

September 2021 Quarterly Report

Friday 29th October 2021

Key Developments

- **Kvanefjeld rare earth project – 38 week public hearing period closed 13 September**
- **Second round of community meetings held in southern Greenland**
- **Meetings featured a greater political focus**
- **GGG’s hearing responses for ‘White Paper’ completed, to be lodged at start of November**
- **Importantly – issues raised during consultation have been addressed in the EIA and SIA**
- **Publication of White Paper is an important step in the permitting process**

September 2021 Quarterly Activities

Greenland Minerals Ltd (‘GGG’ or ‘the Company’) is focussed on the development of the Kvanefjeld Rare Earth Project in southern Greenland that has been systematically advanced since 2008. The Kvanefjeld Project, 100% owned by GGG, is underpinned by a JORC-code compliant resource of >1 billion tonnes, and an ore reserve estimate of 108 million tonnes to sustain an initial 37-year mine life. Kvanefjeld offers a new, simpler path to rare earth production than traditional refractory sources.

Kvanefjeld has the potential to be developed as a large-scale, low-cost producer of critical magnet rare earths including **neodymium, praseodymium, terbium and dysprosium**.

The Kvanefjeld Project is located near the southern tip of Greenland near existing infrastructure, including an international airport, and has year-round direct shipping access to the project area.

In 2021, the Company’s main focus has been working through the public consultation period; and key step in Greenland’s permitting process for mining projects. On 13 September 2021, the 38 week consultation period for the Kvanefjeld Project concluded; the longest hearing period for a mining project in Greenland.

The consultation period commenced in late December 2020 after the Greenland Government and their independent advisors formally accepted the Project's environmental and social impact assessments as meeting the Greenland Guidelines for public consultation that draw on international best-practice; a major milestone in the permitting process. The impact assessments had been through an in-depth 5-year review revision process, prior to acceptance. The scope of the impact assessments were framed by the 'Terms of Reference', which were approved by the Government of Greenland in 2015, following a 6 week public pre-hearing in 2014.

A second round of public meetings were held in the towns and settlements of southern Greenland in late August. The format of these meetings changed from the first round, held in February 2021, with a greater political emphasis. The meetings were led by politicians with key presentations given at the meetings by an anti-uranium NGO, with overall, a strong emphasis on uranium; a minor part of the Kvanefjeld Project, but a point of significant stakeholder focus. In reviewing the meeting transcripts, the Company was pleased that responses to technical questions raised during the meetings were competently handled with clear responses from a representative of the Danish Centre for Environment (DCE). The DCE have been the main independent advisor to the Greenland Government and have been deeply involved in the review-revision of the EIA and Technical reports.

Public Consultation 'White Paper'

The consultation period for Kvanefjeld closed on 13 September 2021 after 38 weeks. The publication of White Paper in which feedback and concerns are addressed by both the Company and the Government represents an important and integral step in Greenland's permitting process.

GGG has completed draft responses that address feedback lodged via the Government's online portal, and those raised during public meetings, and is planning to lodge consultation White Paper responses at the start of November. Response from the Greenland Government (and their advisors) are also required prior to publication of the White Paper.

GGG acknowledges community concerns and debate around Kvanefjeld among stakeholders in Greenland through the consultation period. However, after working through all feedback carefully, the Company is satisfied that every relevant specific issue raised in the public consultation process has already been identified and addressed in the EIA and SIA. The EIA and associated Technical Reports contain an extensive amount of information, and the consultation feedback highlights that conveying the level of detail effectively has been challenging. In its consultation responses, GGG provided explanations to questions and reference to where further detail can be found in the EIA and SIA, and Technical Reports.

The responses, questions and concerns from the consultation provide important feedback to focus future stakeholder engagement, and to consider potential modifications to the development strategy. The Company will continue to develop communications on aspects of the project to convey relevant information at an appropriate level of detail.

The EIA report is supported by 132 Technical Reports (which are referenced in the EIA) and available on the Government website. Every section of the EIA and all expert reports prepared to support the

conclusions contained in the EIA, was reviewed by Greenland's Environmental Agency for Mineral Resource Activities (EAMRA), Greenland's Institute of Natural Resources (GINR), and Greenland's independent scientific advisors the Danish Centre for the Environment (DCE).

Following a multi-year review-revision process the DCE and GINR concluded 'that the Kvanefjeld Project is very likely to be carried out without more extensive environmental effects than described in the EIA report, provided that Best Available Technologies (BAT) and Best Environmental Practice (BEP) are used in all processes.'

Rare Earth Industry Developments

In late September the European Raw Materials Alliance (ERMA), established by the EU in 2020, released a plan pushing for Europe to establish its own supply of rare earths and permanent magnet production that are critical to expanding the production of electric cars and wind turbines. The US is developing similar initiatives. With China expected to use up much of its own rare earth production in the coming years in emerging clean energy focussed industries, and the EU's ambitious climate change plans, security of supply along with substantial increases in supply are essential to a cross section of European industry, in order to meet carbon reduction targets. In 2020, the EU bloc overtook China in electric vehicle sales.

The ERMA plan calls for subsidies and funding for rare earth and permanent magnet production. High powered permanent magnet production utilises the light rare earths neodymium and praseodymium and heavy rare earths terbium and dysprosium. The Kvanefjeld Project is forecast to be a globally significant producer of all four critical magnet rare earths.

GGG has been actively engaging European industry groups and investors for a number of years. In 2020 the Company presented to both the ERMA, and the European Rare Earth Industry Association. Approximately 26% of GGG shares are held by European and UK investors. GGG has also been engaging large European industrial organisations to participate in infrastructure support for the Kvanefjeld Project.

Background to the Licensing Process for Kvanefjeld

GGG operates in accordance with Greenland's Minerals Act. Acceptance of a mining license application comes after the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments were accepted as meeting the Greenland Guidelines for public consultation. With respect to the EIA, fulfilment of the Guidelines means that all aspects of the Kvanefjeld Project are based on international environmental standards and the principles of '*Best Available Technology*' and '*Best Environmental Practice*'.

Independent scientific reviews of the Kvanefjeld EIA were conducted by the Danish Centre for Environment with assistance from the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources. In a comment published by during the consultation period, the DCE and GINR conclude that the Kvanefjeld Project '*with a high probability can be completed without further significant adverse effects that the ones described in the EIA*

report.’ Impacts are presented and investigated thoroughly in the EIA report and supporting technical studies, along with mitigation strategies.

The project scope for Kvanefjeld was established in 2012-2013 following extensive stakeholder engagement at community and government level. Project development options were presented including the location of key infrastructure items, and how much processing would take place in Greenland. Scenario 1 (concentrator only) involved the production of a rare earth mineral concentrate, with the by-production of zinc concentrate and fluorspar. Scenario 2 (concentrator and refinery circuit) involved the additional step of chemical processing of the rare earth mineral concentrate in Greenland to produce a higher-value intermediate rare earth product (carbonate or chloride).

The Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Kvanefjeld Project were approved in 2015, following a public consultation process undertaken in 2014. The ToR defined the scope of the impact assessments.

In establishing the ToR, GGG was requested by the government to, at the very least, conduct some chemical processing of rare earth minerals in Greenland for the purpose of value add (Scenario 2). To create a high-purity intermediate rare earth product, impurities are removed, and in cases be recovered as a by-product, such is the case with uranium for which there is an established market. Considerable work has been undertaken by previous governments to establish the necessary legislative framework to manage the by-production of uranium, in accordance with international best practice, and in consideration of the development of critical metal projects.

Draft Legislation in Consultation Concerning Uranium

The Greenland Government has put forward draft legislation for consultation to ban the exploration and exploitation of uranium, which would reverse some of the steps taken by previous governments to establish a critical minerals industry in Greenland. Critical minerals are those classed as being important to future technologies and in particular ‘green industries’ (renewable energy, electric vehicles) with projected future supply shortfalls (i.e., rare earths). It is common for such projects to contain elevated concentrations of the naturally occurring radioactive elements uranium and thorium. The Company is not in a position to advise on how such legislation would affect the Kvanefjeld development proposal, nor how it would impact other projects in Greenland, or the exploration for a variety of mineral deposit types.

Detailed radiological studies were conducted on the Kvanefjeld Project as part of the EIA, led by independent specialist consultancy Arcadis. The Arcadis report, reviewed in detail by the Danish Centre for Environment, concluded *“Overall, the Kvanefjeld Project is expected to release only small amounts of additional radioactivity to the environment and is not expected to result in an adverse effect, or significant harm, to wildlife or people that live or visit the area. It is expected that the radiation exposure will not be significantly different than current conditions (background).”*

Greenland's Role in New Rare Earth Supply Chains

GGG has been operating in Greenland, with a focus on the Kvanefjeld rare earth project since 2007. The project has been systematically investigated, and today, Kvanefjeld is one of the world's most important emerging rare earth projects and is well positioned to see Greenland become a globally significant supplier of materials that are key to an energy efficient, and environmentally sustainable future.

The Kvanefjeld Project is founded on a unique geological environment in southern Greenland, that contains vast mineral resources enriched in critical rare metals. At a planned processing rate of 3 million tonnes/year, Kvanefjeld will be a globally significant producer of light RE magnet metals neodymium and praseodymium (combined Nd-Pr oxide of 5,690t/a) as well as being a significant producer of the strategically significant heavy RE's terbium and dysprosium (44t/a and 270t/a respectively). Rare earth production costs will be low owing to favourable metallurgy.

Kvanefjeld has an initial mine life of 37 years, based on a 108 million tonne ore reserve (JORC 2012), however, this represents only 10% of the broader resource based. There is clear scope to be expand production and extend the project mine life.

The Kvanefjeld Project has been systematically put together drawing on a collective of specialist expertise from around the world. Extensive stakeholder engagement has shaped the development strategy. Studies into environmental and social impacts have been undertaken by independent special consultancies in close communication with Greenland regulatory bodies.

Authorised for release by the Board of Greenland Minerals Ltd.

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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. Extensive resources of other rare minerals enriched in critical elements also occur within the license area.

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 rare earths. This contrasts to the highly refractory minerals that are common in many rare earth deposits that require technically challenging and costly processing. The rigorously developed process route for Kvanefjeld has been the subject of several successful pilot plant campaigns. Uranium and zinc will be recovered as by-products at low incremental costs.

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.

Rare earth elements (REEs) are used in a wide variety of applications. Most notably, rare earth elements make the world's strongest permanent magnets. The magnet industry continues to be a major growth area, owing to the essential requirement of high-powered magnets in electric cars, renewable energy sources such as wind turbine, along with many common place electrical applications.

Magnetism is the force that converts electricity to motion, and vice-versa in the case of renewable energy such as wind power. In recent years growth in rare earth demand has been limited by end-user concerns over pricing instability and surety of supply; however, demand has returned and the outlook continues to strengthen.

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 to end-users globally. These factors serve to enhance demand growth.

Tenure, Permitting and Project Location

Tenure

Greenland Minerals Ltd (ABN 85 118 463 004) is a company listed on the Australian Securities Exchange. The Company has conducted extensive exploration and evaluation of license EL2010/02. The Company controls 100% of EL2010/02 through its Greenlandic subsidiary.

The tenement is classified as being for the exploration of minerals. The project hosts significant uranium, rare earth element, and zinc mineral resources (JORC-code compliant) within the northern Ilimaussaq Intrusive Complex.

Historically the Kvanefjeld deposit, which comprises just a small portion of the Ilimaussaq Complex, was investigated by the Danish Authorities. GGG has since identified a resource base of greater than 1 billion tonnes, including the identification and delineation of two additional deposits. The Company has conducted extensive metallurgical and process development studies, including large scale pilot plant operations.

Permitting

Greenland Minerals Limited is permitted to conduct all exploration activities and feasibility studies for the Kvanefjeld. The company's exploration license is inclusive of all economic components including both REEs and uranium.

A pre-feasibility study was completed in 2012, and a comprehensive feasibility study completed in 2016. A mining license application was handed over to the Greenland Government in December 2015, which addresses an initial development strategy. The project offers further development opportunities owing to the extensive mineral resources.

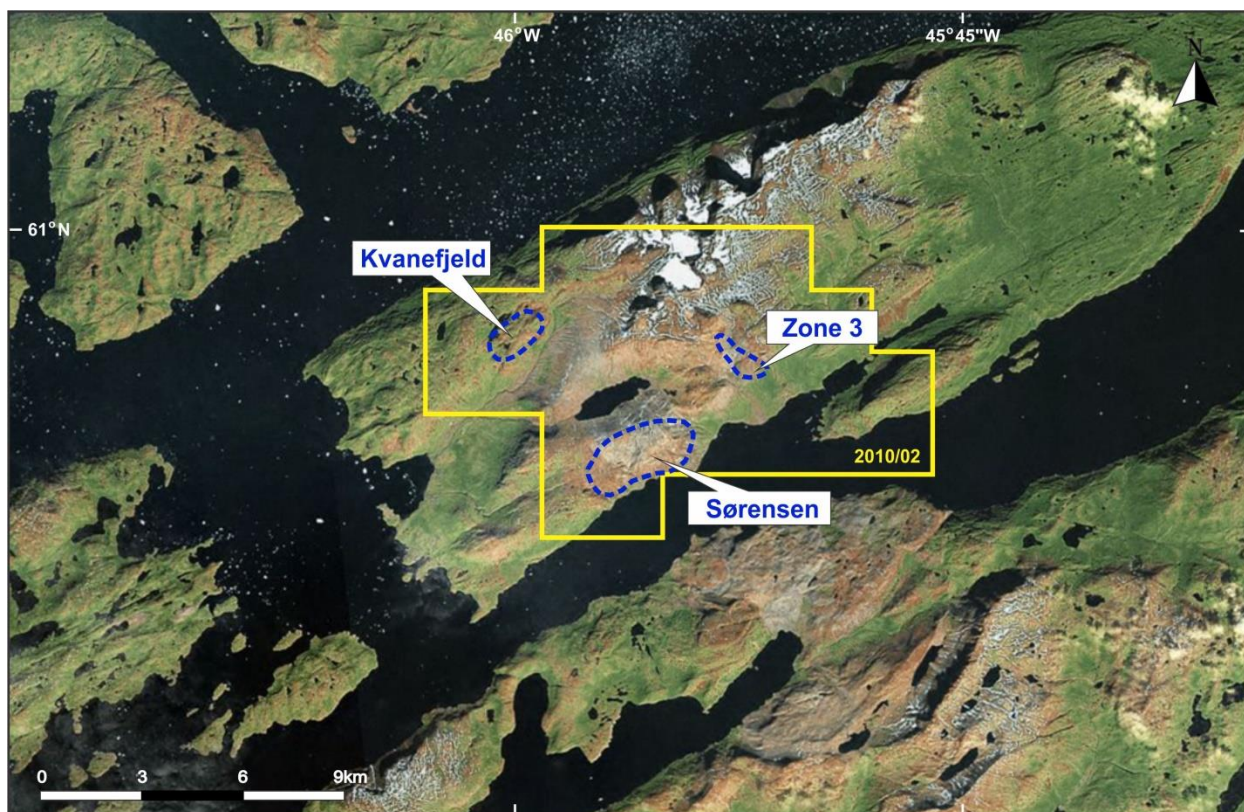
Location

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 and environmental activities are managed.

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.



Overview of GGG’s 100% controlled license EL2010/02. A mining license application has been lodged.

Exploration License	Location	Ownership
EL 2010/02	Southern Greenland	Held by Greenland Minerals A/S, a fully owned subsidiary of GGG.
Capital Structure – As at 30 September 2021		
Total Ordinary shares		1,344,077,346
Employee performance rights		4,000,000

Listing Rule 5.3.5 disclosure

The amount disclosed in the Appendix 5B for the quarter ended 30 September 2021, at item 6.1 of \$137,000 represents the total of Director salary, fees and superannuation paid during the quarter.

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)

Cut-off (U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹	Classification	Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade								Contained Metal				
		M tonnes Mt	TREO ² ppm	U ₃ O ₈ ppm	LREO ppm	HREO ppm	REO ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm	Zn ppm	TREO Mt	HREO Mt	Y ₂ O ₃ Mt	U ₃ O ₈ M lbs	Zn Mt
<i>Kvanefjeld - February 2015</i>														
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

Multi-Element Resources Classification, Tonnage and Grade										Contained Metal				
Cut-off (U ₃ O ₈ ppm) ¹	Classification	M tonnes Mt	TREO ² ppm	U ₃ O ₈ ppm	LREO ppm	HREO ppm	REO ppm	Y ₂ O ₃ ppm	Zn ppm	TREO Mt	HREO Mt	Y ₂ O ₃ Mt	U ₃ O ₈ M lbs	Zn 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

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.

Kvanefjeld Ore Reserves Estimate – April 2015

Class	Inventory (Mt)	TREO (ppm)	LREO (ppm)	HREO (ppm)	Y ₂ O ₃ (ppm)	U ₃ O ₈ (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
Proven	43	14,700	13,000	500	1,113	352	2,700
Probable	64	14,000	12,500	490	1,122	368	2,500
Total	108	14,300	12,700	495	1,118	362	2,600

ABOUT GREENLAND MINERALS LTD.

Greenland Minerals 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 Rare Earth Project. A pre-feasibility study was finalised in 2012, and a comprehensive feasibility study was completed in 2015 and updated following pilot plant operations in 2016. The studies demonstrated the unique and highly advantageous strengths of the Kvanefjeld Project and outlined the potential for Kvanefjeld to be developed as a long-life, low cost, and large-scale producer of rare earth elements; key enablers to the electrification of transport systems.

GGG is working closely with major shareholder and strategic partner Shenghe Resources Holding Co Ltd to develop Kvanefjeld as a cornerstone of future rare earth supply. An exploitation (mining) license application for the initial development strategy was reviewed by the Greenland Government through 2016-19 and was updated in 2019.

In 2017-18, GGG undertook technical work programs with Shenghe Resources Holding Co Ltd that improved the metallurgical performance and simplified the development strategy and infrastructure footprint in Greenland, with optimised Feasibility Study outcomes announced in mid-2019. This defined a significantly enhanced project cost-structure and a direct alignment with downstream processing. In addition, the Company continues its focus on working closely with Greenland's regulatory bodies on the processing of the mining license application and maintaining regular stakeholder updates.

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Greenland Minerals 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 Ore Reserves and Metallurgy

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 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 Ltd and Mr Scott McEwing of SRK Consulting (Australasia) Pty Ltd. The information in this report that relates to metallurgy is based on information compiled by Damien Krebs.

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

Appendix 5B

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Name of entity

Greenland Minerals Limited

ABN

85 118 463 004

Quarter ended ("current quarter")

30 September 2021

Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 Months) \$A'000
1. Cash flows from operating activities		
1.1 Receipts from customers	-	-
1.2 Payments for		
(a) exploration & evaluation	-	-
(b) development	-	-
(c) production	-	-
(d) staff costs		
- Administration staff costs	(209)	(630)
(e) administration and corporate costs	(421)	(940)
1.3 Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
1.4 Interest received	21	59
1.5 Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6 Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7 Government grants and tax incentives	-	-
1.8 Other (provide details if material)	4	11
1.9 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	(605)	(1,500)

2. Cash flows from investing activities		
2.1 Payments to acquire or for:		
(a) entities	-	-
(b) tenements	-	-
(c) property, plant and equipment	-	(13)
(d) exploration & evaluation		
- Staff costs	(434)	(1,261)
- Other	(647)	(2,640)
(e) investments	-	-

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 Months) \$A'000
	(f) other non-current assets	-	-
2.2	Proceeds from the disposal of:		
	(a) entities	-	-
	(b) tenements	-	-
	(c) property, plant and equipment	-	-
	(d) investments	-	-
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
2.3	Cash flows from loans to other entities	-	-
2.4	Dividends received (see note 3)	-	-
2.5	Other (Research & Development rebate)	257	257
2.6	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities	(824)	(3,657)
3.	Cash flows from financing activities		
3.1	Proceeds from issues of equity securities (excluding convertible debt securities)	-	-
3.2	Proceeds from issue of convertible debt securities	-	-
3.3	Proceeds from exercise of options	-	370
3.4	Transaction costs related to issues of equity securities or convertible debt securities	-	-
3.5	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
3.6	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
3.7	Transaction costs related to loans and borrowings	-	-
3.8	Dividends paid	-	-
3.9	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
3.10	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	-	370
4.	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the period		
4.1	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	33,080	36,438
4.2	Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9 above)	(605)	(1,500)
4.3	Net cash from / (used in) investing activities (item 2.6 above)	(824)	(3,657)
4.4	Net cash from / (used in) financing activities (item 3.10 above)	-	370

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

Consolidated statement of cash flows		Current quarter \$A'000	Year to date (9 Months) \$A'000
4.5	Effect of movement in exchange rates on cash held	-	-
4.6	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	31,651	31,651

5.	Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts	Current quarter \$A'000	Previous quarter \$A'000
5.1	Bank balances	406	253
5.2	Call deposits	31,245	32,828
5.3	Bank overdrafts		-
5.4	Other (provide details)		-
5.5	Cash and cash equivalents at end of quarter (should equal item 4.6 above)	31,651	33,080

6.	Payments to related parties of the entity and their associates	Current quarter \$A'000
6.1	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 1	137
6.2	Aggregate amount of payments to related parties and their associates included in item 2	-

Note: if any amounts are shown in items 6.1 or 6.2, your quarterly activity report must include a description of, and an explanation for, such payments.

Payments shown at 6.1 are for Director salary, fees and superannuation.

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7. Financing facilities	Total facility amount at quarter end \$A'000	Amount drawn at quarter end \$A'000
<i>Note: the term "facility" includes all forms of financing arrangements available to the entity.</i>		
<i>Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the sources of finance available to the entity.</i>		
7.1 Loan facilities	-	-
7.2 Credit standby arrangements	-	-
7.3 Other (please specify)	-	-
7.4 Total financing facilities	-	-
7.5 Unused financing facilities available at quarter end		-
7.6 Include in the box below a description of each facility above, including the lender, interest rate, maturity date and whether it is secured or unsecured. If any additional financing facilities have been entered into or are proposed to be entered into after quarter end, include a note providing details of those facilities as well.		

8. Estimated cash available for future operating activities	\$A'000
8.1 Net cash from / (used in) operating activities (item 1.9)	(605)
8.2 (Payments for exploration & evaluation classified as investing activities) (item 2.1(d))	(824)
8.3 Total relevant outgoings (item 8.1 + item 8.2)	(1,429)
8.4 Cash and cash equivalents at quarter end (item 4.6)	31,651
8.5 Unused finance facilities available at quarter end (item 7.5)	-
8.6 Total available funding (item 8.4 + item 8.5)	33,080
8.7 Estimated quarters of funding available (item 8.6 divided by item 8.3)	22
<i>Note: if the entity has reported positive relevant outgoings (ie a net cash inflow) in item 8.3, answer item 8.7 as "N/A". Otherwise, a figure for the estimated quarters of funding available must be included in item 8.7.</i>	
8.8 If item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, please provide answers to the following questions:	
8.8.1 Does the entity expect that it will continue to have the current level of net operating cash flows for the time being and, if not, why not?	
Answer: Not applicable	
8.8.2 Has the entity taken any steps, or does it propose to take any steps, to raise further cash to fund its operations and, if so, what are those steps and how likely does it believe that they will be successful?	
Answer: Not applicable	

Mining exploration entity or oil and gas exploration entity quarterly cash flow report

8.8.3 Does the entity expect to be able to continue its operations and to meet its business objectives and, if so, on what basis?

Answer: Not Applicable

Note: where item 8.7 is less than 2 quarters, all of questions 8.8.1, 8.8.2 and 8.8.3 above must be answered.

Compliance statement

- 1 This statement has been prepared in accordance with accounting standards and policies which comply with Listing Rule 19.11A.
- 2 This statement gives a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Date: 29 October 2021

Authorised by: By the board of Greenland Minerals Limited
(Name of body or officer authorising release – see note 4)

Notes

1. This quarterly cash flow report and the accompanying activity report provide a basis for informing the market about the entity's activities for the past quarter, how they have been financed and the effect this has had on its cash position. An entity that wishes to disclose additional information over and above the minimum required under the Listing Rules is encouraged to do so.
2. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, the definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 6: Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources* and *AASB 107: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report. If this quarterly cash flow report has been prepared in accordance with other accounting standards agreed by ASX pursuant to Listing Rule 19.11A, the corresponding equivalent standards apply to this report.
3. Dividends received may be classified either as cash flows from operating activities or cash flows from investing activities, depending on the accounting policy of the entity.
4. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the board". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a committee of your board of directors, you can insert here: "By the [name of board committee – eg Audit and Risk Committee]". If it has been authorised for release to the market by a disclosure committee, you can insert here: "By the Disclosure Committee".
5. If this report has been authorised for release to the market by your board of directors and you wish to hold yourself out as complying with recommendation 4.2 of the ASX Corporate Governance Council's *Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations*, the board should have received a declaration from its CEO and CFO that, in their opinion, the financial records of the entity have been properly maintained, that this report complies with the appropriate accounting standards and gives a true and fair view of the cash flows of the entity, and that their opinion has been formed on the basis of a sound system of risk management and internal control which is operating effectively.