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# NUNAMINERALS TRANSFERS THE EXPLORATION LICENCE FOR THE PAATUSOQ CRITICAL METALS PROJECT TO PARTNER GREENLAND RARE EARTH PROJECTS LTD

## Recent helicopter borne radiometric survey at the Paatusoq Critical Metals Project in South East Greenland identifies 55 exploration targets

**NunaMinerals A/S (COPENHAGEN: NUNA.CO / NUNA.DC)** announces that it has agreed on an addendum to their Option and Joint Venture Agreement with Greenland Rare Earth Projects Ltd ("GREP Ltd") whereby the Hugin exploration licence (2010-39) will be transferred to GREP Ltd. The transfer is subject to an approval by the Government of Greenland.

## **Transfer of licence**

In August 2014 NunaMinerals entered a \$2 million USD Option and Joint Venture Agreement ("Agreement") with GREP Ltd to explore and evaluate the mineral potential of the Paatusoq project. In accordance with Phase I of the Agreement, GREP Ltd fulfilled their obligation of \$400,000 USD in exploration expenditures during 2014, which was directed at an airborne radiometric survey covering the Paatusoq syenite complex. Owing to the current uncertainty regarding NunaMinerals financial situation and the company's ability to continue operations, NunaMinerals and GREP Ltd have agreed on an addendum to the Agreement. The parties have applied for a transfer to GREP Ltd of the Hugin exploration licence (2010-39), which contains the Paatusoq project (subject to approval by the Government of Greenland). However the commercial aspects of the Agreement are still in force and NunaMinerals will remain the operator for the Paatusoq project.

## **Results of radiometric survey**

During 25<sup>th</sup> September – 4<sup>th</sup> October a total of 1556 line-kilometres of data acquisition were completed by EON Geosciences Inc of St-Laurent Québec, Canada using an AS-350 B3 helicopter chartered from Air Greenland. The survey was flown using a radar altimeter at a mean ground clearance of 140 meters. Traverse lines were flown East-West at a spacing of 150 meters and orthogonal tie lines at 1500 meters. EON Geosciences used a Radiation Solutions RS-500 series gamma-ray spectrometer with 1,024 channels for a total volume of 16.8 litre downward-facing and 4.2 litre upward-facing crystals.



Ole Christiansen, CEO & President of NunaMinerals stated, "NunaMinerals and Greenland Rare Earth Projects Ltd are very encouraged by the size and number of newly identified radiometric anomalies at Paatusoq. The airborne radiometric data acquired have allowed us to generate and prioritise up to 55 individual exploration targets warranting ground truthing. Planning is now in progress for an aggressive field program testing these anomalous zones during the 2015 field season."

NunaMinerals commissioned consultant geophysicist, Professor Dr. Thorkild Rasmussen of Luleå University of Technology (LTU) in Sweden to undertake independent Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA-QC), and data processing of the geophysical data collected by EON Geosciences. Following this the data were analysed and individual radiometric anomalies selected in preparation for planned ground truthing by NunaMinerals during the 2015 field season. Professor Rasmussen is a highly qualified and experienced geophysicist who was previously Senior Researcher at the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland. He is currently Chair of Exploration Geophysics at LTU and has provided consultancy for NunaMinerals on a number of earlier airborne geophysical surveys throughout Greenland, both fixed wing and helicopter-borne.

Data analysis included Kohonen Self Organising Map (SOM) analysis with an associated K-mean clustering algorithm applied to the data in the SOM. The classification of the data from Paatusoq resulted in 14 different classes of data distribution. Of the 14 classes, areas defined by SOM clusters 2, 3 and 13 are associated with high uranium, and high to intermediate values of thorium. These represent priority target areas for critical metal mineralisation, each warranting ground truthing. Clusters 3 were generally given the highest priority (maximum uranium and thorium values). Clusters 2 and 13 were given equal priority. However the size of the area enclosed by the polygons was also used to prioritise targets, as was the proximity to other targets.

Overall a total of 55 individual targets warranting ground truthing have been selected and ranked in order of priority (refer to Fig. 3). Of particular importance is a wide anomalous zone extending over a strike in excess of two kilometres, in the northwest of the syenite complex, which has been ranked the highest priority cluster of radiometric anomalies (refer to Fig. 2 & 3). This zone is associated with the highest thorium and uranium concentrations in the entire survey area.

The survey has revealed that SOM clusters 2, 3 and 13 are found close to, or within the rim defined by U/K and Th/K ratios, which occurs between several hundred metres and five kilometres of the margins of the syenite, indicating a zonation of the complex. Geological observations by NunaMinerals in 2013 established that the syenite complex comprises of a series of syenite variants, as opposed to a single homogeneous intrusion as previously advocated in regional mapping by the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland ('GEUS'). The sampling density at Paatusoq to date and lack of detailed mapping is insufficient to identify internal contacts between syenites; however based upon analogies with other central complexes of the Gardar Alkaline Igneous Province of South Greenland, the syenite variants may form a nested morphology. The spatial distribution of the radiometric anomalies is consistent with a complex derived from several pulses of magma, with subsequent pulses coring out earlier pulses. In this model, the oldest magmatism is preserved at the margins of the complex. This is a recognised feature of other Gardar central complexes such as Motzfeldt, where the oldest magmatism is associated with critical metals mineralisation of significant commercial interest. Alternatively, or in parallel, the surrounding country rock may have been an important geochemical control on the critical metal mineralisation that is thought to be associated with the radiometric anomalies at Paatusoq.



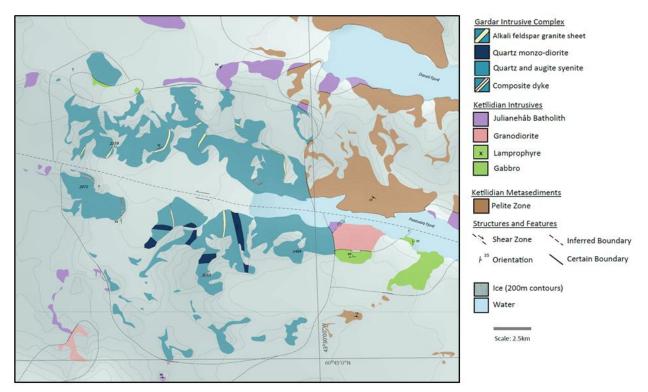


Figure 1: Geological map of the Paatusoq syenite complex based upon geological observations made by NunaMinerals during fieldwork in 2013 (compiled by Stacey, 2014).

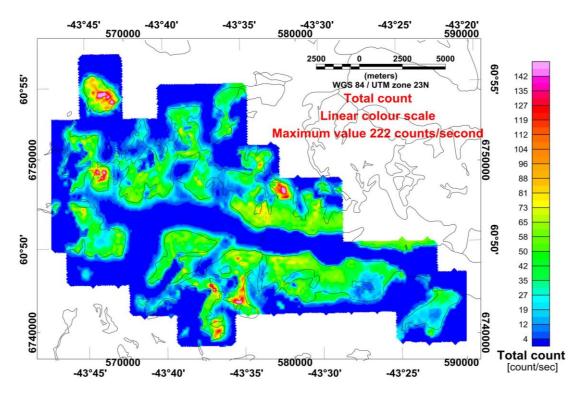


Figure 2: Map of processed radiometric data showing total counts (from: Rasmussen, 2015).



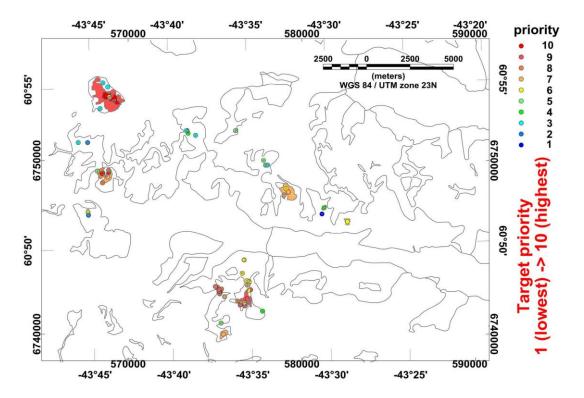


Figure 3: Map of individual exploration targets selected from SOM analysis of the radiometric data (coloured circles) and associated priority index. The coloured polygons denote the extent of anomalous clusters. Priority index 10 is the highest priority and 1 is the lowest priority (from: Rasmussen, 2015).

Note that the term "Critical Metals" as used in this announcement is specified as the rare earth elements, niobium, tantalum and zirconium (+/- uranium and thorium). Dr Adrian A. Finch (CERSA, University of St Andrews, UK) has reviewed and approved the technical information presented in the announcement under NI-43-101 standards. Dr Finch has 25 years of experience with mineral deposits associated with alkaline magmatism and has provided consultancy for several companies exploring within the Gardar Alkaline Igneous Province of South Greenland. Dr Finch has been on-site at Paatusoq with NunaMinerals during 2013 and it is intended that he will act as a consultant for GREP Ltd.

On behalf of the board Ole Christiansen, CEO & Birks Bovaird, Chairman



#### ABOUT NUNAMINERALS

NunaMinerals A/S is Greenland's leading company in the exploration of precious and base metals as well as strategic metals. Firmly rooted in Greenland, the company is well positioned to exploit the mineral potential of one of the world's few remaining unexplored regions. The geology of Greenland has a number of similarities with that of long-established mining jurisdictions such as Canada, Scandinavia, South Africa and Australia, which all have substantial mineral deposits of gold, platinum, nickel and copper, among other commodities. Setting up partnerships that would bring further technical and financial expertise to the development of the company's exploration prospects is a key element of NunaMinerals' business model. NunaMinerals began operations in 1999 and is headquartered in Nuuk, Greenland. The company is listed at NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen A/S under the symbol "NUNA" (Copenhagen: NUNA.CO). For more information, please visit our website: www.nunaminerals.com.

Forward-looking statements contained in this announcement, including descriptions of NunaMinerals' exploration and development projects, strategy and plans, as well as expectations for future revenue and earnings, reflect NunaMinerals' current views and assumptions with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. There are many factors that may cause actual results achieved by NunaMinerals to differ materially from expectations for future results and expectations that may be expressed in or form an assumption of such forward-looking statements. Such factors include risks related to exploration, development and mining activities, uncertainties related to the results of NunaMinerals' exploration and development projects, including risks of delays or closure of projects, price falls, currency fluctuations and changes in concession terms, legislation and administrative practices, as well as competition risk and other unforeseen factors. If one or more of such risks or factors of uncertainty were to materialise, or should one or more of the statements provided prove to be incorrect, actual developments may differ materially from the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement. NunaMinerals is not under any duty to update the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement or to adjust such statements to actual results, except as may be required by law.

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