



ABN 28 104 028 542

TO: **COMPANY ANNOUNCEMENTS OFFICE**

ASX LIMITED

DATE: **23 APRIL 2009**

DRILLING COMMENCES AT THE LETLHAKANE URANIUM PROJECT

Summary :

- New geochemical assay data has been received for the Calcrete mineralisation at Mokobaesi which suggests significant U_3O_8 grade upside over the previous (June 2008) calcrete resource;
- a 5,000m Resource Definition drilling program has commenced at the Gorgon Prospect with the objective of moving the Resource from Inferred to Indicated status.
- a 6,000m exploration drilling program on areas outside the currently quantified resource base is also planned to commence during this quarter at

(1) The Southern extension of Gorgon

Where the resource previously drilling stop in high grade mineralisation at the southern end of the Gorgon mineralisation and at

(2) Serule -10 km South of the known Mokobaesi resource.

The drilling at Serule will follow up on high grade zones discovered at Serule during exploration in 2008 with the objective of growing this resource and the global uranium mineralization at Letlhakane.

RESOURCE UPGRADE DRILLING

A 5,000m Reverse Circulation (RC) Hammer drill program has commenced at the Gorgon Prospect which forms the western part of the Inferred Resource at the Letlhakane Uranium Project. The aim of this drilling is to increase geological confidence in the current Inferred Resource at Gorgon with the ultimate aim to close up drill spacing and move into the Indicated Resource Category (Fig 1). The drilling is expected to take approximately six to eight weeks to complete.

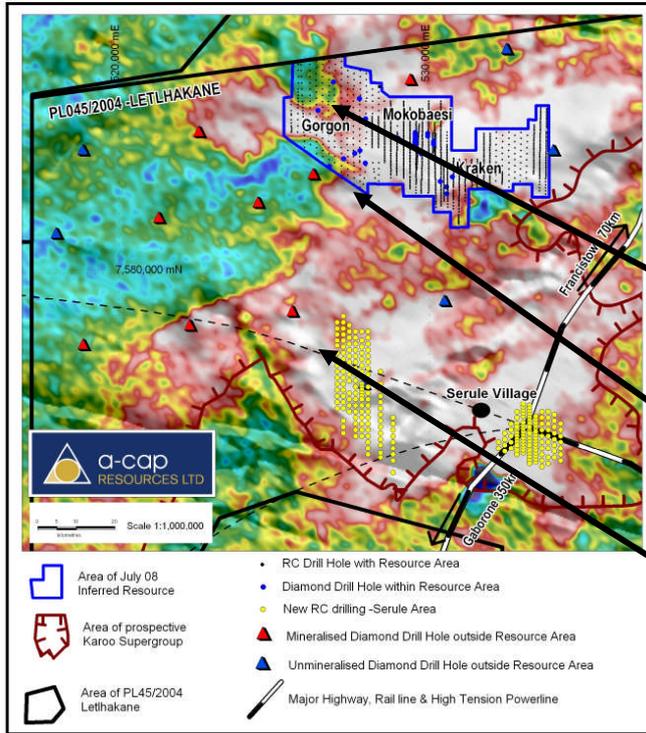


Figure 1. Shows the location of the main Lethakane Uranium Project Resource within the Blue Box pictured over the background radiometric image.

Area for Gorgon resource upgrade drilling (5000m)

Area for Resource extension drilling Gorgon South. (3000m)

Area for Serule exploration extension drilling (2800m)

RESOURCE EXPLORATION DRILLING

A 6,000 m (approximately) drilling exploration program is planned at the Gorgon and Serule prospects with the objective of growing and extending the current uranium mineralisation base.

The drilling at Gorgon will target existing high grade zones discovered at Gorgon South during previous exploration carried out during 2008 (Fig 1).

The drilling at Serule will follow up on high grade zones discovered at Serule during regional reconnaissance exploration during 2008. The program has been designed to close up the spacing in some of the higher grade areas and also to extend outside the currently known mineralisation to delineate potential new resources (Fig 1). The drilling completed during 2008 at Serule is not currently in the Resource Inventories of the Lethakane Uranium Project but the company believes that this exciting area has the potential to greatly increase the known contained uranium within the deposit.

CALCRETE RESOURCE

Late in 2008 A-Cap completed a 1500m infill RC program over the Mokobaesi Calcrete resource with the aim of generating enough geological and assay information to warrant an upgrade from the current Inferred Resource to an Indicated Resource. Results for that drilling, in the form of eU₃O₈ based on down-hole scintillometer readings, were released to the market in the December 08 quarterly report. New geochemical assay results from that drilling have now been received which suggest that **radiometric logging significantly understates U₃O₈ grades in the calcrete-hosted mineralisation.** eU₃O₈ grades derived from radiometric logging commonly require modification by a disequilibrium factor to generate grades reflective of the true (chemical) U₃O₈ grade of mineralisation. The disequilibrium factor reflects the proportion of radiometric response that is due to radiation emitted by daughter products of the uranium decay sequence rather than uranium itself and is commonly related to the maturity of the decay sequence and thus the age of the mineralization. Disequilibrium factors are derived by comparison of eU₃O₈ grades with chemical U₃O₈ assays for a statistically significant number of samples in a particular mineralisation type.

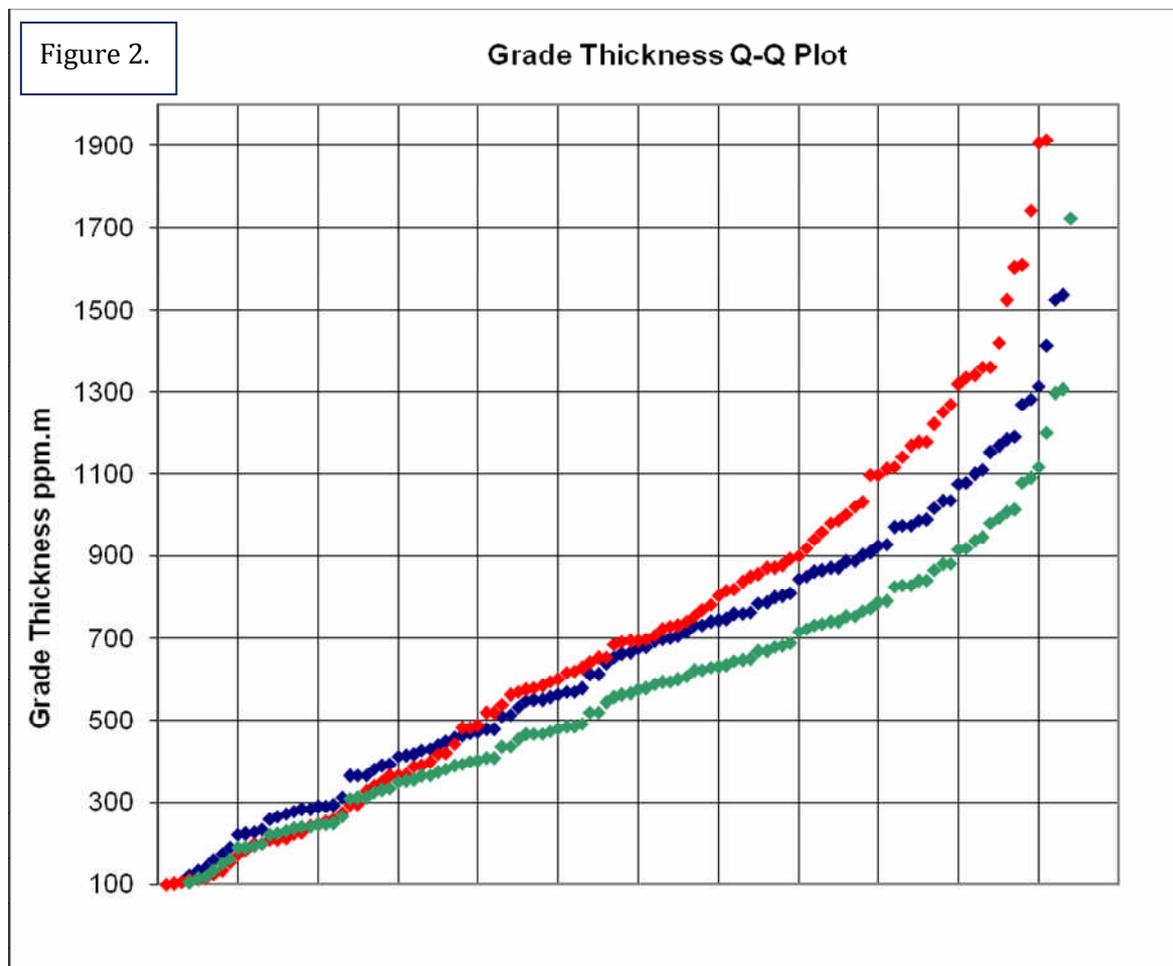
The current Inferred Calcrete Resource, released to the market in June 2008 (Table 1, below) is based on eU₃O₈ grades obtained from radiometric logging modified by a factor of 0.85. That factor was derived by comparison of eU₃O₈ grades and chemical assays over the entire volume of mineralisation drilled, including sandstone-hosted mineralisation beneath the calcrete. New chemical assays now available from the 2008 resource infill drilling on the Mokobaesi Calcrete portion of the resource indicate that application of the 0.85 factor to eU₃O₈ grades in calcrete-hosted mineralisation is not appropriate and that potentially a positive factor should be applied to probe results where no geochemical assays are available. **This would result in a significant increase in the grade of the Mokobaesi calcrete-hosted portion of the global resource and an increase in resource tonnage above any given cut-off grade.**

Cut off U ₃ O ₈	Contained Tonnes (Million)	Av grade U ₃ O ₈ ppm	Contained U ₃ O ₈ Tonnes	Contained U ₃ O ₈ lbs (Millions)
100	9	171	1,560	3
150	5	187	1,020	2
200	1	233	280	1
250	0	305	90	<1

Table 1 LETLHAKANE (MOKOBAESI) INFERRED CALCRETE RESOURCE - June 2008

Figure 2 shows a quantile-quantile (QQ) plot comparing mineralisation grade-thickness (GT) products (ppm U₃O₈.m) derived from radiometric logging and chemical assays in calcrete-hosted mineralisation, along with factored grade-thicknesses used in the June 2008 resource estimate.

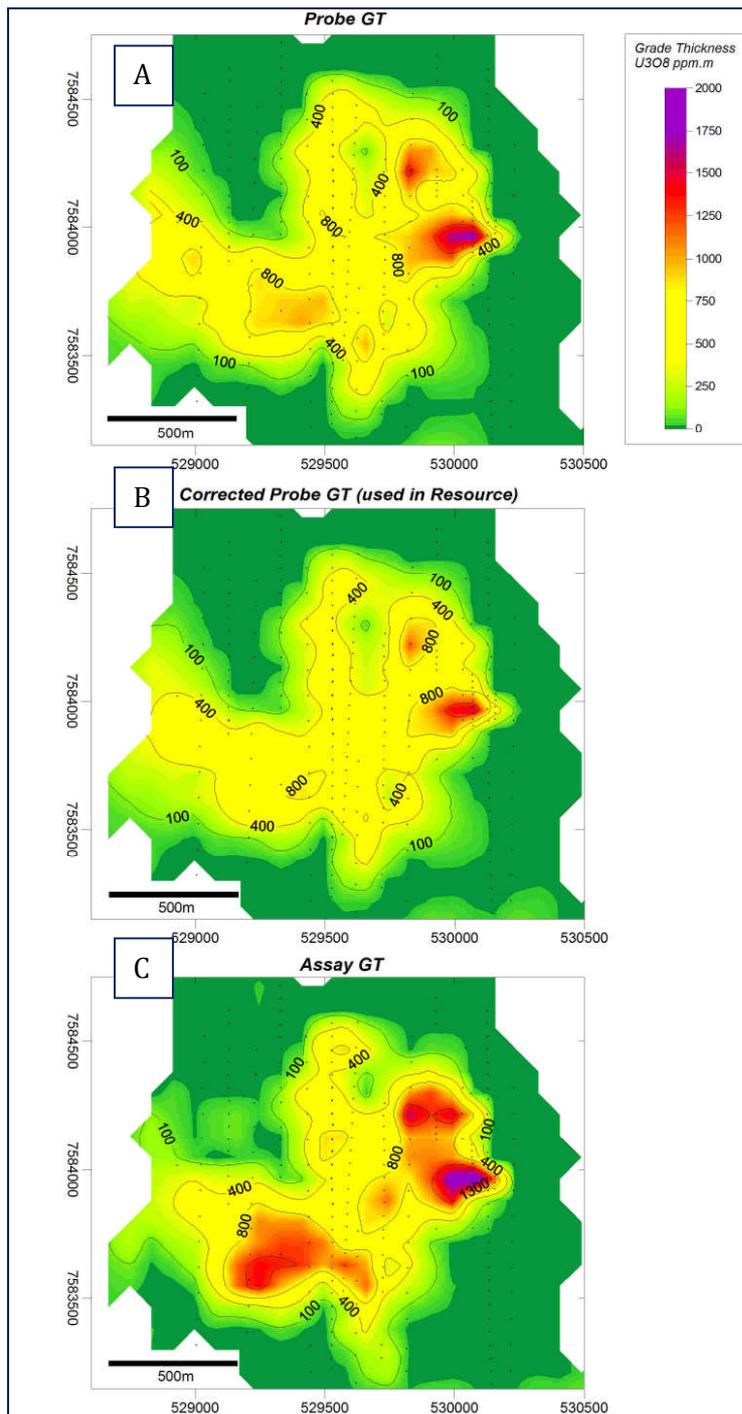
- A. In blue GT's calculated using down-hole probe grade multiplied by intersection width.
- B. In red GT's calculated using geochemical assay grade multiplied by intersection width.
- C. In green using factored (0.85) down-hole probe grade multiplied by intersection width.



The comparison clearly indicates that above GT's of approximately 300ppm.m the eU308 grades are biased low and that the 0.85 factor applied for resource estimation exacerbates the bias.

Figure 3 shows the impact of the bias to low grades in eU₃O₈ grades in calcrete-hosted mineralisation in a spatial context. Figures 3a, 3b and 3c show respectively:

- Grade-thickness contours based on down-hole radiometric logging (eU₃O₈)
- Grade-thickness contours based on “corrected” eU₃O₈ grades used for the June 2008 resource estimate
- Grade-thickness contours using newly available chemical U₃O₈ assays.



The differences between the grade-thickness contours in Figures 3b and 3c give an indication of the positive effect that a modification to the disequilibrium factor could have on the calcrete resource tonnage reported above a range of cut-off grades.

It is important to note that there is no data to support an overall change in the published grades for the other parts of the Inferred Resource and that the work above only refers to the calcrete portion of the resource at Mokobaesi.

CONCLUSIONS

The Directors of A-Cap are delighted with continuing progress at the Letlhakane Uranium Project and are excited with the potential of new drilling to confirm and possibly to expand the current resource base.

New data from geochemical assays of the calcrete portion of the resource suggest a significant upside potential which will be reflected in the next Resource Statement expected in the second half of 2009.

Dr Andrew Tunks



Managing Director

A-Cap Resources Limited

Information in this report that relates to exploration results, data and cut off grades is based on information compiled by Dr Andrew Tunks who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Dr Tunks is a fulltime employee of A-Cap Resources. Dr Tunks 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 "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves." Dr Tunks consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.