Ref. No: IBM/Sep/29-202 Date: 29th September, 2010

To. Dr. A.K. Srivastava, **Chief Mining Geologist** Indian Bureau of Mines 1st Floor, D Block, Indira Bhavan, Civil Lines, Nagpur 440001

Dear Sir,

Sub: RP areas granted to EEIPL (now De Beers India Private Limited) for 202.58 sq.km in Lalitpur District, Uttar Pradesh state

Ref: Your letter No. A-285(7)/GMMMC/2010-CMG dated 7th September, 2010.

With reference to the letter cited above we would like to submit that the above mentioned RP had been relinquished on 13th July, 2006 and subsequently the Closure Report was submitted to IBM and the State Government. The Closure Report incorporates all the work done on the RP.

As advised, we are submitting two copies of the Closure report, one copy for IBM and another copy for submission to the GSI, Kolkata.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

V.S. Keshan Ras

V. Sanjay Keshav Rao Business Development Manager

Encl: As above

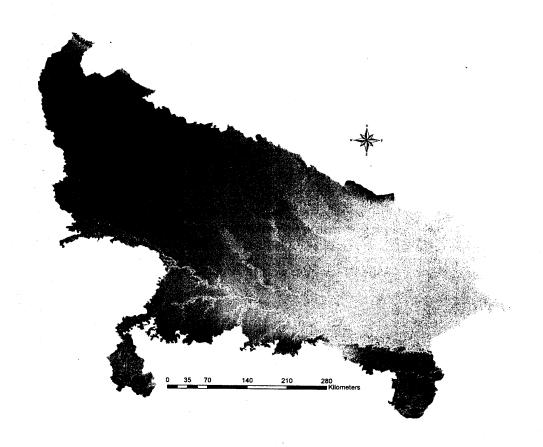
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Closing Report on Reconnaissance Permit 5639/77-5-2001-5(8)/2000 Uttar Pradesh

Report for the period 15/02/05 to 13/07/06



In terms of the relevant legislation, the information reported in this document is to be kept strictly confidential by the Uttar Pradesh State Government for a period of two years from the date of expiry of the license.



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Closing Report on Reconnaissance Permit 5639/77-5-2001-5(8)/2000 Uttar Pradesh

Report for the period 15/02/05 to 13/07/06

1. Reconnaissance Permit (RP) Status

The RP is 202.586 km² in extent and was executed at Lucknow on 15th February 2005 (Map-1). As per rule 7(i) (a) of MCR 1960, it is scheduled to be reduced by 50% on or before 14th February 2007. On 13th July 2006 the full extent of 202.586 km² was relinquished. This report summarizes the exploration work carried out in the permit area for the entire period.

2. Geology and Geomorphology

The RP is underlain by the Bundelkhand Granite Gneiss Complex (BGGC) of the Bundelkhand Craton (Map-2).

The Bundelkhand craton, covering an area of about 26,000 sq. km, represents the northern most part of the Indian shield and lies north of the Narmada-Son Lineament, an important tectonic divide separating the N-S Dharwarian trend from the SW-NE Aravalli trend and the E-W Bundelkhand trend.

The BGGC is a highly deformed Archaean granite-greenstone terrain with macro-enclaves of the relicts of ~ 3.5 Ga tonalitic gneisses, ultramafics, amphibolites, fuchsite quartzite, banded iron formations, schists, marbles and calc-silicate rocks. These occur in a composite mosaic of granitic rocks ranging in age to 2.2 Ga. Porphyritic, coarse-to-medium grained, homogeneous and fine-grained, textural variants of granite constitute the Bundelkhand Granite Complex. Geochemical studies carried out by earlier workers show that the Bundelkhand granite is an I-type, metaluminous to weakly peraluminous, calc-alkaline granite.

The Vindhyan basin is the largest sedimentary basin of the continental part of the Indian plate. It is spread over an area of more than 100,000 sq. km out of which 60,000 sq. km is exposed and the remaining 40,000 sq. km area is hidden below the Deccan Continental Flood Basalts (DCFB) and the Indo-gangetic alluvium. Exposures of the Vindhyan Supergroup are seen up to Sasram in the east, where its extension is covered by alluvium. The western part of the basin is in faulted contact with the Aravalli Mountain Belt near Chittorgarh. Dholpur is the last exposure of Vindhyan in the north beyond which the Vindhyan sediments are covered by alluvium. The basin is a sickle shaped synclinorium, separated towards the Northwest from the Aravallis by the Great Boundary Fault, trending roughly NE-SW and in South is bounded by the Son-Narmada lineament.



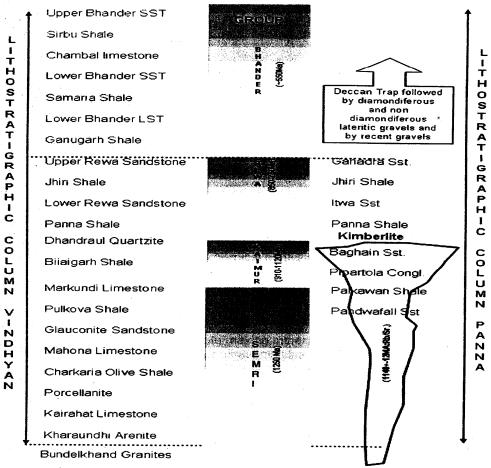
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The Vindhyans are represented by a sequence of sandstone, shale and limestone. They have been divided into the Semri, Kaimur, Rewa and Bhander Groups.

Lithostratigraphy of the Vindhyan Supergroup



The general geomorphology of the RP area is poorly drained with gentle slope. Stream section obtained an overwhelming proportion of clay; it was observed that consolidated to semi-consolidated gravelly sand was followed successively by coarser sand, sandy clay, well laminated sand and thick clay, in the upward section of the streams (Map-3).



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3. Activity during the period from 15th February 05 to 13th July 06

The entire area has been investigated with 62 reconnaissance samples (an average sample density of 1 sample per 4 km²). Soil geochemical samples and kimberlite indicator mineral results for all the samples have been received and interpreted.

3.1 Reconnaissance Sampling

Reconnaissance stream and loam sampling was completed with a total of 37 stream and 25 soil samples being collected with an average sample density of 1 sample per 4 km². All the samples have been processed, analysed and results received (Map 5 and Table 1).

Stream samples comprise 75 litres of material screened through 10 mm mesh from a natural heavy mineral trap sites. This – 10 mm fraction material is further screened to 2 mm. Loam samples comprise 30 litres of – 10mm material and for further processing all the samples were transported to the De Beers India Sample Treatment Centre in Peenya (PSTC), Bangalore.

All samples received from the field passed through a series of treatment processes at Peenya Sample Treatment Center (PSTC). The raw sample collected from the field was wet screened to two different fractions for the different analysis; like Indicator mineral identification (-1 to +0.3mm fraction) and Geochemical analysis (-0.3mm fraction).

A) Fraction size -1 to +0.3 mm, where the sample weight was reduced by up to 80%. The screened fraction from wet screening was than sent to a dense media separator to reduce sample weight by ~95% which was followed by acidization where samples were boiled with 20% sulphuric acid and 80% water for one hour to remove the surface coatings of the concentrate making mineral identification possible. After acidization, the samples were sent for ultrasonic cleaning, to get a clean concentrate which was sent for either low or high intensity magnetic separation based

on the nature of the sample. Large samples containing a significant proportion of minerals denser than 2.95 gm/mL were then passed through lithium hetero-polytungstates mixed with water at a density of 3.1 gm/cc. The sinks and floats are separated and the sink portion dried and sent to Bangalore Mineralogical Laboratory (BML) to recover kimberlitic indicator minerals.

The concentrate received from PSTC was subjected to microscopic examination at BML to recover kimberlitic indicator minerals. Suspected kimberlitic grains were then sent to De Beers Heavy Mineral Laboratory in Melbourne for detailed classification and then on to De Beers Geoscience Lab in South Africa for electron micro-probe analysis.



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- B) Fraction size -0.3mm, received from the wet screening was sent for the soil geochemical analysis to Shiva Analytical Laboratory in Bangalore, India and following analytical methods are applied for the different elements:
- Mixed Acid Digestion with ICP-OES Finish method is applied for the Al, Ba, Ca, Co, Cr, Cu, Fe, Ga, K, Mg, Mn, Na, Ni, P, Pb, Sr, Ti, V, W, Zn, Tl elements
- Mixed Acid Digestion with ICP-MS Finish method is applied for the Be, Bi, Cd, La, Mo, Nb, Se elements.
- Aqua Regia Digestion with ICP-OES Finish method is applied for the Ag, As, S, Sb elements.

3.2 Reconnaissance Sampling Results

A total of 11 samples were analyzed for soil geochemistry. The samples were selected based on structures and geological analysis of the area. For the soil geochemical analysis different methods and detection limits were used based on different elements.

Gold (Au) and Silver (Ag) values are minimal (below the detection limit) in the analyzed samples of the RP area (Map 6, 7 and Table 2).

Copper (Cu) value varies 7 ppm to 30 ppm (with a detection limit of 5ppm) in the analyzed samples of the RP area (Map 8 and Table 2).

Lead (Pb) value varies 15 ppm to 31 ppm (with a detection limit of 3ppm) in the analyzed samples of the RP area (Map 9 and Table 2).

Zinc (Zn) value is reported are relatively higher than other elements and range from 19 ppm to 64 ppm (with a detection limit of 5ppm) in the analyzed samples of the RP area (Map 10 and Table 2).

A total of 13 samples were also reported positive with respect to possible kimberlitic indicator minerals. A total of 38 spinels were reported. No visual kimberlitic garnet, clinopyroxene or ilmenites were reported (Map 11 and Table 3).

3.3 Mineral Chemistry

Mineral Chemistry plots are shown in Figures 1-8. Note that additional grains were probed, so totals reported as visual recovery and numbers of grains probed do not necessarily correspond.



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The spinel chemistry is of low interest and most of the spinel probably derives from unrelated ultramafic rocks. The clinopyroxenes are confirmed as non-kimberlitic (Figures 1-8).

4. Interpretation

Based on reconnaissance sampling, structural analysis and ASTER image interpretation (Map-4), it has been concluded that Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc values are not anomalous (below the detection limits) and there is little potential for base metal in the RP area.

With regards to kimberlitic indicator minerals, only low interest spinels were reported from the reconnaissance samples, suggest probably derives from unrelated ultramatic rocks and do not show any signature of kimberlitic rocks in the RP area.





5. Personnel

De Beers maintains high operating standards including safety and environmental awareness. To this end, training is an integral part of career development with the organization. The following is a short summary of training completed during reporting period.

Earth Scientists attended a programme on XSIMS database management.

Earth Scientists also attended a programme on Data mine solutions which will enable them to effectively organize data from drilling programmes.

GIS Manager attended a conference on G.I.S data standard and interoperability at map India 2006 conference, New Delhi, India.

Earth Scientist completed a sort time assignment for drilling and petrology training in Canada and South Africa.

Name	Designation	Education
Tarun Rautela	Senior Geologist	M.Sc. Tech – Applied Geology
Gargi Mishra	Staff Geologist	M.Sc Applied Geology
K.V.Praveen Kumar	GIS Manager	M.Tech-Remote Sensing
Sukhbinder Sharma	Geologist (on contract)	M.Sc Geology
Rekha K.R.	Kimberlitic Mineral Analyst	M.Sc Geology
Shobha N.	Kimberlitic Mineral Analyst	M.Sc. Geology
Sanjay Deogiri	ICT Manager	B.Sc. Electronics, MCSE
Girish Menon	Security Adviser	Graduate
Gajanana Naik	Treatment Plant Supervisor	Graduate
Venu Kumar	Field Driver	Grade 12
B Srinivas	Field Driver	Grade 10
B S Dinesh	Field Driver	Grade 10

6. Expenditure

Total expenditure of Rs.1, 054,217 has been incurred for the Reconnaissance Permit to date. The expenditure was incurred as follows:

Capital expenditure: Rs.1, 737

Revenue expenditure: Rs.1, 0 52,480





7. References

Detailed Information on Diamond in Madhya Pradesh (India) by Geological Survey of India (1994 report).

GEOLOGY AND EVOLUTION OF THE INDIAN PLATE by S.M. Naqvi. Recent Advances in VINDHYAN GEOLOGY by Geological Society of India.

Tarun Rautela Project Manager

De Beers India Private Limited

M.D. Lynn Regional Exploration Manager De Beers India Private Limited

