Qaamasoq license confirmed as a diamond-play supported by encouraging mineral chemistry results

Early stage reconnaissance results encouraging for NunaMinerals

NunaMinerals has conducted diamond testing and mineral chemical analyses following on from field work prospecting for diamonds.

At the Qaamasoq license (2010/26), NunaMinerals has identified considerable quantities of kimberlitic float which it can report has now been established to contain diamonds. Testing has also established that the chemistry of mantle-derived minerals recovered from the samples are particularly favourable for diamonds.

The float occurs in a number of high concentration sites, notably an area of 550 x 250 m termed The Nest, "Ullu" in Greenlandic. Rocks are characterised by having abundant visually-striking garnets and other minerals which have now been determined to have been sourced in the deep mantle. As such, the rocks are favourable for diamonds. Whilst the dimensions of the source(s) are not yet known, the mineralogy is analogous to that of the nearby Garnet Lake diamond deposit, West Greenland, Here, abundantly diamondiferous lamprophyre and kimberlite dykes occur which have revealed a 2.4 ct stone in reconnaissance sampling.

In 2012 NunaMinerals plans to follow up these encouraging reconnaissance results. The focus will be to establish the locations of the sources of the concentrations of diamondiferous float and establish their volume potential.

NunaMinerals president and CEO Ole Christiansen said "This promising mineral chemistry and the confirmation of the presence of diamonds shows that we are on the right track for assessing the potential for an economic deposit of diamonds".

Following compilation of historical data, NunaMinerals concluded that several of its license areas in West Greenland were prospective for diamonds. Elsewhere in Greenland and in similar geological settings, successful exploration at Sarfartoq by Hudson Resources has yielded abundant, good quality diamond crystals at an apparently high grade. NunaMinerals consequently carried out reconnaissance prospecting of its two most prospective areas - at Tikiusaaq, 100 km southeast of Nuuk, and at Qaamasoq (Figure 1), 130 km northeast of Nuuk and can now announce the results of testing of Qaamasoq samples.

Qaamasoq diamond project

Modelling of the thickness of the Archaean craton in the vicinity of Maniitsoq indicates that the Maniitsoq region is as prospective as the Sarfartoq region further north. Qaamasoq is high within the weathering profile and so it is expected that any pipes which may have formed will not be so deeply eroded as at lower elevations. Cominco recovered a 0.28 x 0.28 x 0.21 mm, clear, white macle diamond from a 34.6 kg kimberlite float sample in what is now the Qaamasoq license area. NunaMinerals' first detailed reconnaissance work in 2010 established that kimberlitic boulders, similar to the previously recorded diamond-bearing float, are present in considerable quantities. In particular, the abundance and size of mantle-derived kelphytised garnet and the presence of rare orange garnet, which is likely to be eclogitic, were regarded as very encouraging. The existence of large (10 cm) peridotitic xenoliths in the float demonstrated that a carrying capacity suitable for large diamonds should they be present. Bulk chemical analysis also showed that the float samples have the right kimberlitic compositions, particularly their extreme Nd/Yb

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enrichment. A detailed helicopter-borne magnetic survey was flown in 2010 which established a number of targets identified by their magnetic characteristics. Target identification led to the discovery of further abundant float particularly the establishment of a location termed The Nest ("Ullu") where in an area of 250 x 550 m in excess of 200 kimberlitic float boulders up to 1.5 m were identified. Float concentrations were followed up by ground magnetic surveying. Whilst positive responses were identified, in-situ sources for float concentrations were not definitively identified. With the relative weathering of kimberlite compared to country rocks in Greenland, it is normal not to be able to establish an in-situ source however short of drilling.

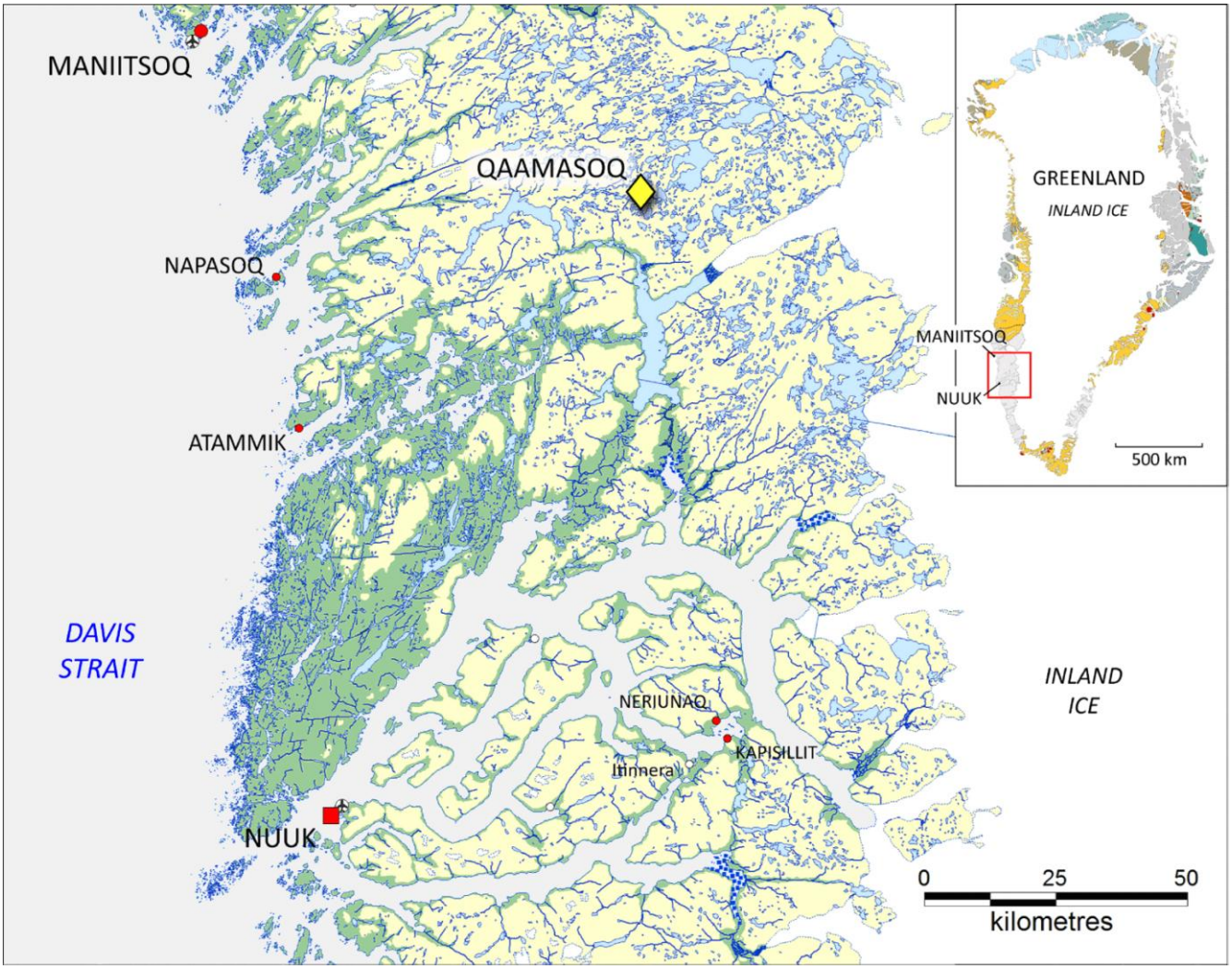

Figure 1. Map showing the locations of the Qaamasoq diamond project.

Recent work has focussed on mineral separation and testing of the substantial collection of 2010 material and the identification of further targets for reconnaissance.

NunaMinerals has demonstrated by caustic fusion testing that the kimberlitic float is diamondiferous. A total of six diamonds were recovered from three samples with the largest diamond sitting on the +212 micron sieve. Full results of diamond recovery are shown in Table 1. Small samples such as this involve considerable statistical uncertainties so the small number of diamond crystals recovered is considered a positive result at this early exploration stage.

Table 1. Diamonds recovered from Qaamasoq samples

Sample	Weight (kg)	+106 micron	+150 micron	+212 micron
16121	49.94	1	1	1
16126	50.70	1	0	0
16133	49.76	0	1	1

Samples were tested down to a minimum size of +106 microns

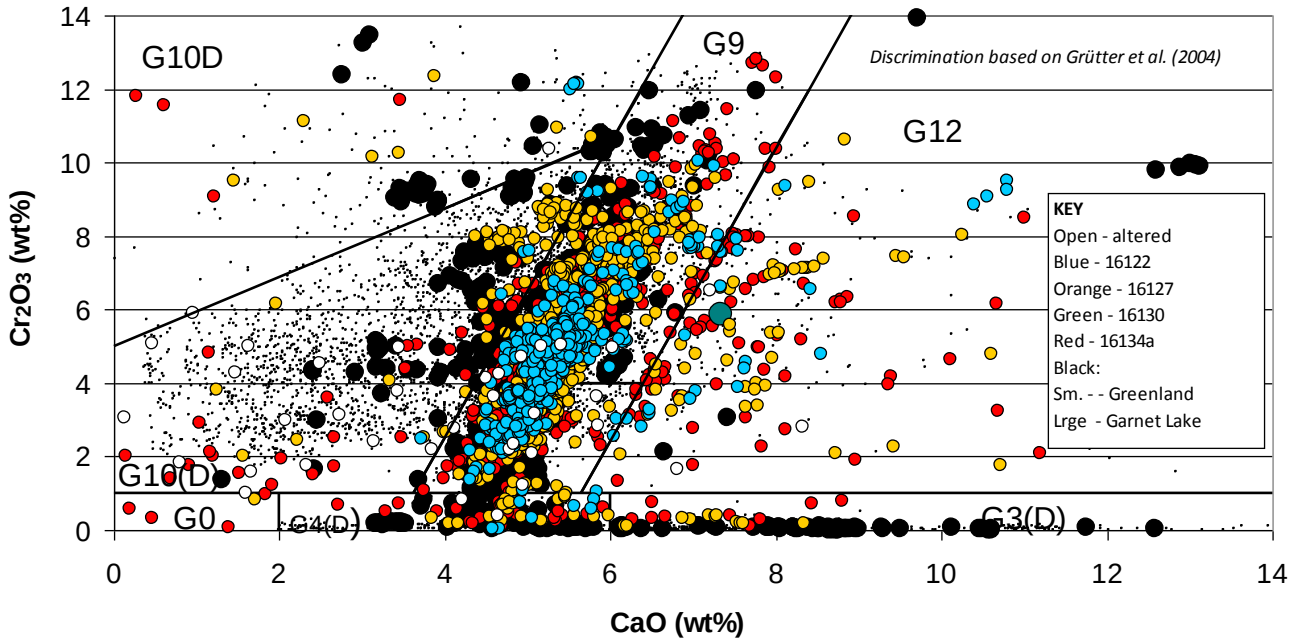

Figure 2. Compositions of Qaamasoq garnets in the context of other Greenland samples

Most compositions fall within the diamond-prospective G9 field however like the Garnet Lake location to the north, many garnets have highly prospective G10 and G10D compositions. Garnet Lake data are from Hutchison and Frei (2009) Lithos 112S, 318-333 and discrimination fields follow Grütter et al. (2004) Lithos 77, 841-857

Testing of Qaamasoq samples also revealed that confirming their visual identification, mantle-derived minerals are abundant. Their recovery from four samples is summarised in Table 2. These minerals have been measured for their chemical characteristics and these emphasise their diamond potential. Figures 2 and 3 show selected compositional characteristics of the minerals ilmenite and garnet which demonstrate that mineral compositions from Qaamasoq fall within established fields identified as being consistent with a deep, diamondiferous source in kimberlite.

Further critique of airborne geophysical data and local geological mapping has identified a number of further targets with pipe-like signatures. Future exploration focus will be to establish the locations of any bodies which yield volume potential in terms of their lateral extent and thickness using "boot and hammer" work and where necessary additional ground geophysics.

Table 2. Diamond indicator minerals recovered from Qaamasoq samples

Sample	Weight (kg)	Pyr-p	Pyr-e	Cr-diopside	Olivine	Picroilmenite	Chromite
16122	7.05	490	31	35	>100	34	545
16127	7.5	806	61	92	>100	>978	6
16130	2.45	1	0	1	>100	347	0
16134a	13.05	633	66	42	130	482	0

Sample 16122 corresponds to diamond sample 16121 from Table 1, sample 16127 corresponds to sample 16126 from Table 1 and is from the Nest and sample 16134a corresponds to sample 16133 of table 1. Sample 16130 does not have an associated sample which has been tested for diamonds. Pyr-p :- peridotitic garnet; Pyr-e :- eclogitic garnet

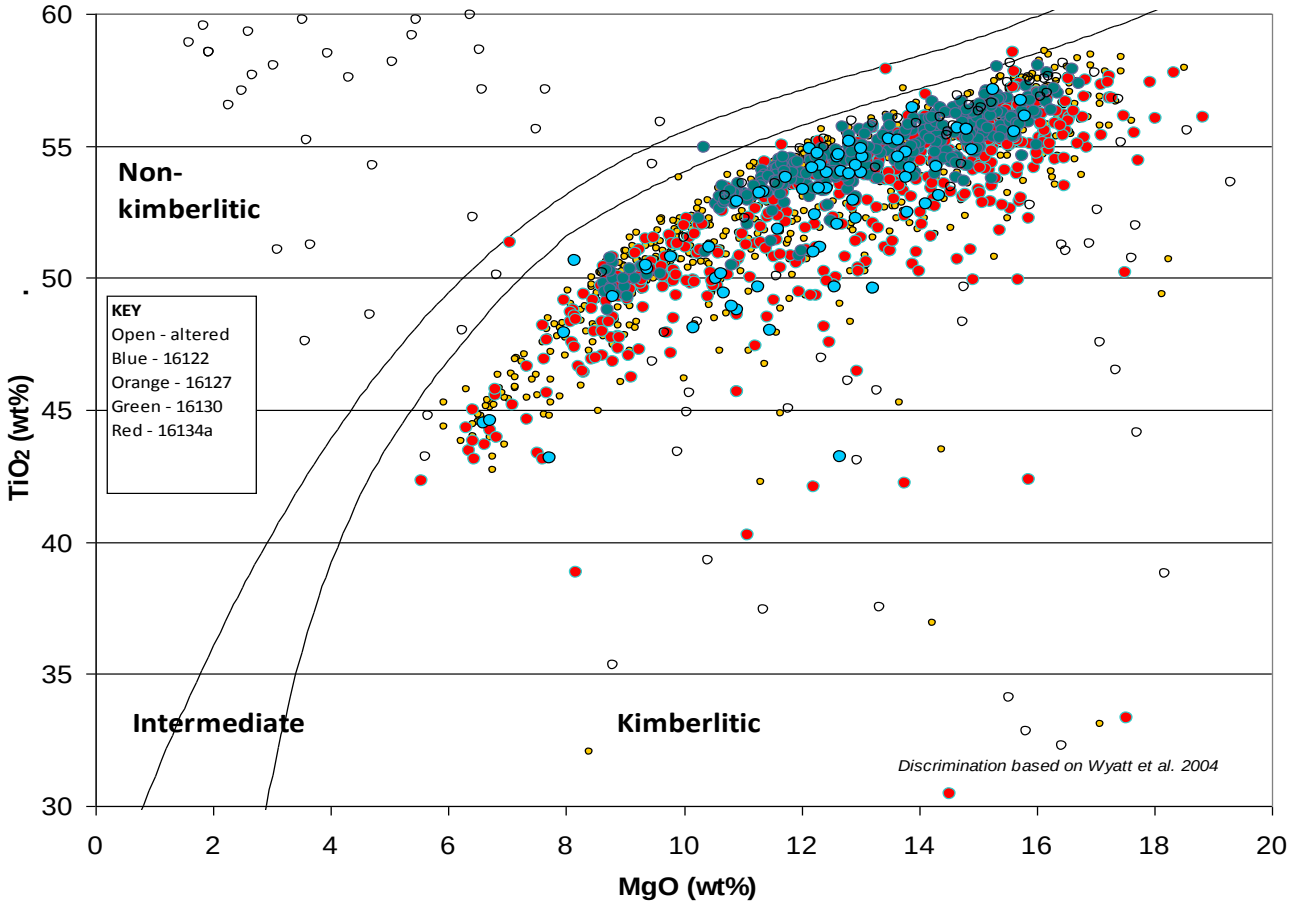

Figure 3. Composition of Qaamasoq ilmenites

Aside from altered mineral grains, the large majority of compositions fall firmly within the kimberlite field. Classification fields follow Wyatt et al. (2004) 77, 819-840

Mineral separation was carried out by SRC GeoAnalytical Laboratories, Canada which is accredited to the ISO/IEC 17025 standard by the Standards Council of Canada as a testing laboratory for specific tests. Mineral chemical analyses and diamond testing were conducted by Rio Tinto Exploration Ltd. Dr. Mark Hutchison Ph.D., R.P.Geo. of Trigon GeoServices Ltd., was in charge of the exploration program, oversaw the collection of the samples in Greenland and managed the chain of custody from the field to the testing laboratories.

NunaMinerals seeks an exploration partner for this exciting new prospect.

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ABOUT NUNAMINERALS

NunaMinerals A/S is Greenland's leading company in the exploration of gold and other precious and base metals. The company has a portfolio of 16 exclusive licenses that to date comprise 40 exploration prospects.

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 countries such as Canada, 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 on NASDAQ OMX Copenhagen A/S under the symbol "NUNA" (Reuters code: NUNA.CO; Bloomberg code: NUNA:DC). For more information, please visit our website: www.nunaminerals.com.

On behalf of the board
Ole Christiansen, CEO & Anton Christoffersen, Chairman

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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