

30 April 2008

ASX/Media Announcement

March Quarter 2008 Activities Report

Globe Uranium is pleased to present its March Quarter 2008 Activities Report.

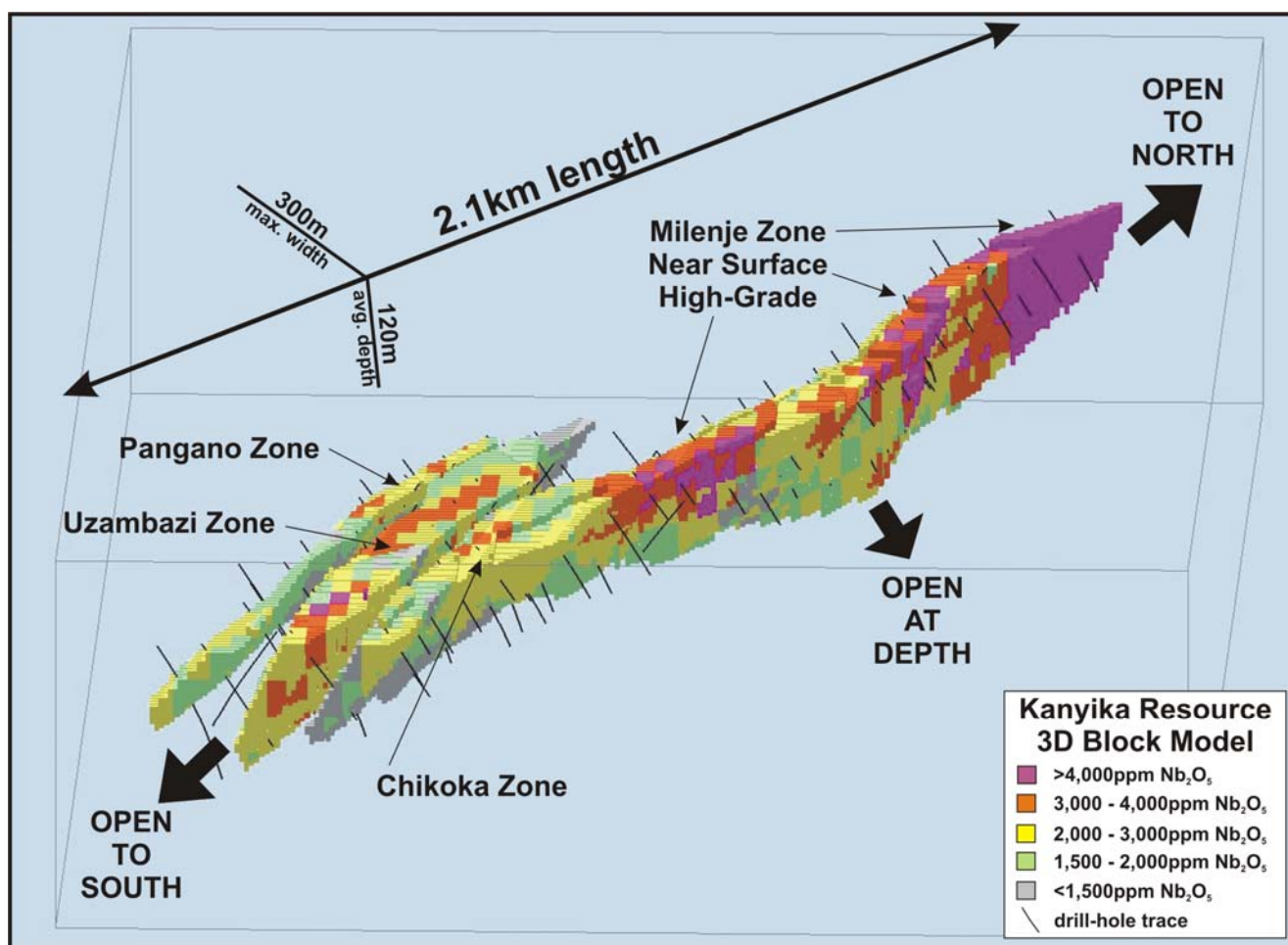
Highlights

- **Kanyika Project – Malawi:**
 - o Initial 56.4 Mt multi-commodity JORC resource announced
 - o Scoping study to assess mining parameters commenced: due June 2008
 - o Highly favourable initial metallurgical test results received
- **Livingstonia Project – Malawi:**
 - o Preparations for 7,000m RC drilling program: to commence early May 2008, follow-up to exploration success in late 2007
- **Corporate:**
 - o A\$8.97m cash at end March Quarter 2008

Kanyika Resource – Summary

- The resource is multi-commodity – niobium (Nb), uranium (U), tantalum (Ta) and zirconium (Zr).
- Kanyika is the largest reported JORC metals deposit in Malawi.
- Within the resource, approximately 25%, 14.1 Mt, is high-grade, the majority of which is at or near surface.
- Niobium is the primary commodity at Kanyika – steel is the key driver for niobium consumption (20% p.a. growth for the last five years).
- Kanyika resource discovered at a cost of A\$3m over a two year period.
- The Kanyika Mineral Resource Estimate was carried out by independent mining consultants, Runge Limited (www.runge.com). A total of 80 RC drill holes formed the basis of the initial resource estimate.

	56.4 Mt Inferred Resource (1,500ppm Nb ₂ O ₅ cut-off)			(incl.) 14.1 Mt High-Grade Component (3,000ppm Nb ₂ O ₅ cut-off)		
	Metal (Mlbs)	Metal (tonnes)	Grade (ppm)	Metal (Mlbs)	Metal (tonnes)	Grade (ppm)
Nb ₂ O ₅	320.7	145,500	2,600	115.7	52,500	3,700
U ₃ O ₈	8.9	4,000	70	3.0	1,400	100
Ta ₂ O ₅	14.5	6,600	120	5.1	2,300	160
ZrSiO ₄	600.5	272,400	4,800	177.6	80,600	5,700



*Note the majority of the high-grade resource component occurs at or near surface in the Milenje Zone. View is towards the NW.

Kanyika Resource – Details

The Mineral Resource Estimate was carried out by independent mining consultants, Runge Limited.

The resource is comprised of mineralisation from four major zones: the Pangano, Uzambazi and Chikoka Zones in the central area and the Milenje Zone in the north. The resource covers approximately 2.1km strike length and remains open to the north, south and at depth.

A cut-off grade of 1,500 ppm Nb₂O₅ was used to define the global resource at Kanyika (Table A). A cut-off grade of 3,000 ppm was used to define the high-grade component of the resource (Table B). No cut-off grade was applied to U₃O₈, Ta₂O₅ or ZrSiO₄. This is justified because Nb₂O₅ is the primary commodity at Kanyika.

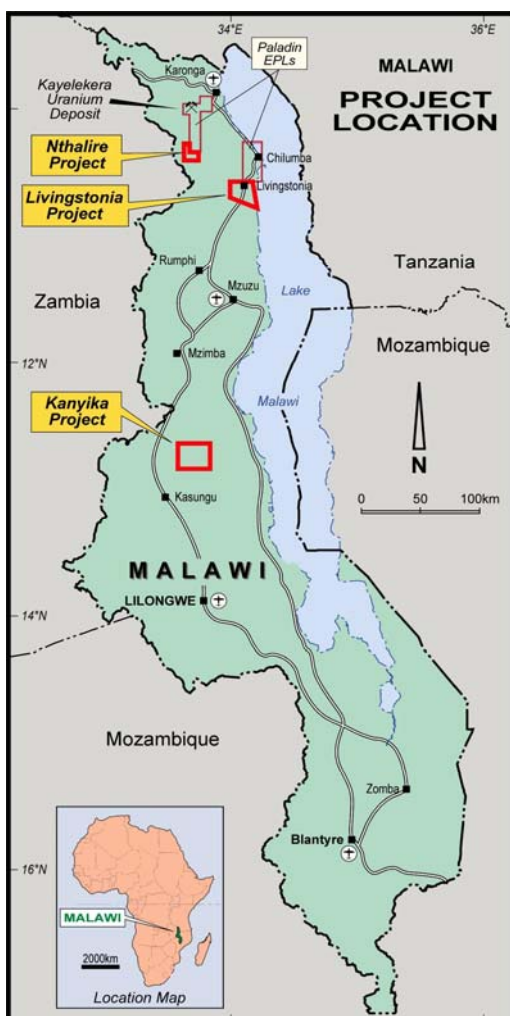
The Mineral Resource Estimate complies with recommendations in the Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (2004) by the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC). Therefore it is suitable for public reporting. The Runge Mineral Resource Estimate is summarised in Table A.

Table A: Kanyika Deposit Inferred Resource March 2008 (1,500ppm Nb₂O₅ Cut-Off Grade)

Zone	Tonnes	Nb ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	U ₃ O ₈	ZrSiO ₄	Nb ₂ O ₅	Nb ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	U ₃ O ₈	U ₃ O ₈	ZrSiO ₄	ZrSiO ₄
	Mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Mlbs	t Metal	Mlbs	t Metal	Mlbs	t Metal	Mlbs	t Metal
Pangano	6.1	2,300	100	70	4,400	30.69	13,900	1.30	600	0.95	400	59.31	26,900
Uzambazi	22.6	2,500	120	60	5,000	125.64	57,000	5.95	2,700	3.10	1,400	249.45	113,200
Chikoka	10.6	2,200	100	60	5,000	52.05	23,600	2.33	1,100	1.44	700	117.58	53,300
Milenje	17.1	3,000	130	90	4,600	112.31	50,900	4.96	2,300	3.39	1,500	174.12	79,000
Total	56.4	2,600	120	70	4,800	320.69	145,500	14.54	6,600	8.87	4,000	600.46	272,400

Table B: Kanyika Deposit Inferred Resource March 2008 (3,000ppm Nb₂O₅ Cut-Off Grade)

Zone	Tonnes	Nb ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	U ₃ O ₈	ZrSiO ₄	Nb ₂ O ₅	Nb ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	Ta ₂ O ₅	U ₃ O ₈	U ₃ O ₈	ZrSiO ₄	ZrSiO ₄
	Mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Mlbs	t Metal	Mlbs	t Metal	Mlbs	t Metal	Mlbs	t Metal
Pangano	0.6	3,200	120	90	4,600	4.00	1,800	0.15	100	0.11	100	5.77	2,600
Uzambazi	5.2	3,400	160	70	5,700	39.10	17,700	1.82	800	0.78	400	65.24	29,600
Chikoka	1.3	3,600	150	80	5,700	10.38	4,700	0.44	200	0.23	100	16.37	7,400
Milenje	7.0	4,000	170	120	5,800	62.19	28,200	2.67	1,200	1.90	900	90.23	40,900
Total	14.1	3,700	160	100	5,700	115.67	52,500	5.08	2,300	3.02	1,400	177.61	80,600



The resource was estimated by Runge using Ordinary Kriging (OK) interpolation constrained by resource outlines based on mineralisation envelopes prepared using a nominal 1,000ppm Nb cut-off grade. Elemental grades for Nb, U, Ta, and Zr were initially estimated from assay data. These were then mathematically transformed into grades for the respective oxide compounds reported.

The block dimensions used in the model were 50m NS x 20m EW x 40m vertical with sub-cells of 12.5m x 5m x 10m. High grade cuts of 15,000ppm Nb, 900ppm U, 750ppm Ta and 25,000ppm Zr were applied to all 1m composites and the resource is reported using a lower cut-off of 1,500ppm Nb₂O₅.

The resource is classified as an Inferred Mineral Resource based on adequate drilling density to support the proposed geological model and define the grade and volume of mineralisation with sufficient confidence. Preliminary economic analysis has been carried out by Globe Uranium. This, and comparison with existing niobium mining operations elsewhere suggest that the project has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction.

The modelled Kanyika deposit represents a substantial zone of Nb-U-Ta-Zr mineralisation. Importantly, the highest grades within the deposit occur close to surface and at the northern limit of drilling, providing an excellent target for open-pit exploitation. Additional infill drilling is required to improve the confidence in the structural model and the grade continuity, and extensional drilling is required to define the limits of the mineralised zone.

About Niobium

Key Statistics:

- ~85% of all niobium used in the steel industry.
- 10% of all steel products contain niobium as an additive.
- 20% growth per annum for the last five years in world consumption of niobium.

Applications:

- High-strength low-alloy steels (HSLA): bridges, buildings, oil and gas pipelines (properties: increased tensile strength; corrosion and pressure resistant).
- Super-alloys: aerospace, turbines (properties: resistant to oxidation and corrosion in high temperature environments).
- Superconductors: niobium-titanium alloys used for building magnets for MRI (medical diagnostic) and particle physics research equipment.
- Solid electrolytic capacitors: a relatively new application, used in high cost electronic applications (e.g. notebooks, automotive, flat-panel TV's) to improve reliability, mainly replacing traditional aluminium applications, and potentially tantalum capacitors in the future (property: superior capacitance).

Substitutes:

- HSLA steels: vanadium (V) and molybdenum (Mo). Niobium is cheaper than both on a \$/kg basis.
- Stainless and high strength steels: titanium (Ti) and tantalum (Ta).
- High temperature applications: ceramics, tantalum (Ta), molybdenum (Mo) and tungsten (W).

Kanyika – Commodity Prices & Market Size

	Current Price (US\$/lb)	Annual Consumption (Mlbs)	Annual Consumption (tonnes)
Nb ₂ O ₅	\$10-\$12	138.2	62,800
FeNb	\$15-\$25		
U ₃ O ₈	\$75	145.2	66,000
Ta ₂ O ₅	\$45-\$50	5.8	2,640
ZrSiO ₄	\$600-\$1,000/t	2,860	1,300,000

** Nb₂O₅ and Ta₂O₅ refer to raw concentrates of 30%+ metal oxides; FeNb = ferro-niobium;
Annual Consumption is for all Nb products.*

Kanyika – Scoping Study

Globe Uranium appointed Coffey Mining, part of the Coffey International Ltd group, to manage a Scoping Study on the Kanyika Project.

The study will assess the economic potential of the Kanyika Project at an indicative level, including:

- **Products** - products to be produced from Kanyika, and attributable revenues. The multi-commodity nature of the deposit provides a range of options as to what products may ultimately be produced.
- **Mining and Processing** – first-pass design of open pit and mining equipment selection, conceptual process flow-sheet, examination of optimal throughput parameters, design of processing plant.
- **Costs** – estimates of initial capital expenditure, mining and operating costs and the applicable Malawian fiscal regime.
- **Transport and Logistics** – optimal routes and attributable costs from mill to potential end users.
- **Project Valuation** – net present value calculations for each of the final product options.

The Scoping Study is well advanced, and it is anticipated that this study will highlight the best and shortest route towards a feasibility study and ultimate production from Kanyika. The Scoping Study is due for completion in Q2 2008.

Kanyika – Metallurgy

During the Quarter, Globe Uranium reported highly favourable results from initial metallurgical test work at the Kanyika Project:

- 72% of the target mineral pyrochlore, which contains Nb-U-Ta, together with 89% of the zircon, reported to a concentrate in the initial locked cycle test (LCT).
- This concentrate constituted 1.2% by weight of the original bulk sample.
- Chemical leaching of the concentrate resulted in 98.6% of the Nb₂O₅, 98.9% of the Ta₂O₅, and 89.5% of the U₃O₈ being successfully dissolved into solution.

Results of initial metallurgical test work on two Kanyika bulk samples of varying grade indicate that target commodities can be physically and chemically separated with good recoveries using conventional methods. The Company is particularly encouraged by these findings because metallurgy is one of the main considerations for project development.

SGS Minerals (Lakefield, Canada) is progressing initial metallurgical test work under the direction of metallurgical consultants Alta Metallurgical Services (Castlemaine, Victoria). Conceptual process flow-sheets have been established for all components of the metallurgical separation of metals.

The metallurgical extraction process is divided into three major parts:

1. Liberation and physical concentration of the target minerals - pyrochlore and zircon. At Kanyika, all of the Nb, Ta and most of the U is contained within pyrochlore.
2. Chemical leaching of the concentrate for Nb₂O₅, U₃O₈ and Ta₂O₅ into solution.
3. Separate extraction of Nb₂O₅, U₃O₈ and Ta₂O₅ from the solution.

1. Physical Concentration

SGS Minerals has completed initial sighter work on two bulk samples (A & B) and the first of three planned locked-cycle tests (LCT) with respect to liberation and physical concentration of pyrochlore and zircon. The head grade for samples A and B was 0.4% and 1% Nb₂O₅ respectively.

The sighter work concluded that only a moderate grind size (80% passing 70µm), was required to effectively liberate the majority of the pyrochlore and zircon. This grind size resulted in an average of 95% of the pyrochlore reporting to the sand fraction (coarse) from both sample A and B, with the balance to the slime fraction (fine).

The initial LCT was performed on Sample A, and showed highly encouraging physical concentration results. The grade of the final concentrate was 25.0% combined Nb₂O₅+Ta₂O₅ and 0.65% U₃O₈ (Table 1). The total weight of the concentrate was 1.2% of the initial input sample weight.

The concentrate produced is considered to be of typical hydrometallurgical grade and demonstrates that the Kanyika mineralisation is very favourable for mineral concentrate production. The main non-pyrochlore mineral in the concentrate was zircon, a potentially economic component in its own right. Further physical separation work will focus on separating the pyrochlore and zircon into individual concentrates.

The initial LCT showed overall physical recovery of the potentially economic pyrochlore mineral in the concentrate was 72% (Table 2).

Table 1: Physical recovery results by metal content - LCT #1, Sample A

	Grade of Concentrate	Total Metal Recovered
Nb₂O₅	23.90%	72.2%
Ta₂O₅	1.08%	65.8%
U₃O₈	0.65%	62.6%
ZrO₂	18.30%	89.3%

Table 2: Physical recovery results by mineral content - LCT #1, Sample A

	Proportion in Concentrate	Total Mineral Recovered
Pyrochlore	39.0%	72.0%
Zircon	27.2%	89.3%
Gangue Minerals	33.8%	
Total	100.0%	

*Pyrochlore and zircon percentages are estimates based on the assumption that 100% of Nb₂O₅ and Ta₂O₅ occur in pyrochlore and 100% of ZrO₂ occurs in zircon.

The relatively coarse grain size, and simple mineralogy at Kanyika are considered to be significant advantages in the physical and chemical metallurgical recovery process. The Company believes that this is borne out by the highly encouraging physical separation results received to date. Results from the next 2 LCTs currently being undertaken by SGS Lakefield should be available shortly.

2. Chemical Leaching

SGS conducted an initial sighter test to investigate whether the concentrate was amenable to conventional leaching with sulphuric and hydrofluoric acid. The test was performed on a combined pyrochlore concentrate derived from both Samples A & B.

The results indicate that the pyrochlore concentrate is highly amenable to sulphuric/hydrofluoric acid leaching with the vast majority of the target economic minerals being dissolved (Table 3).

Table 3: Proportion of economic elements dissolved in leach test #1.

	Proportion of Initial Metal Content in Solution
Nb₂O₅	98.6%
Ta₂O₅	98.9%
U₃O₈	89.5%

3. Extraction

Metal extraction from solution tests are planned but have not yet been undertaken. A commercially proven technique for extraction of metals from these types of ores, solvent extraction (SX), will be used for precipitation of Nb₂O₅, U₃O₈ and Ta₂O₅ from solution.

Livingstonia

During the Quarter, preparations were made for a 7,000m drill program at the Company's 100% owned Livingstonia Uranium Project. The program is expected to commence in early May 2008.

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Competent Persons:

The contents of this report relating to geology and exploration results are based on information compiled by Dr Julian Stephens, Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and Exploration Manager for Globe Uranium. Dr Stephens has sufficient experience related to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a "Competent Person", as defined in the 2004 edition of the Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters compiled by him in the form and context in which they appear.

