.55m). Here the deeper intersection in BH PCPD001 intersects a much wider zone of mineralisation with lower copper, but higher cobalt values overall. As on section 8, this demonstrates more extensive mineralisation in depth.

On **section 1** Boreholes PCPD009 and 010 in the south-east were drilled virtually on the edge of or within the fault zone on the SE extent of the Principal Fragment. BH 9 intersected mainly cobalt mineralization in the Lower Ore Body, whereas BH10 encountered no mineralisation. Excellent mineralisation was intersected in the percussion water hole drill nearby (KALKP007 drilled 4.58% Cu and 1.90% Co over 15.00m) on this section line.

It must be emphasized that the above drilling is essentially within the oxide zone and the ore minerals intersected are dominated by malachite (Cu) and heterogenite (Co).

Assay values are available for two deeper boreholes drilled to test the hangingwall mineralization and the grade within the sulphide zone for the deeper Mines series intersections. Both boreholes were successful in traversing a well mineralised Mines Series package. On **section 3,** BH PCPD012 was drilled downdip from BH PCPD001. The SBD is mineralised, but the RSC is weakly mineralised, which is often the case in the sulphide zone where no secondary enrichment has occurred except near the upper and lower contact zones. Here the Footwall Ore Zone is very well mineralised and it shows a close comparison with BHs K52 and PCPD001, as follows:

BH No	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Co %	Comments	Section No
PCPD012	100.41	108.71	8.35	5.01	3.73	RSF,D Strat & RAT Grise units	Section 3
PCPD001	157.50	169.97	12.47	3.09	1.94	RSF & D Strat units	Section 3

Finally the deep hole on **Section 7** is BH PCPD011C. This borehole shows a similar mineral distribution in the Mines series to the three holes on section 3 as detailed above with the best mineralisation occurring in the Upper and Lower Ore Bodies. In the case of BH 11C, the mineralisation in the RSC is very weak as is generally the case in the sulphide zone.

Varying amounts of mineralisation have been intersected in the **hangingwall units** above the Mines Series. These are the CMN dolomite and shale units and the SDS shales. One of the best intersections is that listed above in BH PCPD011C (Table 1). This compares well with the intersection in the adjacent borehole drilled above, namely K109:-

BH No	From	To	Interval	Cu %	Co %	Comments	Section No
K109	71.00	77.29	6.29	5.88	0.13	CMN	Section 7
PCPD0011C	116.50	128.30	11.80	4.07	1.77	CMN	Section 7

Numerous intersections with varying amounts of copper and to a lesser degree cobalt mineralisation have

been intersected in this campaign in the hangingwall units. A full assessment of the hangingwall mineralisation still needs to be undertaken to fully understand the potential of this mineralisation in contributing to the resources of the Principal Fragment at Kalukundi. Establishing continuity of these units will take some time and hence cannot be discussed in more detail here.

Assay results are still awaited for boreholes PCPD013, 14 and 15. In addition, assay data is still awaited from the near surface drilling on the Kii and Kalukundi Fragments.

Notes:

1. All drilled thicknesses listed above are apparent widths. No adjustment has been made for the dip of the formations. The angle of dip of the formations varies from about 75º to about 50º. The angle of the drill holes are consistent at -45º, hence there is a small discrepancy in which the true widths will be slightly narrower than the apparent widths.
2. Mention is made of the Upper Ore Body and the Lower Ore Body. Although this is a mining term on the DRC Copperbelt it has over time become accepted terminology for these two zones above and below the RSC (or siliceous dolomite) unit. It does not necessarily infer economic concentration of mineralisation.
3. Sample preparation is done on site in the DRC. Analyses were undertaken by ALS Chemex in Johannesburg. The pulp is received and sieved to 95%-106µ. Three analysis techniques are used; ICP-AES analyses by ME-ICP61 on 33 elements after 4 acid digestion; ICP-AES analyses by ME-OG62 on ore grade elements after 4 acid digestion.

The disclosure in this News Release has been prepared under the supervision of Michael J. Evans, Africo's Consulting Geologist, who is a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101.

Note for editors:

Africo Resources Ltd. is a Canadian mineral company engaged in developing, acquiring and exploring for base metal assets in Africa. The company's main project is Kalukundi, a development stage copper-cobalt deposit located in the Katangan Copperbelt in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The development team has an operational base in the DRC, with the company corporate offices located in Vancouver, Canada.

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