



June 2012 Quarterly Report

Monday 30th July, 2012

Highlights

- Kvanefjeld Prefeasibility Study confirms a long-life, large-scale, cost-competitive multi-element project:
 - *Efficient process flowsheet established drawing on conventional, proven methodologies*
 - *Highly advantageous ore-type can be beneficiated to produce high-grade mineral concentrate (industry-leading upgrade ratio with approximately 10% mass pull)*
 - *Mineral concentrate readily leached in sulphuric acid under atmospheric conditions in contrast to common, highly-refractory ore types that require complex mineral cracking*
- Kvanefjeld PFS evaluates a 7.2 Mt operation to produce U₃O₈, and heavy, light, and mixed rare earth concentrates
- Based on long-term prices of US\$70/lb U₃O₈ and US\$41.60/kg TREO, the Kvanefjeld project generates a pre-tax, ungeared **IRR of 32%**, and an **NPV of US\$4,631 M** (at 10% discount rate)
- Initial Zone 3 mineral resource estimate of 95 million tonnes (Mt) @ 300 ppm U₃O₈, 1.16% REO, 0.28% zinc
- Kvanefjeld Project global resource inventory now: **575 Mlbs U₃O₈, 10.3 Mt TREO, 2.24 Mt zinc** (at 150 ppm U₃O₈ cut-off)
 - Inclusive of **840,000 t Y₂O₃, 370,000 t HREO** (europium – lutetium)



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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 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 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.

June Quarter Activities

Q2, 2012 has proved to be an important quarter in the GMEL's evolution with the finalization of the Kvanefjeld Project Prefeasibility Study (PFS), along with resource development programs. The PFS incorporated an enhanced process flow sheet that was established following key breakthroughs in mineral beneficiation and atmospheric leaching through 2010 and 2011. The outcomes highlight a cost-competitive project with low-technical risk.

The ongoing resource development program was finalized with the release of an initial mineral resource estimate for the Zone 3 deposit. This takes the global resource inventory to 575 Mlbs U_3O_8 , 10.3 Mt's total rare earth oxide (TREO), inclusive of 370,000t heavy REO and 840,000t yttrium oxide.

Other Q2 highlights included a comprehensive overview of the emerging Kvanefjeld project in a film on sustainable resource development produced by the European Environmentally Agency. The film was screened at the recent UN Sustainable Development G20 meeting held in Brazil.

In early July, the company announced that it had renamed the Zone 2 rare earth – uranium deposit as the Sørensen deposit to commemorate the contributions of Henning and Emil Sørensen. Both Henning and Emil were pivotal in their contributions toward understanding the mineral resource potential of the Ilimaussaq Complex during historical work programs funded by the Danish government.

Kvanefjeld Multi-Element Project – Prefeasibility Study – May 2012

On May 4th, GMEL announced the outcomes of a comprehensive Prefeasibility Study (PFS) for the development of the Kvanefjeld Multi-Element Project (rare earth elements, uranium, zinc). The PFS builds upon extensive drilling, research and testwork programs conducted by the Company over the past five years in association with internationally respected research institutions and accredited analytical facilities. The finalization of the PFS marks another key milestone in the progressive advance of the Kvanefjeld Project.

The PFS and also draws on extensive historical work conducted by Danish authorities and

scientists in the 1970s and early 1980s, which culminated in an ‘historic’ prefeasibility study published by Risø National Laboratory (Risø) in 1983. In contrast to the Risø studies that focused solely on the exploitation of uranium, GMEL has evaluated Kvanefjeld for the production of REEs and uranium to access the inherently greater value of a multi commodity resource.

The PFS demonstrates the clear potential for Kvanefjeld to be developed as a long-life, cost effective producer of heavy, light and mixed rare earth concentrates, uranium oxide and zinc.

The production profile is of global significance in terms of output capacity, and low production costs.

The high upgrade ratio achieved using flotation, the high extraction of uranium and heavy REEs from mineral concentrates using a conventional atmospheric acid leach, and the ability to produce multiple RE products represent key advantages of the Kvanefjeld Project.

Through 2010 and 2011, focused research programs led to important metallurgical breakthroughs. The identification of an effective method to beneficiate the Kvanefjeld ore to generate a low mass, REE-uranium-rich mineral concentrate opened the opportunity to leach both REEs and uranium with conventional acidic solutions under atmospheric conditions; a highly favourable outcome by industry standards. Importantly, this eliminated the need for a whole-of-ore alkaline pressure leach circuit that was considered in the ‘Interim Prefeasibility Study’, released by GMEL in Q1 2010.

The removal of reagent-consuming silicate minerals through beneficiation allows for the effective use of conventional acidic solutions to leach REEs and uranium from the mineral concentrates. It also allows for significant downsizing of the leach circuits. These key technical developments have led to a simpler flowsheet with lower technical risk and improved capital and operating costs over those released in the 2010 Interim Prefeasibility Study.

Increasing uranium and heavy REE output can be readily achieved through subsequent development phases that future work programs are scoped to address.

The work commissioned by the Company has been carried out by internationally recognised consulting firms covering a wide range of disciplines, and in particular:

- **Resource definition and mine plans**
 - SRK Consulting, Coffey Mining
- **Metallurgy and process development**
 - AMEC Minproc, ANSTO, SGS Oretest, CSIRO, ALS AMMTEC, Mintek
- **Environmental Impact Assessment and Social Impact Assessment**
 - Coffey Environments, Orbicon (Denmark), Grontmij (Denmark)
- **Plant engineering design, infrastructure, capital development**
 - AMEC Minproc, NIRAS (Denmark)

Key outcomes of the Kvanefjeld PFS include:

- The Prefeasibility Study outlines an initial development scenario with an annual mine throughput of 7.2 Mt, to generate four main products as well as a high-grade zinc sulfide concentrate:
 - *Uranium Oxide – 2.6 Mlbs pa U_3O_8*
 - *Heavy Rare Earth Hydroxide – 4,200 tpa TREO*
 - *Mixed Rare Earth Carbonate – 10,400 tpa TREO*
 - *Light Rare Earth Carbonate – 26,200 tpa TREO*
- Unit costs of production are low; less than US\$31/lb U_3O_8 and less than US\$8/kg TREO (as contained in the three combined rare earth products). This places the Kvanefjeld Project into the bottom half of the cost curve for uranium producers and it will be one of the lowest cost REE producers worldwide.
- The Kvanefjeld Project generates a pre-tax, ungeared internal rate of return of 32% and a cash payback period less than 4 years, based on long term prices of US\$70/lb U_3O_8 and US\$41.60/kg TREO. The pre-tax NPV is US\$4,631 M (at 10% discount rate).
- Capital costs of an open cut mine, a mineral concentrator and a refining plant, capable of treating 7.2 Mtpa, is estimated to cost US\$1.53 Billion (inclusive of US\$247 M contingency).

- The Project has an initial mine life of over 33 years, based on the indicated mineral resources established near surface at the Kvanefjeld deposit. Construction is scheduled to commence in 2014 and first production in 2016.
- Highly efficient process flowsheet established drawing on conventional, proven methodologies;
 - *Beneficiation utilising froth flotation achieves high up-grade ratio with dominant REE-uranium minerals concentrated into <15% of ore mass*
 - *Atmospheric leaching of mineral concentrates using sulfuric acid results in >90% extraction of heavy REEs and uranium, with slightly lower LREE extraction. High purity concentrates recovered using solvent extraction.*
- *The Kvanefjeld Mineral Resource contains 619 Mt and is located 7 km from tidewater, with deep fjords running directly to the North Atlantic Ocean. The resource is mostly outcropping and within 300 m of ground surface. Local infrastructure is well established, with the local town of Narsaq within 10kms of the mine and an international airport at Narsarsuaq 30 kms away.*
- *Mining studies indicate a large open pit with a low waste strip ratio (1.1 tonne of waste for each tonne of ore) in addition to the highest grade material occurring at surface. Total life of mine production is 232.6 Mt at an average mine grade of 341 ppm U_3O_8 and 1.22% TREO.*
- *The recent exploration programs have resulted in a significant increase in resource inventory, which now includes the new discovery at Zone 2. The Zone 3 resource will be added during Q2 2012. The total resource currently stands at 861Mt, and contains 512 Mlbs U_3O_8 , 9.22 Mt TREO and 1.98 Mt Zn (at a 150ppm U_3O_8 cut-off grade). This provides an opportunity to potentially increase the Project mine life to in excess of 60 years.*

Mineral Resources: An Initial Resource Estimate for Zone 3

A regional exploration program has been running in tandem with the resource development and feasibility studies on Kvanefjeld since 2008. Deep exploration drill holes have demonstrated that lujavrite forms a thick sub-horizontal internal layer that extends through much of the northern Ilimaussaq Complex. The upper portions of the lujavrite horizon are strongly enriched in uranium, REEs and zinc, with some sections exceeding 150m in true thickness. GMEL has been targeting outcropping and near-surface lujavrite bodies with extensive uranium-REE

mineralization now confirmed at Sørensen (formerly Zone 2), Zone 3 and Steenstrupfjeld (Figure 1).

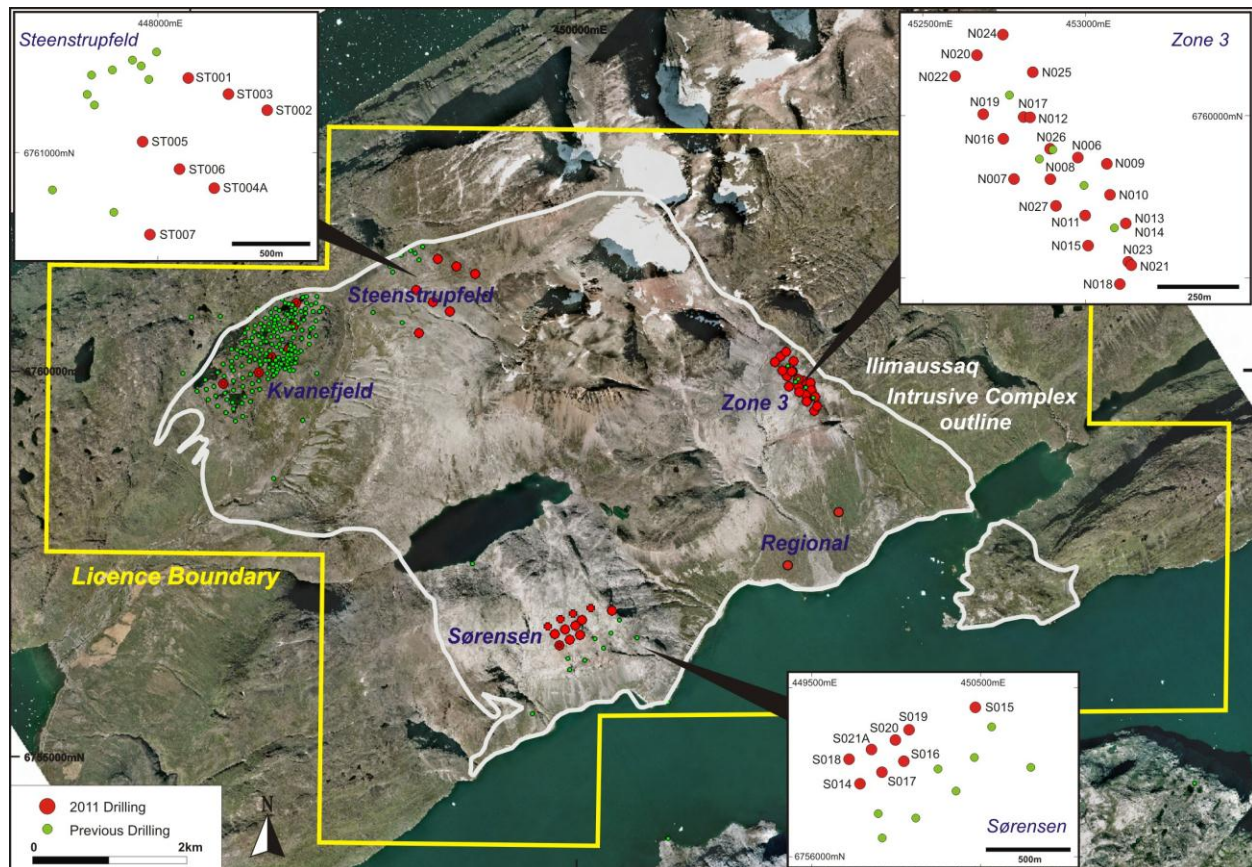


Figure 1. View over GMEL's multi-element project on the northern Ilimaussaq Complex in Greenland. Resources have been defined at Kvanefjeld, Sørensen and Zone 3, with Steenstrupfjeld representing another area of significant mineralisation. The distance from Kvanefjeld to the Sørensen deposit is 6 km. The deposits identified represent the outcropping, and near surface expressions of a vast ore system that is interconnected at depth.

Zone 3 was discovered late in the 2008 field season when a series of initial holes were collared into outcropping lujavrite along the northeastern margin of the Ilimaussaq Complex. Further drilling was then undertaken in the 2011 field season. Mineralisation is hosted by lujavrite, consistent with mineralization at Kvanefjeld and Sørensen.

Zone 3 Highlights:

- Zone 3 inferred mineral resource of **95 Million tonnes (Mt)* @ 300 ppm U_3O_8 , 1.16 % total rare earth oxide (TREO)****, **0.28% zinc**
- Zone 3 contained metal inventory of **63 Mlbs U_3O_8 , 1.11 Mt TREO**
- Zone 3 remains open to the north, south, west and at depth
- Zone 3 resources hosted by the same rock-type as Kvanefjeld; conducive to the same enhanced processing method as outlined in the recently released Prefeasibility Study (May, 2012)

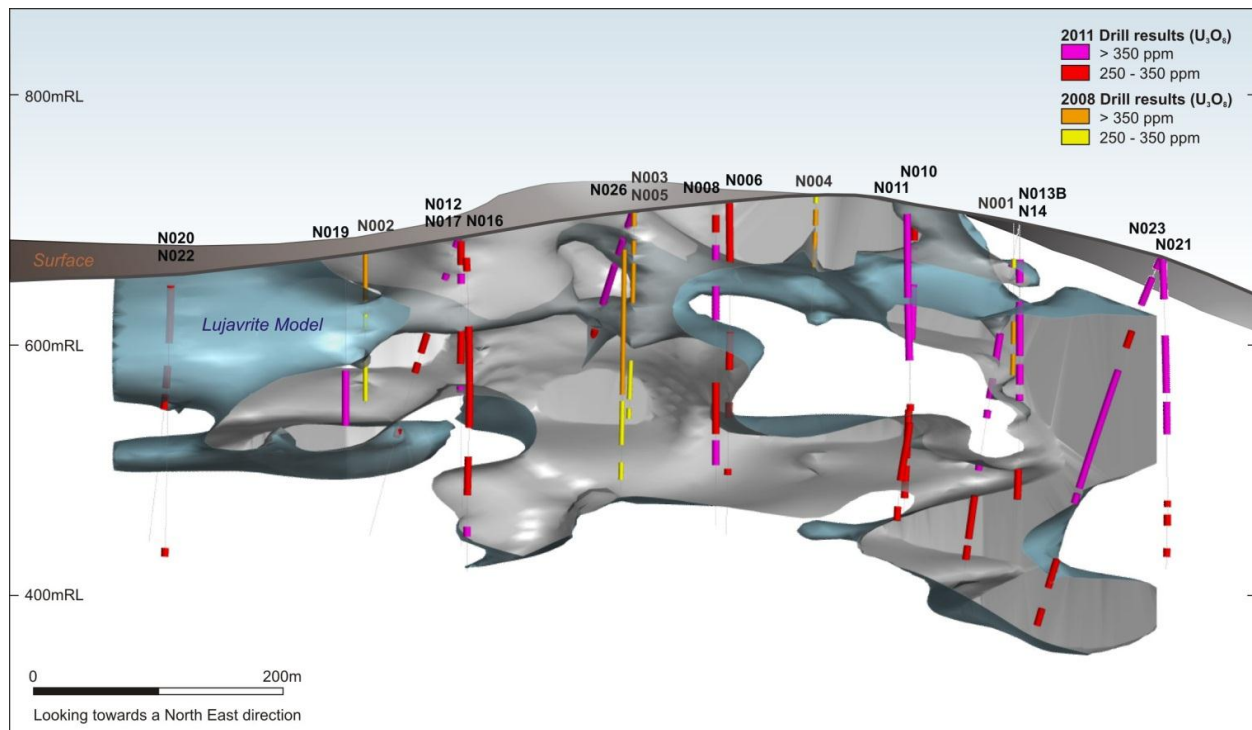


Figure 2. Long section through the Zone 3 resource model. The model captures the mineralized lujavrite envelope. The deposit remains open laterally and at depth.

With the addition of the Zone 3 resource, the global mineral resource for the overall project now stands at 956 Mt (at 150 ppm U_3O_8 cut-off), with a contained metal inventory of:

- 575 Mlbs U_3O_8
- 10.33 Mt TREO, including 370,000 t heavy REO, 840,000 t Y_2O_3
- 2.25 Mt zinc

Zone 2 Renamed the ‘Sørensen’ Uranium – Rare Earth Deposit

GMEL recently announced that it has renamed the recently discovered Zone 2 rare earth-uranium deposit as the Sørensen deposit in acknowledgement of the Danish geoscientist Henning Sørensen and chemical engineer Emil Sørensen.

Henning Sørensen commenced working on the Ilimaussaq alkaline complex in 1946, and has since returned over 20 times. He is considered by many as laying the technical foundation upon which known mineral resources and their characteristics have been established.

Initially Henning Sørensen’s work focussed on the unusual mineralogy within the complex, but this focus soon shifted to the economic importance of its mineral resources. From 1964 to 1977 he directed many of the work programs that set out to evaluate the economic potential of the Ilimaussaq Complex. This period culminated with a comprehensive report on the geology, reserves and beneficiation of the Kvanefjeld deposit.

Henning went onto publish papers in IAEA forums on the potential to source uranium from alkaline rocks. In 1990 he co-convened an International Minerals Association conference in Beijing on minerals for future materials. Through this forum the enormous rare metal potential of the Ilimaussaq Complex was put forward. In a special issue of Applied Geochemistry published in 1992 Henning Sørensen authored a paper on the potential to exploit rare metals in a multi-element capacity from alkaline rocks with a focus on Greenland’s Ilimaussaq Complex. This paper put forward the concept that has evolved to become the Kvanefjeld multi-element project.

Henning Sørensen was professor of petrology at Copenhagen University since 1962 and in 1967 he became the first director of its Institute for Petrology. Henning retired in 1992 but has continued to work on the Ilimaussaq complex, and actively publishes on new developments in understanding.

Since commencing operations on the Ilimaussaq Complex in 2007 a number of GMEL personnel have had the honour of meeting Henning Sørensen, and updating him on technical developments that continue to arise as more drill data has been produced. Whilst Henning has contributed much to the understanding of the Kvanefjeld deposit, he also spoke passionately about the regional potential for further large-scale deposits. Exploratory drilling has now

proved this to be correct, with substantial new multi-element deposits of rare earth elements and uranium identified at the Sørensen deposit and Zone 3.

Today, the collective resources of the northern Ilimaussaq Complex represent one of the largest known resources of rare earth elements and uranium globally (Table 1). For these reasons, the Company sees it as only appropriate to commemorate Henning's contributions by naming the most significant of these new resources in his honour.

Upon request to rename Zone 2 in his honour, Henning graciously accepted. In his response Henning recalled spending time in 1957 camped beneath the slopes at what is now the Sørensen deposit. He recalled noticing the massive boulders of steenstrupine-rich lujavrite; an indication of what lay behind the large slope above. Before further investigations could be made attention moved to Kvanefjeld plateau, located 6 km to the north where the ore material outcropped extensively, leaving the large mass of REE-uranium mineralisation largely concealed under an overlying cap of unmineralised rock called naujaite.

An initial mineral resource estimate for the Sørensen deposit was released by GMEL in March 2012. This followed a series of drill program conducted in 2008, 2010 and 2011. The global mineral resource includes 162 Mlbs U_3O_8 , 2.67 Mt total rare earth oxide. The deposit remains open in a northerly direction.

Henning also requested that he share the honour with his long-standing colleague Emil Sørensen (1927 to 2007). Emil was a chemical engineer who represented Risø (the Danish atomic energy commission), and managed many of the historic research programs to evaluate the appropriate methods to treat the uranium-rich ores from Kvanefjeld.

Together Henning and Emil Sørensen made enormous inroads into demonstrating the mineral resource potential of the Ilimaussaq Complex, and establishing a viable means to process the vast but unusual ores. Their efforts have been highly important in presenting Greenland with the opportunity to become a major supplier of strategically important and valuable minerals, thereby creating new industry, jobs and opportunity.

Kvanefjeld Project Features in European Environmental Agency Film

GMEL is pleased extremely proud to have the Kvanefjeld Multi-Element project featured in '*Plant RE: think*', a film produced by the European Environmental Agency that was premiered at the United Nations Sustainable Development meeting in Rio de Janeiro in June 2012. A link to the film is provided on GMEL's website.

Current Work Programs

Since finalising the prefeasibility study GMEL's technical team has commenced optimising the project through ongoing test work and trade-off studies. Already further advances have been made that reduce the number of process steps bringing further operational efficiencies to the project. As further technical developments are finalised, project updates will be released to market.

The collection of field data continues in the Kvanefjeld project area to provide further input for environmental and social impact assessments. This includes climatic data, dust monitoring, background radiation studies, and both surficial and sub-surface hydrological studies.

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 EL2010/2 in accordance with a joint venture agreement. The Company currently controls 61% of the license (with options to move to 100%). The Company, through its subsidiary, is also the operator of the project.

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 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 7 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 600m 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.

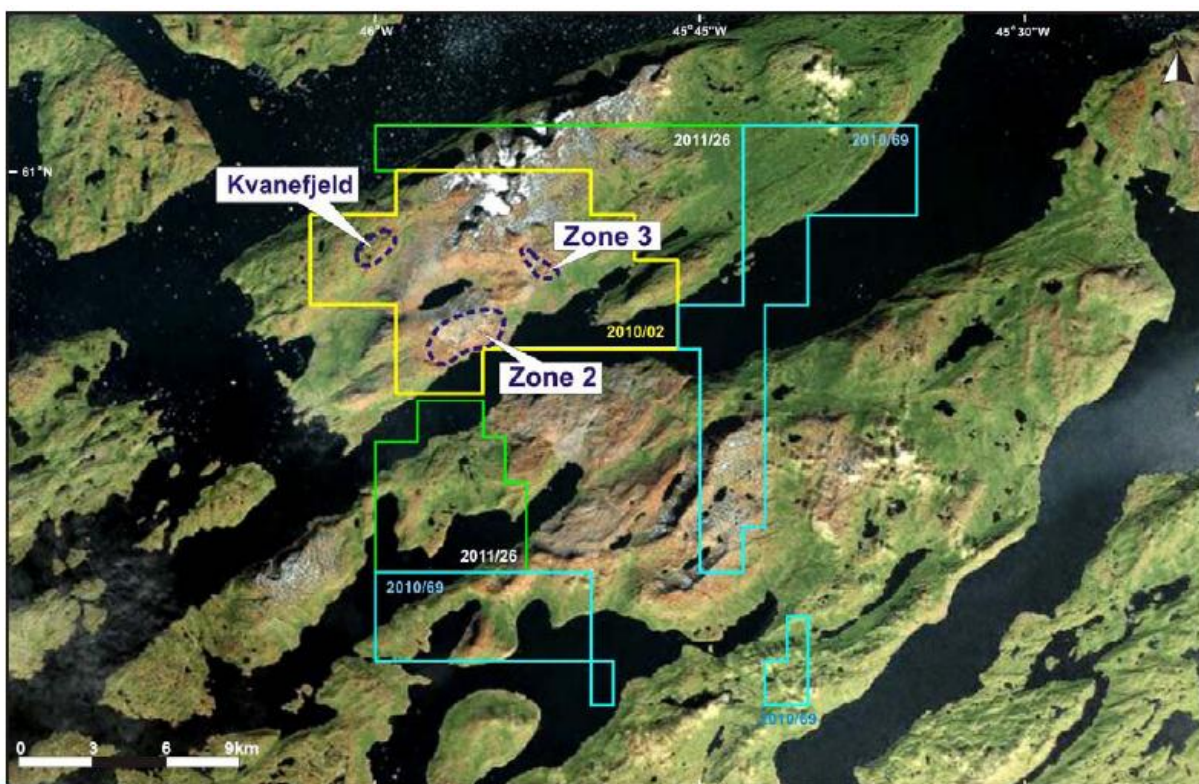


Figure 5. GMEL's license holdings around the Ilimaussaq complex in south Greenland. License EL2010/02 is held under the joint venture agreement with Westrip Holdings, whereas all other licenses are held outright by GMEL.

Capital Structure

<u>Total Ordinary shares:</u>	416,390,488
Unquoted unvested performance options exercisable at \$1.75	7,000,000
Performance rights (refer to announcement 21/10/2011 for terms)	16,450,000
Employee options exercisable at 25c	750,000

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

Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade										Contained Metal				
Cut-off	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
(U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹		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	0.24	2.53	2.63	178	0.55
250	Inferred	41	12204	324	10929	366	11319	886	2598	0.04	0.45	0.46	29	0.11
250	Grand Total	272	12395	347	10947	431	11378	1017	2398	0.28	2.98	3.09	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
Zone 2 - 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
Project Total														
Cut-off	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
(U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹		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	424	10480	266	9257	380	9636	844	2401	4.45	0.16	0.36	249	1.02
150	Grand Total	861	10708	270	9444	391	9835	873	2305	9.22	0.34	0.75	512	1.98

¹There is greater coverage of assays for uranium than other elements owing to historic spectral assays. U₃O₈ has therefore been used to define the cutoff 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. An interim report on pre-feasibility studies has demonstrated the potential for a large-scale multi-element mining operation. For further information on Greenland Minerals and Energy visit <http://www.ggg.gl> or contact:

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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 community 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.