



FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011

Dated: June 27, 2011

Date of Approval Audit Committee
Final

Overview:

Great Western Minerals Group Ltd. (the "Company") is a Canadian-based company with a goal of pursuing a vertically-integrated business model through its' subsidiaries of Less Common Metals Ltd. ("LCM"), LCMG Limited ("LCMG"), Great Western Technologies Inc. ("GWTI"), and Rare Earth Extraction Co. Limited ("Rareco"). The Company is the ultimate parent.

LCM, located in Birkenhead, United Kingdom, is a leading global manufacturer and supplier of rare earth based alloys, high purity metals, and ultra-high purity indium. GWTI, located in Troy, Michigan, is a manufacturer and producer of specialty alloys, powders and related value added products. Alloys produced by LCM and GWTI include those containing copper, nickel, cobalt and rare earth elements ("REE") used in the aerospace, automobile, industrial, computer and high-tech industries. Refined REE are high-value products used as catalysts and in high-technology applications that utilize the REE unique and exceptional magnetic, optical and electronic properties. In particular, they are critical to many alternate energy applications including fuel cells, rechargeable batteries, hydrogen storage materials and permanent magnets. The automotive industry, and in particular the hybrid vehicle sector, are major consumers of REE.

Rareco, located near Capetown, South Africa, is an entity whose primary asset is an investment in Steenkampskraal Monazite Mine Ltd., a REE and thorium deposit at the Steenkampskraal mine site in South Africa, which is being refurbished and developed to be in full production in early 2013.

The Company has six rare earth exploration and development properties in North America and an equity control interest in the company that will produce the REE from the Steenkampskraal mine in South Africa.

The following discussion of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2011 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements of the Company as at March 31, 2011.

All amounts shown are in Canadian dollars unless indicated otherwise.

Overall Performance:

During the quarter the working capital decreased to \$21,815,265, (Q4 2010 - \$26,587,789). The decrease in working capital arose primarily due to the purchase of Rareco shares. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recorded a net loss of \$3,229,428 or a \$0.009 loss per share (Q4 2010 - net loss of \$16,333,285 or \$0.062 loss per share). Included in expenses in Q1 of 2011 are stock option grants amounting to \$1,768,260.

The Company completed the purchase of 92.6% of the outstanding ordinary shares of Rareco in February 2011. At the end of the first quarter of 2011 the Company owned 44,218,009 of the 47,764,700 Rareco shares outstanding at November 18, 2010, the date of the original offer to purchase, for total consideration of \$17,344,470.

Manufacturing assets:

Less Common Metals

On June 27, 2008, the Company, through a newly incorporated wholly owned United Kingdom subsidiary LCMG acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of LCM, a corporation domiciled in Birkenhead, United Kingdom for a purchase price of \$9,660,433. Details of the purchase can be found in the Company's Annual Information Form dated December 31, 2009.

LCM has been in business since 1992, manufacturing REE metals and alloys. Specializing in alloys demanding tight compositional tolerance, LCM has flexible processing capability enabling the production of a wide range of the most reactive metals and their alloys in a variety of physical forms.

The main market for LCM is permanent magnet manufacturers. LCM produces neodymium-iron-boron ("NdFeB") and samarium-cobalt ("SmCo") alloys for the permanent magnet industry.

Great Western Technologies Inc

In business since 2005, GWTI, located in Troy, Michigan, operates two adjacent plants, capable of producing nickel metal hydride (NiMH) powder, used in hydrogen storage materials and NiMH rechargeable batteries, and a range of other specialty, metals, powders and super alloys.

GWTI has been operating primarily as a "job" shop for companies doing research and development. All of its work has been for US-based companies and government organizations.

The industries that GWTI supplies products to include NiMH rechargeable battery manufacturers, magnet manufacturers, the aerospace industry and military applications. The products produced by GWTI are alloys in either powder or metal form.

Mineral properties:

	Douglas River	Hoidas Lake	Deep Sands	Steenkam- pskraal	Benjamin River	Red Wine	Chaleur	Other	Total
Balance									
Dec 31, 2010	1,047,794	11,861,419	-	1,435,914	968,928	1,594,375	112,537	8,590	17,029,557
Expenditures									
Acquisition	-	-	-	16,633,339	-	-	10,962	-	16,644,301
Pre-feasibility	-	-	-	103,216	-	-	-	-	103,216
Geology	-	-	-	-	16,742	3,020	835	669	21,266
Exploration	12,298	10,146	-	321,042	58,690	2,087	35,400	12,775	452,438
Write downs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance									
Mar 31, 2011	1,060,092	11,871,565	-	18,493,511	1,044,360	1,599,482	159,734	22,034	34,250,778

Mineral property updates:

Douglas River

The Company owns 100% interests in three mineral dispositions in the Douglas River area of Saskatchewan. These claims were acquired based on previous work that identified significant yttrium and heavy REE mineralization on the property. Payments have been made in lieu of assessment work to satisfy regulatory requirements to keep the property in good standing.

In September 2009, the company carried out a helicopter assisted prospecting and MMI (mobile metal ion) geochemical sampling program. During this program, the Beatty River Trench (sampled by SMDC in 1985) was re-located, cleaned out and re-sampled. The program was successful in confirming the historic assays of mineralization in the trench, with values as high as 8.75% TREO including Dysprosium assayed at 1.15%.

During the second quarter of 2010 the Company carried out an exploration program that included, geological mapping, quaternary geology, till sampling, soil and bio-geochem sampling. This program identified several target anomalies as well as a new surface showing.

In the third quarter of 2010, a drilling and trenching program was completed on the property to test these anomalies. This work included:

- Blasting, excavating and sampling five new trenches. A total of 109 chip samples were taken and submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council, in Saskatoon, for assay. Results are pending.
- 14 drill holes totaling 1,002.6 m tested the surface showings and geochem anomalies. Samples from these drill holes (323 samples) were submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council for analysis. Results are pending.
- 35 mini-drill holes, using a packsack drill, were completed to test near surface mineralization on the property. Geochemical analysis from these drill holes are also pending.

The Company has planned an additional three to four weeks of exploration on Douglas River in 2011.

Hoidas Lake Rare Earth Project

The Company currently holds a 100% interest in the Hoidas Lake REE property subject to a 1.8% gross royalty capped at \$1,000,000, payable to the original prospector.

The property comprises 14 mineral dispositions totaling 12,522 ha, and covers over 30 known REE showings.

During 2010 the following work was undertaken:

- o Metallurgical work commenced with the Guangzhou Research Institute for Non-Ferrous Metals, in Guangzhou, China. The focus of this work is to optimize concentrate grade and recovery. Initial results have been positive and testwork is continuing.
- o The Company engaged NAGROM, in Australia, to test some of their mineral concentration techniques on the Hoidas Lake material. This testwork is also continuing.
- o The Company is continuing with metallurgical testing of the Hoidas Lake material and bulk tests are now being conducted with final results pending.

Deep Sands Project, Utah

The Company holds a 25% interest in REE contained in a heavy mineral sands project in Utah covering an area of approximately 66 square miles (170 sq km). The vendor holds the remaining 75% interest in the REE contained in the Property, and has exclusive rights to deal with 100% of the non-rare earth-bearing minerals. Following the completion of the agreed to drilling and evaluation program, the Company has the right to negotiate with the vendor either the acquisition of the remaining 75% of the REE mineral rights or the participation in a joint venture. In the event that the Company and the vendor cannot agree to the terms of a participation agreement regarding the commercial exploitation of REE, each party has a right of first refusal to match any bona fide offer the other party receives from a third party. In the event that the Company does not exercise its right of first refusal and a third party commences mining of any mineral at the property or if the Vendor sells its interest in the property, the Vendor or such third party will be required to pay the Company an amount equal to two times all documented expenses the Company has incurred under the agreement in connection with the work program.

After considering the test results in 2010 and analyzing the recoverability of the exploration costs spent on the project, management was of the opinion that the capitalized exploration costs were not recoverable at this time. Management has no plans to pursue exploration on this property, and in 2010 wrote off all costs

relating to the property aggregating \$7,055,834.

However, the initial premise of the project was that REE would be recovered as a by-product of a magnetite mining operation and that potential still exists. There are two areas of the property that still have not been adequately tested and Titan Mining Corp. have indicated they will be doing that as well as following up on prospective areas indicated by the 2008 drilling program. Discussions will take place with Titan Mining about any future exploration on the property.

Steenkampskraal Project

On December 22nd, 2008, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") with Rare Earth Extraction Co. Ltd. ("Rareco") of Stellenbosch, South Africa, to refurbish, re-commission, and operate the currently abandoned Steenkampskraal underground REE mine in the Western Cape, South Africa (the "Steenkampskraal Mine"). In addition, the Company can acquire exclusive access to 100% of the REE mined at the Steenkampskraal Mine ("Supply Agreement").

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company has paid to Rareco an amount of ZAR 1 Million (approximately C\$125,000) in two tranches for the option. The first payment of ZAR 500,000 was paid on signing the Option Agreement and the second payment of ZAR 500,000 was paid during the third quarter of 2009.

On February 3, 2010, the Company and Rareco entered into an Exclusivity Agreement whereby the Company paid monthly to Rareco R75,000 which was increased in April 2010 to R100,000 in return for specific undertakings which included, but was not limited to: (a) working with the DMR to expedite the conversion of the old order mining right which has been completed; (b) obtaining all necessary governmental and regulatory approvals required to operate the Steenkampskraal Mine once the "new order" mining license is issued; (c) financing the rehabilitation guarantee required by the DMR in respect of the Steenkampskraal Mine; and (d) facilitating the receipt of all necessary governmental and regulatory approvals for the Company's involvement in the ownership structure of the project.

On June 3, 2010 the Department of Mineral Resources of South Africa granted a New Order Mining Right to a subsidiary of Rareco with respect to the Steenkampskraal Mine. Subject to the Company's completion of satisfactory due diligence and other conditions, in addition to entering into the Supply Agreement, the Company intended to procure the financing necessary for Rareco to further evaluate and, if warranted, re-commence operations at the Steenkampskraal Mine. As part of its efforts to secure production from the Steenkampskraal Mine, the Company intended to consider one or more transactions which was to result in the acquisition of an equity interest in Rareco.

On June 9, 2010, the Company announced the appointment of SRK Engineers and Scientists of Johannesburg, South Africa to complete a feasibility study on the Steenkampskraal project and approved Phase 1 of that study.

On August 10, 2010, the Company entered into the Supply Agreement. Under the terms of the Supply Agreement, Rareco agreed to sell and deliver, and the Company agreed to purchase, 100% of the REE produced by Rareco and its subsidiaries from ore mined at Rareco's Steenkampskraal Mine for a 10 year period after which a new supply agreement will be negotiated, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions precedent. In addition, the Company can purchase 100% of the REE mined or obtained by Rareco or its subsidiaries. The conditions precedent included, but were not limited to, completing a bankable feasibility study ("BFS") by December 31, 2011 and arranging project financing. Pursuant to the terms of the Supply Agreement, the Company could undertake one or more transactions which would result in the acquisition of an equity stake in Rareco or the provision of debt financing to Rareco.

During the fourth quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011 the Company purchased 44,218,009 of the 47,764,700 issued and outstanding shares of Rareco, for a purchase price of \$17,344,470. This represents 92.6% of the outstanding shares of Rareco. This purchase was originally recorded in December 31, 2010 financial statements as an investment due to the investment being less than a controlling interest in Rareco. In the first quarter of 2011 the Company acquired enough shares to have a controlling interest and

therefore the financial statements for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 shows the investment as an addition to mineral properties for the value of the purchase. Also for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 the balance of Rareco shares not owned by the Company are disclosed as a minority interest on the financial statements.

Rareco owns a 74% equity interest in the Steenkampskraal Monazite Mine Ltd. ("SMM"), the company that is set to develop and produce REE oxides at the Steenkampskraal mine property. The balance of 26% of SMM is held by a Black Economic Empowerment ("BEE") trust established to comply with government regulations in South Africa.

See subsequent events note.

Benjamin River Project

On December 1, 2008 the Company entered into an option agreement to earn a 100% interest in a REE property near Bathurst, New Brunswick. The interest can be earned by making an initial payment of \$5,000 (paid January 2009) and issuing 100,000 common shares (issued January 2009) of the Company and subsequent payments of \$10,000 on November 30, 2009 (paid), \$30,000 on November 30, 2010 (paid), \$50,000 on November 30, 2011, \$100,000 on November 30, 2012 and \$300,000 on November 30, 2013. The Company issued 50,000 common shares of the Company on November 30, 2009. At such time when minerals are extracted and sold from the property, the optionor will receive a royalty interest of 2% of the Net Smelter Returns. The Company has an option to purchase back 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000.

The property now covers 514 claim units totaling approximately 11,848 hectares (ha) over an area underlain by Silurian volcanic rocks of the Chaleur Group which have been intruded by two small gabbro-granite plutonic complexes of probable Devonian age. Cross cutting the eastern contact of the Dickie Brook Intrusive Complex is an apatite-diopside-magnetite pegmatitic dyke set which can be traced along strike for at least 300 metres and with an apparent combined width of at least 225 metres. The dyke consists of predominantly clinopyroxene (diopside, 50-90%), with lesser amounts of very coarse grained, euhedral apatite (5-25%). Magnetite (2-10%) occurs both disseminated and in veinlets.

Grab samples of the vein material taken by the Company vary from 0.6% Total Rare Earth Oxide ("TREO") to 1.0% TREO. While the overall TREO grade appears low compared to some other deposits, the proportion of heavy rare earth oxides (europium through lutetium) is high at over 11%, including a dysprosium content of over 3% of the total rare earth oxide content. Additionally the phosphate content of the samples grades up to 18% and iron (Fe₂O₃) content as high as 39%. The fact that the property is located near water, roads, rail and power make large tonnage by-product production potentially feasible.

Assays from the drilling were received in mid-2010 and the results failed to duplicate the surface trench results.

Additional target areas on the property are currently being evaluated and a work program for 2011 will be announced when finalized.

Red Wine

The Company entered into an option agreement (the "Red Wine Agreement") to acquire up to a 50% working interest in Alterra Resources Inc's (Alterra) Red Wine property, located approximately 100 km north-east of Churchill Falls, Labrador. The Red Wine Property comprises 10,025 hectares held under 401 claims, all of which are in good standing.

Under the terms of the Red Wine Agreement, the Company will pay an aggregate of \$225,000, with \$50,000 payable on the date of the execution of the letter agreement (the "Letter Agreement") which was paid May 7, 2010, \$75,000 payable on or before April 30, 2011 (paid) and \$100,000 payable on or before April 30, 2012. The Company will issue an aggregate of 1,050,000 common shares, with 200,000 common shares issuable on the execution of the Letter Agreement which were issued on May 4, 2010, 350,000 common shares issuable on or before April 30, 2011 (issued) and 500,000 common shares issuable on or before April 30, 2012.

The Company will also fund an exploration program of an aggregate of \$1,500,000 over a three year period, commencing on or before the date of the Letter Agreement, of which \$750,000 was completed within the first year following the date of the Letter Agreement, a further \$250,000 must be completed within the second year following the date of the Letter Agreement and any balance must be completed within the third year following the date of the Letter Agreement.

Alterra will be the operator and the Company will pay Alterra a 10% management fee, payable in cash. Upon the completion of the annual payments, the share issuances and the Work Program, the Company and Alterra will form a joint venture or incorporate a new company for the development and exploitation of the Red Wine Property. On commencement of commercial production, the Company will have a three year renewable right to market Alterra's share of production of rare earth elements, niobium and tantalum from the Red Wine Property. Alterra will retain the option to renew such marketing agreement every three years.

To date, six rare earth-bearing mineralized showings have been outlined on the property. The six showings are termed Cabernet, Pinot Rose, Malbec, Zinfandel, Shiraz and Merlot. The main rare earth-bearing mineral is eudialyte. The showings range from 200 m to 1,300 m in length and are from 5 m to 60 m in width. Channel samples, using a diamond saw, were taken in 17 locations and 245 samples collected. These are out for assay and results are pending.

In September and October of 2010 10 drill holes (1,890m) tested the Cabernet and Pinot Rose showings.

Cabernet Showing

At the Cabernet showing, five drill holes (1009 m) tested the mineralization. Drill holes CB01, CB02 and CB 05 are approximately 100 m apart. CB03 is along strike and approximately 400 m to the SW. CB04 is a further 400 to the SW wing. Two types of mineralization were observed in drill core and analytical results for some mineralized core intervals are listed in the table below. Type 1 mineralization comprises disseminated eudialyte and eudialyte pods and veins in syenitic and pyroxenitic gneisses. Type 2 mineralization is characterized by an absence of eudialyte, and the mineralization present comprises disseminated, unidentified REE minerals in amphibole-pyroxene-nepheline gneiss.

RED WINE DRILL PROGRAM-CABERNET SHOWING												
Hole No.	CB-03		CB-05		CB-01		CB-02		CB-05		CB-03	
Mineralization	Type 1		Type 1		Type 2		Type 2		Type 2		Type 2	
Interval (m)	3.6-13.3		36.6-45.6		158.6-162.6		56.6-62.2		124.2-128.45		77.85-80.3	
Core Length (m)	9.7		9.0		4.0		5.6		4.3		2.5	
	REE (ppm)	REO (ppm)	REE (ppm)	REO (ppm)	REE (ppm)	REO (ppm)	REE (ppm)	REO (ppm)	REE (ppm)	REO (ppm)	REE (ppm)	REO (ppm)
Zr	7,772.7		8,642.0		941.3		1,675.1		1,475.1		907.5	
Nb	147.6		158.3		50.8		56.6		94.1		44.6	
La	315.0	369.5	384.1	450.4	2,120.0	2,486.3	1,379.7	1,618.0	1,896.5	2,224.1	889.2	1,042.8
Ce	680.6	836.0	888.5	1,091.4	4,827.5	5,930.0	3,056.3	3,754.2	3,898.2	4,788.5	1,614.3	1,982.9
Pr	94.2	113.9	106.8	129.1	600.5	725.5	421.3	509.0	477.6	577.0	196.8	237.8
Nd	407.2	474.9	435.6	508.1	2,455.0	2,863.5	1,798.2	2,097.4	1,978.2	2,307.4	807.5	941.9
Sm	93.9	108.9	102.9	119.4	472.8	548.2	359.7	417.1	384.5	445.8	155.7	180.5
Eu	12.4	14.4	14.9	17.3	53.2	61.6	40.8	47.3	47.6	55.2	17.3	20.1
Gd	97.1	111.9	101.4	116.8	462.0	532.5	332.6	383.4	381.6	439.8	150.6	173.6
Tb	20.6	24.2	21.0	24.7	84.1	98.9	62.7	73.7	80.0	94.1	30.1	35.4
Dy	131.2	150.6	137.1	157.3	550.3	631.5	428.6	491.9	530.6	609.0	197.7	226.9
Ho	27.7	31.8	29.4	33.7	120.0	137.2	88.3	101.1	115.7	132.6	43.0	49.3
Er	82.1	93.9	86.2	98.5	349.3	399.4	278.0	317.9	350.6	401.0	136.6	156.2
Tm	12.2	14.0	13.2	15.1	48.6	55.5	40.4	46.1	51.6	59.0	20.8	23.7
Yb	73.4	83.6	78.9	89.9	280.0	318.5	245.3	279.3	301.0	342.7	123.8	140.9
Lu	10.3	11.7	11.3	12.9	36.7	41.8	30.8	35.0	38.8	44.1	16.6	18.9
Y	751.8	954.8	786.7	999.0	3,450.5	4,381.9	2,709.7	3,441.2	3,408.1	4,328.0	1,294.2	1,643.5
TREE/TREO	2,809.7	3,393.9	3,198.0	3,863.7	15,910.5	19,212.2	11,272.4	13,612.8	13,940.6	16,848.2	5,694.2	6,874.4
LREE/LREO	1,590.9	1,903.2	1,917.9	2,298.4	10,475.8	12,553.4	7,015.2	7,015.2	8,635.0	10,342.8	3,663.5	4,386.0
HREE/HREO	1,218.8	1,490.7	1,280.1	1,565.3	5,434.7	6,658.8	4,257.2	4,257.2	5,305.6	6,505.4	2,030.7	2,488.4
%HREE/HREO	43.4	43.9	40.0	40.5	34.2	34.7	37.8	37.8	38.1	38.6	35.7	36.2

Notes:

TREE/TREO include all the lanthanides, La through Lu plus Y.

LREE/LREO include the lanthanides La through Sm.

HREE/HREO include the lanthanides Eu through Lu plus Y.

Pinot Rose Showing

An additional five exploration holes (-45° angle, 881 m) were drilled at the Pinot Rose REE-Zr-Y showing, where eudialyte-bearing veins and pods (mineralization type 1) occur at surface in syenitic gneisses. Similar small veins and pods were observed at depth in association with disseminated eudialyte mineralization, which occurs in zones from 6.2 to 13.4 m thick. The results were not as encouraging as the drilling at Cabernet, with the best results yielding 154 ppm Dy, 6061 ppm Zr, 810 ppm Y and 2669 ppm TREE (0.35% Y+TREE) over 11.8 m of disseminated mineralization with some small eudialyte-enriched veins.

Three metallurgical samples (each approximately 20 kg from channel sampling) have been collected and sent to Xstrata for metallurgical/mineralogical studies. Two samples have been collected from the Cabernet showing, one being from eudialyte-bearing mineralization (Type 1) and the second from eudialyte-absent mineralization (Type 2). The third sample was collected from eudialyte-bearing mineralization (Type 1) at the Malbec showing, which is 1 km northwest of the Cabernet showing.

Chaleur

The Company signed a letter of intent ("LOI") with Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. on the 200 claim Chaleur East property in northern New Brunswick. The Company will make an initial payment of 25,000 shares and guarantees minimum 2010 expenditures of \$50,000, sufficient to maintain the property in good standing. Thereafter, the Company may elect to make further payments of cash and shares totaling \$100,000 and 200,000 respectively over the next three years and incur additional exploration expenditures totaling \$950,000 in order to earn a 51% interest in the claims. The LOI also provides that the Company and Cornerstone will enter into a formal joint venture agreement with respect to the interest that the Company may earn with respect to the Chaleur East property.

On February 11, 2011, the Company signed an agreement (the "Cornerstone Agreement") with Cornerstone Capital Resources Inc. which modified the original LOI. Under the terms of the Cornerstone Agreement, the size of the subject property has increased from 200 mineral claims to 380 claims and, as a result, the underlying payment and work commitments have been revised. The Company fulfilled its initial commitments under the Cornerstone Agreement by issuing to Cornerstone 25,000 shares and expending a minimum of \$50,000 on exploration. Upon execution of the option agreement, the Company made a cash payment to Cornerstone of \$35,000 and issued an additional 40,000 shares following receipt of regulatory approval. The Company may elect to make further payments of cash and shares totaling \$75,000 and 340,000 respectively during the next three years and incur additional exploration expenditures totaling \$1,350,000. The parties will then form a joint venture to further explore and develop mineral resources on the property. The Company is operating the exploration programs during the option period in conjunction with their on-going Benjamin River REE project located adjacent to the Chaleur property

During 2010 the Company completed exploration programs on two separate project areas on the Chaleur property: i) Claim Group 5323 (200 claims); and ii) Claim Group 5720 (180 claims). Exploration work included reconnaissance geological mapping, prospecting, mobile metal ion (MMI) soil geochemistry surveys and follow up bedrock chip sampling.

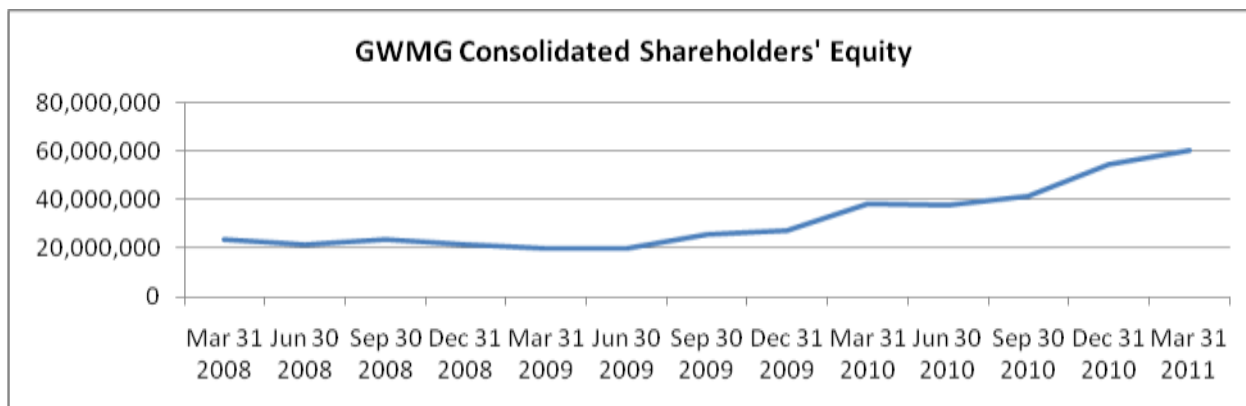
The MMI soil samples were collected at a grid spacing of 50 m x 100 m, and focused on areas where previous work by Cornerstone had identified anomalous REE concentrations in outcrop and stream sediment samples. A total of 819 MMI soil samples were collected over the east-central portion of Claim Group 5323, and 564 samples were collected over the southern portion of Claim Group 5720. With the exception of several isolated anomalies, the majority of MMI REE anomalies are concentrated along the banks and flood plains of streams and brooks. On Claim Group 5720, rock chip sampling of rhyolite outcrops exposed along the banks of two streams immediately above the MMI soil anomalies did not return significant REE values. Planned exploration work during 2011 will focus on identifying the source of the MMI soil anomalies utilizing more detailed geochemistry surveys, geological mapping and prospecting.

Financial Highlights:

Summary of Financial Data

The following table presents consolidated financial data for the years ended December 31 (note 2011 is Q1 results only):

	2011 (3 months)	2010	2009	2008
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Sales	4,236,890	15,139,682	11,994,734	6,915,250
Cost of sales	2,941,512	10,648,831	8,959,487	5,081,003
Gross margin	1,295,377	4,490,851	3,055,247	1,834,247
Gross margin ratio	30.6%	29.7%	25.3%	26.5%
Overhead expenses	4,120,236	10,206,079	8,301,043	5,563,248
Net loss	(3,229,428)	(16,333,285)	(6,954,975)	(5,148,544)
Net loss per share	(0.009)	(0.062)	(0.042)	(0.032)
Capital Expenditures	12,486,524	10,768,635	1,591,388	3,727,072
Total assets	65,595,306	59,215,596	33,056,043	33,381,988
Long-term liabilities	684,705	748,807	1,038,504	1,882,569
Shareholders' equity	61,507,060	54,725,403	27,253,605	21,450,043
Equity per share	0.164	0.209	0.166	0.147
Cash dividends	nil	nil	nil	nil



Results of Operations

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company recorded a net loss of \$3,229,428 or a \$0.009 loss per share, compared to a net loss of \$705,662 or \$0.003 loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

The Company's cash position was \$14,872,673 at March 31, 2011, compared to \$6,136,855 in Q1 2010.

Capital expenditures for the quarter were \$12,486,524 for mineral property additions, capital asset purchases and the purchase of Rareco shares, compared to \$380,222 in Q1 2010.

Sales

Revenue increased \$350,239 (9.0%) to \$4,236,890 in Q1 2011, compared to \$3,886,651 in Q1 2010. The increases were primarily from service revenues. This increase reflects the increase in market value and volume of the finished products in the alloy making process.

Processing Operations

Cost of sales increased \$310,247 (11.8%) to \$2,941,512 in Q1 2011, compared to \$2,631,265 in Q1 2010. This increase was primarily a result of increases in raw material costs.

Gross margin increased \$39,991 (3.2%) to \$1,295,377 in Q1 2011, compared to \$1,255,386 in Q1 2010. The gross margin percentage in Q1 2011 was 30.6%, compared to 32.3% in Q1 2010.

Overhead expenses increased \$2,506,826 (155.4%) to \$4,120,236 in Q1 2011, compared to \$1,613,410 in Q1 2010. The increase resulted primarily from issuance of stock option certificates to employees and contractors in 2011.

Quarterly Comparison:

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table represents selected financial information for the twelve most recently completed quarters:

2011				Q1
Total revenues				4,236,890
Net Loss				(3,229,428)
Loss per share				(0.009)
2010	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Total revenues	4,692,380	3,380,863	3,179,788	3,886,651
Net Loss	(13,036,105)	(1,089,788)	(1,501,730)	(705,662)
Loss per share	(0.049)	(0.004)	(0.006)	(0.003)
2009	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Total revenues	2,688,726	3,132,227	3,173,876	2,999,905
Net Loss	(3,917,318)	(1,094,992)	(1,166,639)	(776,026)
Loss per share	(0.023)	(0.007)	(0.008)	(0.004)
2008	Q4	Q3	Q2	
Total revenues	2,535,696	4,126,087	109,226	
Net Loss	(3,693,690)	(427,009)	(711,804)	
Loss per share	(0.032)	(0.004)	(0.006)	

Assets and Liabilities

Current assets decreased \$5,110,369 to \$25,218,806 at March 31, 2011 compared to \$30,329,175 at December 31, 2010.

Current liabilities increased by \$337,845 to \$3,403,541 at March 31, 2011 compared to \$3,741,386 at December 31, 2010.

Mineral property assets increased \$17,221,221 to \$34,250,778 at March 31, 2011 compared to \$17,029,557 at December 31, 2010, primarily due to acquisition of the Rareco property.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During the period the working capital decreased to \$21,815,265 at March 31, 2011 compared to \$26,587,789 at December 31, 2010. The decrease in working capital arose primarily due to the purchase of Rareco shares.

Inventory at the end of the year was \$1,896,875 more than at the end of December 2010 reflecting increased production at the Company's manufacturing locations.

Cash Flow

The Company's cash position increased \$5,691,215 compared to December 31, 2010 primarily through the issue of share capital.

Outstanding Share Data:

Share capital

The Company has an unlimited number of common shares, without par value, authorized for issuance.

	Common Shares	
	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Balance – January 1, 2010	201,160,118	47,679,900
Shares issued:		
for mineral properties	550,000	100,875
for placements	134,968,542	29,938,568
on conversion of debentures	3,637,759	727,552
for commitment fee	2,500,000	1,012,500
for special purchase warrants	9,861,371	-
on exercise of warrants	1,589,640	431,457
on exercise of options	1,300,000	371,475
cash issue costs	-	(1,904,679)
non-cash issue costs	-	(1,558,597)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance – December 31, 2010	355,567,430	76,799,050
for mineral properties	40,000	34,000
for placements	259,220	180,000
on conversion of debentures	-	-
for commitment fee	-	-
for special purchase warrants	-	-
on exercise of warrants	18,329,193	12,035,470
on exercise of options	665,100	229,090
cash issue costs	-	(28,011)
non-cash issue costs	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance – March 31, 2011	<u>374,860,943</u>	<u>89,249,601</u>

*The weighted average number of basic shares outstanding at March 31, 2011 was 357,996,689. The number of shares outstanding at March 31, 2011 was 374,860,943. The number of warrants and broker warrants outstanding at March 31, 2011 was 68,676,593 and the number of options outstanding at March 31, 2011 was 31,429,900.

Stock Options

Total options outstanding as of March 31, 2011 are as follows:

<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Outstanding 2010</u>	<u>Granted</u>	<u>Exercised</u>	<u>Relinquished /Lapsed</u>	<u>Outstanding 2011</u>
April 18, 2011	0.18	600,000				600,000
September 20, 2011	0.18	350,000		100		349,900
August 3, 2012	0.18	1,125,000				1,125,000
October 5, 2012	0.18	650,000		100,000		550,000
October 20, 2012	0.405	100,000				100,000
December 4, 2012	0.18	100,000				100,000
January 27, 2013	0.35	150,000				150,000
January 27, 2013	0.40	150,000				150,000
January 27, 2013	0.65	150,000				150,000
January 27, 2013	0.80	150,000				150,000
April 2, 2013	0.18	250,000		100,000		150,000
October 31, 2013	0.20	3,075,000		100,000		2,975,000
February 10, 2014	1.05		1,500,000			1,500,000
July 27, 2014	0.18	950,000				950,000
November 9, 2014	0.35	7,075,000		115,000		6,960,000
June 15, 2015	0.20	3,250,000		250,000		3,000,000
October 20, 2015	0.405	400,000				400,000
December 1, 2015	0.40	600,000				600,000
December 29, 2015	0.50	5,000,000				5,000,000
January 13, 2016	0.61		4,670,000			4,670,000
March 15, 2016	0.69		1,800,000			1,800,000
		<u>24,125,000</u>	<u>7,970,000</u>	<u>665,100</u>		<u>31,429,900</u>

Warrants

Total warrants and broker warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2011 are as follows:

<u>Expiry Date</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Outstanding 2010</u>	<u>Granted</u>	<u>Exercised</u>	<u>Relinquished /Lapsed</u>	<u>Outstanding 2011</u>
<u>Warrants</u>						
June 27, 2011	0.30	750,000				750,000
October 31, 2011	0.10	172,387		29,556		142,831
December 16, 2011	0.10	2,083,333				2,083,333
March 19, 2012	0.10	519,944				519,944
October 31, 2011	0.15	202,386		13,889		188,497
December 16, 2011	0.15	2,083,332				2,083,332
March 19, 2012	0.15	519,944				519,944
November 6, 2014	0.50	4,482,439		872,285		3,610,154
January 25, 2015	0.50	14,374,998		5,830,799		8,544,199
March 15, 2016	0.45	53,030,303		10,396,580		42,633,723
		<u>78,219,066</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>17,143,109</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>61,075,957</u>
<u>Broker Warrants</u>						
August 25, 2011	0.18	52,500				52,500
November 6, 2011	0.28	358,084		186,084		172,000
January 25, 2012	0.28	2,012,500		1,000,000		1,012,500
October 19, 2012	0.45	6,363,636				6,363,636
		<u>8,786,720</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,186,084</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,600,636</u>

Related party transactions:

During the quarter, \$7,640 was incurred for legal services rendered by a law firm, of which a director of the Company is a partner. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount and is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. All outstanding balances are settled in cash by their due dates.

During the quarter, \$534,728 was paid in salaries, bonuses, management and consulting fees to directors, officers and companies controlled by common directors.

During the quarter, \$6,355 in sales occurred between subsidiaries of the Company and interest of \$47,317 was paid between subsidiaries. Terms and conditions are the same as parties dealt with at arm's length.

2011 Business Developments:

Acquisitions and divestitures

Rareco is an entity whose primary asset is an investment in a project to produce REE and thorium at the Steenkampskraal mine in South Africa.

The Company purchased 10,000,000 ordinary shares of Rareco in the third quarter of 2010 at a cost of \$3,518,451. On November 18, 2010, the Company delivered a notice to the board of directors of Rareco confirming its intention to make an all-cash offer to the registered shareholders of Rareco to purchase up to all of the 37,764,700 Rareco shares not already held by the Company at a price of ZAR3.00 per share. In December of 2010, an additional 4,621,977 ordinary shares of Rareco were purchased at a cost of \$1,983,101.

At the offer closing date of February 28, 2011, the Company had purchased an additional 29,596,032 Rareco shares for consideration of \$11,842,918 and now has received and paid for 44,218,009 of the 47,764,700 Rareco shares outstanding at November 18, 2010, the date of the original offer to purchase, for total consideration of \$17,344,470. This represents 92.6% of the outstanding ordinary shares of Rareco.

Critical Accounting Estimates:

The Company's consolidated financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2011 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 using accounting policies consistent with IFRS issued by the IASB and interpretations of IFRIC. The Company's accounting policies are described in Note 3 in the unaudited quarterly interim financial statements for the period March 31, 2011. Certain of these policies involve critical accounting estimates as they require management to make particularly subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. The uncertainties related to these areas could significantly impact the Company's results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Going concern

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to a going concern, which contemplates the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

The Company has incurred significant operating losses in its exploration and manufacturing operations and its ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete their development and fund their operations until commercially successful, and future production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Management is actively targeting sources of additional financing through alliances with financial, exploration and mining entities, or other business and financial transactions which would assure continuation of the Company's operations and exploration programs. While the Company has been successful in raising financing to date, there can be no assurances that it will be able to do so in the future.

Mineral properties

The company holds the right to explore for and develop mineral resources on various properties within Canada, the United States and South Africa.

The cost of mineral properties and related exploration and development costs are capitalized until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold or abandoned. These costs will be amortized on the unit-of-production method following the commencement of production or written-off if the properties are sold or abandoned. Management periodically assesses carrying values of non-producing properties and if management determines that the carrying values cannot be recovered or the carrying values are related to properties that are allowed to lapse, the unrecoverable amounts are expensed.

The recoverability of the carried amounts of mineral properties is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable ore reserves; the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of such ore reserves and the success of future operations. The company has not yet determined whether any of its mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Amounts capitalized as mineral properties represent costs incurred to date, less write-downs and recoveries, and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

Future income taxes

The company uses the asset and liability method of recording income taxes. This method recognizes the future income tax inflows and outflows that will result whenever the carrying amount of an asset or liability is recovered or settled.

The company finances a portion of its exploration activities through the use of flow through shares. The company records the tax cost of expenditures renounced to subscribers on the date the deductions are renounced to the subscribers. Share capital is reduced and future income tax liabilities are increased by the estimated tax benefits renounced by the company to the subscribers, except to the extent that the company has unrecorded loss carry forwards and tax pools in excess of book value available for deduction.

Foreign currency translation

For self-sustaining foreign operations, foreign currency transactions are translated to Canadian dollars using the current rate method. Under this method, all assets and liabilities expressed in foreign currency are translated at the year end exchange rate. Income statement items are translated at the average rate prevailing during the year. The resulting foreign currency translation amount is shown in a separate part of other comprehensive income.

Stock-based compensation plan

Options granted under the share option plan are accounted for using the fair-value method. Under this method, the fair-value of stock options granted is measured at estimated fair-value at the grant date and recognized over the vesting period. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus on options granted is transferred to share capital.

Risk Factors:

Because of the nature of mineral exploration and development, the securities of the Company must be considered speculative. The following should be considered by prospective investors:

- ***Mineral Exploration and Development***

Mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk, and few properties ever advance to commercial production. There is no assurance that even if a body of commercial ore is discovered on the Company's properties ("Properties"), a mine will be brought into commercial production. The feasibility of developing a mineral deposit, once discovered, is dependent on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit such as size, grade, and proximity to infrastructure, commodity prices and government regulations.

The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration and development programs, which may be affected by a number of factors which are beyond its control.

- ***Economics of Developing Mineral Properties***

Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to develop the appropriate metallurgical processes to economically extract the metals or elements from the ore and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. No assurance can be given that minerals will be present in sufficient quantities and grades to justify these development expenditures or that the funds required can be obtained in a timely fashion.

The marketability of any minerals discovered may be affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control and which cannot be predicted, such as commodity prices and market fluctuations, proximity to markets, government regulations including regulations relating to trade and the environment, and competition. Should pricing and operating cost factors move adversely, the Company may determine that it is not commercially feasible to commence or continue commercial production.

- ***Government Regulations and Environmental Factors***

The exploration, development and mining of the Properties will be affected to varying degrees by: government regulations relating to environmental protection and worker health and safety; mining law; taxes and tariffs; land use; and aboriginal land claims. All regulations impact the economic viability of carrying out exploration and mining activities and any amendments or changes to existing laws and regulations could have a material adverse affect on the Company's operations and prospects.

- ***Aboriginal Rights***

The Company is not aware of any aboriginal land claims with respect to the Properties; however, there is no assurance that such claims will not be asserted in the future. The Company believes in and is supportive of cooperative relationships with indigenous people in conducting exploration and development activities, and recognizes the mutual benefit in such cooperation.

- ***Additional Funding***

The Company does not currently have sufficient financial resources to undertake by itself all of its planned exploration and possible development programs. The exploration and subsequent development of the Properties may therefore depend on the Company's ability to obtain required financing. The Company has limited financial resources and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to allow the Company to fulfill its obligations on the Properties. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and the possible loss of the Company's interest in the Properties.

- ***Competition***

The resource industry is competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing far greater financial resources and technical facilities than it has. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire, explore and develop properties in the future.

- ***Management***

The Company currently has ten employees and one contract senior officer who manage its affairs with the assistance of its non-executive directors and independent consultants. GWTI has seven employees including management. LCM has twenty four employees including management, all at their head office in Birkenhead, UK. Development of the Company will be dependent upon it having the funds necessary to, and being successful in, employing and retaining skilled personnel.

The ability of the Company to realize its goal of becoming a producer of rare earth products, outside of China, is dependent on its ability to raise capital to finance the evaluation and development of its rare earth projects. The Company must demonstrate that one or more of the projects will generate the internal rate of return demanded for a positive production decision and then raise the capital required to construct and run the mine until commercial production is achieved.

The viability of any one or more of these rare earth projects very much depends on the ability of the Company to establish markets for its rare earth products. The supply side of the REE industry is currently largely controlled by production from China.

Management certifications – Internal control over financial reporting

Recent changes in securities laws no longer require the CEO and CFO of TSX Venture Exchange listed companies such as the Company to certify they have designed internal control over financial reporting, or caused it to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Instead, an optional form of certification has been made available to TSX Venture Exchange listed companies and has been used by the Company's certifying officers for the December 31, 2007 annual filings. The new certification reflects what the Company considers to be a more appropriate level of CEO and CFO certification given the size and nature of the Company's operations. This certification requires that the certifying officers state:

- i) they have reviewed the annual MD&A and financial statements;
- ii) they have determined that there is no untrue statement of a material fact, or any omission of material fact required to be stated which would make any statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it was made within the interim MD&A and financial statements;
- iii) that based upon their knowledge, the annual filings, together with the other financial information included in the annual filings, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of the date and for the periods presented in the filings.

For purposes of this certification, management believes fair presentation in accordance with Canadian GAAP constitutes fair presentation under securities laws.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):

The Company has converted our basis of accounting from Canadian GAAP to IFRS effective for our first quarter report in 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2010 requires the conversion, for comparative purposes, of our previously reported balance sheets as at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2010 and our interim and annual consolidated statements of income and cash flows for 2010 from Canadian GAAP to IFRS. The Company has provided a detailed explanation of the impacts of this transition in Note 20 of the Company's financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2011.

This change will bring our basis of reporting in line with the other mining companies that already report their results in accordance with IFRS, and therefore the conversion to IFRS will improve the comparability of our financial performance to these companies.

On transition to IFRS, the Company has adopted a policy whereby proceeds from flow-through issuance are allocated between the offering of shares and the sale of tax benefits based on the difference between the fair value of the shares issued and the amount the investor pays for the shares. A flow through share liability is recognized for this difference and is extinguished by recognizing an income tax recovery when the entity renounces the tax deductions.

Previously, the Company's Canadian GAAP policy was to adopt the recommendations of Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") 146 with respect to the accounting for flow-through shares. This resulted in the Company reducing the net proceeds of the flow-through share issuance by the future tax liability of the Company resulting from the renunciation of the exploration and development expenditures in favour of the flow-through share subscribers.

All previously unrecognized amounts of flow-through share liabilities that had been fully renounced were reclassified from share capital to accumulated deficit amounting to \$1,532,455 as at January 1, 2010.

In accordance with IFRS 1, the Company has elected to deem all foreign currency translation differences that existed at the date of transition to IFRS in respect of all foreign entities to be zero at the date of transition. The effect was to increase foreign currency translation (other components of equity) and to decrease retained earnings by \$548,707 at January 1, 2010.

The IFRS 1 applicable exemptions and exceptions applied in the conversion from pre-changeover Canadian GAAP to IFRS are as follows:

Cumulative translation differences

IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*, would require the Company to calculate currency translation differences retrospectively, from the date a subsidiary or associate was formed or acquired. IFRS 1 provides the option of resetting cumulative translations gains and losses to zero at the transition date. The Company elected to reset cumulative translations losses to zero through opening cumulative deficit at the transition date.

Share-based payments

The Company has elected to not apply IFRS 2 *Share-based payments* retrospectively to share-based payments that have fully vested at the transition date and therefore no transitional adjustment is required. The Company had no settled share-based payments that had not vested and as such at transition an insignificant amount was recognized at the date of transition.

Business combinations

The application of IFRS 3, *Business Combinations* ("IFRS 3"), requires the restatement of all past business combinations in accordance with IFRS 3. IFRS 1 provides the option to apply IFRS 3 prospectively from the transition date, or from a particular pre-transition date elected by the Company. The Company elected to not restate any past business combinations and to apply IFRS 3 prospectively from the transition date. Any goodwill arising on such business combinations that occurred before the transition date has not been adjusted from the carrying value previously determined under Canadian GAAP as a result of applying the exemption. As a condition under IFRS of applying this exemption, goodwill relating to business combinations occurred prior to January 1, 2010 was tested for impairment even though no impairment indicators were present. No impairment existed at the date of transition.

Future accounting changes:

At the date of authorization of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC have issued certain new and revised Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods. The changes to the Standards include amendments to IAS 12, *Deferred Tax* (recovery of underlying assets) and IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*. These standards will not be effective for 2011 and the Company has not completely evaluated the effects of these pronouncements.

Subsequent Events:

Subsequent to quarter end the Company has taken actions as majority shareholder to force the sale of the remainder of the outstanding shares of Rareco, being 3,546,691 shares. As of June 6, 2011 the Company had acquired a further 1,179,489 shares of Rareco which brought the Company's ownership interest to 95.4%.

The Company announced on May 9, 2011 that it has received full approval for its work program, under the existing Nuclear Authorization for the Company's Steenkampskraal Rare Earths project, from the South African National Nuclear Regulator ("NNR"). The approvals cover programs that include radiation protection, integrated waste management (including the long-term storage of radioactive material), and the transportation of radioactive material. These approvals enable GWMG to immediately commence the refurbishment of the former-producing mine site and to undertake an exploration project at site.

Additional Data

Additional information relating to the Company can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Disclaimer

The information provided in this document is not intended to be a comprehensive review of all matters and developments concerning the Company. It should be read in conjunction and in context with all other disclosure documents of the Company. The information contained herein is not a substitute for detailed investigation for analysis on any particular issue. No securities commission or regulatory authority has reviewed the accuracy or adequacy of the information presented.

Certain statements contained in this document constitute “forward-looking statements”. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance, or achievements expressly stated or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, financial performance, business prospects, strategies, regulatory developments, exploration, competition, development activities and commitments, and obtaining permits and licenses.