



CONROY DIAMONDS AND GOLD P.I.c.

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CONROY OUTLINES POTENTIAL FOR NEW GOLD PROVINCE CHAIRMAN TELLS ANNUAL MEETING

- **Two Important Breakthroughs In Longford-Down Massif In Past Six Months**
- **Discoveries Demonstrate Success Of Company's Exploration Strategy**

Over the past six months, Conroy Diamonds and Gold P.I.c has achieved two important breakthroughs in exploration of its properties in the Longford-Down Massif in Ireland. These have substantially enhanced the likelihood of the Massif proving to be a significant new gold province, chairman Professor Richard Conroy told the annual meeting today. Both relate to the Armagh-Monaghan Gold Belt, which lies within the Massif, he added.

The first breakthrough was the intersection of a broad zone of gold mineralisation over a 67m down-hole width in diamond drilling at Tullybuck-Lisglassan in County Monaghan. This broad mineralised zone, which includes a number of higher grade sections, is far wider than any previous intercept and is particularly significant in that it indicates the distribution of mineralisation within the deposit is not limited to the high-grade veins previously reported.

The second was the discovery of a third area of gold mineralisation within the Gold Belt. This is located at Tivnacree in County Armagh and lies between, and along the same trend as, the Company's two previous discoveries at Tullybuck-Lisglassan and Cargalisgorran, 6.5km to the NE in County Armagh.

Equally significant perhaps, is that these events also provide very solid additional evidence firmly supporting the Company's interpretation of the geological structure and controls which influenced the development of gold mineralisation in the region (the geological model). The Company's exploration programmes are largely based on this model.

All three areas of mineralisation discovered to date are structurally related to the Orlock Bridge Fault. According to the Company's geological model, this interacted with deep-seated geological features to form the controlling influence on regional mineralisation. Faulting has divided the regional feature into a number of fault blocks, and each of the three areas of gold mineralisation lies within an individual fault block. Many other such fault blocks have yet to be fully explored.

The other important aspect of these recent developments, said Professor Conroy, is that they demonstrate the success of the Company's exploration procedure within the setting of the Longford-Down Massif, the major geological structure which hosts the Armagh-Monaghan Gold Belt. Geochemical soil sampling to identify anomalous areas, followed by trenching to bedrock and finally diamond drilling, led to the discovery of both Cargalisgorran and Tivnacree.

Significantly, the Company has a number of other areas within its licences over which initial geochemistry has highlighted anomalies which have yet to be followed up.

As the Company's knowledge and understanding of the Longford-Down Massif grows and the exploration successes continue, it is increasingly likely that the discoveries made to date will prove to be part of a much larger gold-bearing mineralised system, the Chairman added.

Elsewhere within the Massif is Slieve Glah, some 45km south-west of Tullybuck-Lisglassan. This

seems to be a dilation zone along the Orlock Bridge Fault and, as such, is a prime exploration play. A large geochemical anomaly has been outlined and follow-up trenching of targets is a priority.

Excellent progress has been achieved in Finland where G9 and G10 Garnets have been discovered within the Company's exploration acreage suggesting the possible presence of diamond bearing kimberlite.

Further Information:

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