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Company Announcements Office  
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Sydney NSW 2000

*Via Facsimile: 1300 300 021*

Dear Sir/Madam

## **BLOCK D-7 DIAMOND PROJECT**

**Four hundred and seven macro and micro diamonds recovered from 258 kg of samples collected from Behradih kimberlite, the vast majority of which are clear, colourless stones.**

The Chhattisgarh joint venture partners ("Oropa Limited and B.Vijaykumar Technical Services Pvt Ltd") recently completed a fine diamond and mineralogical sampling programme comprising the collection and analysis of eight weathered surface samples with a combined weight of 258 kg from various points located within the Behradih kimberlite as illustrated on Figure 1 in the attached Appendix "A". The samples, (BSS#01-08) were airfreighted to Perth in August for screening and detailed analyses. Detailed individual sample results from these eight samples are tabulated in Table 1 in Appendix "A". It should be noted that all eight samples contained diamonds and abundant indicator minerals. Detailed petrographic analysis of fresher kimberlite obtained from sub-surface sampling will be necessary to more precisely evaluate the nature and variability of the kimberlite diatreme.

A total of 497 micro and macro (+0.4mm) diamonds have now been recovered from the nine weathered Behradih kimberlite samples, including the original sample collected in July. Results of screening analysis through square mesh screens are tabulated below;

### ***Behradih Surface Kimberlite Sample Diamond Size Distribution***

<b>Mesh Size</b>	<b>0.1mm</b>	<b>0.15mm</b>	<b>0.21mm</b>	<b>0.30mm</b>	<b>0.43mm</b>	<b>0.60mm</b>	<b>0.85mm</b>	<b>1.18mm</b>
<b>Diamonds Recovered</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>

The recovered diamonds have been subjected to size distribution analysis using Rombouts sampling and statistical evaluation of diamond deposits methods (L. Rombouts, Journal of Geochemical Exploration 53–1995). Figure 1 in Appendix “A” extrapolates the plotted diamonds’ as Cumulative Carats per hundred tonnes versus Size and indicates that grade and size may be significant. Statistical analysis of the size distribution also suggests that diamonds exceeding 1 carat in size are probable in this kimberlite.

Analysis of the diamond populations observed within the fine diamonds is also encouraging. The data suggests a large proportion of good shapes and clear, white stones. As per the majority of kimberlite diamond populations, resorption features are apparent, although the overall degree of resorption does not appear to be dominant as is the case with kimberlites containing a high proportion of low value diamonds. Further evaluation of the stone characteristics is currently in progress.

Although it is not possible to make precise deductions regarding grade and size distribution from the 318 kg of surface kimberlite material collected to date, it is clear that the Behradih pipe has fine diamond counts and, most significantly, yields macro-diamonds from very small sample sizes. Analysis of the pyrope garnets and chrome spinels recovered from the Behradih samples as produced in the accompanying Figures 3, 4 and 5 also provide supporting evidence that the Behradih kimberlite sampled source material within the diamond stability field and is diamond bearing. Available micro-diamond and mineralogical data points to the presence of measurable grade.

The Behradih kimberlite is located on the western side of the Raipur kimberlite pipe cluster and it is accessed from the main interstate highway passing through the block. In the mid-1990’s the Directorate of Geology and Mines (“DGM”) completed a diamond coring programme comprising five holes for a total of 708 metres (one vertical hole and four angled holes), which indicated that the Behradih kimberlite persists to a minimum of 180 metres. This drill pad is located in the central portion of the kimberlite and is marked on the accompanying map. However, the coring programme did not establish whether the pipe was single or multi phased (more than one kimberlite body contained within the one diatrema). The Behradih kimberlite has a surface area of approximately 3.2 ha, as determined by the DGM. The joint venture partners are nearing agreement with their negotiations with the DGM to purchase these five cores for preliminary studies. If successful, the cores will be airfreighted to Australia and Republic of South Africa (“RSA”) for detailed mineralogy evaluation.

The Chhattisgarh joint venture partners are currently awaiting approval from the Government of India’s Forestry Department to undertake comprehensive, large scale kimberlite evaluation programmes, including drilling, trenching and bulk sampling. Preliminary marking out of the surface of the Behradih kimberlite has recently commenced for gridding and clearing to permit drilling and surface excavation. An Indian fabrication contractor has been awarded the contract to construct a Plietz jig with a nominal capacity of 10 tonnes per day, which will initially be used to bulk sample kimberlite until the design of a more sophisticated Dense Media

Separation (“DMS”) plant is finalized. The Plietz jig will enable the joint venture partners to obtain more detailed information about Behradih and the other pipes.

The joint venture’s nearby Mainpur laboratory facility is now operational and approximately 150 samples have been processed over a recently installed Wilfley table and subjected to TBE separation since the resumption of this field season’s exploration programmes. These concentrates were delivered to the local laboratories earlier this week. A further 500+ regional steam sediment and loam samples have been collected and are awaiting treatment in Mainpur before being sent to Johannesburg, RSA. A number of the samples collected this season are follow-up stream sediment samples obtained from priority targets generated from the initial orientation sampling programme.

The expedited processing and analytical methods currently being employed by the joint venture partners are designed to more rapidly trace the high interest indicator mineral dispersion trails to their possible kimberlitic sources. During the coming months, known and newly discovered kimberlites will be treated through the Plietz jig to more accurately evaluate their potential. This data will be collated and used for the final design criteria of the DMS plant.

The fine diamond and heavy mineral results obtained to date for Behradih are extremely encouraging, although it should be noted that the overall combined sample sizes are relatively small. Additional work will be conducted during the current field season at Behradih and other locations in the Raipur kimberlite field to more accurately determine their prospectivity and economic potential.

The acquisition of drilling and bulk sampling equipment is high on the joint venture partners’ priority list to advance the project as expeditiously as possible throughout the remainder of this field season (+/-7 months). Detailed kimberlite evaluation programmes combined with the regional airborne geophysical survey, regional stream and loam sampling programme, on-site sample processing and ground geophysical surveys to delineate new kimberlite sources will ensure that rapid progress with the exploration and development of the highly prospective cratonic D-7 block will be accomplished before the end of the current season.

Yours faithfully,  
OROPA LIMITED

**PHILIP C CHRISTIE**  
**Managing Director**

Information in this report, insofar as it relates to resource estimation and exploration activities, is based on information compiled by Mr Mark Small who is a Corporate Member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has more than ten years experience in the field of the activity being reported on. His report accurately reflects the information compiled by the member.



## APPENDIX 'A'

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Figure 5     Behradih Chrome Spinel Plots

## BLOCK D-7 DIAMOND PROJECT

**Table 1:**

**Diamonds and indicator mineral counts and descriptions from eight samples (each of 28 to 35 kg) collected across the Beharidh kimberlite pipe, Block-D7. Micro-diamonds are classified as diamonds less than 0.4mm.**

Sample Number	Macro-diamonds	Micro-diamonds	Indicator Minerals
BSS-01	1 x 0.8, 2 x 0.5, .	50; a few discrete octahedrons, colourless and clear.	Pyropes: F.A. approx. 19 x 0.8, 100 x 0.5, 500 x 0.4 subhedral, subangular. Colours range from violet, purple, pink to orange. Chrome Diopside: F.A. 2 x 0.8, approx 40 x 0.5, 175 x 0.4 subhedral, resorbed surfaces. Chromites: F.A. 2 x 0.8, approx 80 x 0.5, 500 x 0.4 euhedral to subhedral, matte, grooved surfaces, bevelled edges. Olivine: F.A. 5 x 0.5, 10 x 0.4 grooved, etched, striated surfaces, prismatic.
BSS-02		42; regular octahedrons, twins and aggregates. All are colourless and clear.	Pyropes: 16 x 0.8, 108 x 0.5, approx 360 x 0.4 fresh, resorbed, orange to deep red. Chrome Diopsides: 19 x 0.5, approx 156 x 0.4 some prismatic, some resorbed, fresh, pale emerald to deep emerald green. Chromites: 1 x 0.8, 93 x 0.5, approx 516 x 0.4 euhedral to subhedral, submetallic to metallic surface lustre, distorted, resorbed, fresh.
BSS-03		46 fragments; white. 2 octahedra white, 18 octahedra either step layered or contact twinned all white except 2 brown. 1 aggregate white, 2 dodecahedra brown, 1 macle white.	Pyropes: est. 150 x 0.5, 570 x 0.4, Chromites: est 100 x 0.5, 320 x 0.4, Chr Diopsides: est 60 x 0.5, 220 x 0.4 – All indicators display kimberlitic features.

BSS-04	1 +0.5,	58; some octahedrons, also some irregulars, distorted, twinned, and fragments. All colourless, clear with rare inclusions. Sharp and bevelled edges, frosted, smooth and striated surfaces.	Pyropes: 2 x 0.8, 50 x 0.5, est. 1000 x 0.4 mainly peridotitic, some display a light purple colour which is typical for G10. Chromites: 17 x 0.5, est 200 x 0.4 kimberlitic. Chr Diopside: approx 50 x 0.4 bright green. Kimb. Olivine: 1 x 0.8, 2 x 0.5, 6 x 0.4 58 micros.
BSS-05		45; some octahedrons, irregular, distorted, twinned, and fragments. All colourless, all clear with rare inclusions. Edges are sharp and bevelled surfaces are smooth, frosted and striated.	Pyropes: approx 166 x 0.4 mainly peridotitic, some G10. Chromites: approx 100 x 0.4 Kimberlitic. Chr Diopside: approx 27 x 0.4 bright green.
BSS-06		38; octahedrons and irregular shapes, some distorted, some fragments, some twins, all colourless all clear with rare inclusions. Sharp and bevelled edges. Surfaces are smooth, frosted and striated..	Chromites: 4 x 0.8, est 300 x 0.5, 1500 x 0.4 kimberlitic morphology. Pyrope: 12 x 0.8, est 500 x 0.5, 2000 x 0.4 all colours including high chrome knorringite. Chrome diopside: approx 50 x 0.5, 180 x 0.4 emerald green fresh, mostly anhedral
BSS-07	3 +0.5 2 +0.4.	71; octahedrons and fragments. 1 diamond yellow step-layered octahedron, clear, no inclusions.	Pyropes: 3 x 0.8, est 300 x 0.5, 1500 x 0.4 mainly peridotitic, light red to bright purple. A few light orange. Chromites: 47 x 0.5, est 250 x 0.4 kimberlitic. Chrome diopside: est 30 x 0.5, 100 x 0.4 bright green . Phlogopite: 1 x 0.4 light brown.
BSS-08		26; octahedrons and fragments.	Pyropes: 32 x 0.8, est 1500 x 0.5, 2500 x 0.4 mainly peridotitic ranging from light red to pink to light purple and bright purple. Chrome diopside: approx 50 x 0.5, 200 x 0.4 bright emerald green. Chromites: 1 x 0.8, est 500 x 0.5, 1000 x 0.4 kimberlitic. Olivine: est 100x 0.5, 200 x 0.4 pale olive green.

# Behradih Kimberlite Diamond Plot

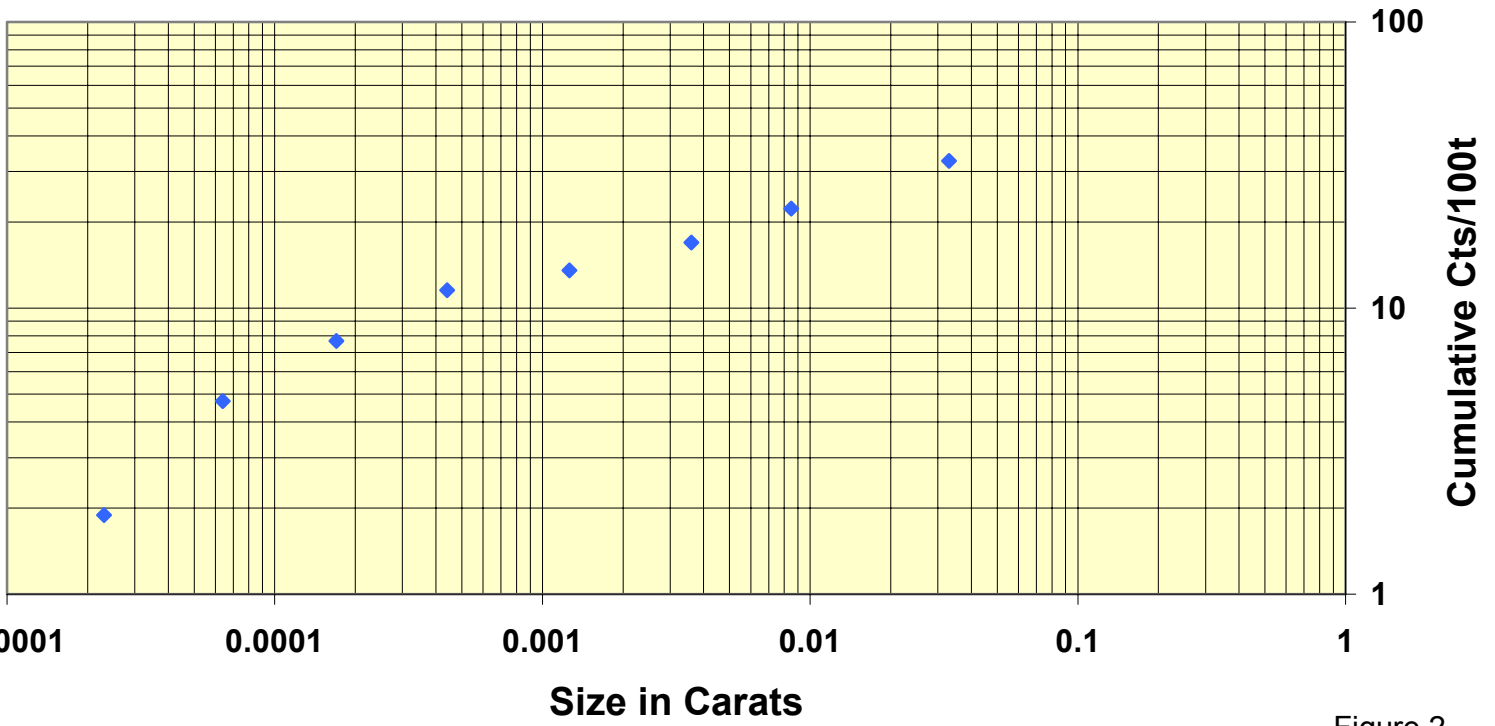


Figure 2



# Gurney Garnet Plot

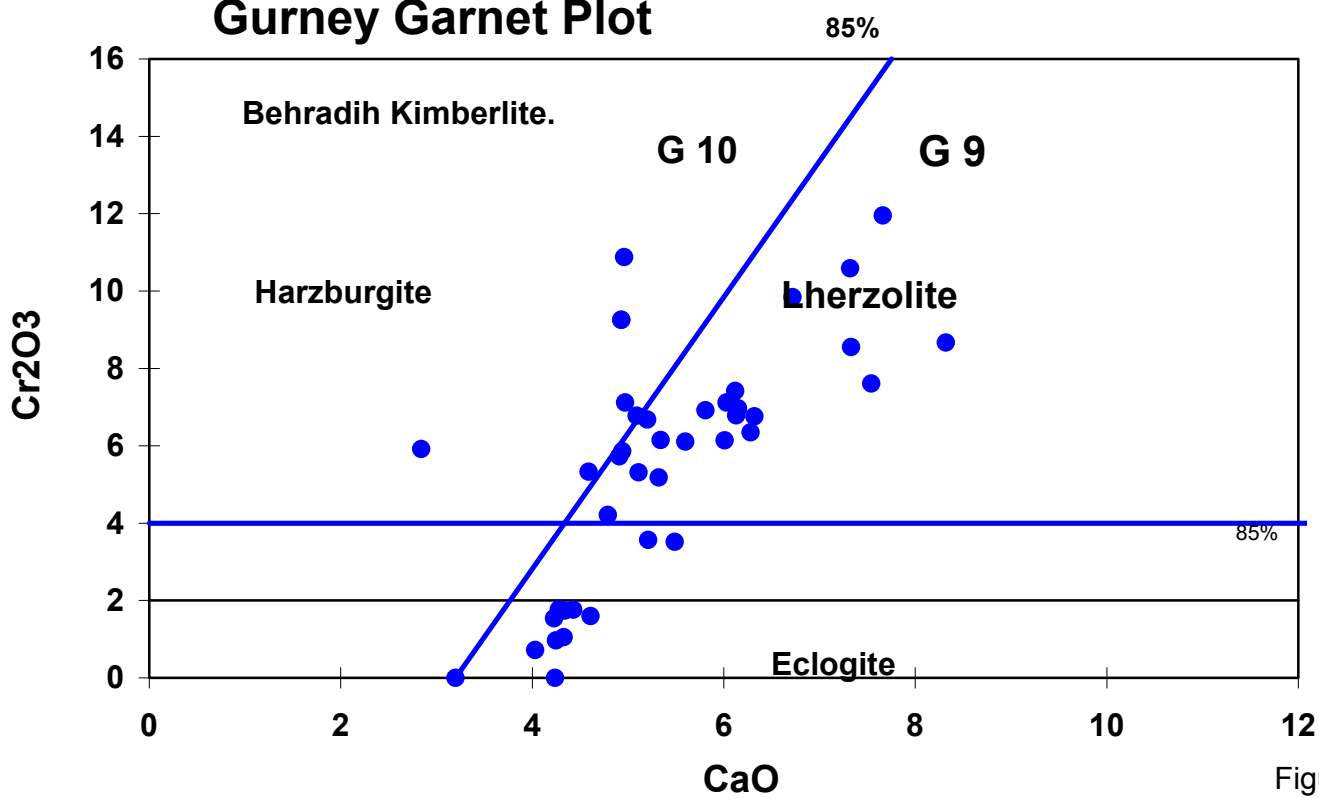
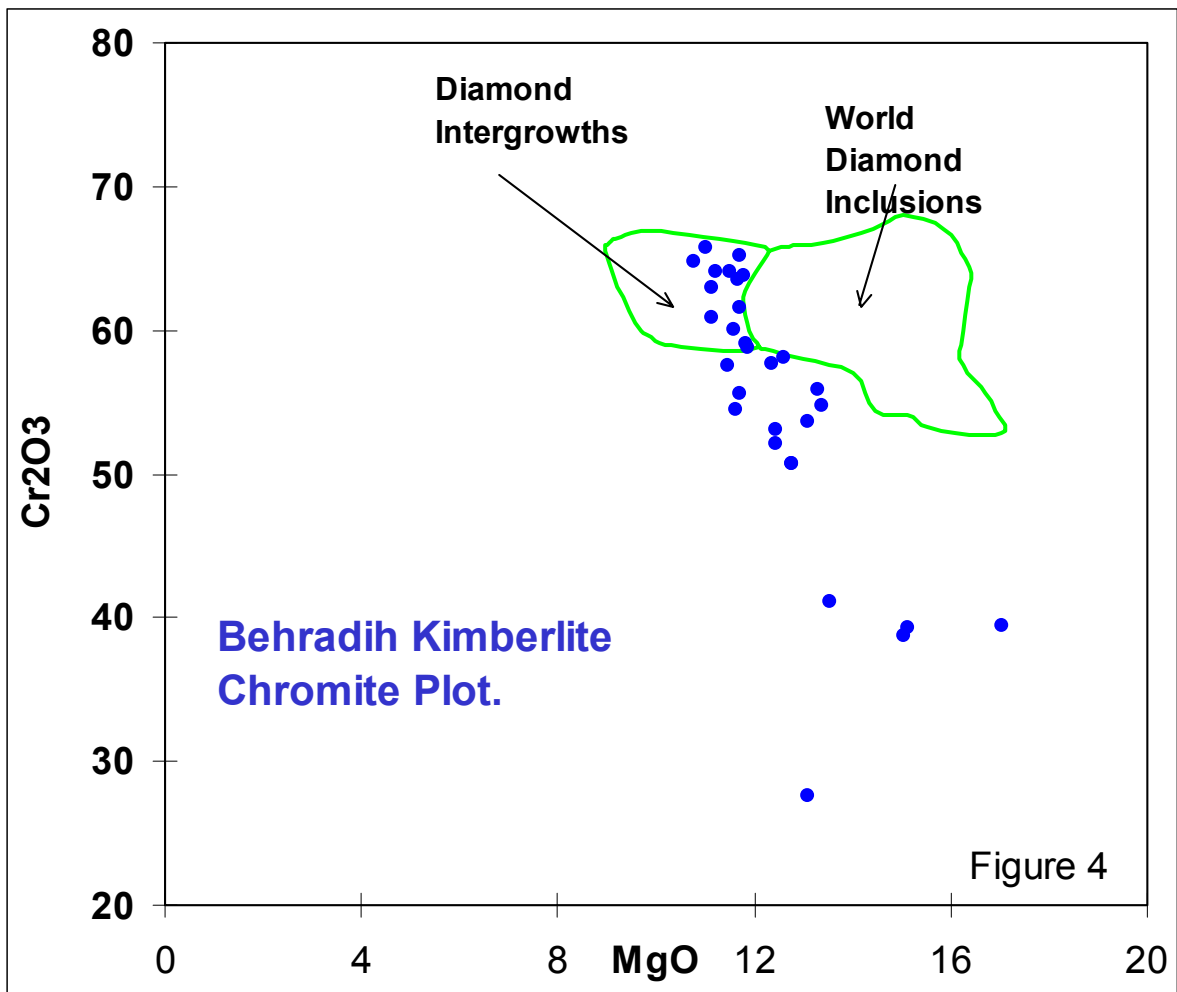
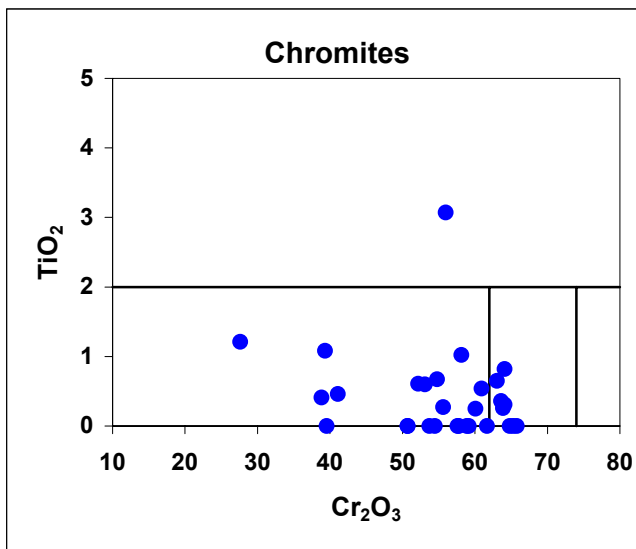
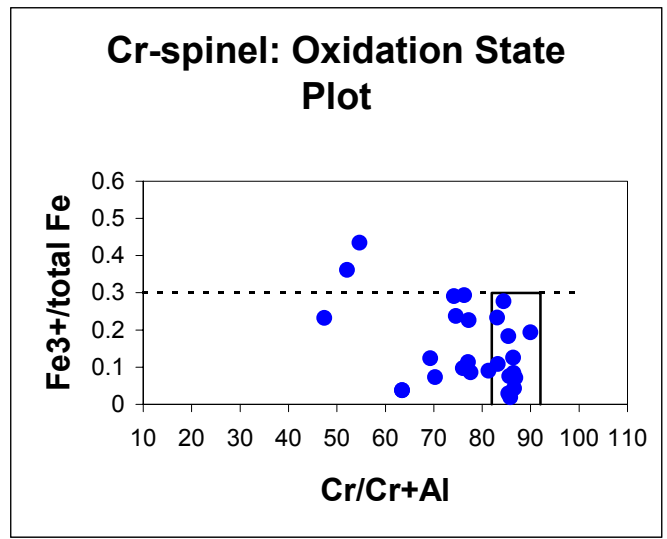
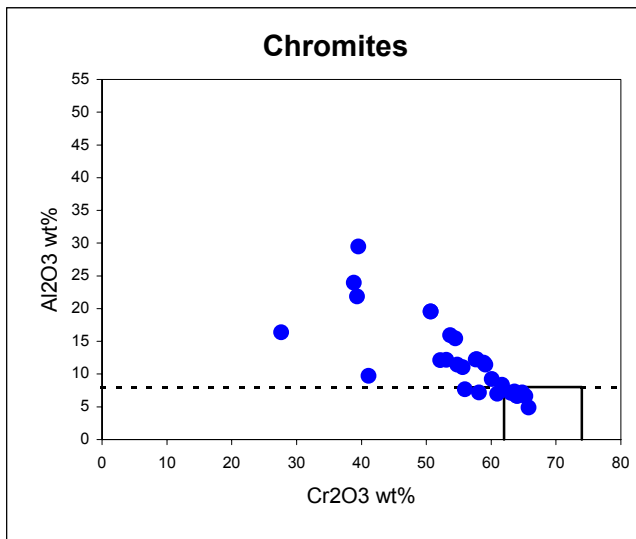
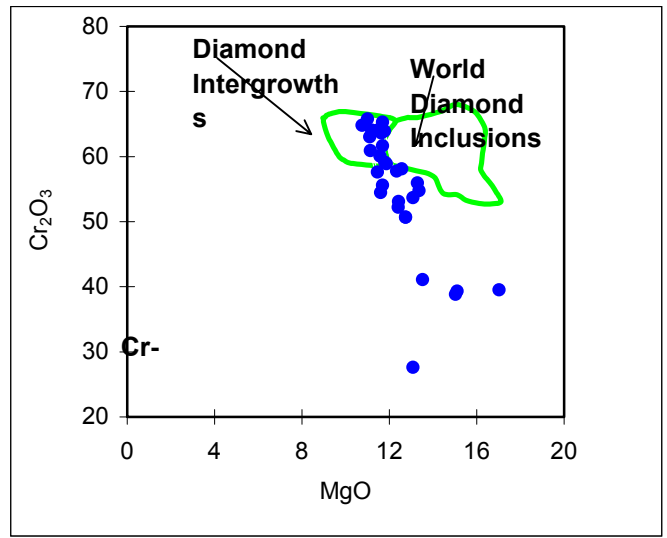
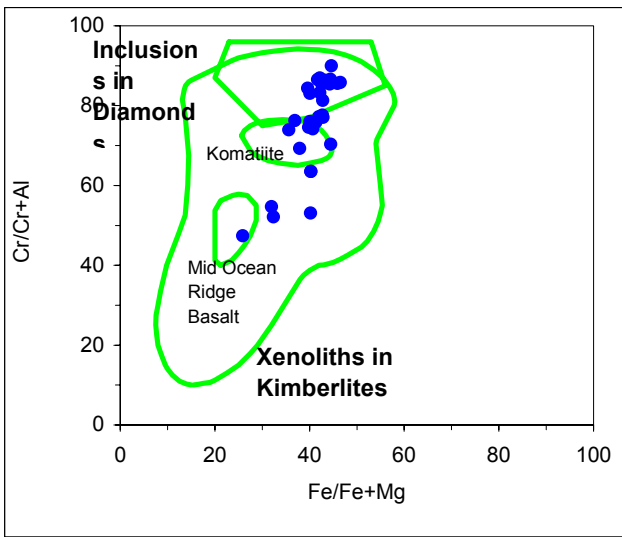


Figure 3





Behradih Kimberlite  
Chrome Spinel Plots.