



September 2012 Quarterly Report

Wednesday 31st October, 2012

Highlights

- Greenland Minerals secures 100% ownership of Kvanefjeld project through equity-based transaction
- \$15M (AUD) capital raising closed oversubscribed to facilitate move to 100% project ownership, and fund ongoing working capital with current focus on finalising the Kvanefjeld project implementation strategy and a mining license application
- Bell Potter Securities, one of the largest independent stockbroking and financial advisory firms in Australia, commences comprehensive research coverage on Greenland Minerals and Energy
- Continued development of beneficiation process; simple flotation circuit captures majority of rare earth elements and uranium in 8.5% of the starting mass – *an industry leading upgrade ratio*
- Hydrometallurgy advances lead to major project enhancements;
 - *REE recovery improved by 27%, uranium recovery by 4%*
 - *NPV improved by **42%**, IRR improved by **34%***



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Introduction

Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd ('GMEL' or 'the Company') is a mineral exploration and development company operating in southern Greenland. The Company is primarily focused on advancing the Kvanefjeld multi-element project (*both light and heavy rare earth elements, uranium, and zinc*) through the feasibility and permitting phase and into mine development.

The Kvanefjeld project is centred on the northern Ilimaussaq Intrusive Complex in southern Greenland. The project includes several large scale multi-element deposits including Kvanefjeld, Sørensen and Zone 3. Global mineral resources now stand at **956 Mt** (JORC-code compliant). The deposits are characterised by thick, persistent mineralisation hosted within sub-horizontal lenses that can exceed 100m in true thickness. Highest grades generally occur in the uppermost portions of deposits, with overall low waste-ore ratios.

While the resources are extensive, a key advantage to the Kvanefjeld project is the unique rare earth and uranium-bearing minerals. These minerals can be effectively beneficiated into a low-mass, high value concentrate, then leached with conventional acidic solutions under atmospheric conditions to achieve particularly high extraction levels of both heavy rare earths and uranium. This contrasts to the highly refractory minerals that are common in many rare earth deposits.

The Kvanefjeld project area is located adjacent to deep-water fjords that allow for shipping access directly to the project area, year round. An international airport is located 35km away, and a nearby lake system has been positively evaluated for hydroelectric power.

GMEL recently finalised a comprehensive, multi-year pre-feasibility program that has focussed on identifying and evaluating the best possible process flow sheet for the Kvanefjeld project, taking into account economic metrics, environmental considerations, technical and market risk. The outcomes are extremely positive and reiterate the potential for Kvanefjeld to become one of the largest rare earth producing mines ex-China, occupying a dominant position at the low end of the future production cost-curve. A large heavy REE output and significant uranium output differentiate Kvanefjeld from many other emerging RE projects.

Importantly, the Greenland government introduced a uranium licensing framework for the Kvanefjeld project in late 2011. This provides a clear path to see the project move through the feasibility phase and ultimately into mine development.

The Company's aim is to be a cost-effective producer of metals of fundamental strategic importance and value to tomorrow's world. Rare earth elements (REEs) are now recognised as being critical to the global manufacturing base of many emerging consumer items and green technologies. Uranium forms an important part of the global base-load energy supply, with demand set to grow in coming years as developing nations expand their energy capacity.

September Quarter Activities

Q3, 2012 has been an important period with GMEL firstly renegotiating terms to acquire the outstanding 39% of the Kvanefjeld project then finalizing a \$15M (AUD) capital raising to facilitate the settlement. An additional \$2M was subsequently raised through a Shareholder Purchase Plan. Following a shareholder meeting on October 8th to approve the transaction, final settlement and the move to 100% ownership of Kvanefjeld took place on October 15th. A cash payment of \$5M was required to finalise the transaction in addition to issuing shares priced at \$0.45/share. The move to 100% ownership of Kvanefjeld had been a key milestone for GMEL in 2012, positioning the company to effectively structure strategic partnerships at the project level.

Significantly, Bell Potter Securities, one of Australia's largest independent stockbrokers, commenced comprehensive research coverage on GMEL in September. This reflects the increased recognition of the strength of the Kvanefjeld project following the release of the Prefeasibility Study, and continued technical advances.

Meanwhile GMEL has continued to progress metallurgical studies. Since releasing the Prefeasibility Study in May 2012, the Company has commenced optimizing the process flow-sheet for Kvanefjeld. This has returned further positive results that continue to improve the economic metrics as well as continue to de-risk the project technically. Importantly, Kvanefjeld is now one of the few emerging rare earth projects that has a robust prefeasibility study behind it, and a rigorously developed process flow-sheet.

Metallurgical developments in the September Quarter importantly saw further advances in beneficiation that confirm the ability to produce a high-grade mineral concentrate from Kvanefjeld ore. This key development confirms the optionality of the Kvanefjeld project, allowing the Company to evaluate the potential to conduct the treatment of the high-grade mineral concentrate outside of Greenland.

Throughout 2012 the profile of the Kvanefjeld project continues to grow, with extensive coverage on Greenland's emerging natural resource industry and specifically the Kvanefjeld project in the New York Times, as well as New Scientist magazine.

A key event coming up in Q4 2012 is the final pilot plant run for the Kvanefjeld concentrator, planned for late November. This is aimed at generating further technical data for full feasibility evaluation of the beneficiation process. The pilot plant run will generate over 300 kg of rare earth-rich mineral concentrate.

An Equity-Based Settlement to Secure 100% Ownership of Kvanefjeld

In early August, the Company announced that it has finalised an agreement with Westrip Holdings ("Westrip") and Rimbal Pty Ltd ("Rimbal") to complete the acquisition for the outstanding 39% of the exploration license (EL 2010/02) that contains the Kvanefjeld, Sorensen and Zone 3 deposits, with an equity-based transaction.

In order to complete the acquisition GMEL was required to pay AUD \$33.4M in cash to Westrip and Rimbal. This remaining cash requirement was reduced to \$5M AUD, with the balance to be paid through issuing ordinary shares in the Company, priced at \$0.45/share.

Post-finalisation, the shares issued in order to complete the acquisition of 39% of the company's core asset in the Kvanefjeld project will represent approximately 15% of the Company's issued capital (not inclusive of the required \$5M cash payment). The favourable equity terms agreed upon by all parties reflect continued advances in the Kvanefjeld project including the inclusion of uranium on exploration license EL 2010/02 in late-2011, major resource expansions, and strong outcomes of the Kvanefjeld pre-feasibility study, released in May 2012.

The move to 100% ownership of Kvanefjeld was finalized on October 16th following shareholder approval that took place on October 8th.

Key personnel of Westrip and Rimbal have a strong working understanding of Greenland and the rare earth metals space, and intend to maintain their position in a long-term sense. GMEL's board is confident that they will be a long-standing and supportive shareholder.

GMEL Completes \$15M Capital Raising

At the beginning of October GMEL announced that it had successfully completed a \$15M capital raising. Funds were raised through issuing 50 million ordinary shares at \$0.30 cents per share and 25 million free attaching options to Australian and international institutions, existing shareholders and sophisticated investor clients of Bell Potter Securities Limited. The options are exercisable at \$0.60 cents and expire in October 2014. The capital raising was conducted in order to provide funds to finalise the move to 100% ownership of Kvanefjeld, in addition to providing general working capital. The Company also offered shareholders the opportunity to purchase shares at \$0.30 cents through a Shareholder Purchase Plan. An additional \$2M was raised through this process.

With a solid technical foundation in place, GMEL is currently focused on firming up the implementation strategy for Kvanefjeld, which includes establishing the optimal start up capacity. The Company's aim was to bring in the necessary funds to move to 100% ownership but also to facilitate current work activities associated with firming up our initial development strategy without issuing an excessive number of shares, particularly when there are potentially some major value points in the near-term. The funds raised also allow the Company to progress work programs aimed at generating the data for a mining license application. GMEL has a number of other financing options in the pipeline to fund detailed engineering studies to make all aspects of the project bankable, but it has been important to move to 100% project ownership prior to firming up these options.

Metallurgical Developments:

Beneficiation Update

In early August GMEL provided an update on the development of the beneficiation circuit for Kvanefjeld. Beneficiation development was aggressively initiated in September 2010 and has resulted in a well-tested process utilising commercially established froth flotation.

The flotation process is able to concentrate 82% of the rare earth elements in 8.5% (mass pull) of the original ore mass. This effectively increases the in-ground ore grade from notionally 1.2% REO to 12% REO in concentrate. In addition to concentrating the rare earth elements, uranium is concentrated to a grade of approximately 0.2% U₃O₈. Financial analysis indicates there is an economic optimum for the project within a mass pull range of 8-10%.

The high upgrade for the ore is made possible by the favorable mineralogy. The ore minerals are unusual, but increasingly recognised as highly advantageous in that they can be beneficiated effectively, and are amenable to leaching under atmospheric conditions without costly high-temperature mineral cracking. The ores allow for a grind size of 75-100 microns (80% passing size) to be utilised with no de-sliming required.

The design for the Kvanefjeld flotation circuit is simple relative to base metal flotation and flotation circuits of other rare earth projects, with a small number of stages required. Most of the zinc can be removed from the rare earth-uranium mineral concentrate with a pre-float stage to produce a high-grade zinc concentrate. The ore is conditioned with the use of two reagents; a collector and a dispersant. Fast flotation kinetics allow for the use of flotation equipment which produce final concentrate from the first flotation stage. A scavenger flotation stage is used to collect the remaining concentrate which is cleaned to produce additional final concentrate.

Kvanefjeld Beneficiation Circuit

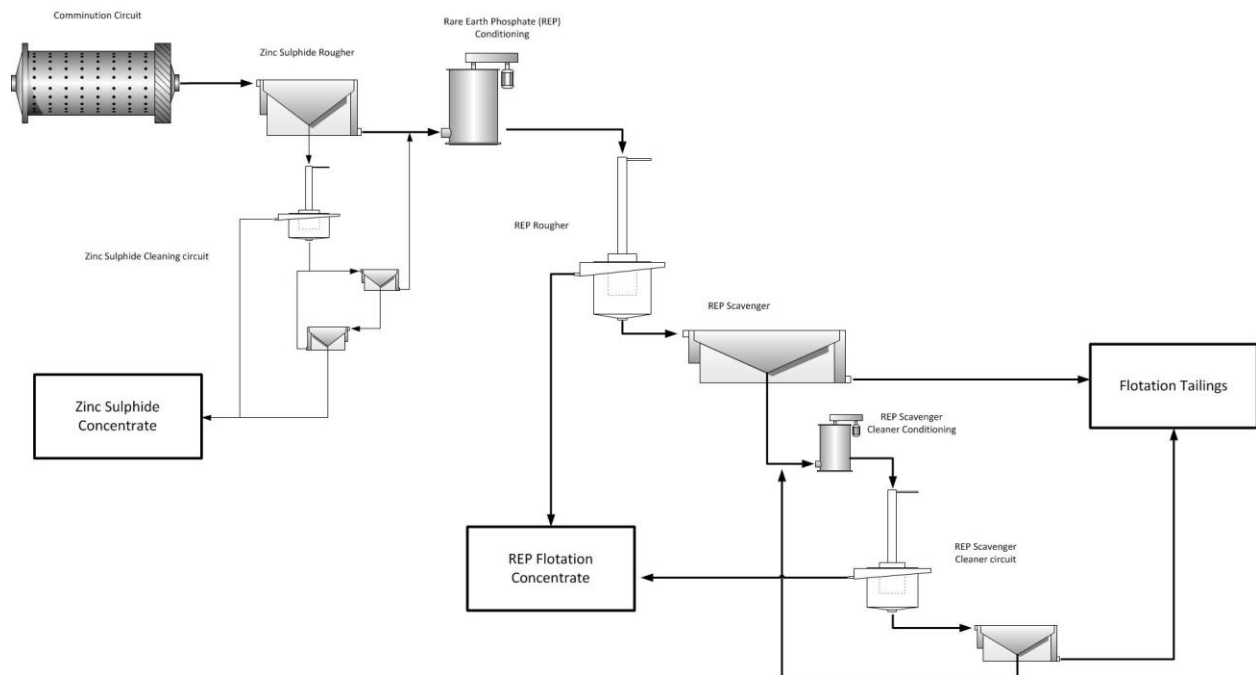


Figure 1: Schematic version of the Kvanefjeld Flotation Circuit.

The ability to produce a high-grade concentrate brings both cost advantages and optionality to the Kvanefjeld project. The ability to reduce the mass of material treated by a high-cost rare earth hydrometallurgical refinery has significant cost advantages. Both the capital and operating costs are greatly reduced by treating a high-grade mineral concentrate rather than (the) whole of ore.

Processing of the Kvanefjeld ores requires two main steps; beneficiation, followed by hydrometallurgical leaching. In studies to date, GMEL has evaluated conducting both steps in Greenland. Whilst the beneficiation step must take place in close proximity to the ore deposits, the significant grade increase and mass reduction achieved through beneficiation open the option to ship the concentrates to conduct the leaching step outside of Greenland.

Initial studies to evaluate the transport costs of the Kvanefjeld mineral concentrates indicate that it represents approximately 5% of the contained value. This is in-line with the transport costs of base metal flotation concentrates, which are commonly shipped elsewhere for refining. Notionally, this provides strong confidence in the viability of shipping flotation concentrates from Kvanefjeld. The company is currently conducting studies to investigate the benefits of establishing a hydrometallurgical refinery closer to markets in a lower cost environment. The outcomes can be compared against the costs and logistics established for a base-case hydrometallurgical plant in Greenland.

The Kvanefjeld mineral concentrates are strategic in that they are rich in the high-value heavy rare earth elements. Importantly, the minerals can be leached under atmospheric conditions without costly, high temperature mineral cracking stages.

Hydrometallurgical Update:

Circuit Simplification and Improved Metal Recoveries *Lift NPV by 42%, IRR by 34%*

In early September GMEL announced improvements to the proposed hydrometallurgical treatment of high-grade mineral concentrates, which will be produced from Kvanefjeld. Significantly, the mineral concentrates can be leached utilising a standard atmospheric leach owing to non-refractory nature of the Kvanefjeld ore.

The key development to the atmospheric leach circuit has been the validation of process enhancements that serve to produce a cleaner separation between REEs and uranium. The cleaner product separation allows for major circuit simplification that improves overall product recovery and reduces costs. These developments serve to improve the production profile and economic metrics of Kvanefjeld over the figures that were released in Prefeasibility Study (May 2012).

Table 1: Impact of the improvements to the Kvanefjeld hydrometallurgical flowsheet*.

	Kvanefjeld PFS (May 2012)	Updated PFS metrics – (August 2012)	Change
Uranium Production (tpa U ₃ O ₈)	1,185	1,230	+4%
Rare Earth Production (tpa REO)	40,780	51,900	+27%
Capex (US\$M)	1,534	1,297	-15%
Unit cost (US\$/kg REO after U Credit @ \$70/lbs) [#]	\$5.28	\$3.07	-42%
Pre-Tax NPV (US\$B)	4.63	6.59	+42%
IRR	32%	43%	+34%

*Based on pricing assumptions outlined in the Kvanefjeld PFS (May 2012).

[#]Unit cost per kilogram of rare earth oxide produced as a mixed rare earth intermediate product net of uranium by-product credits

GMEL has now established a simple and elegant metallurgical process for treating the high-grade mineral concentrates from Kvanefjeld.

The ability to achieve high extractions of valuable heavy REEs and uranium from a mineral concentrate in an atmospheric leach is highly favourable. Low cost atmospheric leaching is not suitable for most REE deposits that generally contain significant proportions of refractory minerals requiring aggressive chemical processes (high temperature acid bake or caustic cracking) in order to liberate REEs. These processes are complex, high cost and present a number of operational challenges.

A high quality mixed REO product can be produced which is suitable for rare earth separation refineries. The mixed REO product is low in radionuclides and contains significant quantities of heavy rare earth elements. GMEL is yet to finalise whether it will aim to produce a single mixed REO product, or conduct further separation to produce heavy and light RE concentrates; a step that is now well constrained from a technical and economic perspective. This decision is subject to ongoing discussions with potential refining partners and market risk analysis.

Current Status: Process Development and Metallurgical Maturity Risk

Establishing a robust and technically feasible process flow sheet is a critical step in any rare earth project, and one that ultimately determines which deposits can be commercially exploited, versus those which are highly refractory, complex, and, as a result, uneconomic.

Over the last four years GMEL's technical team has undertaken an extensive program of metallurgical test work, and this builds on many years of historical test work undertaken by the Danish government. On the basis of the results of this comprehensive test-work, the Company is well advanced with process design for the preferred flow-sheet for Kvanefjeld.

The processing of rare earth ores has two key steps. Firstly; beneficiation or the concentration of the REE-rich (economic) minerals; and, secondly, refining to extract the economic elements of interest and the generation of marketable products.

GMEL has now designed and developed a flow sheet that effectively beneficiates the ore with an industry-leading upgrade ratio (step 1), then refines this mineral concentrate utilising a simple atmospheric, acid leach process (step 2) that delivers high metal extractions without complex and costly high-temperature mineral cracking (see process flow sheet in Appendix 1). This provides the basis for a highly scalable, cost-competitive development scenario with low technical risk.

Importantly, the flowsheet has been developed through a systematic and comprehensive test work program, which provides strong confidence to its viability.

The process flow-sheet developed for the Kvanefjeld multi-element project is now well-advanced and a significant level of process design work has already been completed. In both the concentrator (step 1) and the refinery (step 2), the test-work programmes completed to

date have been so effective in de-risking the process design that the Company has reached the point where operation of pilot plant(s) is the next step in process development.

Process design work has also advanced to a stage where feasibility study process engineering is now well advanced.

Step 1 – The Concentrator

The concentrator circuit consists of comminution followed by froth flotation to produce a mineral concentrate of approximately 12% total rare earth oxide and 0.2% U₃O₈.

The status of concentrator test-work is as follows:

- ✓ Comminution is test-work complete. 6 ore types of subtly different characteristics and 2 waste rock types have been subjected to standard tests and no further test-work is required before detailed design can be completed
- ✓ To date over 500 batch flotation tests, of which in excess of 250 have been directly related to the flowsheet presented in the Company's May 2012 Pre-Feasibility Study ("PFS"), have been completed. This programme of float tests has significantly de-risked and optimised the flotation circuit. In addition, 3 confirmatory locked cycle tests have been performed.

Developing a clear understanding of the impact of ore variability on process metallurgy has been a key factor in the design of the test-work programme. GMEL has conducted extensive studies into the mineralogical characteristics of different zones within the defined mineral resources; a key step in developing an effective process flowsheet. Four subtly different ore types have been tested and similar results have been observed for each type. The Company is pleased to advise that all tested ore types respond well to flotation

- ✓ In August 2011 a pilot flotation plant was operated at SGS Oretest in Perth. The pilot plant treated 1.3 tonnes of ore, at a scale of 3500:1, and produced 50 kg of concentrate for use in the Company's hydrometallurgical test-work programme.
- ✓ Solid liquid separation test-work is also complete which has allowed Feasibility Study level design of key equipment.

- ✓ Test-work on the chemical stability of flotation tailings is nearing completion and final results will be available before the end of the year. Interim results indicate that the flotation circuit produces solid tailings that are both benign and stable.

The next stage of the Company's extensive concentrator test-work programme is a second pilot plant campaign. This campaign, which is targeted for November 2012, will treat 4 tonnes of ore and produce ~300 kg of rare earth-rich mineral concentrate. This concentrate will be used for further hydrometallurgical tests and as part of the Company's ongoing marketing activities.

Step 2 - The Refinery

GMEL has validated an economic hydrometallurgical process for treating mineral concentrates from Kvanefjeld. The validated flow-sheet utilises proven equipment. The use of proven equipment allows effective bench scale testing.

To date, over 60 bench scale leach tests have been performed on Kvanefjeld concentrate. In addition, larger scale semi-continuous leach tests have been performed on larger samples [10 – 20 kgs] in order to examine scale up effects.

The leach discharge slurry produced from the larger scale leach tests has been used to evaluate the performance of units downstream of the leach stage of the preferred flow-sheet. The suitability of the selected downstream circuits has been validated.

Samples of rare earth element intermediate products have been produced and are currently under evaluation for separation. The samples have been shown to contain low levels of radioactive elements and are ideal feed for existing separation technologies.

The next stage of the Company's refinery test-work programme will comprise mini-pilot plant campaigns at ANSTO in Sydney. These campaigns, planned for 2013, will utilise concentrate produced from the November 2012 flotation pilot plant.

Bell Potter Securities Initiates Research Coverage on GMEL

On September 25th, GMEL announced that Bell Potter Securities had initiated research coverage on the Company. Bell Potter is one of Australia's largest independent full service stockbrokers

and a leading financial advisory firm that offers a full range of services to private, corporate and institutional clients.

The initiation of research coverage by Bell Potter comes on the back of continued advances in the development of GMEL's core asset; the Kvanefjeld multi-element project. The initiation of coverage by Bell Potter marks the third Australian stockbroking firm to issue research on the Company this year, reflecting the systematic progress GMEL has made in advancing Kvanefjeld toward development.

In order to gain access to the research visit GMEL's website and look under 'Research Reports' to find the contact details of the Bell Potter research analyst.

Tenure, Permitting and Project Location

Tenure

Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd (ABN 85 118 463 004) is a company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company is conducting exploration of license EL2010/2. The Company controls 100% of EL2010/2 through its Greenlandic subsidiary.

The tenement is classified as being for the exploration of minerals. The project hosts significant multi-element mineralisation within the Ilimaussaq Intrusive Complex.

Historically the Kvanefjeld deposit, which comprises just a small portion of the Ilimaussaq Complex, was investigated by the Danish Authorities. The project has received significant past exploration and feasibility evaluation in the form of drilling, geophysics, geochemistry, an exploratory adit and numerous and varying metallurgical test work and technical papers.

Permitting

Greenland Minerals and Energy Limited is permitted to conduct all exploration activities and feasibility studies for the Kvanefjeld REE-uranium project. The company's exploration license is inclusive of all economic components including uranium and REEs. The Company holds the right to apply to exploit the Kvanefjeld project. The approval of an exploitation license is largely dependent on establishing an economically robust, and environmentally and socially acceptable development scenario.

Location

The exploration lease covers an area of 80km² in Nakkaalaaq North on the southwest coast of Greenland. The project is located around 46° 00'W and 60 55'N.

The town of Narsaq is located approximately 8 kilometres to the south west of the license area. Narsaq is connected to Narsarsuaq International Airport by commercial helicopter flights operated by Air Greenland. Local transport between settlements is either by boat or by helicopter.

The Company has office facilities in Narsaq where storage, maintenance, core processing, and exploration activities are managed. This office supports the operational camp located on the Kvanefjeld Plateau above the town where the operational staff are housed.

Access to the Kvanefjeld plateau (at approximately 500m asl) is generally gained by helicopter assistance from the operations base located on the edge of the town of Narsaq. It is possible to access the base of the plateau by vehicle and then up to the plateau by a track.

Other Exploration License Holdings

As announced on 18 May 2011 GMEL had applied for, and was granted license holdings to consolidate its ground position in the Kvanefjeld area. The new license areas occur immediately adjacent to the Ilimaussaq Complex and may be prospective for specialty metal mineralization hosted near the margins of the complex (see Figure 4). GMEL aims to conduct evaluations to assess the potential for mineralization, in conjunction with sterilising key areas that are under assessment for plant and infrastructure locations. The Company is considering a number of possible locations for key infrastructure items, which include areas adjacent to the Kvanefjeld resource, as well as the broad area on the northeastern side of the Ilimaussaq Complex. Stakeholder input and environmental considerations are critically important to the site selection process. Options for the location of key infrastructure items have recently been presented to Greenlandic stakeholders during public meetings held in early-April 2011.

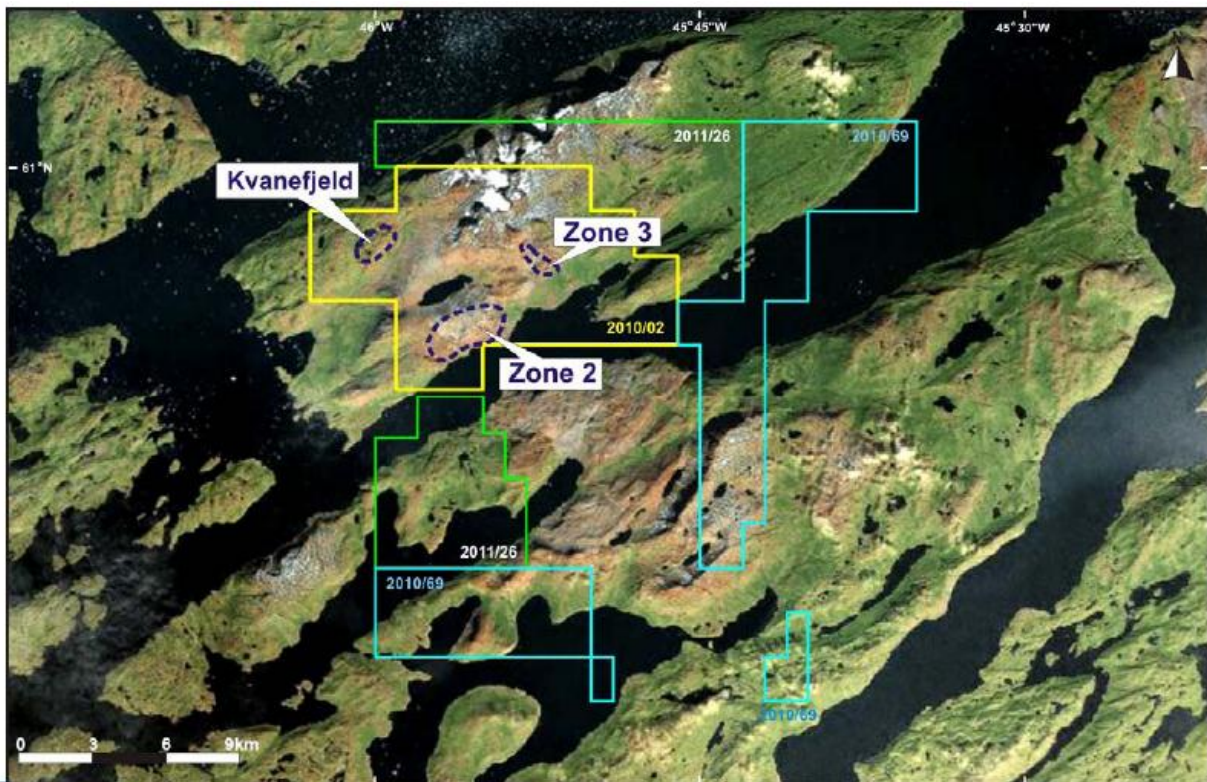


Figure 2. GMEL's license holdings over and adjacent to the Ilimaussaq complex in south Greenland. All licences are held outright by GMEL.

Capital Structure – As at 31st October, 2012

<u>Total Ordinary shares:</u>	567,912,409
Unquoted unvested performance options exercisable at \$1.75	7,000,000
Unquoted options exercisable at \$0.75	4,999,520
Employee options exercisable at \$0.25	750,000
Performance rights (refer to announcement 21/10/2011 for terms)	17,450,000

Please visit the company's website at www.ggg.gl where recent news articles, commentary, and company reports can be viewed.

Yours faithfully,



Roderick McIlree

Managing Director

Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd.

Table 2. Statement of Identified Mineral Resources, Kvanefjeld Multi-Element Project

Cut-off (U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹	Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade									Contained Metal				
	Classification	M tonnes	TREO ²	U ₃ O ₈	LREO	HREO	REO	Y ₂ O ₃	Zn	TREO	HREO	Y ₂ O ₃	U ₃ O ₈	Zn
		Mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Mt	Mt	Mt	M lbs	Mt
Kvanefjeld - March 2011														
150	Indicated	437	10929	274	9626	402	10029	900	2212	4.77	0.18	0.39	263	0.97
150	Inferred	182	9763	216	8630	356	8986	776	2134	1.78	0.06	0.14	86	0.39
150	Grand Total	619	10585	257	9333	389	9721	864	2189	6.55	0.24	0.53	350	1.36
200	Indicated	291	11849	325	10452	419	10871	978	2343	3.45	0.12	0.28	208	0.68
200	Inferred	79	11086	275	9932	343	10275	811	2478	0.88	0.03	0.06	48	0.20
200	Grand Total	370	11686	314	10341	403	10743	942	2372	4.32	0.15	0.35	256	0.88
250	Indicated	231	12429	352	10950	443	11389	1041	2363	2.84	0.10	0.24	178	0.55
250	Inferred	41	12204	324	10929	366	11319	886	2598	0.46	0.02	0.03	29	0.11
250	Grand Total	272	12395	347	10947	431	11378	1017	2398	3.33	0.12	0.27	208	0.65
300	Indicated	177	13013	374	11437	469	11906	1107	2414	2.30	0.08	0.20	146	0.43
300	Inferred	24	13120	362	11763	396	12158	962	2671	0.31	0.01	0.02	19	0.06
300	Grand Total	200	13025	373	11475	460	11935	1090	2444	2.61	0.09	0.22	164	0.49
350	Indicated	111	13735	404	12040	503	12543	1192	2487	1.52	0.06	0.13	98	0.27
350	Inferred	12	13729	403	12239	436	12675	1054	2826	0.16	0.01	0.01	10	0.03
350	Grand Total	122	13735	404	12059	497	12556	1179	2519	1.68	0.06	0.14	108	0.31
Sørensen - March 2012														
150	Inferred	242	11022	304	9729	398	10127	895	2602	2.67	0.10	0.22	162	0.63
200	Inferred	186	11554	344	10223	399	10622	932	2802	2.15	0.07	0.17	141	0.52
250	Inferred	148	11847	375	10480	407	10887	961	2932	1.75	0.06	0.14	123	0.43
300	Inferred	119	12068	400	10671	414	11084	983	3023	1.44	0.05	0.12	105	0.36
350	Inferred	92	12393	422	10967	422	11389	1004	3080	1.14	0.04	0.09	85	0.28
Zone 3 - May 2012														
150	Inferred	95	11609	300	10242	396	10638	971	2768	1.11	0.04	0.09	63	0.26
200	Inferred	89	11665	310	10276	400	10676	989	2806	1.03	0.04	0.09	60	0.25
250	Inferred	71	11907	330	10471	410	10882	1026	2902	0.84	0.03	0.07	51	0.2
300	Inferred	47	12407	358	10887	433	11319	1087	3008	0.58	0.02	0.05	37	0.14
350	Inferred	24	13048	392	11392	471	11864	1184	3043	0.31	0.01	0.03	21	0.07
Project Total														
Cut-off (U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹	Classification	M tonnes	TREO ²	U ₃ O ₈	LREO	HREO	REO	Y ₂ O ₃	Zn	TREO	HREO	Y ₂ O ₃	U ₃ O ₈	Zn
		Mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Mt	Mt	Mt	M lbs	Mt
150	Indicated	437	10929	274	9626	402	10029	900	2212	4.77	0.18	0.39	263	0.97
150	Inferred	520	10687	272	9437	383	9820	867	2468	5.55	0.20	0.45	312	1.28
150	Grand Total	956	10798	273	9524	392	9915	882	2351	10.33	0.37	0.84	575	2.25

¹There is greater coverage of assays for uranium than other elements owing to historic spectral assays. U₃O₈ has therefore been used to define the cut-off grades to maximise the confidence in the resource calculations.

²Total Rare Earth Oxide (TREO) refers to the rare earth elements in the lanthanide series plus yttrium.

Note: Figures quoted may not sum due to rounding.

ABOUT GREENLAND MINERALS AND ENERGY LTD.

Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd (ASX – GGG) is an exploration and development company focused on developing high-quality mineral projects in Greenland. The Company's flagship project is the Kvanefjeld multi-element deposit (Rare Earth Elements, Uranium, Zinc), that is rapidly emerging as a premier specialty metals project. A comprehensive pre-feasibility study has demonstrated the potential for a large-scale, cost-competitive, multi-element mining operation. For further information on Greenland Minerals and Energy visit <http://www.ggg.gl> or contact:

Roderick Mcillree

Managing Director

+61 8 9382 2322

Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd will continue to advance the Kvanefjeld project in a manner that is in accord with both Greenlandic Government and local community expectations, and looks forward to being part of continued stakeholder discussions on the social and economic benefits associated with the development of the Kvanefjeld Project.

The information in this report that relates to exploration targets, exploration results, geological interpretations, appropriateness of cut-off grades, and reasonable expectation of potential viability of quoted rare earth element, uranium, and zinc resources is based on information compiled by Mr Jeremy Whybrow. Mr Whybrow is a director of the Company and a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Whybrow has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Whybrow consents to the reporting of this information in the form and context in which it appears.

The geological model and geostatistical estimation for the Kvanefjeld and Zone 2 deposits were prepared by Robin Simpson of SRK Consulting. Mr Simpson is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG), and has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined by the 2004 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr Simpson consents to the reporting of information relating to the geological model and geostatistical estimation in the form and context in which it appears.