GREENLAND
MINERALS AND ENERGY LTD

ASX: GGG

September 2015 Quarterly Report

October 30th, 2015

Highlights

- Kvanefjeld pilot plant operations completed, with successful refinery circuit operation
- Conducted at Outotec's facilities in Finland, as part of the EURARE program
- High rare earth extractions of approximately 95% achieved, greatly exceeding Feasibility Study design assumptions of 77%, uranium extractions of approximately 85% achieved in line with Feasibility Study assumptions
- Project optimisation leads to a capital cost reduction of US$118M; equivalent to 14% of the Total Plant Direct Capital Cost
- Kvanefjeld Terms of Reference, pre-hearing white paper finalised and translated to Greenlandic and Danish, lodged with government
- Environmental and Social Impact assessment drafts finalised, internal and consultant reviews conducted through October, ready for guidance phase in association with Greenland's regulatory bodies
- International safety conventions associated with radioactive materials taken through public hearing in Greenland, scheduled for government approval
- $3M underwritten rights issue successfully completed in early October, to fund permitting process for Kvanefjeld Project

PERTH: Unit 6 100 Railway Road, Subiaco Western Australia 6008 Postal: PO Box 2006 Subiaco WA 6904
Telephone: +61 8 9382 2322 Facsimile: +61 8 9382 2788
LONDON: First Floor 47 Charles Street, Mayfair, London W1J 5EL
GREENLAND: PO Box 156, Narsaq, Greenland 3921
WEB: www.ggg.gl EMAIL: info@ggg.gl ABN 85 118 463 004

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Contents

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September Quarter Activities

Through the September Quarter Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd ('GMEL' or 'the Company') focussed on finalising the environmental and social impact assessments on the Kvanefjeld Project, which represent key components of a mining (exploitation) license application. In addition, translations of the White Paper for the Kvanefjeld public pre-hearing were finalised, and lodged with relevant government departments.

The Company also conducted a pilot plant of the Kvanefjeld refining circuit, at Outotec's laboratories in Pori, Finland, in association with the EURARE program. The operation was highly successful, producing high-purity rare earth carbonate for further separation test work, to be conducted under the EURARE program. The refinery pilot plant operation followed on from the concentrator pilot plant operation conducted in Q2, 2015, to close out a series of highly successful large-scale and continuous running test work programs.

Processing is of particular significance to rare earth and uranium projects; therefore, the successful demonstration of Kvanefjeld's simple and advantageous flow sheet at large-scale is an important milestone. It reinforces Kvanefjeld's status as one of the most technically advanced rare earth and uranium projects globally.

Following completion of the Kvanefjeld Feasibility Study in Q2, optimisation studies have since led to significant reductions in capital costs. Modifications to the project layout have reduced civil earth work requirements to save approximately US$118M, which is equivalent to 14% of the Total Plant Direct Capital Cost.

In early October, the Company completed an underwritten rights issue to raise $3M, with proceeds used for the finalisation and processing of a mining license application.

Also during Q3, GMEL presented in a number of forums to update stakeholders, investors and market commentators on the key developments achieved by GMEL through 2015. The Company presented in the International Minerals Conference in Berlin in September, and the Managing Director gave a key note presentation at the Confederation of Danish Industry meeting in Copenhagen on industry and business opportunities in Greenland.

Environmental and Social Impact Assessments

In August, GMEL updated on the status of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments; key components of a mining license application. An overview was provided on work programs that have been conducted since 2007 to contribute to the extensive baseline studies and impact assessments on the Kvanefjeld Project.

Key components of the impact assessments and the contributing independent consultants are outlined below:

- **The Environmental Impact Assessment has been compiled by Danish environmental consultants Orbicon, who have extensive experience in environmental studies in Greenland and the regulatory system**
- **The Social Impact Assessment has been consolidated and reported by NIRAS of Denmark, who also have extensive Greenland experience**
- **Air quality studies have been completed by the experienced mining industry consultants Pacific Environment, based in Australia**
- **Water management studies on the fjord system have been conducted by the world leading Danish Hydraulic Institute (DHI)**
- **Radiological studies have been completed by ARCADIS/SENES of Canada**
- **The radiation impact on workers has been completed by the Danish Technical University (DTU)**
- **Noise studies, hydrocarbon spill and local use studies were completed by Orbicon**

All draft reports were completed by consultants in Q3, and have been undergoing internal reviews through October.

The impact assessments along with the Feasibility Study comprise a mining license application. GMEL will be ready to make reports available to the relevant government departments for guidance, and will look to provide further updates on this process.

Translations of the Kvanefjeld pre-hearing White Paper to both Greenlandic and Danish were completed during Q3, and these have been lodged with the Greenland government. The pre-hearing is a public hearing associated with establishing the Terms of Reference, and sets the project development strategy.

A series of international safety conventions associated with radioactive materials were taken through public hearing in Greenland in mid-2015, and have been tabled for ratification by the government.

Refinery Pilot Plant

In collaboration with Outotec and EURARE, the Company has successfully completed the piloting the Kvanefjeld refinery process. The work was partly funded by the EURARE program, and aimed to produce a high-purity rare earth concentrate free of impurities, for separation test work that will be the next stage of the EURARE program.

The pilot plant operations were completed at Outotec Pori Research Laboratories in October 2015. The Pori Research laboratories are part of Outotec, the provider of leading technologies and services for the sustainable use of Earth's natural resources.

Outotec Pori Research Laboratories have extensive experience with atmospheric leaching having invented and developed the HydroCopper® process. This process consists of a counter current leach of copper sulphide concentrates to directly produce LME quality copper products. The experience and equipment in developing this process was applied to the Kvanefjeld refining process.

Pilot Plant Overview

The refinery process was piloted in four main phases to convert the mineral concentrate produced by the concentrator circuit, into a rare earth intermediate product.

The first phase in the refinery process is atmospheric leaching with sulphuric acid. Here the uranium is extracted and separated away from the rare earths along with many of the impurities. This initial refinery pilot stage met and exceeded present endpoint objectives, with

rare earth extractions from mineral concentrate of 95% being notably higher than feasibility study design criteria (77% extraction). Uranium extraction measured approximately 85%, broadly in line with Feasibility Study assumptions. High plant availabilities were also observed. Samples were taken during operation to confirm the design parameters for thickening, reagent selection and filtration.

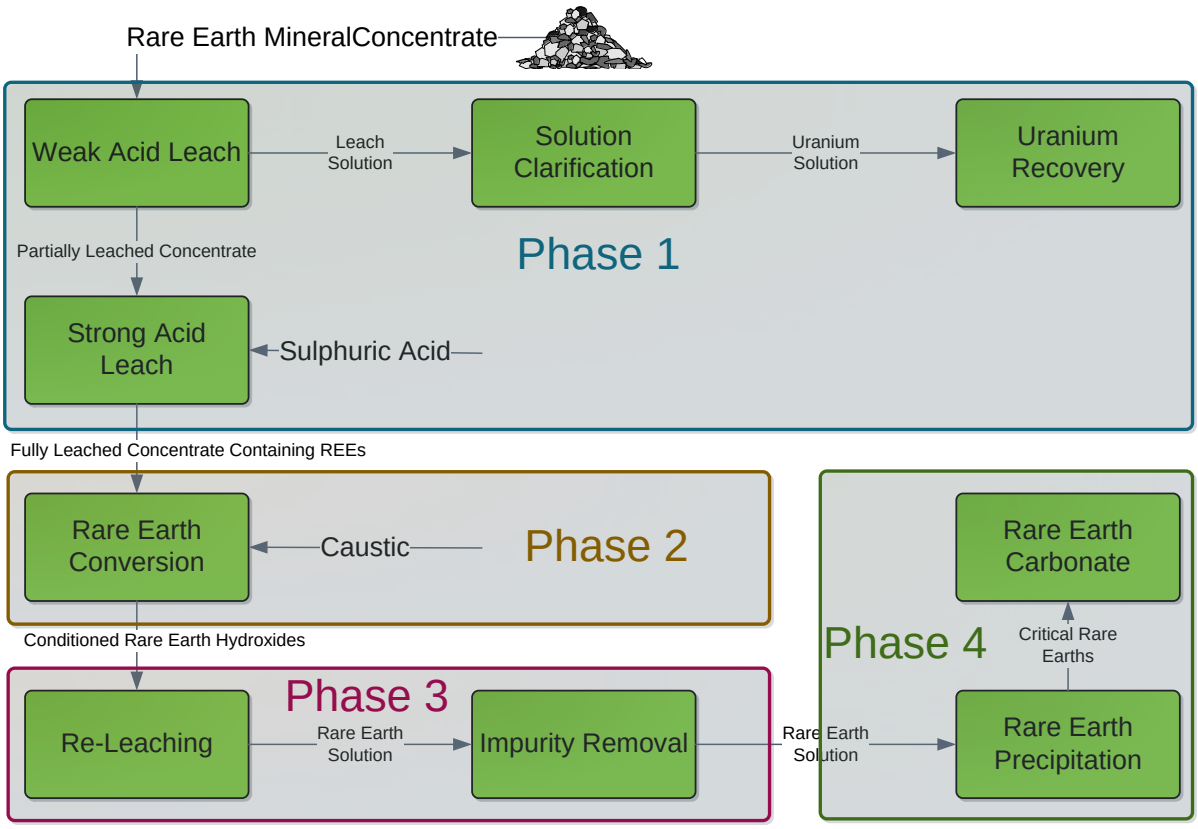

Figure 1: Pilot plant phases for the Kvanefjeld refinery circuit. The mineral concentrates treated were generated in a pilot plant operation of the concentrator circuit conducted in Q2, 2015.

The second phase consisted of conditioning the filtered leach residues from the atmospheric sulphate leaching. The residues are conditioned with caustic to change the chemical form of the rare earths in the residue. This allows the rare earths to leach easily from the residue, in the next stage.

The third phase leaches the rare earths from the conditioned residues into a chloride solution. Impurities are removed from the rare earth chloride solution produced by precipitation. The leach conditions are atmospheric and mild.

The last and fourth phase produces a mixed rare earth carbonate product. This is achieved by dosing caustic soda into the purified rare earth chloride solution produced in the previous step. Rare earths precipitate as a mixed rare earth carbonate which is separated from the chloride solution by thickening and filtration.

Approximately 25 kilograms (dry and dehydrated basis) of rare earth carbonate were produced for further evaluation. This intermediate product contains a mixture of all 15 rare earths extracted by the process. The EURARE project will use the material to test further refining of the rare earths to produce final rare earth products.

The rare earth carbonate will be dispatched to MEAB Aachen, Germany for separation test work. The separation test work will involve the use of solvent extraction to produce individual rare earth oxides.

Feasibility Study - Civil Cost Optimisation

In May, 2015, GMEL completed a Feasibility Study which demonstrated that the Kvanefjeld Project can be developed as a long-life, low-cost producer of critical rare earth elements. Key advantages of Kvanefjeld include the simple and efficient processing route, and by-product revenue streams (uranium, lanthanum, cerium, zinc, and fluorspar).

Since completing the Feasibility Study, the Company has initiated a series of optimisation studies targeting capital cost reductions and efficiency enhancements. The first point of focus has been on the project lay-out.

The Kvanefjeld Feasibility Study was based on the use of two separate process plant sites, one for the Concentrator, and one for the Refinery, with the run-of-mine (ROM) ore stockpile located within the footprint of the Concentrator site. A detailed review of potential plant layouts has subsequently taken into consideration the impact of plant modularisation, the impact of potential recovery improvements and the requirement to provide flexibility for future capacity expansions.

The Company has established that by moving the ROM ore stockpile from the concentrator site to the mining area, by reconfiguring the concentrator and refinery plants and by removing common equipment and facilities, the concentrator and refinery plants can be accommodated within the originally identified concentrator site (Figure 2).

The reduction in capital cost resulting from site consolidation is **US$118.3M**. This cost saving is driven by reduced blasting, excavation and hauling. There are also reduced pipeline requirements, which together with the sharing of facilities, also contribute to the reduction in capital cost. The cost saving of approximately US$118M is equivalent to a 14% of the Total Plant Direct Cost.

In addition, consolidating the Refinery and Concentrator in a single site produces operating cost savings from operational synergies and sharing facilities. The total operating cost saving resulting from combining the sites is estimated to be **US$2.12M per year.**

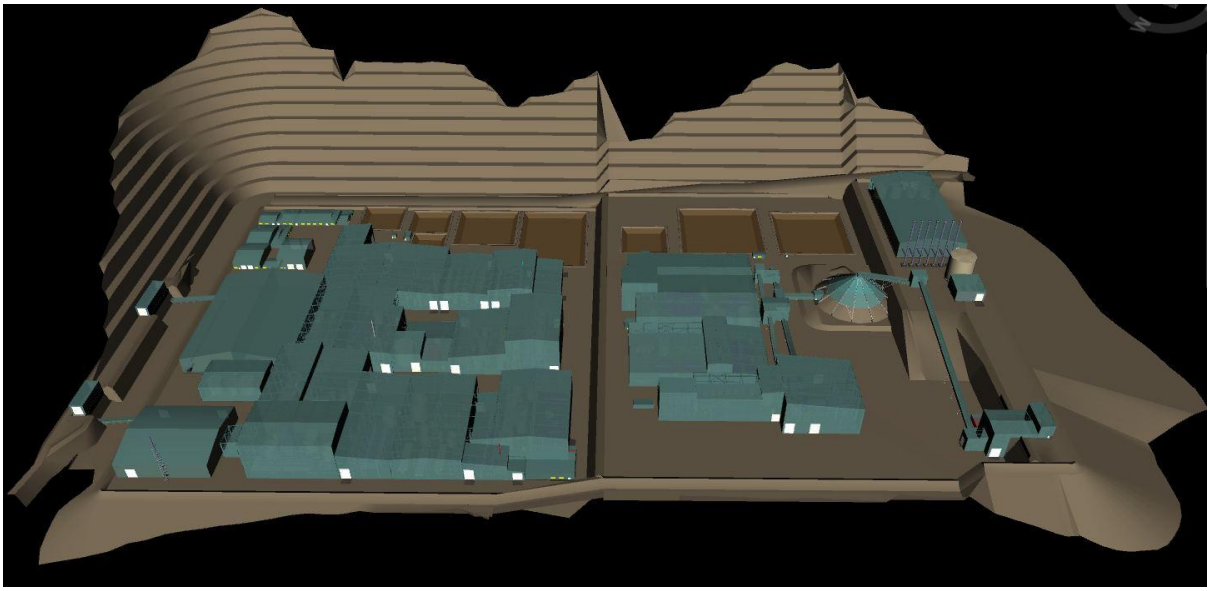

Figure 2. Optimised plant layout with both the Concentrator and Refinery located in a single site. The ROM stockpiles have been removed from the site, and relocated to the mining area where they can be readily accommodated.

$3M Underwritten Rights Issue

On October 14th, GMEL announced the successful completion of the underwritten portion of the non-renounceable rights issue, announced on 9 September 2015. The rights issue was managed by Patersons Securities Limited, with CPS Capital Group Pty Ltd and RM Capital as co-managers.

The funds have GMEL well-positioned to progress the Kvanefjeld rare earth – uranium project into the permitting phase. Successful approvals see the Company's key exploration license converted to an exploitation license. This license encompasses the entire northern Ilimaussaq project area, inclusive of all defined JORC-code compliant mineral resources (Kvanefjeld, Sørensen and Zone 3).

Summary

Considerable progress has continued for GMEL into the second half of 2015. All components of an exploitation license application for Kvanefjeld have been completed in draft form, and are ready for guidance in accordance with Greenland's rules and regulations. Following this phase, official acceptance and processing begins.

In addition, large scale pilot plant test work programs have been successfully completed, demonstrating the effectiveness of the Kvanefjeld processing route.

These achievements collectively have the Kvanefjeld Project well-positioned as one of the most advanced, undeveloped rare earth and uranium projects globally. The advanced nature of the studies provides confidence that Kvanefjeld can be developed as a long-life, highly scalable, low cost producer of rare earth products and uranium.

The Kvanefjeld development strategy is based on just part of the Kvanefjeld resource. There remains immense upside in the overall project area and additional mineral resources. The company will look to identify further value opportunities as it progresses permitting of the initial Kvanefjeld development strategy.

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About the Kvanefjeld Project

The Kvanefjeld project is centred on the northern Ilimaussaq Intrusive Complex in southern Greenland. The project includes several large scale multi-element resources including Kvanefjeld, Sørensen and Zone 3. Global mineral resources now stand at **1.01** billion tonnes (JORC-code 2012 compliant). The deposits are characterised by thick, persistent mineralisation hosted within sub-horizontal lenses that can exceed 200m in true thickness. Highest grades generally occur in the uppermost portions of deposits, with overall low waste-ore ratios. Less than 20% of the prospective area has been evaluated, with billions of tonnes of lujavrite (host-rock to defined resources) awaiting resource definition.

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.

Kvanefjeld is slated to produce a significant output of critical rare earths (Nd, Pr, Eu, Dy, Tb, Y), with by-production of uranium, zinc, and bulk light rare earths (La, Ce). Low incremental cost of recovering by-products complements the simple metallurgy to deliver a highly competitive cost structure.

Rare earth elements (REEs) are now recognised as being critical to the global manufacturing base of many emerging consumer items and green technologies. In recent years growth in rare earth demand has been limited by end-user concerns over pricing instability and surety of supply. Kvanefjeld provides an excellent opportunity to introduce a large stable supplier at prices that are readily sustainable to end-users. In addition rare earths from Kvanefjeld will be produced in an environmentally sustainable manner further differentiating it as a preferred supplier of rare earth products. These factors serve to enhance demand growth.

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.

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 exploration 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 80km^2 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

In addition to the exploration license over the northern Ilimaussaq Complex that hosts the REE and uranium resources, the company holds exploration licenses immediately adjacent to the Ilimaussaq Complex that may be prospective for specialty metal mineralization hosted near the margins of the complex (see Figure 6). 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.

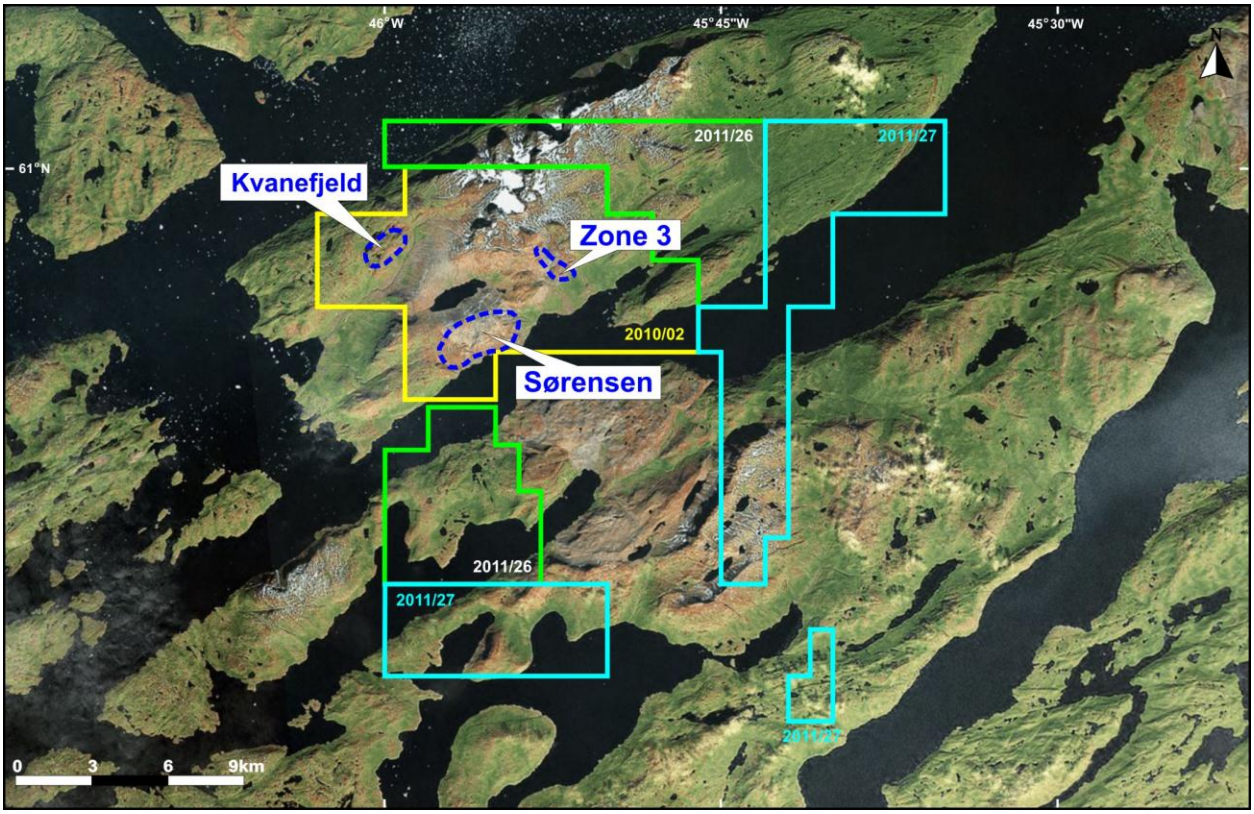

Figure 2. GMEL's license holdings over and adjacent to the Ilimaussaq complex in south Greenland. All licences are held outright by GMEL.

Exploration Licence	Location	Ownership
EL 2010/02	Southern Greenland	100% held by Greenland Minerals and Energy (Trading) A/S
EL 2011/26	Southern Greenland	100% held by Greenland Minerals and Energy Limited
EL 2011/27	Southern Greenland	100% held by Greenland Minerals and Energy Limited

Capital Structure – As at 30th September, 2014	
Total Ordinary shares	700,565,471
Quoted options exercisable at $0.20 on or before 30 June 2016	105,664,626
Unquoted options exercisable at $0.20 on or before 24 February 2018	7,500,000
Unquoted options exercisable at $0.25 on or before 24 February 2018	7,500,000
Employee rights (refer to announcement 4/10/2013 for terms)	9,685,500

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

Statement of Identified Mineral Resources, Kvanefjeld Project, Independently Prepared By SRK Consulting (February, 2015)

Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade										Contained Metal				
Cut-off	**Classification**	**M tonnes**	**TREO[2]**	**U_3O_8**	**LREO**	**HREO**	**REO**	**Y_2O_3**	**Zn**	**TREO**	**HREO**	**Y_2O_3**	**U_3O_8**	**Zn**
(U_3O_8 ppm)[1]		Mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Mt	Mt	Mt	M lbs	Mt
Kvanefjeld - February 2015														
150	**Measured**	143	12,100	303	10,700	432	11,100	978	2,370	**1.72**	0.06	0.14	**95.21**	0.34
150	**Indicated**	308	11,100	253	9,800	411	10,200	899	2,290	**3.42**	0.13	0.28	**171.97**	0.71
150	**Inferred**	222	10,000	205	8,800	365	9,200	793	2,180	**2.22**	0.08	0.18	**100.45**	0.48
150	**Total**	673	10,900	248	9,600	400	10,000	881	2,270	**7.34**	0.27	0.59	**368.02**	1.53
200	**Measured**	111	12,900	341	11,400	454	11,800	1,048	2,460	**1.43**	0.05	0.12	**83.19**	0.27
200	**Indicated**	172	12,300	318	10,900	416	11,300	970	2,510	**2.11**	0.07	0.17	**120.44**	0.43
200	**Inferred**	86	10,900	256	9,700	339	10,000	804	2,500	**0.94**	0.03	0.07	**48.55**	0.22
200	**Total**	368	12,100	310	10,700	409	11,200	955	2,490	**4.46**	0.15	0.35	**251.83**	0.92
250	**Measured**	93	13,300	363	11,800	474	12,200	1,105	2,480	**1.24**	0.04	0.10	**74.56**	0.23
250	**Indicated**	134	12,800	345	11,300	437	11,700	1,027	2,520	**1.72**	0.06	0.14	**101.92**	0.34
250	**Inferred**	34	12,000	306	10,800	356	11,100	869	2,650	**0.41**	0.01	0.03	**22.91**	0.09
250	**Total**	261	12,900	346	11,400	440	11,800	1,034	2,520	**3.37**	0.11	0.27	**199.18**	0.66
300	**Measured**	78	13,700	379	12,000	493	12,500	1,153	2,500	**1.07**	0.04	0.09	**65.39**	0.20
300	**Indicated**	100	13,300	368	11,700	465	12,200	1,095	2,540	**1.34**	0.05	0.11	**81.52**	0.26
300	**Inferred**	15	13,200	353	11,800	391	12,200	955	2,620	**0.20**	0.01	0.01	**11.96**	0.04
300	**Total**	194	13,400	371	11,900	471	12,300	1,107	2,530	**2.60**	0.09	0.21	**158.77**	0.49
350	**Measured**	54	14,100	403	12,400	518	12,900	1,219	2,550	**0.76**	0.03	0.07	**47.59**	0.14
350	**Indicated**	63	13,900	394	12,200	505	12,700	1,191	2,580	**0.87**	0.03	0.07	**54.30**	0.16
350	**Inferred**	6	13,900	392	12,500	424	12,900	1,037	2,650	**0.09**	0.00	0.01	**5.51**	0.02
350	**Total**	122	14,000	398	12,300	506	12,800	1,195	2,570	**1.71**	0.06	0.15	**107.45**	0.31

Statement of Identified Mineral Resources, Kvanefjeld Project, Independently Prepared By SRK Consulting (February, 2015)

Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade										Contained Metal				
Cut-off	**Classification**	**M tonnes**	**TREO[2]**	**U_3O_8**	**LREO**	**HREO**	**REO**	**Y_2O_3**	**Zn**	**TREO**	**HREO**	**Y_2O_3**	**U_3O_8**	**Zn**
(U_3O_8 ppm)[1]		Mt	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	Mt	Mt	Mt	M lbs	Mt
Sørensen - March 2012														
150	**Inferred**	242	11,000	304	9,700	398	10,100	895	2,602	**2.67**	0.10	0.22	**162.18**	0.63
200	**Inferred**	186	11,600	344	10,200	399	10,600	932	2,802	**2.15**	0.07	0.17	**141.28**	0.52
250	**Inferred**	148	11,800	375	10,500	407	10,900	961	2,932	**1.75**	0.06	0.14	**122.55**	0.43
300	**Inferred**	119	12,100	400	10,700	414	11,100	983	3,023	**1.44**	0.05	0.12	**105.23**	0.36
350	**Inferred**	92	12,400	422	11,000	422	11,400	1,004	3,080	**1.14**	0.04	0.09	**85.48**	0.28
Zone 3 - May 2012														
150	**Inferred**	95	11,600	300	10,200	396	10,600	971	2,768	**1.11**	0.04	0.09	**63.00**	0.26
200	**Inferred**	89	11,700	310	10,300	400	10,700	989	2,806	**1.03**	0.04	0.09	**60.00**	0.25
250	**Inferred**	71	11,900	330	10,500	410	10,900	1,026	2,902	**0.84**	0.03	0.07	**51.00**	0.20
300	**Inferred**	47	12,400	358	10,900	433	11,300	1,087	3,008	**0.58**	0.02	0.05	**37.00**	0.14
350	**Inferred**	24	13,000	392	11,400	471	11,900	1,184	3,043	**0.31**	0.01	0.03	**21.00**	0.07
All Deposits – Grand Total														
150	**Measured**	143	12,100	303	10,700	432	11,100	978	2,370	**1.72**	0.06	0.14	**95.21**	0.34
150	**Indicated**	308	11,100	253	9,800	411	10,200	899	2,290	**3.42**	0.13	0.28	**171.97**	0.71
150	**Inferred**	559	10,700	264	9,400	384	9,800	867	2,463	**6.00**	0.22	0.49	**325.66**	1.38
150	**Grand Total**	1010	11,000	266	9,700	399	10,100	893	2,397	**11.14**	0.40	0.90	**592.84**	2.42

[1]There is greater coverage of assays for uranium than other elements owing to historic spectral assays. U_3O_8 has therefore been used to define the cutoff grades to maximise the confidence in the resource calculations.

[2]Total 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.

-ENDS-

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 stands to be the world's premier specialty metals project. A pre-feasibility study was finalised in 2012, and a comprehensive feasibility study was completed in May, 2015. The studies demonstrate the potential for a large-scale, long-life, cost-competitive, multi-element mining operation. Through 2015, GMEL is focussed on completing a mining license application in order to commence project permitting, in parallel to advancing commercial discussions with development partners. For further information on Greenland Minerals and Energy visit http://www.ggg.gl or contact:

Dr John Mair	**David Tasker**	**Christian Olesen**
Managing Director	**Professional PR**	**Rostra Communication**
+61 8 9382 2322	**+61 8 9388 0944**	**+45 3336 0429**

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.

Competent Person Statement – Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robin Simpson, a Competent Person who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Simpson is employed by SRK Consulting (UK) Ltd ("SRK"), and was engaged by Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd on the basis of SRK's normal professional daily rates. SRK has no beneficial interest in the outcome of the technical assessment being capable of affecting its independence. Mr Simpson has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Robin Simpson consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in the statement that relates to the Ore Reserves Estimate is based on work completed or accepted by Mr Damien Krebs of Greenland Minerals and Energy Ltd and Mr Scott McEwing of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd.

Damien Krebs is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the type of metallurgy and scale of project under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Persons in terms of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition). The Competent Persons consent to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

Scott McEwing is a Fellow and Chartered Professional of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and has sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration, and to the activity he is undertaking, to qualify as Competent Persons in terms of The Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves (JORC Code, 2012 edition). The Competent Persons consent to the inclusion of such information in this report in the form and context in which it appears.

The mineral resource estimate for the Kvanefjeld Project was updated and released in a Company Announcement on February 12th, 2015. The ore reserve estimate was released in a Company Announcement on June 3rd, 2015. There have been no material changes to the resource estimate, or ore reserve since the release of these announcements.