



10 Upper Pembroke Street, Dublin 2.
Tel: +353-1-661 8958 Fax: +353-1-662 1213

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CONROY STRIKES FOURTH ZONE OF GOLD MINERALISATION IN ARMAGH-MONAGHAN GOLD BELT

- **All Four Discoveries Lie Along Same Geological Trend**
- **Trench Intersections Include 12m Of 4.92g/t Gold And 23m Of 2.25g/t**
- **Drilling Confirms Zone Of Mineralisation Similar To That At Tullybuck-Lisglassan**

Conroy Diamonds and Gold Plc, the AIM listed mineral exploration Company, today announces the discovery of a fourth area of gold mineralisation in the Armagh-Monaghan Gold Belt, at Corcaskea in Co. Monaghan. It lies approximately 1 km north of the Company's Tullybuck-Lisglassan gold deposit and about 5.5 km to the south west of Conroy's other discoveries at Cargalisgorran and Tivnacree in Co. Armagh. All four areas of mineralisation lie along the same NNE-SSW geological trend, the Longford-Down Massif.

Soil sampling at Corcaskea, has outlined a gold in soil anomaly measuring approximately 400 metres long, orientated in a NNW-SSE direction. Four trenches totalling 136 metres have been completed over the central part of the anomaly as part of the follow up programme.

This trenching to bedrock has successfully established the presence of significant gold mineralisation in the Corcaskea area. Three of the four trenches intersected a wide fault zone with gold mineralisation associated with fault gouge and breccia and disseminated sulphides. Better results from this trenching include 12m of 4.92 g/t gold (trench CKT2) and 23m of 2.25 g/t (trench CKT4).

Subsequent drilling at Corcaskea has confirmed that gold mineralisation is associated with a NNW trending flat lying fault zone similar to those known to host high-grade gold mineralisation at Tullybuck-Lisglassan. The style of mineralisation is also the same, with gold seen to be associated with fault breccia, wallrock alteration and the development of sulphide mineralisation. Drillhole CKD1 cut this fault zone at a down hole depth of 6.35 metres and returned an intersection of 1.76 g/t over 3.65 metres. Further drilling is planned at Corcaskea in order to better define the limits of gold mineralisation in the area.

The Company sees this new development as highly encouraging. Not only does it reinforce the validity of its exploration model, it also adds further weight to the theory that the Longford Down Massif, of which the Armagh-Monaghan Gold Belt is part, could be host to a number of separate gold deposits. This latest discovery, allied with the previous ones at Tullybuck-Lisglassan, Cargalisgorran and Tivnacree, is yet another demonstration of the vast potential of the Armagh-Monaghan Gold Belt, and on a broader scale, the Longford Down Massif. It is the Company's firm view that the Longford-Down Massif has the potential to become a new gold mining province and recent results would seem to substantiate such a belief.

Further Information:

Professor Richard Conroy, Conroy Diamonds and Gold P.I.c. Tel: 00-353-1-661-8958