

A 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE STORØ GOLD PROJECT, GREENLAND

**Prepared For
Greenland Resources Inc.**

Report Prepared by



SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB
SE510/U5999

COPYRIGHT AND DISCLAIMER

Copyright (and any other applicable intellectual property rights) in this document and any accompanying data or models is reserved by SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB ("SRK") and is protected by international copyright and other laws.

This document may not be utilised or relied upon for any purpose other than that for which it is stated within and SRK shall not be liable for any loss or damage caused by such use or reliance. In the event that the recipient of this document wishes to use the content of this document in support of any purpose beyond or outside that which it is expressly stated or for the raising of any finance from a third party where the document is not being utilised in its full form for this purpose, the recipient shall, prior to such use, present a draft of any report or document produced by it that may incorporate any of the content of this document to SRK for review so that SRK may ensure that this is presented in a manner which accurately and reasonably reflects any results or conclusions produced by SRK.

This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Greenland Resources Inc ("GRI") by SRK Consulting ("SRK"). The quality of information, conclusions, and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in SRK's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by GRI subject to the terms and conditions of its contract with SRK and relevant securities legislation. The contract permits GRI to file this report as a Technical Report with Canadian securities regulatory authorities pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk. The responsibility for this disclosure remains with GRI. The user of this document should ensure that this is the most recent Technical Report for the property as it is not valid if a new Technical Report has been issued.

The use of this document is strictly subject to terms licenced by SRK to its client as the recipient of this document and unless otherwise agreed by SRK, this does not grant rights to any third party. This document shall only be distributed to any third party in full as provided by SRK and may not be reproduced or circulated in the public domain (in whole or in part) or in any edited, abridged or otherwise amended form unless expressly agreed in writing by SRK. In the event that this document is disclosed or distributed to any third party, no such third party shall be entitled to place reliance upon any information, warranties or representations which may be contained within this document and the recipient of this document shall indemnify SRK against all and any claims, losses and costs which may be incurred by SRK relating to such third parties.

© SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB 2014

SRK Legal Entity:	SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB	
	Trädgårdsgatan 13-15	
SRK Address:	931 31 Skellefteå	
	Sweden	
Date:	July, 2014	
Project Number:	SE510/U5999	
SRK Project Director:	Johan Bradley	Managing Director and Principal Consultant (Geology)
SRK Project Manager:	Johan Bradley	Managing Director and Principal Consultant (Geology)
Client Legal Entity:	Greenland Resources Inc	
	80 Richmond St. West, Suite 506	
	Toronto, Ontario,	
Client Address:	Canada	
	M5H 2A4	

Report Title	SE510_Storo_Gold_Project_43-101_Final Report
Effective Date:	30 July, 2014
Signature Date	30 July, 2014
Project Number:	SE510/U5999
Qualified Person:	Johan Bradley, FGS CGeol, EurGeol, MSc, Managing Director and Principal Consultant (Geology)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE STORØ GOLD PROJECT, GREENLAND

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Background

This report has been prepared by SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB ("SRK") on behalf of Greenland Resources Inc ("GRI"). The author's scope of work for this document has been to produce a technical report for the Storø Gold Project in southwest Greenland. It has been prepared following the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") definitions and guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101 F1. SRK understands this technical report may be used by GRI to support an application for a future listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX").

The report serves as an independent report prepared by Johan Bradley (CGeol, EurGeol) of SRK, who is a Qualified Person ("QP") as defined by the CIM definitions. Mr Bradley undertook a site visit in September 2011 in order to assess geological information used for this study.

1.2 Location

The Storø Project is located in the Nuukfjord area of southwest Greenland, some 40 km northeast of the capital city of Nuuk (Godthab). The Project is centred approximately on UTM22N coordinates X (easting) 496750, Y (northing) 7144000. The Storø exploration licence is held by Copenhagen Minerals Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of GRI and is currently valid until 31 December 2018 (after which the company has the option to extend the validity of the licence for a further 6 years, in 2 year intervals) and comprises a total area of 49 km². The Storø Project is located 40 km southeast of Hudson Resources' (TSXV:HUD) exploration licence 2013/01, 40 km southwest of London Mining's (AIM:LOND) exploitation concession 2013/31, and 60 km south of American Nickel's (TSXV:NAN) exploration licence 2011/56.

The Storø Project area contains several prospective gold mineralised locations within the licence area. The main focus of GRI's exploration, and the focus of this report, is the Qingaaq Mountain area in the southwest of the licence.

1.3 Data Collection

Early work on the Project included regional geological mapping and reconnaissance geochemistry by the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS) and stream sediment sampling by Kidd Creek Mines. NunaOil A/S explored the area from 1990; including mapping, rock- and sediment sampling, along with a drilling program in 1995 and 1996. Due to decreasing gold prices and changing NunaOil's project priorities, the licence was relinquished in 1998.

In 2002, Nuna Minerals A/S, a divested company of NunaOil A/S, was granted a licence over the Storø prospect along with several other adjacent prospects such as Qussuk. Nuna continued exploration including sediment- and rock-sampling, diamond drilling, and geophysical surveying, until surrendering the licence in 2013. GRI was granted the exclusive exploration licence covering the Project area in February 2014. Since 1995, a total of 86 drill holes totalling 15,375 m have been drilled by previous owners, of which only 6 holes were drilled on Aappalaartoq Mountain.

1.4 Data Quality

The data collected by GRI to date was provided to SRK for analysis. Quality control quality assurance ("QAQC") data associated with the 2010 diamond drilling was reviewed by SRK, which showed a high level of accuracy and no contamination issues. Both SRK and GRI undertook verification sampling of the diamond drilling completed between 2005 and 2010. The results showed elevated gold mineralisation in the duplicated drill core and coarse reject samples, and the results reproduced Nuna's results within an order of magnitude. Due to the presence of coarse gold in the mineralised samples, a screened metallics ("SM") method of gold analysis was used to ensure the standard fire assay ("ICP-FA") results were not underestimating grade. The results of a comparison between the two methods showed a slight bias towards screened metallics ("SM"), indicating that the mineralisation shows a nugget effect and the ICP-FA method may be slightly underestimating grade.

Notwithstanding this, SRK considers that a sufficient level of confidence can be attributed to the assay results for the purposes of this technical report and given the early development stage of the Project.

1.5 Geology

The geology of the Project area comprises a strongly metamorphosed sequence of mafic to intermediate amphibolite, ultrabasic rocks, garnet-mica-sillimanite schist and fuchsite-bearing quartzite within an Archaean Greenstone belt (ca. 2.8 – 2.7 Ga; Szilas et al., 2014). It is speculated that the Ivinnguit fault system, which includes the Storø shear zone, may have been a major feeder conduit for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids.

Gold at Storø is controlled mainly by arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins within coarse, locally biotite-garnet-bearing, amphibolite and metasedimentary biotite schist within the Storø shear zone. Pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite are also present in metasomatised wall-rocks adjacent to the veins.

1.6 Mineral Resource and Reserve Estimates

No Mineral Resource or Mineral Reserve estimates currently exist within the Storø licence.

1.7 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Small-scale bulk samples of the Storø mineralisation were tested by SGS Lakefield in 2008 and 2009 for gold recovery and fundamental sampling error (“FSE”). The results showed good gold recoveries through gravity and cyanide leaching of between 86.3 – 94.8% gold recovery. The results also showed that the majority of the gold is coarse free gold, indicating that the mineralisation has a high nugget effect.

1.8 Exploration Potential

The Exploration Potential of the Storø Licence has been demonstrated through several exploration and sampling campaigns. The most prospective location in the licence is considered to be the Qingaaq Mountain area, where Nuna focussed drilling programs between 2005 and 2010.

During the 2014 field season, SRK understands that the Company intend to focus further drilling in the Qingaaq area to improve data density in the Main Zone area to allow for a Mineral Resource estimate (“MRE”) and Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) to be completed as a basis to assess the potential of mining near-surface mineralisation at Storø’s Qingaaq area by open pit methods. In addition, further drilling is planned to investigate the potential down-plunge extension of Main Zone and to improve geological controls on mineralisation within known gold-bearing structures.

1.9 QP Conclusions and Recommendations

The approach applied to exploration in the Storø Licence has been a progression from: reconnaissance mapping and sampling of scree, stream sediments and outcrop to determine areas with anomalous gold and / or pathfinder elements; channel saw and chip sampling over outcropping zones of quartz veining, alteration and sulphide mineralisation; and ultimately diamond drilling to test continuity of gold mineralisation and controlling structures at depth. Historic exploration to date has demonstrated that:

- Exploration sampling and drilling suggests that gold mineralisation with economically interesting grades occurs within the Storø licence area with two main areas identified on Qingaaq Mountain and Aappalartoq Mountain;
- Two main mineralised structures have been outlined on Qingaaq Mountain – Main Zone and BD Zone;
- A plunging mineralised structure related to the Main Zone at Qingaaq has been conjectured and will be the focus of future exploration drilling;
- Certain similarities have been drawn (Friend and Nutman, 2005) between the nature of gold mineralisation in the Storø area and larger gold deposit camps, such as Timmins and Kalgoorlie; and
- There are numerous areas within the Storø Licence that warrant further work.

The Company has developed an exploration budget for the next phase of work within the Storø licence (field seasons 2014 and 2015), comprising a diamond drilling program of 5000 m. These drillholes are to be focused down-plunge of the Main Zone area of Qingaaq (3000 m) and infill drilling on the Main Zone (2000 m). The budget associated with this drilling is approximately MDKK 11 (MUSD 2). SRK notes that this budget appears reasonable and is subject to successful fund raising.

As part of this program of work, SRK recommends that the Company consider:

- Improving on existing topographic data through remote (satellite) and or ground based survey methods with a view to establishing a digital terrain model which is suitable for supporting Mineral Resource estimation and engineering study (planned by GRI for 2014/2015);
- Orientation of drill core to support structural measurements and interpretation;
- Systematic density measurements of drill core for each of the key lithologies (planned by GRI for 2014/2015);
- Adhering to QAQC procedures with respect to exploration data collection, validation and storage. CRM standards, blank material and duplicate assays should be inserted into the sample stream for all assaying programs. Failed assay batches should be routinely re-assayed;
- Continue modelling drilling in 3-D (and also results of surface sampling), during the program, so plans can be adjusted according to results and without delay;
- Continue to develop the structural model for the Qingaaq area and the broader Storø Licence area;
- Producing a Mineral Resource estimate in compliance with the CIM definitions and guidelines; and
- Undertake a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") as a basis to assess the potential of mining near-surface mineralisation at Storø's Qingaaq area by open pit methods.

In addition to the planned drilling, SRK recommends continuing with the quality control program (both in terms of sample location and re-assay) to quantify the reliability of the historic sampling data.

Certainly, in the QP's opinion, further drilling and exploration is justified by the potential of the Project and the timing and budgets proposed for this by the Company are reasonable given the work planned to be undertaken. Mineral processing and metallurgical testwork has indicated that good gold recoveries in excess of 90% can be achieved from mineralised samples at Storø by a combination of gravity separation and cyanide leaching.

Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Basis of Technical Report.....	1
1.2	Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team	2
2	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	2
3	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	2
3.1	Location	2
3.2	Mineral Tenure in Greenland	4
3.3	Storø Mineral Tenure	4
3.4	SRK Comments	5
4	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	6
4.1	Accessibility	6
4.2	Climate and Operating Season.....	6
4.3	Physiography and Vegetation.....	6
4.4	Local Resources and Infrastructure.....	6
4.5	Surface Rights	6
5	HISTORY	7
5.1	Introduction	7
5.2	Pre-2002 Exploration	7
5.2.1	Pre-2002 Surface Sampling	8
5.2.2	Pre-2002 Drilling.....	9
5.2.3	Pre-2002 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security	12
5.2.4	QP Comment on pre-2002 Exploration	12
5.3	Nuna Minerals A/S exploration, post-2002	12
5.3.1	Surface Sampling post-2002	12
5.3.2	Other Surface Exploration post-2002	15
5.3.3	Geophysics post-2002.....	15
5.3.4	Drilling post-2002.....	16
5.3.5	Nuna Exploration Summary	24
5.3.6	Sample Preparation and Analysis (Nuna 2002 – 2012)	24
5.3.7	Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs.....	27
5.3.8	SRK Comments on Nuna Exploration 2002-2013.....	29
6	GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION.....	30
6.1	Regional Geology	30
6.2	Local Geology	32
6.2.1	Structural Study	33
6.3	Mineralisation.....	35
7	DEPOSIT TYPES	38

8	EXPLORATION	39
9	DRILLING	39
10	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY	39
11	DATA VERIFICATION.....	40
11.1	Site Visit	40
11.2	Collar Surveying	40
11.3	Down-hole Surveying.....	40
11.4	Topographic Survey.....	40
11.5	Quality Assurance/Quality Control Assessment.....	40
11.6	Screened Metallics	41
11.7	GRI Verification Sampling.....	42
11.8	Independent Verification Sampling	43
11.9	Density Determinations.....	44
11.10	QP Comments	44
12	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING.....	45
12.1	Introduction	45
12.2	SGS Lakefield 2008.....	45
12.2.1	Methodology	45
12.2.2	Gold Recovery Results.....	45
12.3	SGS Lakefield 2009	46
12.3.1	Methodology	46
12.3.2	Gold Recovery Results.....	47
12.3.3	FSE Results.....	48
12.3.4	FSE Calculation.....	48
12.4	QP Comments	49
13	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES.....	49
13.1	QP Comments	49
14	MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES	49
15	MINING METHODS	49
16	RECOVERY METHODS	50
17	PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE	50
18	MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS.....	50
19	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT	50
20	CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS	50
21	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	50
22	ADJACENT PROPERTIES	50
23	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION	50

24 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS	51
24.1 Risks	51
24.2 Opportunities	51
25 RECOMMENDATIONS	52
25.1 Exploration Drilling 2014-2015.....	52
25.1.1 Down-Plunge Exploration	52
25.2 SRK Recommendations	54
25.2.1 Drilling Programmes	54
25.2.2 Other Recommendations	54
26 REFERENCES	55
27 CERTIFICATE	57

List of Tables

Table 3-1:	Greenland exclusive exploration licence 2014/11 summary details.	5
Table 5-1:	Summary of exploration history in the Project area (1990 – 1998).....	8
Table 5-2:	Exploration database: number and type of pre-2002 historic samples.	8
Table 5-3:	Summary of pre-2002 drillhole number, type and length.	9
Table 5-4:	Selected pre-2002 drillhole intercepts.	10
Table 5-5:	Summary of surface samples collected by Nuna in the Project area between 2002 and 2008.....	13
Table 5-6:	Selected surface samples from 2002-2008.....	14
Table 5-7:	Selected channel samples taken from 2002-2008 on Qingaaq.	15
Table 5-8:	Summary of post-2002 drillhole number, type and length.	17
Table 5-9:	Selected post-2002 drillhole intercepts.	19
Table 5-10:	Summary of Nuna exploration in the Project area post-2002.	24
Table 5-11:	Summary of laboratory and analytical procedures.....	26
Table 5-12:	Blind QAQC samples inserted by Nuna in 2010	27
Table 11-1:	SRK verification sample assay results.	43
Table 12-1:	Gold recovery from SGS gravity + cyanide testwork (MacDonald 2008).....	46
Table 12-2:	Gold recovery from SGS gravity + cyanide testwork (MacDonald 2009).....	47
Table 12-3:	Predicted FSE for Storø bulk sampling (Thalenhurst, 2009).	49

List of Figures

Figure 3-1:	Location of Storø Project in relation to populated places in Greenland. UTM22N coordinate system (Source: SRK, 2014).	3
Figure 3-2:	Location of deposit areas within the Storø Project area (Source: SRK, 2014).	3
Figure 3-3:	Greenland exclusive exploration licence 2014/11 (sub-licences 1, 2 and 3) location map in relation to Nuuk and the Greenland Ice Sheet. UTM22N coordinate system (Source: SRK, 2014).	5
Figure 5-1:	Plan map of the Storø exploration sub-licence 1 area showing all surface sample locations prior to 2002 (Source: SRK 2014).....	9
Figure 5-2:	Drillhole collar locations in the Storø exploration sub-licence 1 prior to 2002 (Source: SRK 2014).	10
Figure 5-3:	3-D view of drillhole traces on Qingaaq Mountain. Holes prior to 2002 coloured by Au (ppb) grade, holes post-2002 in black (Source: SRK 2014).	11
Figure 5-4:	Plan map of the Storø sub-licence 1 area showing all surface sample locations between 2002 – 2008 (Source: SRK 2014).	13
Figure 5-5:	Plan map of surface samples taken between 2002 and 2008 on Qingaaq Mountain, coloured by Au (ppb) grade (Source: SRK 2014).	14
Figure 5-6:	Ground total magnetic intensity geophysical survey results (Source: IGS, 2010).	16
Figure 5-7:	Post-2002 drillhole collar locations in the Storø sub-licence 1 area (Source: SRK 2014).	17
Figure 5-8:	Drillhole collar locations on Qingaaq Mountain including pre- and post-2002 drillholes for comparison (Source: SRK 2014).	18
Figure 5-9:	3-D view of drillhole traces on Qingaaq Mountain Main Zone. Holes post-2002 coloured by Au (ppb) grade, holes pre-2002 in black (Source: SRK 2014).....	20
Figure 5-10:	Qingaaq drillhole collars and cross-section lines (Source: SRK 2014).....	21
Figure 5-11:	Cross-section A showing drillholes coloured by Au (ppb) (Source: SRK 2014).....	22
Figure 5-12:	Cross-section B showing drillholes coloured by Au (ppb) (Source: SRK 2014).....	23
Figure 5-13:	SRK QAQC analysis.....	29
Figure 6-1:	Bedrock geology of Greenland 1:2 500 000 (Source: GEUS, 2012).	31
Figure 6-2:	Local geology map of Central Storø (Source: Østergaard, 2009).....	33
Figure 6-3:	Structural geology geometry on the northeast face of Qingaaq Mountain* (Source: Poulsen, 2010).	35
Figure 6-4:	Geology and mineralisation map of Main Zone and BD Zone (Source: Nuna, 2012, after van Gool, 2007 (unpublished)).....	37
Figure 7-1:	Interpretation of deep crustal tectonic setting of Nuukfjord region (Source: Friend and Nutman, 2005).....	38
Figure 7-2:	Interpretation of deep crustal tectonic setting of Timmins gold camps (Source: Nuna, from Ontario Survey data)	39

Figure 11-1:	ALS Chemex umpire laboratory Au (ppb) vs Actlabs original assays Au (ppb)	41
Figure 11-2:	Screened metallics vs ICP-FA Au results from Actlabs Nuuk (Left) and Actlabs Ontario (right)	42
Figure 11-3:	Verification vs original Au (ppm) assay results. All assays (left), assays <5 ppm (right).	43
Figure 11-4:	SRK check samples vs original assay values Au (ppm)	44
Figure 12-1:	Fundamental sampling error (FSE) testwork flowsheet (Source: Macdonald 2009). .	47
Figure 25-1:	Plan map of the northeast face of Qingaaq Mountain showing currently drilled holes and structural geology (Poulsen (2010)). Lines show direction of axial plane and plunge of mineralisation. Grid: 125 m (Source: SRK 2014).	53
Figure 25-2:	3-D map of the northeast face of Qingaaq Mountain showing currently drilled holes traces (red), and planned hole traces (green). Grid: 125 m (Source: SRK 2014).	53

List of Technical Appendices

A	DRILLHOLE INFORMATION	A-1
----------	------------------------------------	------------

A 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE STORØ GOLD PROJECT, GREENLAND

1 INTRODUCTION

SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB ("SRK") is an associate company of the international group holding company, SRK Consulting (Global) Limited (the "SRK Group"). In March 2014, Greenland Resources Inc ("GRI" or the "Company") commissioned SRK to prepare a technical report on the 100%-owned Storø Gold Project (the "Project"), located in the Nuukfjord area, roughly 40 km northeast of Greenland's capital city Nuuk, southwest Greenland.

Since acquiring the Project in January 2014, GRI has not yet carried out any exploration, but has carried out verification sampling on previously drilled samples.

SRK has reviewed the work carried out by the previous owners on the Project and presents herein: a review and summary of the data, comments on the mineral potential of the Project, and recommendations as to a program of follow-up work.

This report has been prepared following the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum ("CIM") definitions and guidelines of the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and Form 43-101 F1 (latest issue 2011). SRK understands this technical report may be used by GRI to support an application for listing on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"), TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") or the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE").

The author, an independent Qualified Person as defined by NI 43-101, visited the property on 20 Sept, 2011 and subsequently reviewed drill core from these at the core archive on 30 June, 2012. In total, SRK collected 20 samples from the Project for check assaying at an independent laboratory.

1.1 Basis of Technical Report

This report is based on information collected by SRK during the site visits as mentioned above, on additional information provided to SRK by GRI and also data in the public domain. SRK has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by GRI. This technical report is based on the following sources of information:

- Discussions with GRI, along with previous owner Nuna, personnel, consultants and contractors;
- Inspection of the key prospects in the Project area, including outcrop and drill core;
- Assay results from check samples collected by the author;

- Exploration data collected by previous owners; and
- Additional information in the public domain.

1.2 Qualifications of SRK and SRK Team

The SRK Group comprises over 1,500 professional staff in 50 offices in 23 countries on 6 continents, offering expertise in a wide range of engineering disciplines. The SRK Group's independence is ensured by the fact that it holds no equity in any project and that its ownership rests solely with its staff. This fact permits SRK to provide its clients with conflict-free and objective recommendations on crucial judgment issues. SRK has a demonstrated track record in undertaking independent assessments of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, project evaluations and audits, technical reports and independent feasibility evaluations to bankable standards on behalf of exploration and mining companies and financial institutions worldwide. The SRK Group has also worked with a large number of major international mining companies and their projects, providing mining industry consultancy service inputs.

This technical report was prepared by Mr Johan Bradley, FGS CGeol, EurGeol. By virtue of Mr Bradley's education, membership to a recognised professional association and relevant work experience, Mr Bradley is an independent QP as this term is defined by CIM definitions. Additional contributions were provided by Mr Ben Lepley, Consultant (Resource Geology) at SRK (Sweden). Mr Martin Pittuck, Corporate Consultant (Resource Geology) SRK UK (Ltd) acted as peer reviewer.

2 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

SRK has not performed an independent verification of land title and tenure information and has instead relied on the opinion of the Company's legal council (Nuna Advokater A/S) as presented in a letter addressed to the SRK, dated 27 May 2014. SRK has reviewed a copy of this letter and précised this along with official licence documentation issued by the Greenlandic authorities, dated 21 February 2014, as a basis for Section 3 of this report.

The reliance applies solely to the legal status of the rights disclosed in Sections 3 below.

SRK was informed by GRI that there are no litigations potentially affecting the exploration licence covering the Storø Gold Project.

3 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

3.1 Location

The Storø Project is located in the Nuukfjord area of southwest Greenland, some 40 km northeast of the capital city of Nuuk (Godthab). The location of the Project in relation to major populated places is shown in Figure 3-1. The location of the two major deposit areas within the Storø Project, Qingaaq Mountain and Aappalaartoq Mountain, are shown in Figure 3-2.

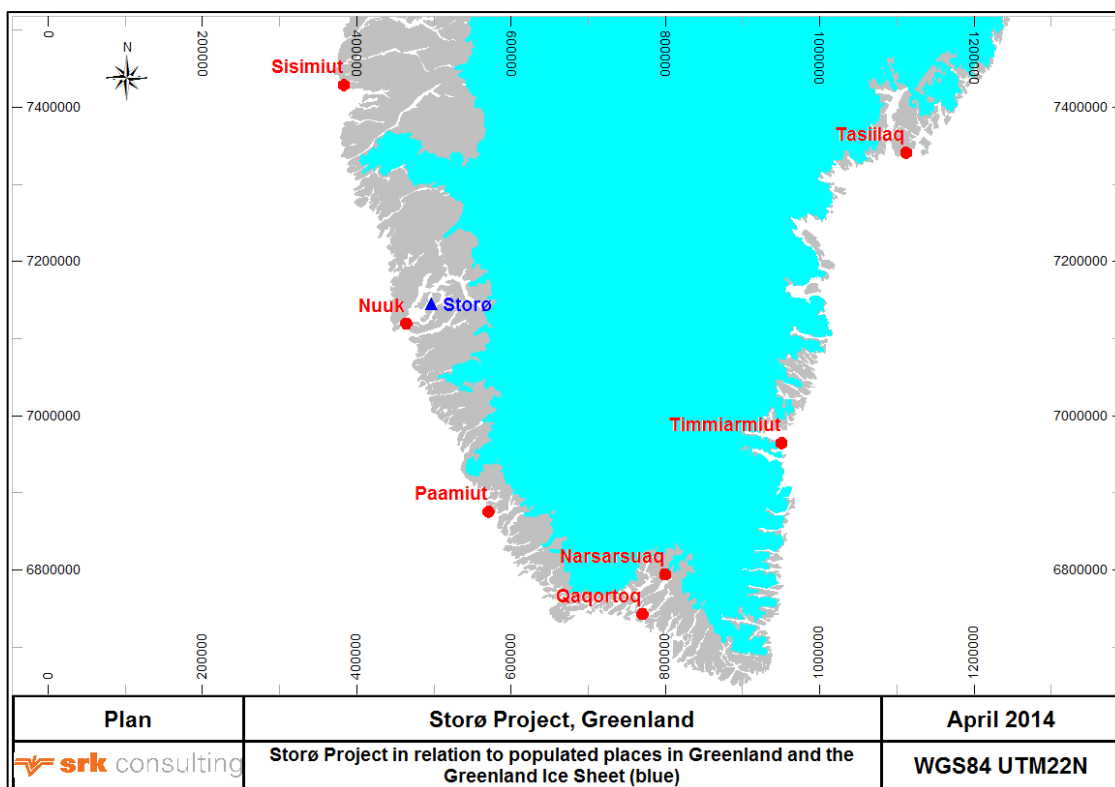


Figure 3-1: Location of Storø Project in relation to populated places in Greenland. UTM22N coordinate system (Source: SRK, 2014).

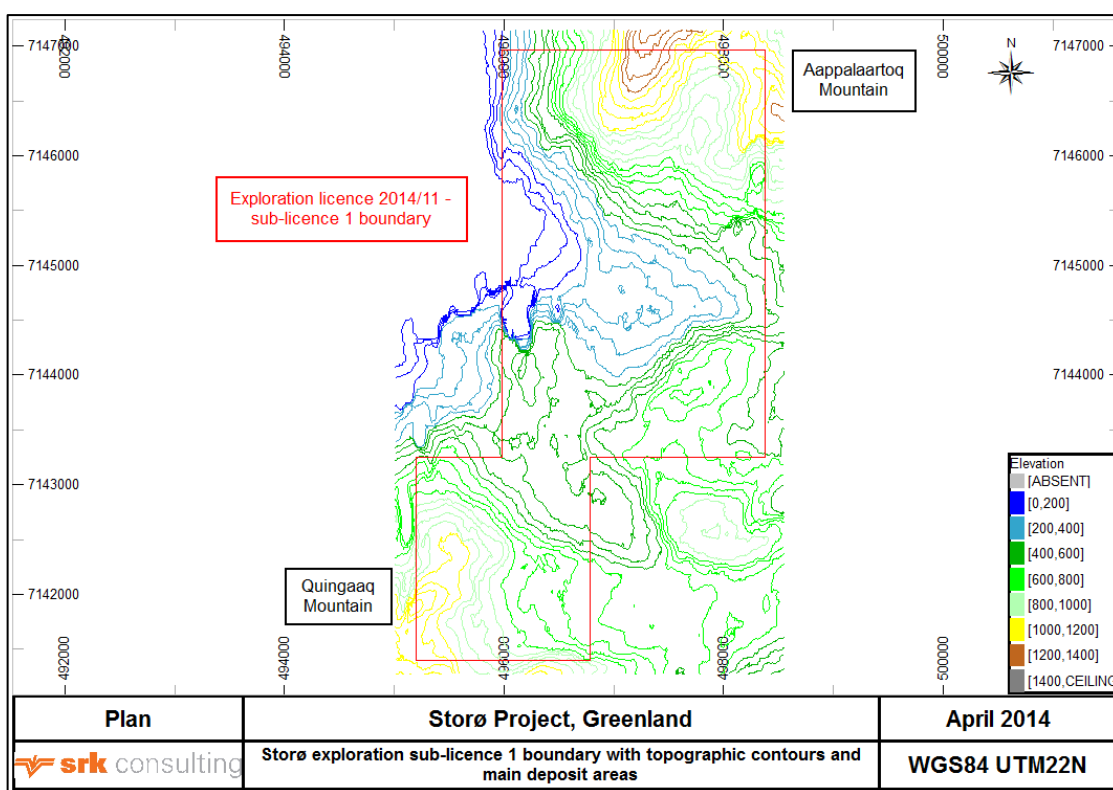


Figure 3-2: Location of deposit areas within the Storø Project area (Source: SRK, 2014).

3.2 Mineral Tenure in Greenland

Licences for minerals (excluding hydrocarbons) are granted in accordance with the Greenland Mineral Resources Act by the Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum (BMP). The following types of mineral licences are available:

- A **prospecting licence** (non-exclusive) is granted for large areas for 5 years at a time. It implies no exploration commitments. Prospecting expenses may be credited against later exploration commitments. A special prospecting licence for individuals is available.
- An **exploration licence** (exclusive) covers any size of area and is valid for 2 periods of 5 years each. The exploration commitments are expressed in DKK per km² per year based on the size of the licence area on December 31 (except in the first year). The Licensee is entitled to be granted an exploitation licence for deposits declared commercial which he intends to exploit. A special exploration licence with reduced exploration commitments is available for large areas (at least 1,000 km²) in East and North Greenland.
- An **exploitation licence** (exclusive) covers the deposits declared commercial by the Licensee and will be valid for 30 years. The Licensee shall be a company domiciled in Greenland. Unless otherwise specified in the exploration licence text only Greenland taxation (the corporate tax is presently 30%) will apply for a production without any royalties.

3.3 Storø Mineral Tenure

Licence 2014/11 owned by GRI is comprised by two prospects: the Storø prospect and the Qussuk prospect. This licence includes three non-contiguous sub-licence areas (1, 2 and 3) covering a total area of 49 km². The southern area (sub-licence area 1) covers the Storø Project, and the northern areas (sub-licence areas 2 and 3) cover the Qussuk prospect. The Qussuk prospect is not discussed in this report.

Sub-licence 1 covers an area of 12 km² and is within an area defined by latitudes 64.40 N to 64.45 N and longitudes -51.03 W to -51.10 W and centred near 64.43 N Latitude, -51.06 W Longitude (UTM WGS84 Zone 22N coordinates: easting 496750, northing 7144000). Summary licence details and locations are presented in Figure 3-3 and Table 3-1.

Table 3-1: Greenland exclusive exploration licence 2014/11 summary details.

Item	Details
Licence number	2014/11
Type	Minerals exclusive exploration licence
Area (km ²)	49
Registered owner	Copenhagen Minerals Inc. (a wholly owned subsidiary of GRI)
Date of grant	21 February 2014
Expiry	31 December 2018
Granting Fee (first year only)	DKK 34 100 (USD 6 334)*
Minimum exploration commitments per licence per annum (year 1 and 2)	DKK 156 600 (USD 29 086)*
Minimum exploration commitments per km ² per annum (year 1 and 2)	DKK 1 570 (USD 292)

*Assuming 1 USD = 5.4 DKK

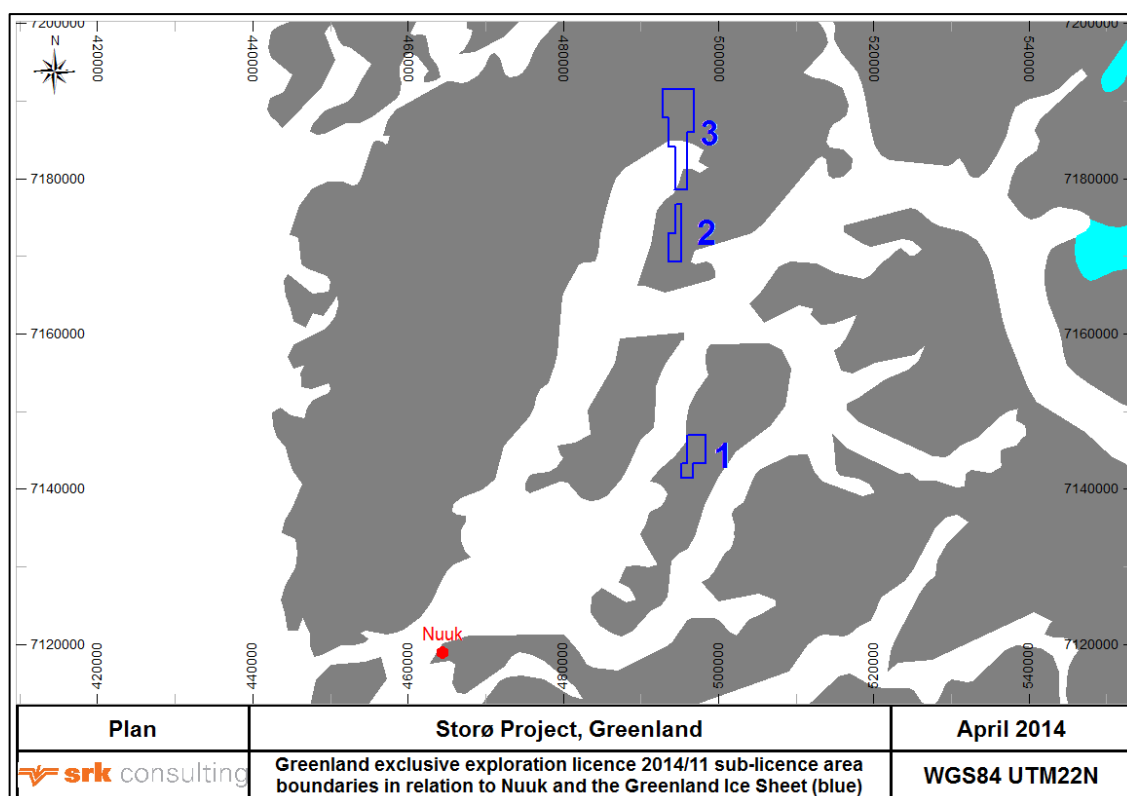


Figure 3-3: Greenland exclusive exploration licence 2014/11 (sub-licences 1, 2 and 3) location map in relation to Nuuk and the Greenland Ice Sheet. UTM22N coordinate system (Source: SRK, 2014).

3.4 SRK Comments

SRK understands that the current mineral tenure (exclusive exploration licence) held by GRI through a wholly owned subsidiary over the Project area is in good standing and that this is sufficient to allow work to proceed according to planned exploration programs over the next 18 months, including the summer field seasons of 2014 and 2015. The exploration program for the upcoming field season will mainly involve infill and exploration drilling in the Qingaaq Mountain area.

SRK is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Project area, nor any other factors that could jeopardise GRI's access, title or ability to perform work on the Project.

4 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

4.1 Accessibility

The Project area is located approximately 40 km north of Nuuk, the capital of Greenland, and can be accessed by boat through the fjord system, which is ice free year round, or by helicopter from the local airport.

4.2 Climate and Operating Season

The climate at lower elevations is moderated by proximity to ocean currents, with normal temperatures ranging between about -10°C and +7°C but in the innermost parts of long fjords, temperatures can rise to more than 20°C in June, July and August. Annual precipitation in Nuuk is in the order of 750 mm, with typically greater than 80 mm per month during the summer and approximately 45 mm per month during winter. Higher elevations, occurring in much of the northeastern part of the property, are covered by ice.

Drilling can be carried out year round with proper preparations and where topography permits. However, exploration outside summer months is more challenging and costly due to shorter periods of daylight, snow and low temperatures. Mapping and regional sampling are summer activities. Geophysical surveys can begin from mid-April.

4.3 Physiography and Vegetation

The physiography of the area comprises scattered rugged mountains areas, but mainly rounded hills or low mountains separated by glacially carved valleys. Elevations on the property extend up to 1500 m in ice covered areas in the northeast.

The vegetation is characterized by an absence of trees. In sheltered valleys in southern Greenland there is rock birch, mountain ash, alder, and willow scrub. In the Nuuk fjord area, vegetation is low rock and tundra plants.

4.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Nuuk has a well-developed infrastructure with a modern major harbour and a population exceeding 15 000 people. Greenland is a politically stable democracy with a Home Rule Government, which shows keen interest in developing natural resources. Community relations are likewise typically positive towards mining and exploration.

4.5 Surface Rights

Surface rights in the Project area are largely held by the State with local small fishing villages privately owned. The issuance of an Exploitation Licence provides for the right to exploit a mineral deposit.

5 HISTORY

5.1 Introduction

Early work on the Project included regional geological mapping and reconnaissance geochemistry by the former Geological Survey of Greenland and stream sediment sampling by Kidd Creek Mines. NunaOil A/S (the former name of NunaMinerals A/S) visited the area in 1990, and increasing company activity the following years, including mapping, rock- and sediment sampling, resulted in a drilling program in 1995 (13 holes totalling 2900 m). Encouraging results justified a continued exploration and drilling program in 1996 (8 holes totalling 2000 m). Furthermore, the mineralisation and geology also became the focus of a Ph.D. and a Master's project the following years by students from Aarhus University. Nevertheless, due to decreasing gold prices and changing project priorities, the licence was relinquished by NunaOil in 1998.

Historically, NunaMinerals represented the minerals exploration division of Nunaoil, Greenland's national oil company, which was divested as a separate entity in 1999. In 2002, Nuna Minerals A/S was granted a licence over the Storø prospect. Nuna and JV partners continued intermittent exploration until surrendering the licence in 2013. GRI was granted the exclusive exploration licence covering the Project area in February 2014.

Since 1995, a total of 86 drillholes totalling 15,375 m have been drilled by previous owners, of which only 6 holes were drilled on Aappalaartoq Mountain.

5.2 Pre-2002 Exploration

A summary of the historic exploration undertaken prior to 2002 is shown in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1: Summary of exploration history in the Project area (1990 – 1998).

Year	Operator	Work Program
1991	NunaOil	8 days in June and July. Approx. 100 rock and sediment samples (including HMC). Samples were mainly from Aappalaartoq area and the northern part of Storø. Gold values up to 3.5 ppm. Anomalous W, Cu and Ni. Minor geological reconnaissance.
1992	NunaOil	10 days in July. Approx. 400 rock samples and 100HMC samples. Geological sketch maps of the Aappalaartoq mountain. Generally moderate gold grades from rock samples (up to 500 ppb). Most rock samples were from sillimanite–garnet-biotite gneiss.
1993	NunaOil	Many site visits in June, July, August and September. A total of 210 mainly rock and sediment samples were collected. The main work was on known anomalous scree and sediment areas on Aappalaartoq. The fieldwork identified: 1. Gold associated with arsenopyrite in altered amphibolite. 2) Gold in sulphide rich garnet-hornblende rocks. Best rock sample 11.5 ppm Au from a discontinuous mineralised layer immediately above the contact between gneiss and amphibolites on the Aappalaartoq SW face.
1994	NunaOil	5.5 weeks geological and geochemical survey. Approx. 550 mainly rock and sediment samples collected. Follow-up work on Aappalaartoq and discovery of Qingaaq (Main Zone ("MZ")) mineralisation (up to 32 ppm Au over 4 m). Qingaaq (@1:10,000) and Aappalaartoq (@1:5,000) were mapped in the vicinity of mineralisation. Topographic map prepared by Northway Map Technology with 10 m contours but significant errors.
1995	NunaOil	Bedrock sampling (including channel sampling) at revealed new targets at Qingaaq and Aappalaartoq areas. A 2,478 m drilling program was carried out in MZ and on Aappalaartoq.
1996	NunaOil	June through September - 400 mainly rock and sediment samples were collected to evaluate favourable geology on Storø. A 2128 m drilling program was carried out area. Several areas mapped and sketched. A 1:1,000 near the main zone and area at 1:5,000. An 11.75 km magnetic survey completed at the lower part of the Main Zone. A new zone, New Main Zone (NMZ) found east of Main Zone. Surface samples with gold values to 18 ppm.
1997	NunaOil	Two weeks of fieldwork in August to follow-up NMZ. Mapping and preliminary VLF studies revealed that MZ and NMZ could be identified by VLF.

5.2.1 Pre-2002 Surface Sampling

The samples collected within, or close to the Project Licence during this historic period of work have been compiled into a database and are used to further understanding of gold mineralisation in the area. Table 5-2 presents an overview of the number and type of samples in the database. The location of all surface samples (rock and sediment) collected by Nuna between 1990 and 1998 is shown on Figure 5-1.

Table 5-2: Exploration database: number and type of pre-2002 historic samples.

Sample Type	Number of Samples (pre-2002)
Heavy mineral concentrates (HMC)	291
Rock samples	1923
Sediment samples	85
Bulk leach extractable gold (BLEG)	115
Total	2414

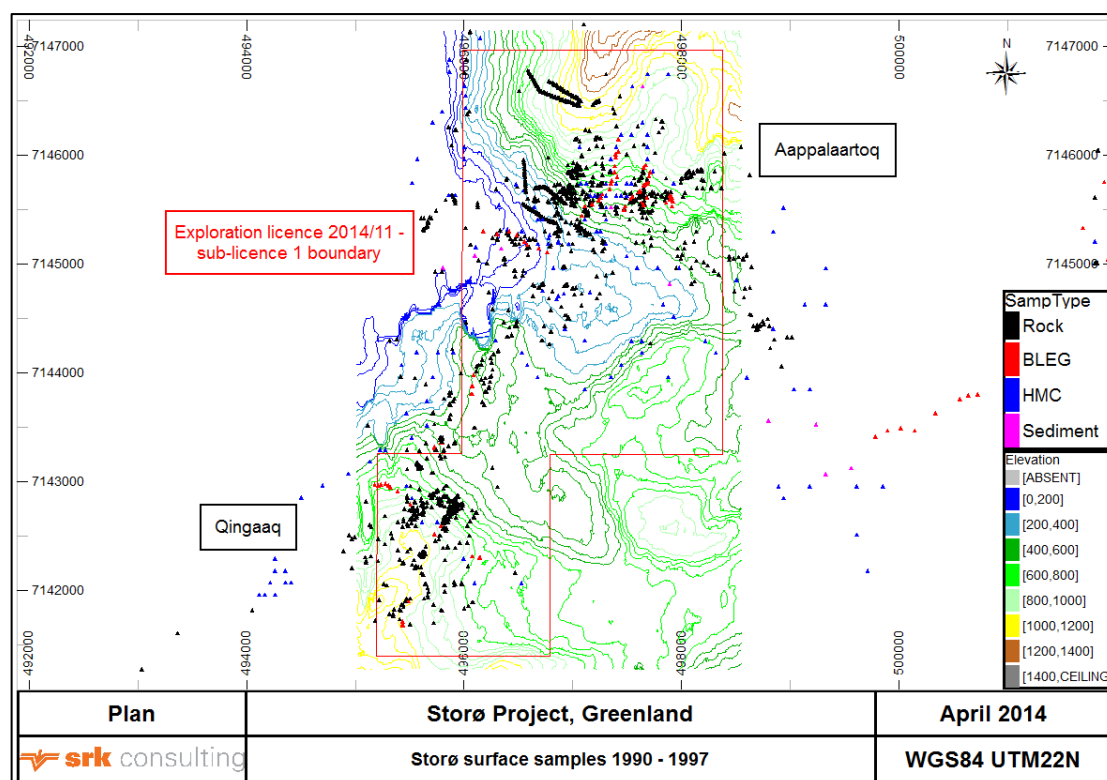


Figure 5-1: Plan map of the Storø exploration sub-licence 1 area showing all surface sample locations prior to 2002 (Source: SRK 2014).

5.2.2 Pre-2002 Drilling

Table 5-3 presents an overview of the number and type of drillholes and assays in the database prior to 2002. These holes were drilled between 1995 and 1996. The location of the drillhole collars within the Storø exploration sub-licence 1 area are shown in Figure 5-2, and the drillhole traces shown in 3-D on Figure 5-3. The three holes drilled on Aappalaartoq Mountain contained limited intercepts of elevated Au grades and are not displayed here.

Selected elevated Au (ppm) intercepts from the pre-2002 drilling are shown in Table 5-4. The majority of significant intercepts were in the Main Zone, with generally thinner and lower grade intercepts in the BD Zone. All drillhole sample assays >100 ppb Au are displayed in Appendix A.

The collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, length, drilling type, drilling area and year drilled are shown in Appendix A.

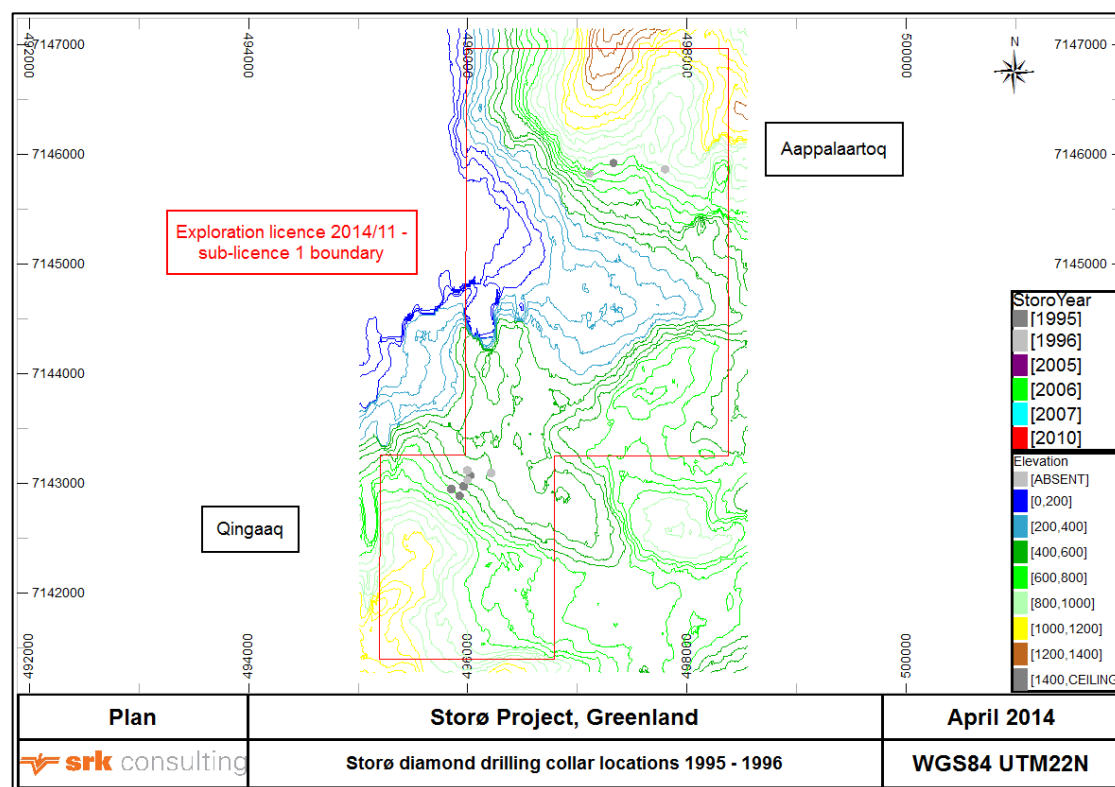
Table 5-3: Summary of pre-2002 drillhole number, type and length.

Year	Hole ID	Number	Total length (m)	Core-size	No. Assays	Assayed Length (m)
1995	DH95-01 to 12	12	2489	BQ	807	2342
1996	DH96-13 to 21	9	2128	NQ	663	1364
Total		21	4617		1470	3706

Table 5-4: Selected pre-2002 drillhole intercepts.

Hole ID	From	To	*Apparent intercept (m)	**Au grade (ppm)	Zone
DH95-01	115	131	16	1.8	MZ
Incl.	117	125	8	3.1	MZ
DH95-03	24	44	20	6.3	MZ
Incl.	36.3	38	1.7	50.3	MZ
Incl.	42	44	2	12.9	MZ
DH96-14	26.5	59.3	32.8	1.3	MZ
Incl.	39.6	59.3	19.7	1.7	MZ
DH96-18	52.5	66.5	14.0	2.3	MZ

*True width is likely to be less than the apparent intercept depending on the orientation of the mineralised structures. **Au grade = weighted average (total length*total grade/total length). Average grade = weighted average (total length*total grade/total length). MZ = Main Zone; BD = BD Zone.

**Figure 5-2: Drillhole collar locations in the Storø exploration sub-licence 1 prior to 2002 (Source: SRK 2014).**

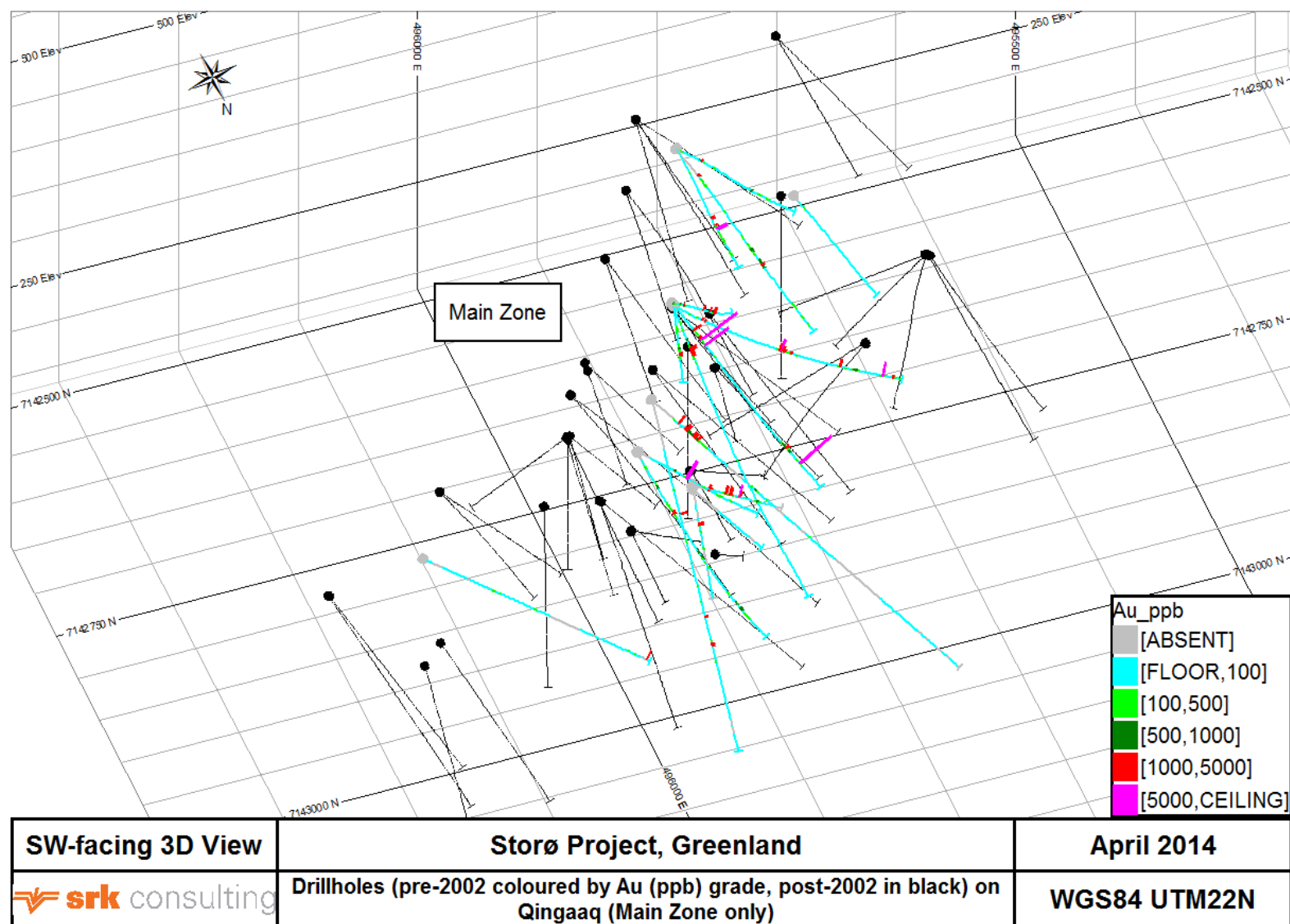


Figure 5-3: 3-D view of drillhole traces on Qingaaq Mountain. Holes prior to 2002 coloured by Au (ppb) grade, holes post-2002 in black (Source: SRK 2014).

5.2.3 Pre-2002 Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security

Summary details of sample preparation and analysis for all exploration campaigns in the Project area are presented in Table 5-11 below, although discussion of this is restricted to exploration carried out by Nuna between 2002 and 2008, as limited information is available for exploration carried out prior to 2002.

5.2.4 QP Comment on pre-2002 Exploration

For pre-2002 exploration, uncertainty remains in some cases over the location of sampling stations, sampling techniques employed, sample preparation protocol and quality control aspects. As part of continued work, SRK understands that GRI intend to revisit certain key historic reports and, where possible archive samples, in an attempt to quantify the comparability and repeatability of assay results between field seasons and exploration campaigns.

SRK notes that whilst discovery and early stage exploration in the Project area was carried out between 1991 and 1997, material work at Storø was carried out subsequent to this by Nuna between 2002 and 2010. These exploration campaigns are discussed further below.

5.3 Nuna Minerals A/S exploration, post-2002

Subsequent to acquiring the Storø licence in 2002, Nuna initiated continued exploration in the Project area. This section summarises this work (excluding drilling) and for clarity, provides a definition of the various sampling techniques employed.

5.3.1 Surface Sampling post-2002

Surface sampling by Nuna between 2002 and 2008 includes a total of 1415 assayed surface samples taken from the Project area. These can be broken down by type as follows as discussed briefly below:

- **Rock channel and rock chip sampling (RCH, RCP):** These are profile samples preferably done with the assistance of a rock saw and like drill sections, the RCH and RCP are ideally continuous across the strike of mineralisation. This method of sampling is generally well suited to the Project area and is intended to provide a representative and unbiased indication of grade at surface. RCH and RCP dimensions are recorded as measured and are not true stratigraphic width.
- **Grab sampling (RGC, RGB, RTR, RFL):** A sample from a rock grab (RGB), rock grab composite (RGC), float (RFL) or glacial boulder (RTR). A grab sample is not intended to be representative of the deposit, and usually the best-looking material was selected. Grab sampling was generally used by Nuna for exploration at reconnaissance scale.
- **Scree sampling (SSC):** Scree, or talus, is accumulation of broken rock fragments and / or sediment at the base of crags, mountain cliffs, or valley shoulders. As with grab samples from outcrop, scree samples are not generally intended to be representative, but may provide a vector to outcropping mineralisation above the scree slope.
- **Stream sediment sampling (SSS):** Samples were collected from active stream beds and sieved in order to collect a representative sample. Ideally, material of the same fineness and organic content are collected from the same area to allow results to be compared.

The quantity of each sample type is shown in Table 5-5.

Table 5-5: Summary of surface samples collected by Nuna in the Project area between 2002 and 2008.

Sample code	Surface sample type	Number
RCP & RCH	Rock channel and rock chip	946
RGC, RFL & RGB	Grab sample, in situ single sample or composite	250
RTR	Rock transported	56
SSS	Stream sediment	48
SSC	Scree sediment	63
-	Unlabelled	52
Total		1 415

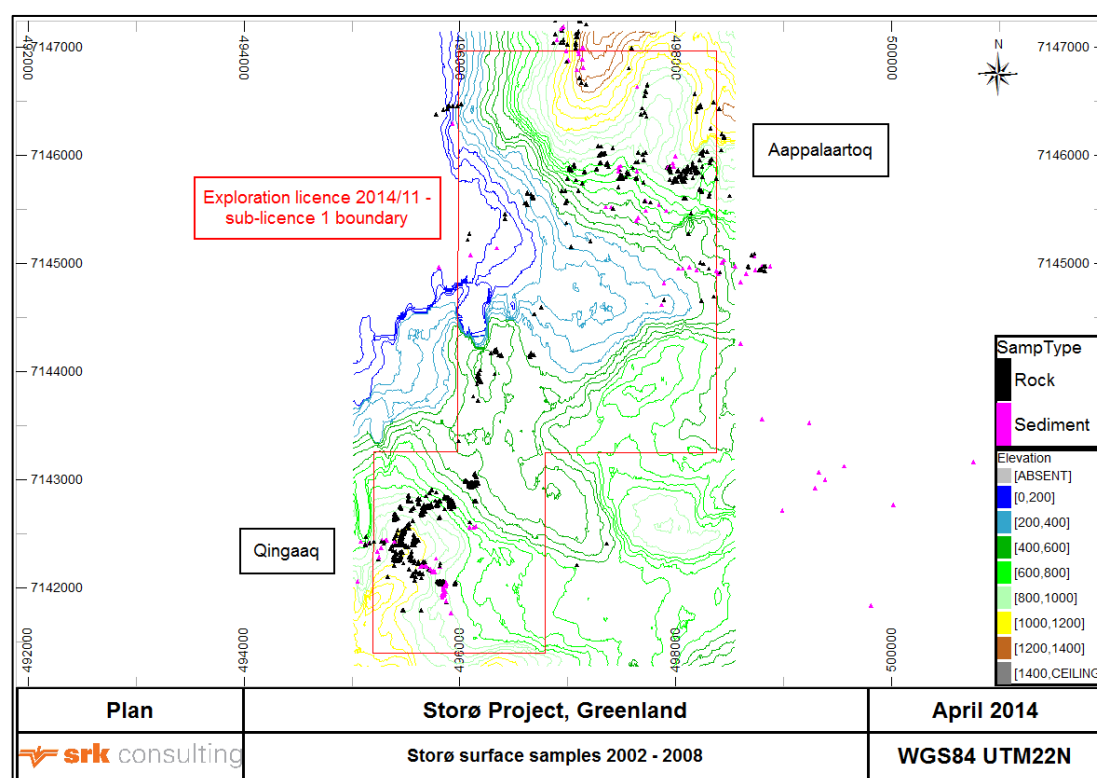


Figure 5-4: Plan map of the Storø sub-licence 1 area showing all surface sample locations between 2002 – 2008 (Source: SRK 2014).

The location of all surface samples (rock and sediment) collected by Nuna between 2002 and 2008 is shown on Figure 5-4. The map shows anomalously high Au (ppb) grades relating to the Main and BD Zones. These elevated grades are mainly from channel sampling.

Descriptions of geology and grade of selected sediment and rock grab samples from Qingaaq are shown in Table 5-6. Descriptions of geology and grade of selected channel samples from Qingaaq are shown in Table 5-7.

Channel sampling (RCH) dimensions are recorded as measured, and are not true stratigraphic width. However, the profiles were sawn roughly perpendicular to the overall strike of the mineralisation. In total, approximately 3000 m of channel sampling was undertaken by Nuna.

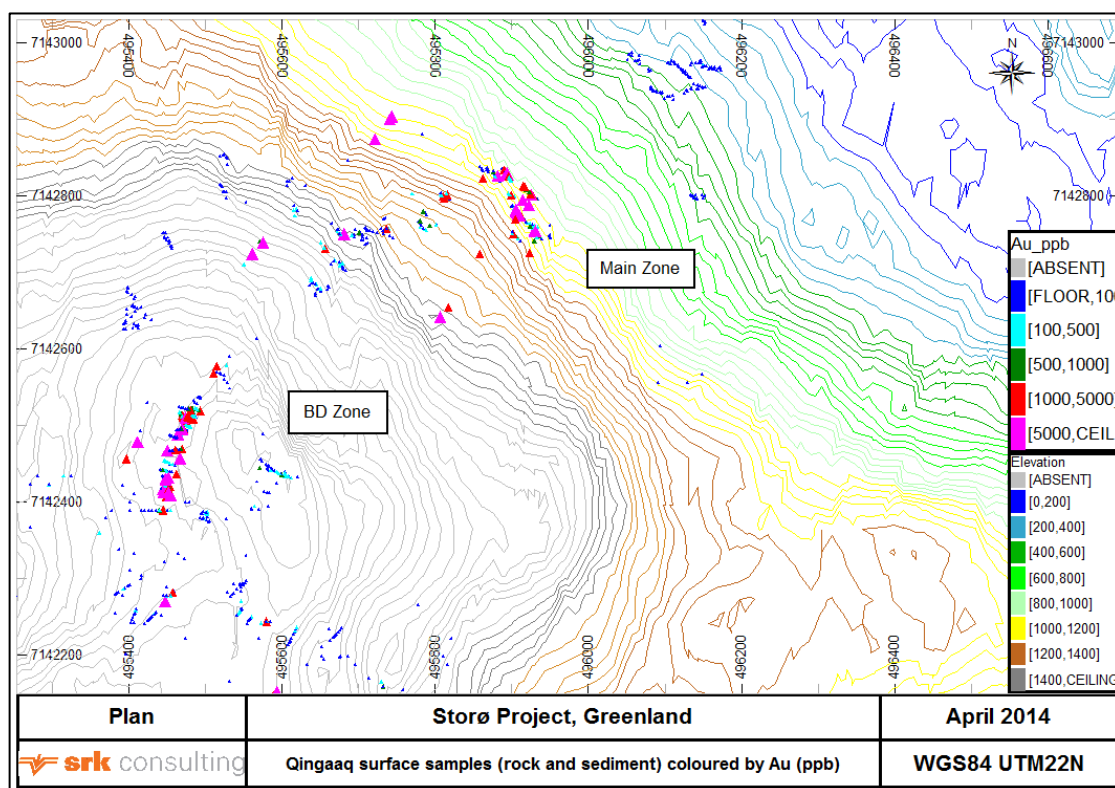


Figure 5-5: Plan map of surface samples taken between 2002 and 2008 on Qingaaq Mountain, coloured by Au (ppb) grade (Source: SRK 2014).

Table 5-6: Selected surface samples from 2002-2008.

Sample Number	Type	Field Description	Au (ppb)
221810	RGB	Garnet-sillimanite-quartz-feldspar-biotite massive sulphide/deformed quartz-stringers, trace pyrite. Qingaaq Mountain A-1 area.	17 000
84503	RTR	Rusty amphibolite with sheeted quartz-veins (c. 50%). Disseminated arsenopyrite occurring as 5 mm grains + minor sulphides. Aappalarteq.	221
85708	RGB	Grab sample of 85707 - contact to amphibolite: weathered and altered garnet-mica schist. Upper Qingaaq.	93
330175	RFL	Quartz-fuchsite rock w/ silver-grey flakes. Aappalarteq.	7
84610	RGB	Quartz-veined (30%), rusty amphibolite. Bismuth-rich with disseminated arsenopyrite and iron-sulphides (3-5%). Main Zone.	36 680
183262	SSC	Amphibolite, metagreywacke, with calc-silicate banding and garnet present. Close to BD contact, Qingaaq.	967
15050	RGB	Rusty bed in central Main Zone. Intense coarse grained hornblende-biotite-garnet alteration and sheeted quartz-veins. 3-5% disseminated arsenopyrite-pyrrhotite. Qingaaq.	16 700

Table 5-7: Selected channel samples taken from 2002-2008 on Qingaaq.

Channel Profile ID	Length (m)	Grade (Au ppb)*
P17 (upper Qingaaq)	5.9	1 140
P20 (upper Qingaaq)	15.2	1 062 (incl. 3.0 m @ 4 575 ppb)
P21 (Main Zone)	28.5	838 (incl. 10.7 m @ 1 940 ppb)
MZ 05-F (Main Zone)	40.4	1 785 (incl. 10.0 m @ 5 924 ppb)
P10 (lower Qingaaq)	41.7	26

**Note: average grade for all samples in channel*

5.3.2 Other Surface Exploration post-2002

In 2007, Nuna collected 1.2 t of mineralised material for metallurgical studies from different gold mineralised zones as part of the continuing assessment of the Project. An additional seven mini-bulk samples were collected in 2008 for grain size studies and fundamental sample error calculations. A considerable percentage of the mineralisation at Storø was found to occur as “coarse-gold” with grains up to 3 mm across. A description of the work carried out is provided in Section 12.

Surface exposure is excellent, allowing for detailed geological mapping. Mapping has been carried out throughout the course of the exploration; the most recent mapping was conducted by Poulsen (2010), as described in Section 6.2.1.

5.3.3 Geophysics post-2002

In July 2010, a ground magnetometer survey was conducted by International Geophysical Services (Colorado USA) (“IGS”) over the base of lower Qingaaq at Storø. The survey covered a total of 15.77 km (line grid), on 25 - 50 m spaced southeast-northwest oriented lines. IGS generated three maps which assisted surface mapping and targeting drillholes. The resulting ground magnetic intensity survey results are shown in Figure 5-6.

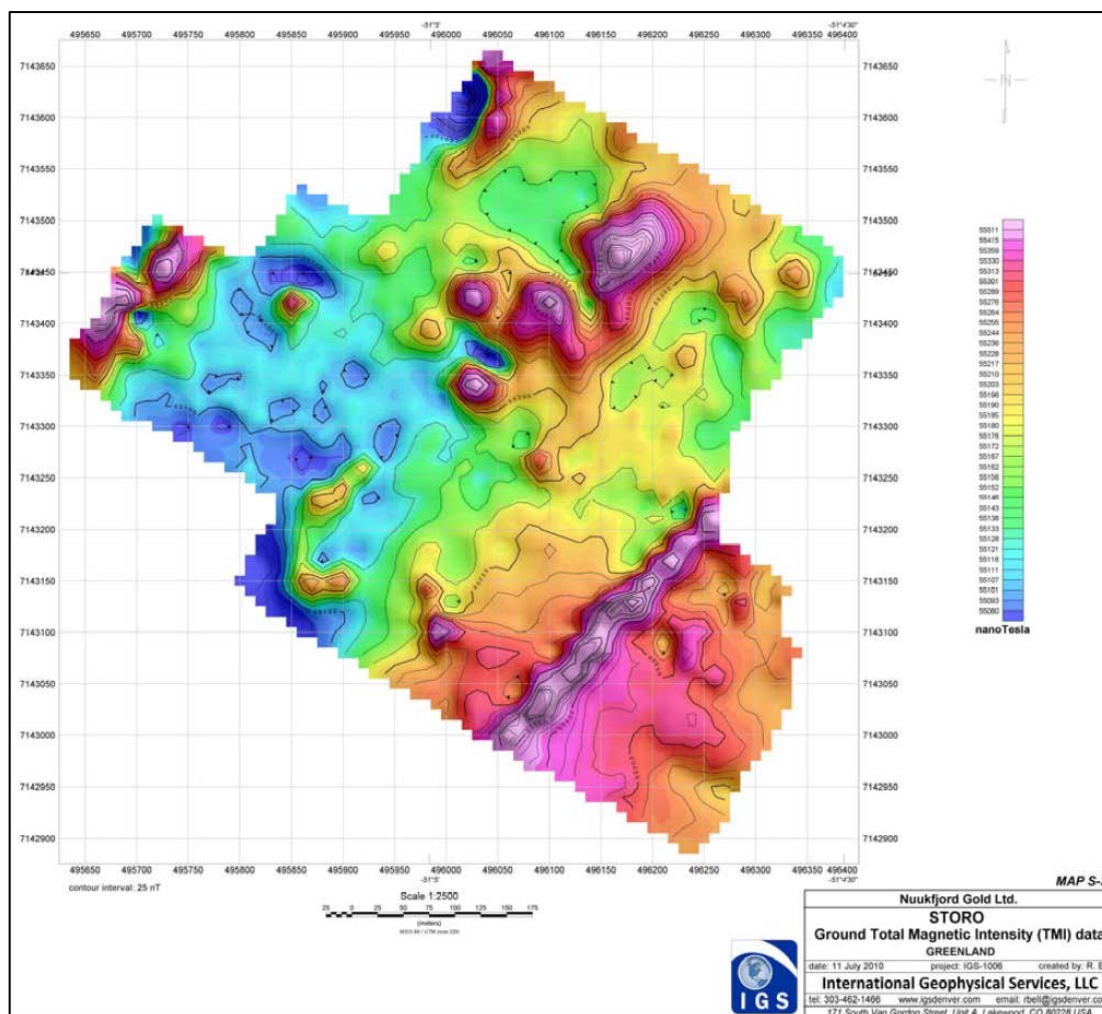


Figure 5-6: Ground total magnetic intensity geophysical survey results (Source: IGS, 2010).

5.3.4 Drilling post-2002

Promising sediment and rock sampling results and minor drilling in an untested area in the southern part of the licence, including the discovery of a new mineralised horizon in 2003, resulted in an extensive drilling program in 2005 (24 holes totalling 3900 m (Østergaard 2006). Drilling continued in 2006 (14 holes totalling 2800 m; Østergaard 2007) and 2007 (12 holes totalling 1800 m; Østergaard 2008) mainly focussing on extending the known occurrences outlined in the previous years.

In 2010, Revolution Resources (JV partner to previous owner Nuna) funded 15 diamond holes for 2225 m on the north face of Qingaaq Mountain. The holes were drilled by Cartwright Drilling (Canada). All collar locations were surveyed using a handheld GPS (Garmin 60Cx; accuracy ± 10 m). In general, core recovery was excellent with rare cases of lost core. Down-hole orientation surveying was limited to only the early holes due to equipment malfunction. The program comprised five holes targeting the BD Zone and ten in the Main Zone. The resulting drilling grid is irregular, with multiple directions tested and fan-drilling from a single pad to reduce rig movement in rugged terrain. In general, the approximate spacing between drilling lines at the Main Zone on Qingaaq is 50 m, but the various drilling directions have reduced the spacing in certain areas. Drilling at the BD Zone on Qingaaq and on Aappalartoq is limited and wider spaced.

The 2010 exploration program (including the magnetic survey) successfully identified a new “corridor” of interest identified by sulphide mineralisation and quartz-veining at the Storø deposit between the Qingaaq and Aappalaartoq Mountain areas.

A summary of the drilling and assaying undertaken in the Project area by Nuna is shown in Table 5-8. The locations of the drillhole collars post-2002 (2005 – 2010) are shown in Figure 5-7 for the current sub-licence area. SRK notes that the two holes drilled on Aappalaartoq Mountain are outside the current licence area (and the collars are too tightly clustered to differentiate at the scale used, 1:35,000). The location of the drillhole collars from 1995 – 2010 on Qingaaq Mountain are shown in Figure 5-8. The two holes drilled on Aappalaartoq Mountain showed limited intercepts of elevated Au grade and are not displayed.

The collar coordinates, azimuth, dip, length, drilling type, drilling area and year drilled are shown in Appendix A.

Table 5-8: Summary of post-2002 drillhole number, type and length.

Year	Hole ID	Number	Total length (m)	Core-size	No. Assays	Assayed Length (m)
2005	DH05-01 to 24	24	3893	BTW (41.9 mm)	1344	2627
2006	DH06-25 to 38	14	2816	BTW	1097	2153
2007	DH07-39 to 50	12	1823	BTW	726	1419
2010	DH10-51 to 65	15	2225	BTW	727	943
Total		65	10758		3894	7142

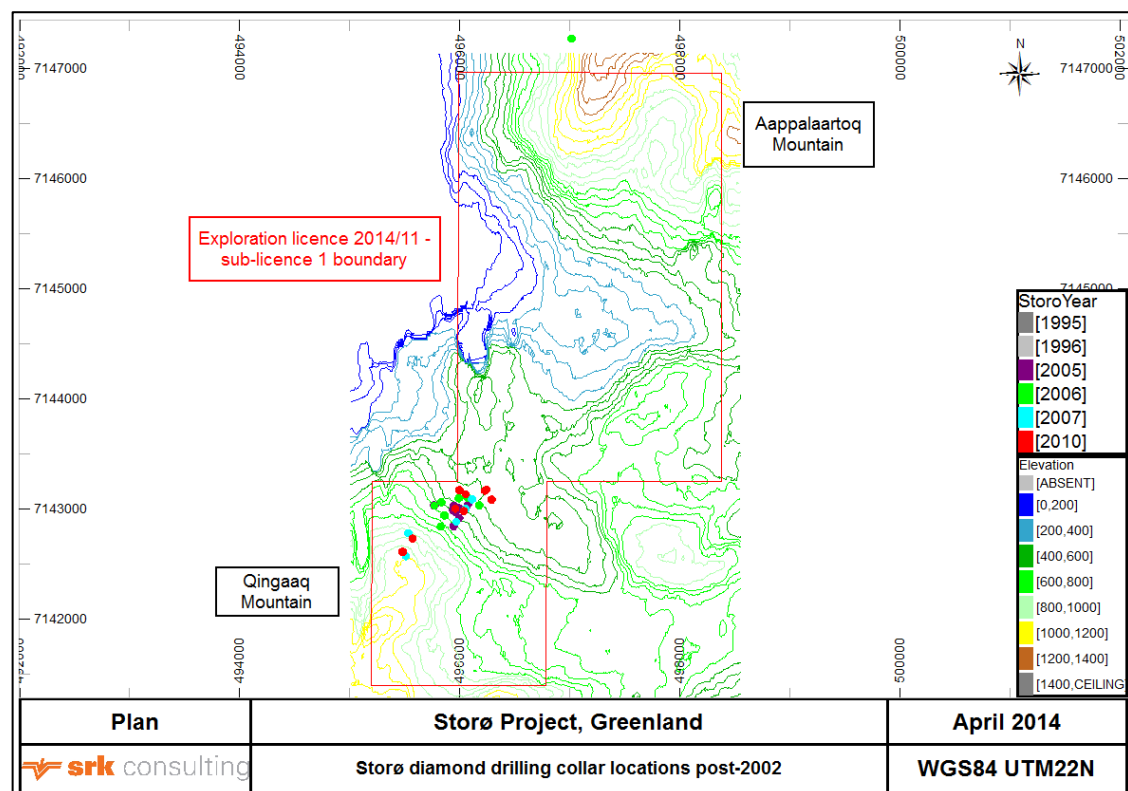


Figure 5-7: Post-2002 drillhole collar locations in the Storø sub-licence 1 area (Source: SRK 2014).

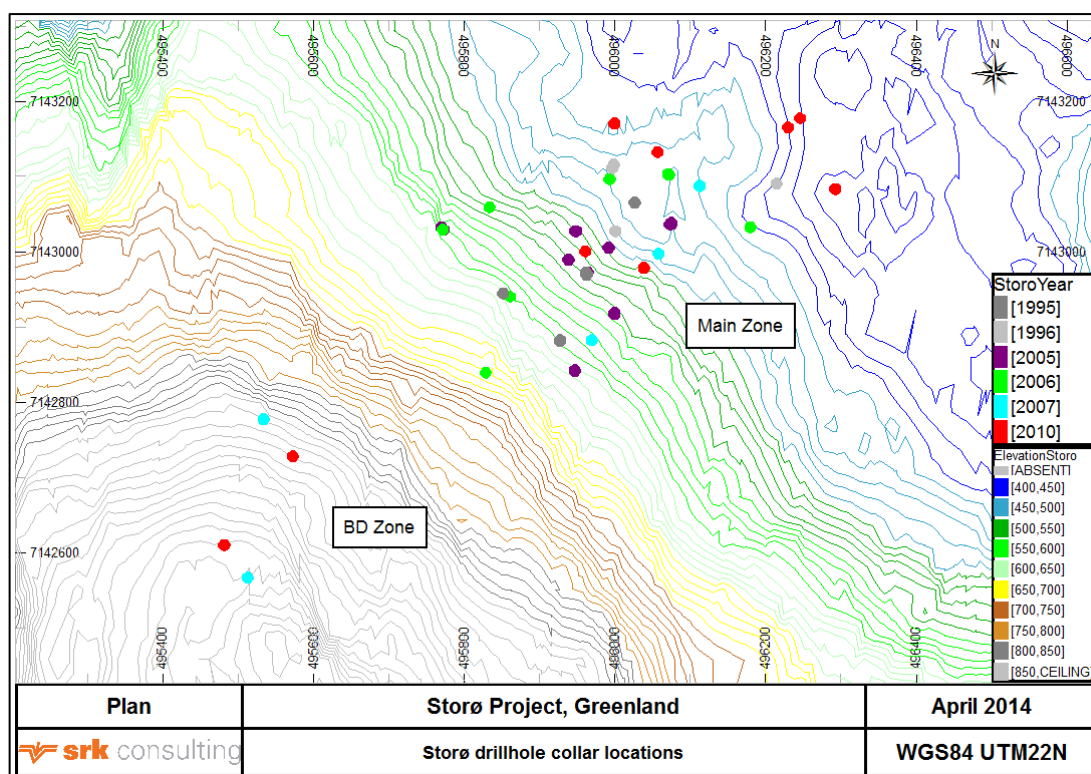


Figure 5-8: Drillhole collar locations on Qingaaq Mountain including pre- and post-2002 drillholes for comparison (Source: SRK 2014).

Sectional slices through the mineralisation are not clear due to the oblique angle of many of the drillholes. SRK has produced two sections to show the general distribution of grade down-hole. Figure 5-10 shows the position of the two cross-section lines in relation to the drillhole collars; Figure 5-11 and Figure 5-12 show the cross-sections.

Selected elevated Au (ppm) intercepts from the post-2002 drilling are shown in Table 5-9. Drill intersections suggest higher-grade zones may be up to 12 m wide (12.8 g/t Au, hole DH10-54 from 37 - 49 m depth, not true width), with low-grade alteration envelope between 10 to 50 m wide, (generally around 1 g/t Au), dominated by garnet-hornblende-biotite-diopside-rich rocks. All drillhole sample assays >100 ppb Au are displayed in Appendix A.

Table 5-9: Selected post-2002 drillhole intercepts.

Hole ID		From	To	*Apparent intercept (m)	**Au grade (ppm)	Zone
DH05-01		6.0	18.0	12.0	4.2	MZ
	<i>Incl.</i>	16.0	18.0	2.0	10.3	MZ
DH05-01		119.0	151.0	32.0	1.0	MZ
	<i>Incl.</i>	147.0	149.0	2.0	5.4	MZ
DH05-05		45.1	69.0	23.9	6.4	MZ
	<i>Incl.</i>	47.0	49.0	2.0	52.2	MZ
DH05-06		38.0	56.8	18.8	1.7	MZ
	<i>Incl.</i>	44.0	54.0	10.0	2.9	MZ
DH05-14		89.0	102.8	13.8	3.5	MZ
	<i>Incl.</i>	89.0	91.0	2.0	18.1	MZ
DH05-23		6.5	22.0	15.5	1.4	MZ
DH05-24		31.4	51.0	19.6	3.6	MZ
	<i>Incl.</i>	39.0	49.0	10.0	5.9	MZ
DH06-31		64.0	78.0	14.0	2.4	MZ
DH06-32		61.3	73.4	12.1	5.6	MZ
DH07-43		158.0	163.0	5.0	4.2	BD
DH10-54		22.3	51.0	28.8	6.74	MZ
	<i>Incl.</i>	39.0	49.0	10.0	15.0	MZ
DH10-61		45.6	50.0	4.4	2.3	BD

**True width is likely to be less than the apparent intercept depending on the orientation of the mineralised structures. **Au grade = weighted average (total length*total grade/total length). The table shows a range of higher grades recorded, with lower grade intercepts also recorded.*

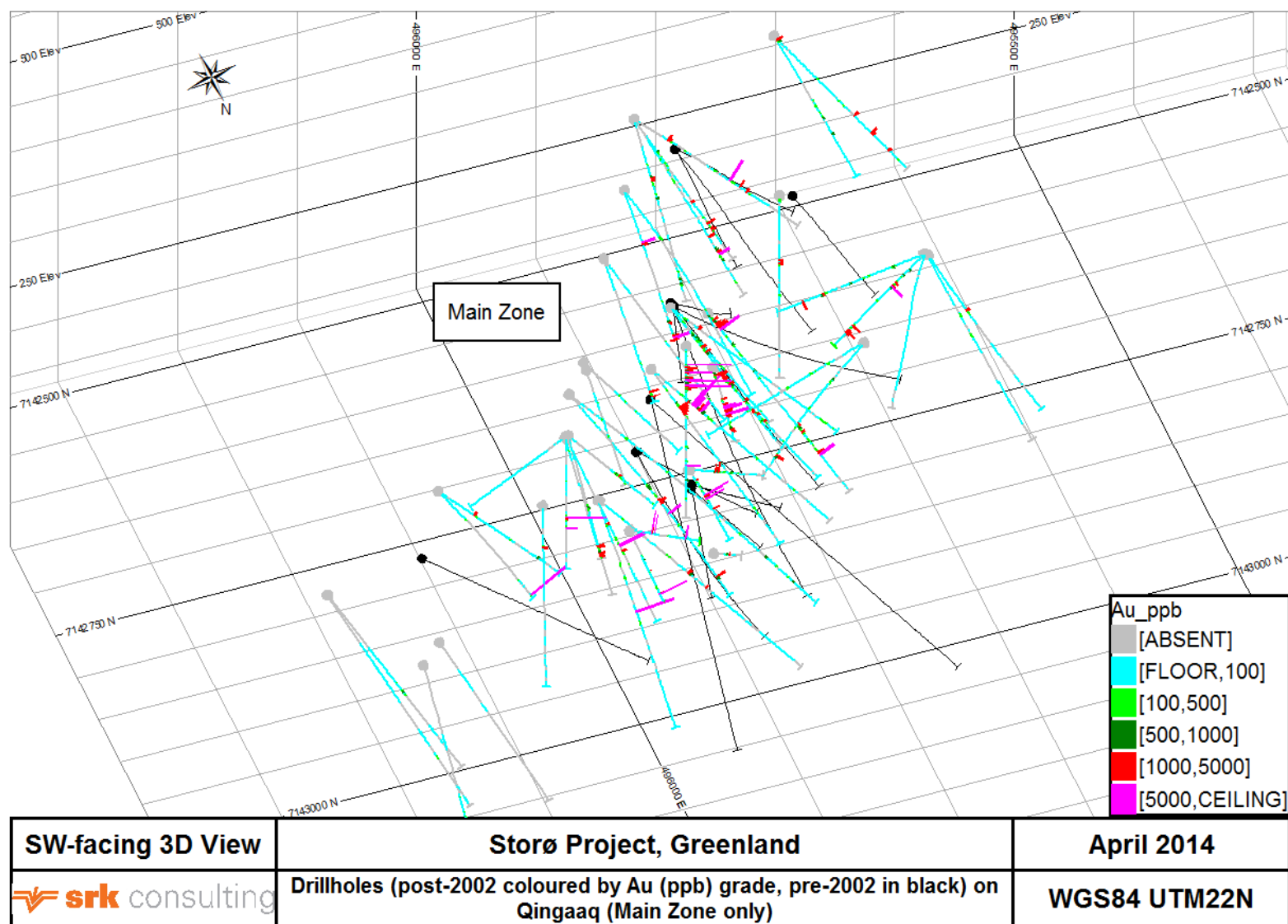


Figure 5-9: 3-D view of drillhole traces on Qingaaq Mountain Main Zone. Holes post-2002 coloured by Au (ppb) grade, holes pre-2002 in black (Source: SRK 2014).

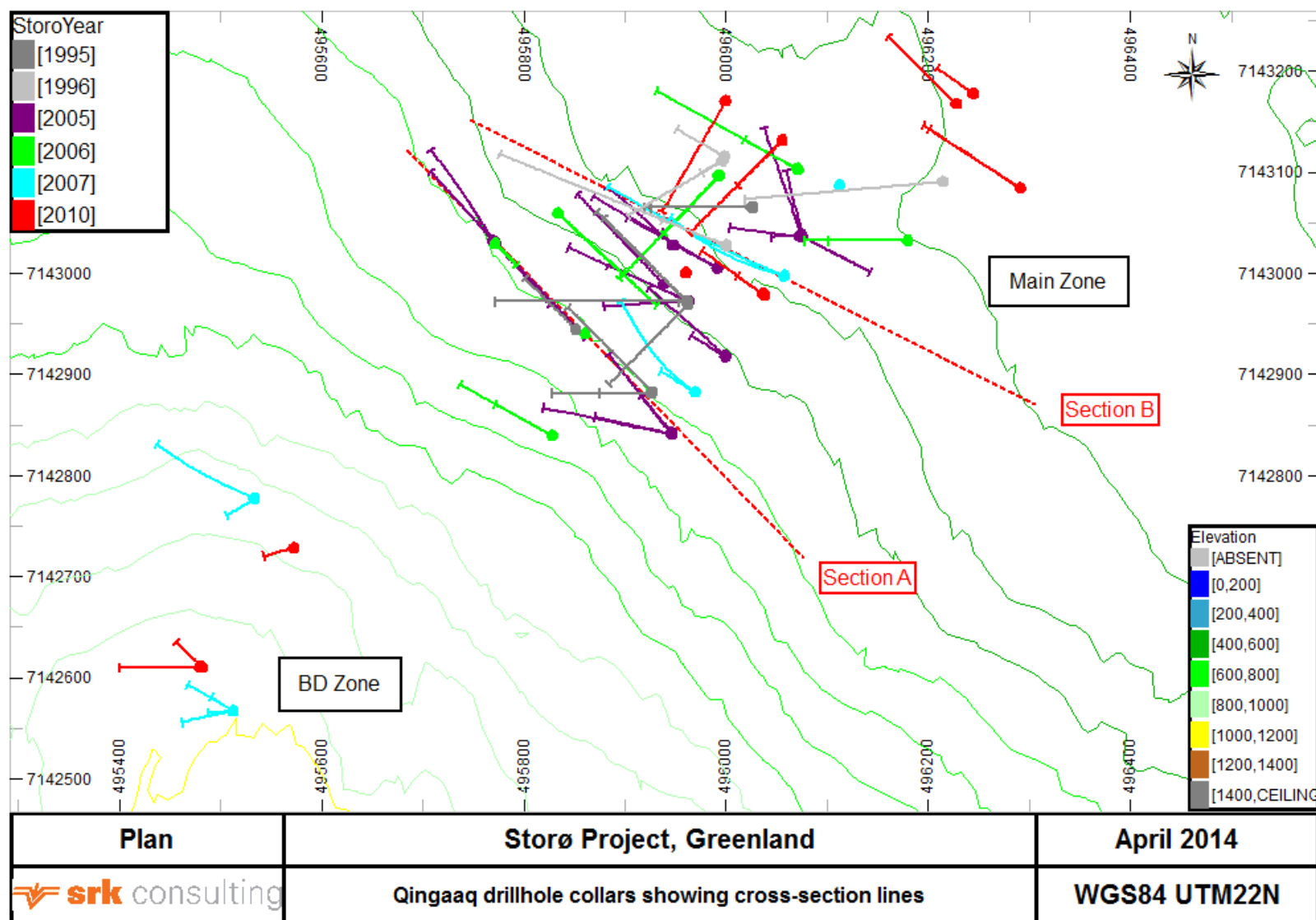


Figure 5-10: Qingaaq drillhole collars and cross-section lines (Source: SRK 2014).

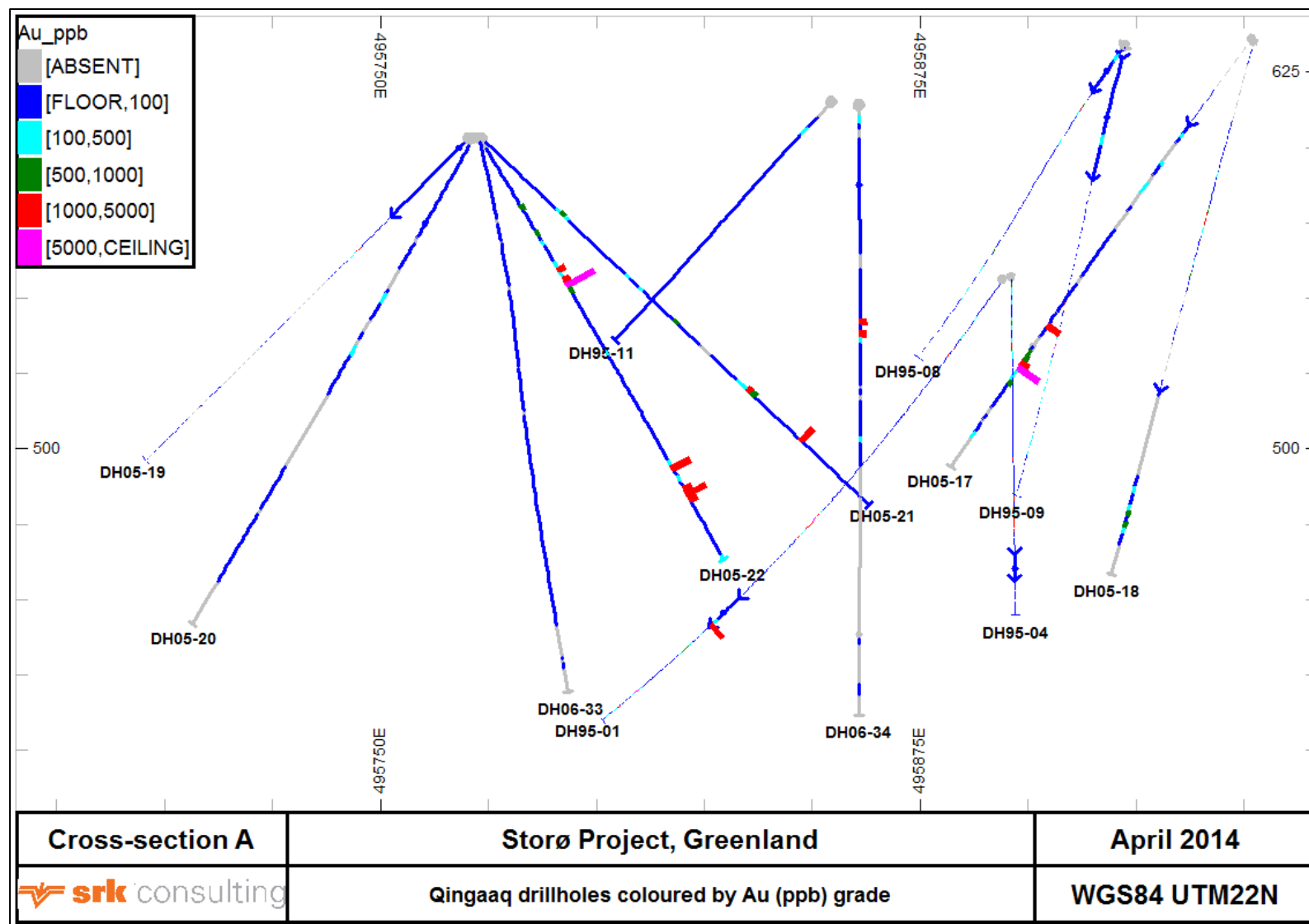


Figure 5-11: Cross-section A showing drillholes coloured by Au (ppb) (Source: SRK 2014).

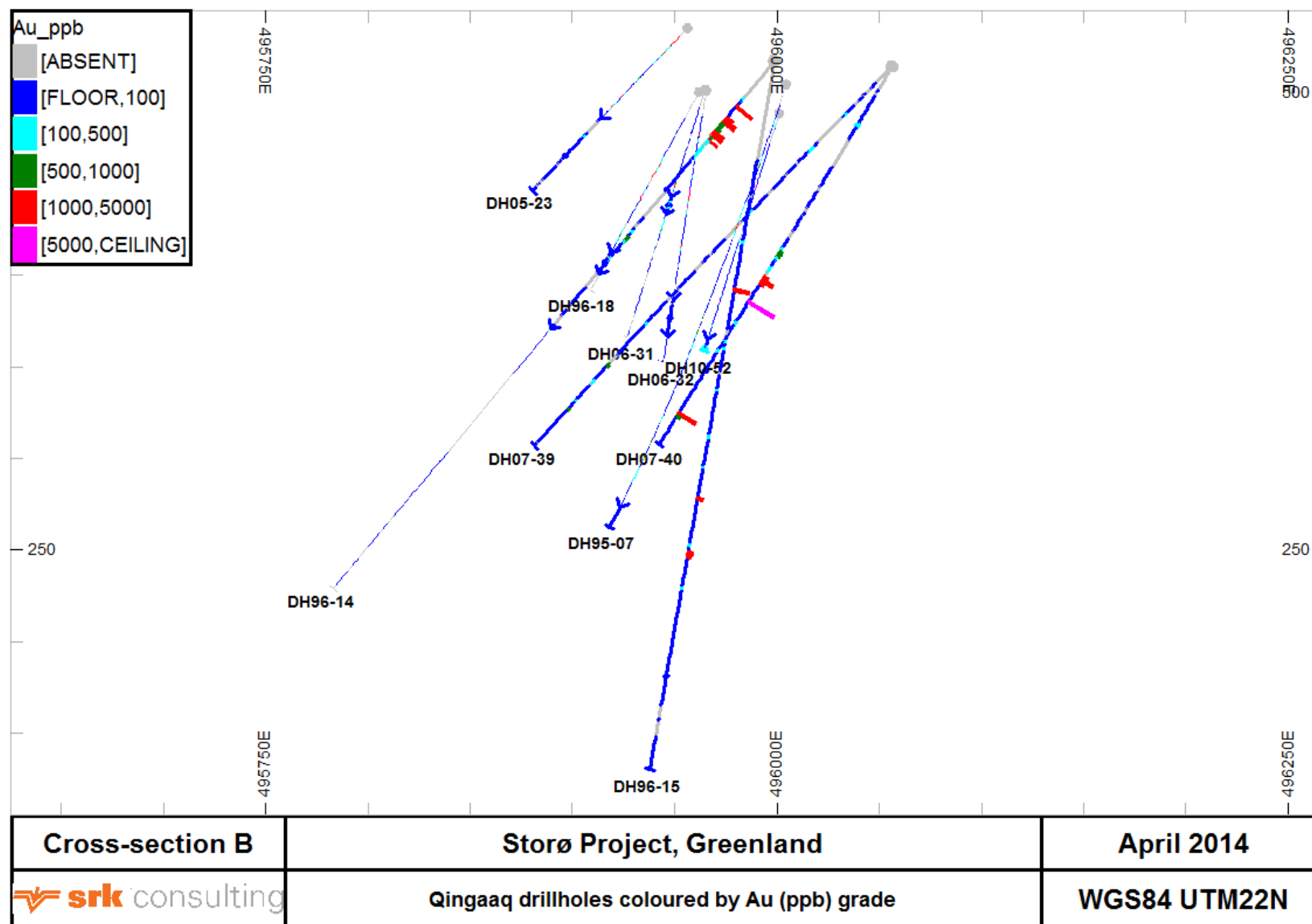


Figure 5-12: Cross-section B showing drillholes coloured by Au (ppb) (Source: SRK 2014).

5.3.5 Nuna Exploration Summary

Table 5-10 shows a chronological summary of exploration undertaken by Nuna between 2002 and 2010.

Table 5-10: Summary of Nuna exploration in the Project area post-2002.

Year	Company	Work Program
2002	NunaMinerals	Re-establish licence (2002/07 - 222 km ²). Two day exploration in Aappalaartoq area with 30 rock samples and a few sediment and scree samples from known mineralised areas.
2003		July-October: A total of 400 rock and sediment samples collected. A single 10 m Winkie hole completed on upper Qingaaq but no other holes due to drill problems. Exploration resulted in discovery of BD Zone (BDZ) with best sample 17 ppm Au.
2004		May-September: Approximately 650 m of not assayed 1996 core was split and analysed with sections up to 4.7 ppm Au. At Qingaaq area, 550 m of channel sampling was completed in 34 profiles. Sampling focused on BDZ and produced grades up to 20 ppm Au/2.5 m. Winkie drilling (5 holes c. 130 m) at upper Qingaaq.
2005		June-September: Westtherhaven Base Camp established for NM and GEUS activities in Nuuk Fjord. Approx. 160 rock samples collected from Qingaaq and Aappalaartoq areas. A c. 3900 m drill program in the Qingaaq area.
2006		June-August: A total of 220, mainly rock, samples included 300 m of channel sampling from MZ West; NMZ and Aappalaartoq SE areas. GEUS and NM co-finance with 1:2000 mapping of mineralised areas and 1:10000 mapping of all other zones on central Storø. 2893 m of diamond drill completed in the Qingaaq and Aappalaartoq North shoulder areas.
2007		July-August a total of 100 rock sample, mainly channel samples collected on the Aappalaartoq east ridge and at MZ West and BDZ on Qingaaq. 1816 m of diamond drilling completed on lower and upper Qingaaq. 7 small bulk samples (c. 1200 kg) collected from different Au-zones for metallurgical tests and to assess the nugget effect.
2008	NunaMinerals & Revolution Resources	July to August: A total of 113 rock samples, mainly channel samples collected from MZW and upper BDZ areas for grain size studies.
2010		15 diamond holes were for 2,225 m on the north face of Qingaaq Mountain. Five holes targeted the BD Zone and ten targeted the Main Zone. 36 surface rock samples. In addition, a ground magnetic survey was undertaken covering 15 km ² on 25 to 50 m spaced lines.

5.3.6 Sample Preparation and Analysis (Nuna 2002 – 2012)

The Nuna samples were collected by Nuna personnel and transported under Nuna supervision from the exploration site to Nuuk where they were submitted to Actlabs for preparation.

Core Drilling Sampling

Drill core was first logged and then manually split in half. Core splitting was done using a manual or hydraulic core splitter. Core sample intervals were collected systematically but adjusted by the logger for major lithological boundaries. The average length of drill core samples was 2 m ± 1 m. A 2 m core sample weighs approximately 4 – 5 kg.

Drill core from 1995 and 1996 is stored by the BMP in Kangerlussuaq. Drill core from 2003 to 2010 is stored in Maniitsoq.

Laboratory Preparation

Nuna used the Actlabs (Ancaster) laboratory for all sample preparation and assaying from 2002 to 2005, then Actlabs (Nuuk) from 2006 to 2010.

At Actlabs, all samples were fine crushed, pulverized and a pulp split separated for assay. A 30 g split of each pulp was fire assayed for gold and a 0.5 g split of each pulp was digested in four acid solutions (HF-HClO₄-HNO₃-HCL) and analysed for multi-elements by inductively coupled plasma (ICP-ES) spectrometry.

The laboratory accreditation process allows laboratories to demonstrate proof of their technical competence and ability to meet a performance benchmark. Accreditation by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) requires on-site assessment of the laboratory by auditors knowledgeable in the field. Accreditation also requires continued participation in proficiency testing programs like CANMET's PTP-MAL.

Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization /International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications) with CAN-P-1758 (Forensics), CAN-P-1579 (Mineral Analysis) and CAN-P-1585 (Environmental) for specific registered tests by the SCC. The accreditation program includes on-going audits which verify the QA system and all applicable registered test methods. We are also accredited by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Conference (NELAC) program and Health Canada. The methods and procedures, and all the quality and testing systems in Greenland, are based on the methods and QA system of Ancaster.

Actlabs Greenland has participated in Standard Council of Canada, CANMET test in 2009, 2010 and 2012 and passed at satisfactory level.

The Nuuk laboratory is currently not accredited, but SRK understands that this is in process with a view to becoming accredited to ISO:9001 standard.

Much of the gold on Storø takes the form of nuggets with relatively large particles of gold unevenly distributed in the rock. Thus results of the testing to determine gold content vary considerably from sample to sample. A standard sample weighs approximately 3 – 5 kg, of which the entire material is crushed. From this sample, a split of about 250 g is pulverized. However, only a 30 g sample from this powder is used for analysis.

Screened Metallics

The presence of just a few coarse particles of gold has a great influence on the final test result, which often turns out to be non-representative. In order to minimise the nugget effect, Nuna re-analysed a large number of samples from Storø by the "screened metallics" method. Using this method, a larger fraction of the sample is pulverized (up to 2 kg, but Nuna generally uses 1 kg); the pulverized material is screened and separated into a fine and coarse fraction at 100 mesh (100 holes per inch). The coarse fraction, where the larger gold particles usually end up, is analysed separately, and two representative splits are taken from the fine fraction, which are also analysed. Comparing the weight and gold content of each of the fractions produces a more representative indication of the average gold grade and also provides a better understanding of the distribution of fine and coarse gold in the sample.

The results of the Company's "screened metallics (SM)" testing shows that the gold content in these tests is mostly higher, locally up to 110%, than in standard testing with ICP-FA. Reference pulp and reject crushed material is stored in Nuna's Nuuk office warehouse.

Screened metallics assays have been used on mineralised core and elevated surface samples to moderate the nugget effect caused by the irregular distribution of course gold.

Table 5-11: Summary of laboratory and analytical procedures

Year	Primary Laboratory	Analytical Procedure	Comments
1991	Actlabs	INAA, ICP (52), FA (Pd, Pt, Au)	Rock and electrical panned sediment conc. By INAA, ICP (52), FA and HMC sample by INAA (34 element)
1992	Chemex Actlabs	ICP & FA (Au) INAA & ICP	Rock by Chemex and HMC by Actlabs
1993	Actlabs	INAA, ICP, & FA	Prep package 1H – Au +47. Assay package 1C FA (Pd, Pt, Au). S samples wet sieved to -0.5mm for 300g split; remainder used for HMC
1994	Bondar Clegg	FA (Pd, Pt, Au), ICP (28 el.), INAA	High gold analysed up to 5 times & averaged. Sediment & HMC by INAA (Au+33), ICP
1995	Bondar Clegg	INAA; metallics FA	>100ppb used SM; FA (250g split)
1996	XRAL Lab	FA-DCP/ICP Finish	Crushed by NunaOil 90% <1mm & >250g split for Au; >1000ppb were re-analysed by metallics. XRF for base and trace elements. Every 10 th sample re-analysed.
1997	XRAL Lab	FA50-DCP Finish; ICP	XRAL ICP-70 extra elements, >1000Au gravimetric finish. XRF for extra elements; 10 th sample re-run; Some SM. Chemex for extra analyses.
2002	Actlabs	Au+48INAA/ICP- FA Cyanide Leaching	Bulk scree -60 to -120 by Cyanide Leach; Sediments to -80 mesh.
2003	Actlabs	1H (Au+47 INAA/ICP)	Nuna sieved sediments to -2mm @ lab to -80 mesh.
2004	Actlabs	As 2003	High grade Au by SM.
2005	Actlabs	INAA-ICP 1H Au+48 FA-PGE (1C ¹), SM	SM used 1000g pulp; +150 mesh for coarse
2006	Actlabs Greenland	FA 1C (Pd,Pt,Au); 1E3 (aqua regia ICP)	10th sample re-assayed by ALS Chemex. High grade and mdz. Section by SM.
2007	Actlabs Greenland	Same as 2006	Gravimetric finish >3ppm Au; 130 samples from 2005, 2006 & 2007 to Chemex for re-assay
2008	Actlabs Greenland	Same as 2006	7 mini-bulk samples (~1200kg total) sent to SGS Lakefield for Metallurgical Study.
2010	Actlabs Greenland	Same as 2006	

¹Code 1C-Exploration: A 30g sample is mixed with fire assay fluxes and fused at 1050°C for 1 hour. After cooling the lead button is separated from the slag and cupelled at 1000°C to recover the Ag (doré bead) +Au, Pt, Pd. The Ag doré bead is digested in hot (95°C) HNO₃ + HCl. After cooling for 2 hours the sample solution is analysed for Au, Pt, Pd by ICP-MS. Smaller sample splits are used for high chromite or sulphide samples to ensure proper fluxing and metal recoveries.

INAA=Instrumental Neutron Activation Analysis; AA=Atomic Absorption Spectrometry; XRF= X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry; ICP/MS= Induced Coupled Plasma Emission Mass Spectrometry; ICP/OES=Inductively Coupled Plasma-Optical Emission Spectrometry; FA=Fire Assay; SM=Screened Metallics

5.3.7 Quality Assurance and Quality Control Programs

According to protocol provided by Nuna, for the 2010 drilling samples, approximately 8% of the total number of samples submitted for assay were 'blind' (inserted by the customer, not the laboratory) quality assurance samples. These samples included certified reference materials ("CRM"s, or standards) for checking the accuracy of assaying, and blanks material samples for checking for contamination in sample preparation.

The laboratory also inserts in-house QAQC samples, including CRMs, blanks and duplicates. The results are monitored and any errors are highlighted and batches re-assayed where appropriate. However, these samples do not provide an unbiased check of the assay methodology, which the blind QAQC samples aim to achieve.

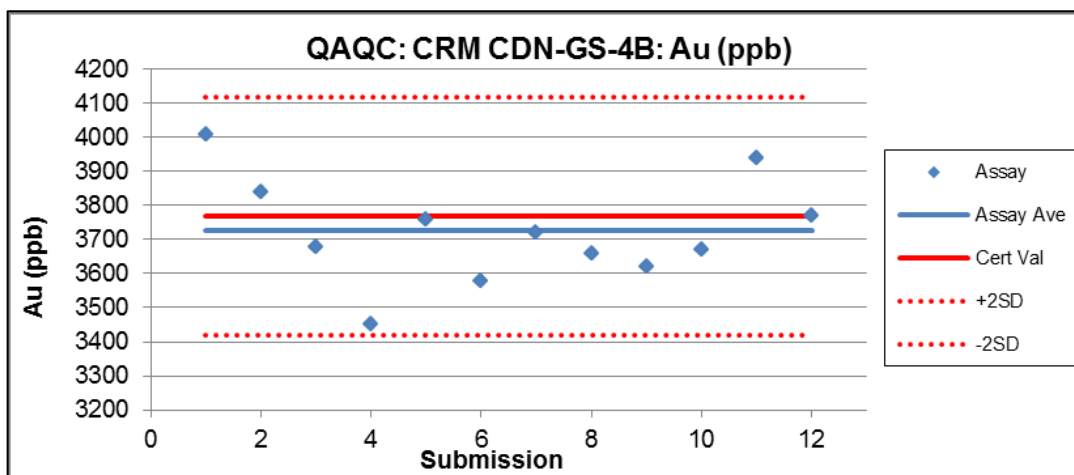
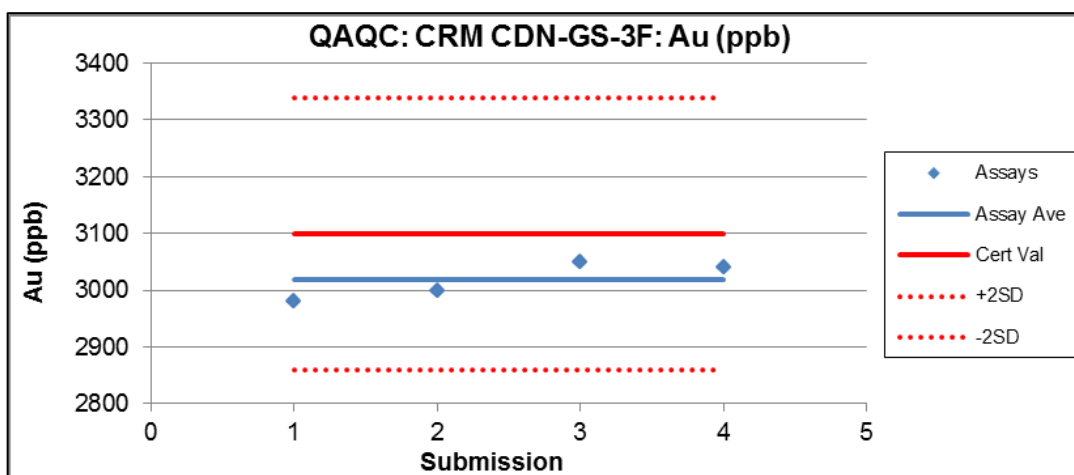
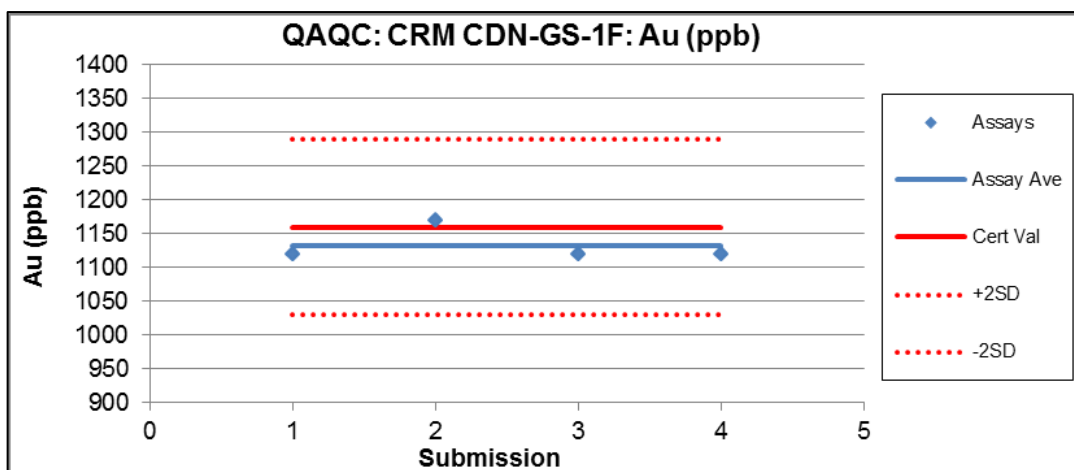
SRK QAQC Analysis

SRK was provided with the results of the blind QAQC samples from the 2010 drilling campaign. This comprised 28 blank samples and 28 CRM samples, for a total of 56 QAQC samples; this constituted an 8% insertion rate (56 in 727 samples). SRK is not aware of any duplicate or repeat samples inserted into the sample stream by Nuna, or any inter-laboratory (umpire) checks.

Table 5-12: Blind QAQC samples inserted by Nuna in 2010

QAQC Type	Certified Au (ppb)	Standard Deviation (ppb)	Count
CRM: CDN-GS-3F	3100	240	4
CRM: CDN-GS-4B	3770	350	12
CRM: CDN-GS-1F	1160	130	4
CRM: CDN-GS-3G	2590	180	8
Blank	<2	-	28
Total			56

The results of the QAQC analysis by SRK are shown in Figure 5-13. In general, the CRM results indicate that a high level of accuracy can be attributed to the 2010 assay results, with almost all results falling within 2 standard deviations of the certified reference mean grades. CRM CDN-GS-3G shows 2 samples which are outside these tolerance limits, however, this is likely a function of the high nugget effect and is not considered a material issue. The blank material results show all but two samples below or at the detection limit of 2 ppb; one sample at 239 ppb and one at 69 ppb. The results indicate that no issues with contamination can be attributed to the 2010 drilling.



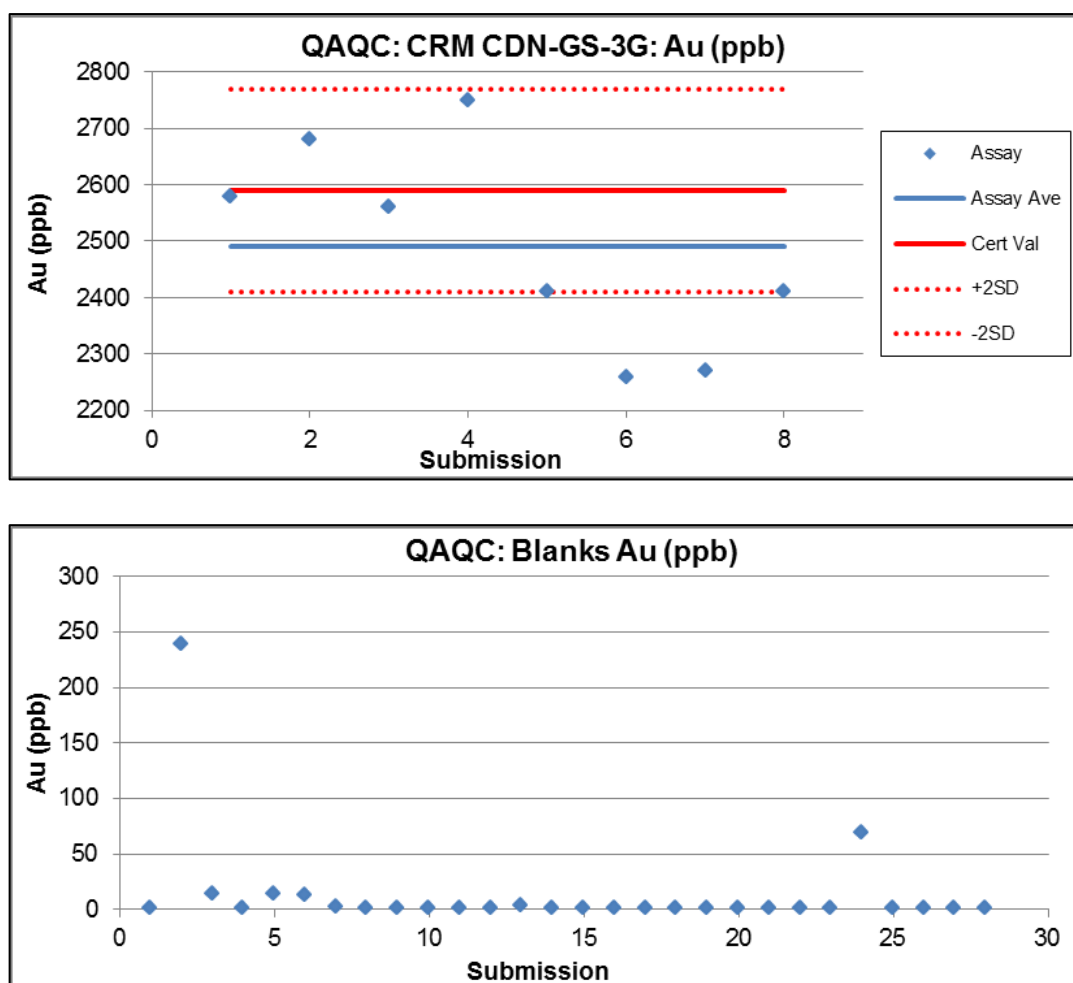


Figure 5-13: SRK QAQC analysis

5.3.8 SRK Comments on Nuna Exploration 2002-2013

The sampling preparation, security and analytical procedures used by Nuna were generally consistent with accepted industry best practices and are therefore deemed adequate. However, sampling prior to 2010 did not include any 'blind' (inserted by the laboratory customer, not the laboratory) QAQC samples inserted by the operator, as suggested by the protocol documents. The laboratories used CRMs, blanks and duplicate analyses in order to provide a measure of internal accuracy, contamination and precision, respectively, however, these control measures do not provide an independent control on laboratory performance. In total, 112 verification samples out of 2924 samples were sent to ALS Chemex in Sweden between 2005 and 2007.

In 2010, Nuna inserted blind blanks and CRM QAQC samples into the sampling stream, which indicate a high level of accuracy and no issues with contamination. The insertion rate of 8% is considered low by SRK; the generally accepted industry standard rate for high-nugget gold deposits is approximately 15 - 20%,

SRK considers that the lack of blind QAQC sampling prior to 2010 has decreased the confidence in the analytical results, and any further work utilising these results should take account of this, particularly in relation to eventual classification of future Mineral Resource estimates. The 2010 results do allow for a measure of the data quality to be assessed which has allowed for a reasonable level of confidence to be attributed to these samples. For future exploration, a rigorous QAQC campaign should be in place containing duplicate (>5%), blank (>5%) and CRM (>5%) samples, along with a number of samples analysed at an umpire laboratory (~2%).

6 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

6.1 Regional Geology

The Regional geology of Greenland is shown after a GEUS compilation in Figure 6-1. The southern part of Greenland is shown to be underlain by Archaean Craton that separated from the North American Craton, and an early Phanerozoic orogenic belt, both of which have been intruded by a middle Proterozoic intrusive complex. The Nuuk region comprises some of the largest areas of exposed early, middle and late Archaean crust. The region makes up part of the North American Craton and correlates with Archaean gneisses of the Nain geologic Region of the Canadian province of Newfoundland and Labrador. The geology is dominated by grey orthogneisses formed during several episodes of crustal growth. The gneisses can be subdivided into several distinct ages which amalgamated during the Neo-Archaean (~2.7-2.6 Ga). Individual terranes are separated by deeply-seated tectonic boundaries. Archaean supracrustal belts, consisting of predominantly metavolcanic rocks and lesser metasedimentary rocks occur within or between crustal blocks.

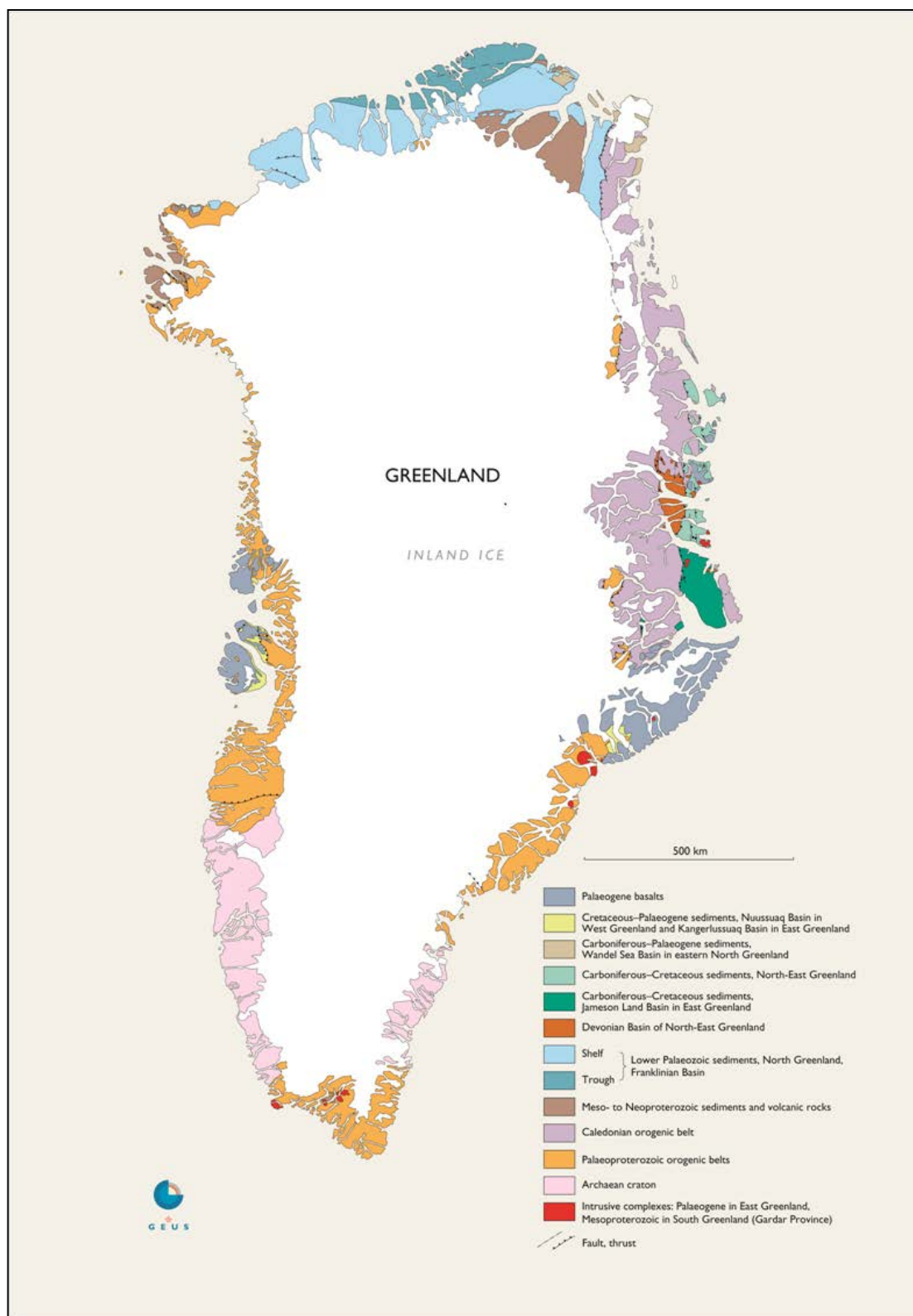


Figure 6-1: Bedrock geology of Greenland 1:2 500 000 (Source: GEUS, 2012).

6.2 Local Geology

The supracrustal rocks of the Project area comprise a tectonically dismembered sequence of mafic to intermediate amphibolite, ultrabasic rocks, garnet-mica-sillimanite schist and fuchsite-bearing quartzite (Hollis et al., 2004). The sequence is best exposed in the central and northern part of Storø in the area around Qingaaq (1616 m) and Aappalaartoq (1440 m) which are about 4 km apart. The Project area was affected mainly by amphibolite facies metamorphism, with sillimanite being the dominant alumino-silicate. Petrographic observations of gold inclusions in garnet show that gold mineralisation occurred prior to peak metamorphism. Post peak metamorphism gold associated with retrograde sericitisation and epidotisation suggest later gold remobilization. It is speculated that the Ivinnguit fault system, which includes the Storø shear zone, may have been a major feeder conduit for gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids. The presence of gold occurrences along the 150 km length of the fault system supports its importance as a potential controlling feeder zone.

The Storø supracrustal rocks are bounded to the west by the Storø shear Zone (Figure 6-2) which separates supracrustal rocks from the ~2.7 – 2.8 Ga orthogneisses of the Akia terrane in the structural footwall exposed along much of northern Storø's western coast. To the east, supracrustal rocks are overlain by early Archaean orthogneisses of the Faeringehavn terrane and underneath the supracrustal belt, interleaved gneisses of early to late Archaean age occur to the north.

The Qingaaq and Aappalaartoq mountains (illustrated as "QN" and "A" respectively, Figure 6-2) contain a supracrustal sequence consisting mainly of biotite gneiss, amphibolite, pegmatite and quartzite and quartz rich gneiss. The Storø shear zone represents a 350 to 400 m wide major structural zone with synformal and antiformal folding of supracrustal rocks in the hanging wall (Figure 6-2). The supracrustal rocks generally follow the north-northeast or northeast trend of the major structural zone but are subject to complex folding and structural offset at Aappalaartoq Mountain.

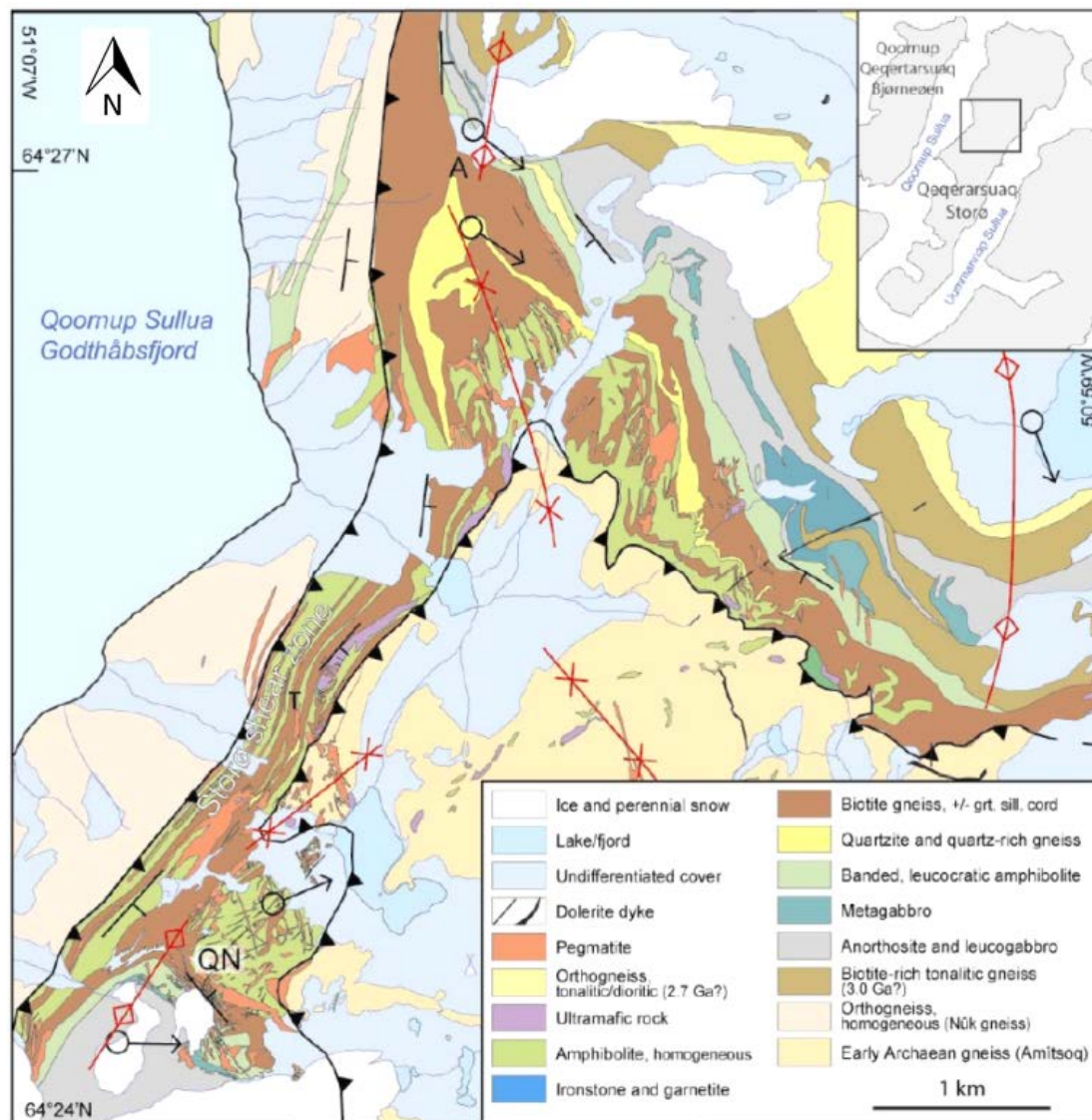


Figure 6-2: Local geology map of Central Storø (Source: Østergaard, 2009).

6.2.1 Structural Study

A structural geology report was produced by Poulsen (2010) with the aim of identifying key structural controls on the mineralisation in the Nuuk Gold Province, including Storø. The following is an extract from the Poulsen (2010) report:

Two types of veins are present at Storø: laminated “ribbon-quartz” veins, 10 cm to 1 m thick, that are sub-parallel with foliation and layering (sub-vertical), and discordant extensional veins, 1 to 10 cm thick. Both vein types are discontinuous in their distribution and should be considered to be individual components of a broader mineralised zone rather than targets in themselves: it is likely that the ribbon veins occupy minor shear zones (i.e. they are fault-fill veins) whereas the extensional cracks represent hydraulic failure of adjacent rock. The host rocks, their layer-parallel foliation and, in places, the quartz veins are folded.

According to previous mapping (van Gool et al., 2007) the folds plunge moderately ENE within an axial plane that strikes NNE and dips moderately eastward (Figure 6-3). Van Gool et al. (2007) arrived at this conclusion by considering: a) the distribution of poles to foliation; b) the orientations of mesoscopic fold axes; and, c) the orientations of prominent coarse lineations (mullions) on the foliation surfaces. All of these features are locally evident in outcrop and a few measurements by the author confirm the interpretation by van Gool et al. (2007).

There are two reasons this structural interpretation is important for exploration at Storø. First, it is obvious that the detailed geological map, although apparently of good quality, provides a highly distorted view of the geology of this area. The map distribution of the rock units and veins as much reflects the rugged topography of Qingaaq Mountain with local relief of more than 600 m as much as does the structural geometry of the rock units. Of particular importance is the fact that the dip-slope in which the veins are observable (Figure 6-3) dips to the northeast at approximately 36°, only a few degrees steeper than the interpreted axes of the minor folds: this is an adverse situation for proper judgment of the true structural geometry of folded strata and the way to overcome this is to project surface geological features “down-plunge” onto a common datum plane (i.e. level plan and/or vertical cross-section).

The second important aspect concerns the overall perception about the distribution of the veins and gold. The distorted map view (Østergaard and van Gool, 2007) gives the impression of lateral extents of mineralised zones on the order of 300 to 500 m but once the interaction of dip-slope and the structural plunge is taken into account, it is more likely there is actually some persistence of mineralisation down-plunge but that the strike lengths of individual veins may be very short. It is also common in many greenstone-gold districts for ore shoots and orebodies to parallel such prominent lineations and minor folds (e.g. Timmins, Ontario) and if this were the case at Storø (Figure 6-3), the following implications would result:

- the apparent lateral extent may result from the interplay between an elongate, moderately-plunging mineralised zone and an erosion surface of similar inclination;
- much of the mineralisation above the dip slope has been eroded so upslope exploration may have limited success; and
- the best opportunities to expand the volume of known mineralisation lie in “down-plunge” testing of the zone with wide step-outs and much deeper holes than have been drilled in the past

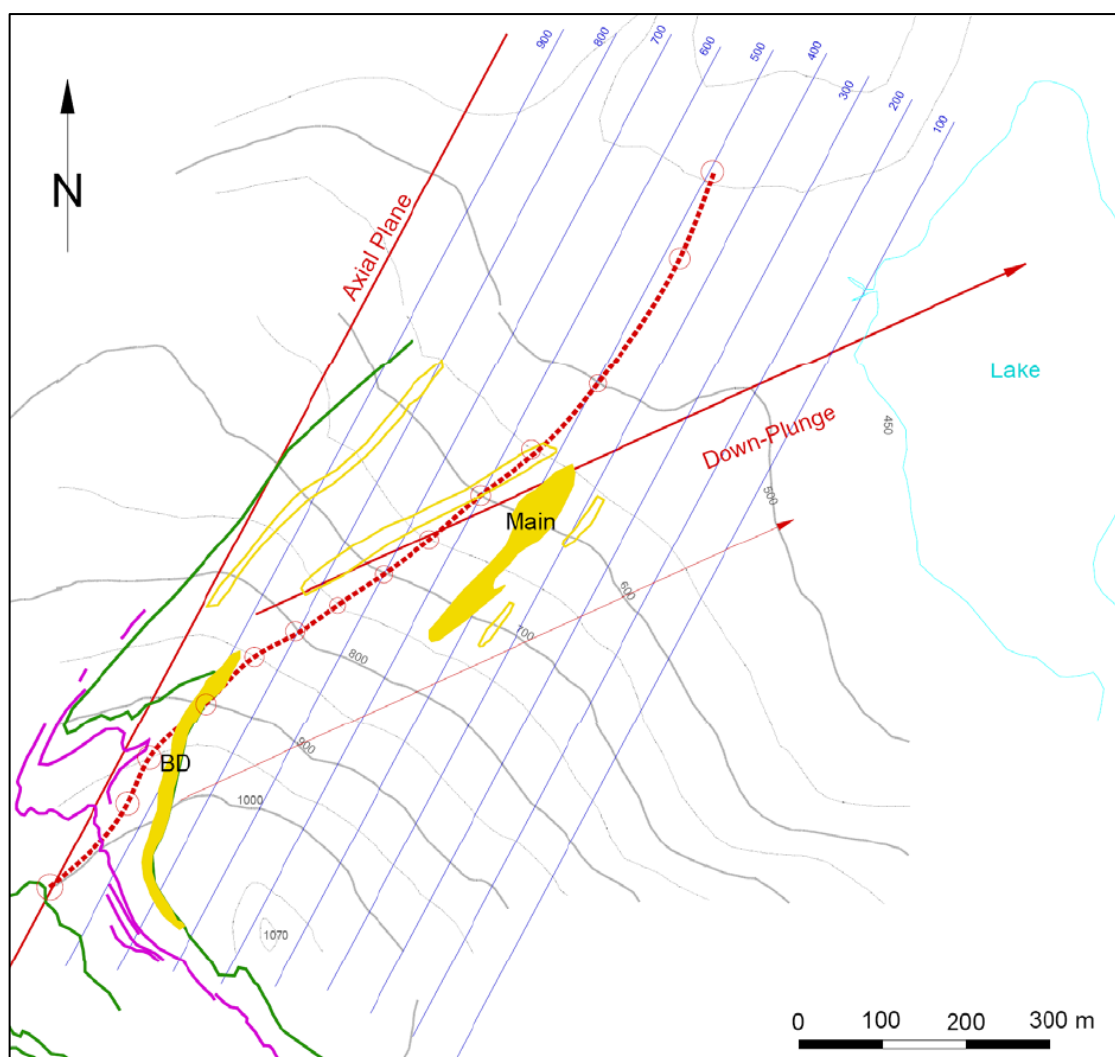


Figure 6-3: Structural geology geometry on the northeast face of Qingaaq Mountain* (Source: Poulsen, 2010).

*The topographic contours (grey); pink and green lines are lithological contacts; yellow lines are auriferous zones traced from Østergaard and van Gool (2007); the solid red line shows the axial plane through a minor antiformal fold hinge; the red arrows approximate the expected projection of the main zone down plunge parallel to the average orientation of fold axes and lineations reported by van Gool et al. (2007); blue lines are parallel with the axial plane; The red circles mark the intersections of the axial plane and the topographic surface to yield the trajectory of the trace of the same axial plane as it should be exposed on the hillside.

6.3 Mineralisation

Gold at Storø is controlled mainly by arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins within coarse, locally biotite-garnet-bearing, amphibolite and metasedimentary biotite schist. Pyrrhotite, pyrite and arsenopyrite are also present in metasomatised wall-rocks adjacent to the veins. Drill intersections suggest higher-grade zones may be up to 12 m wide, with low-grade alteration envelope between 10 m to 50 m wide, (generally around 1 g/t Au), dominated by garnet-hornblende-biotite-diopside-rich rocks.

Mineralisation occurs at two main tectono-stratigraphic levels, namely the BD Zone and the Main Zone (Figure 6-4). Extensive channel sampling and drilling has demonstrated continuity of mineralisation in three dimensions on both the Main and BD Zones.

The **Main Zone** gold mineralisation occurs in an altered upper amphibolite sequence in the core of an antiformal fold with gold in quartz veined rocks, commonly rich in garnet and biotite. The Main Zone occurs within a large, ENE-plunging F3 antiformal hinge (Main Zone) with an eastern flank (Main Zone east and Hanging Wall Zone) and a western flank (Main Zone west) that each can be followed uphill for approximately 400 m on surface. Rock samples return up to 91 g/t Au in this area with occasional visible gold in both surface and drill core samples. The mineralisation has been traced to 275 m below the surface in drillholes. The lower part of the hinge area is covered by scree, and the exact dimensions and geometry of the mineralisation in this area is thus only indicated from drillhole data. The area is partly disturbed by late pegmatites.

The lower **BD Zone** is on the contact between biotite-sillimanite-garnet gneiss and the upper amphibolites. The BD gold mineralisation occurs mainly in quartz-veined, arsenopyrite-bearing zones along the contact and in both rock types up to 20 m away from the contact, mainly within or next to sections of sheeted quartz veins. The BD zone, exposed at 700 m – 1050 m elevations, has been followed along strike for 700 - 800 m with channel samples that returned up to 20 g/t Au over a true width of 2.5 m. Three-dimensional modelling of the BD zone based on surface geology and drill core information shows that the zone dips to the northeast underneath the Qingaaq north face, and defines a major folded mineralised plane structurally below the Main Zone. It gets progressively shallower (dipping 45° at depth) down from the exposures near the top of the Qingaaq north face. The fold geometry gets progressively more complex towards the north (downhill). In drillholes at the foot of the Qingaaq north face, the BD plane has been recognized as deep as 300 m elevation (150 – 200 m below surface), giving a minimum known strike length of the BD horizon of 1000 m. Gold grades in drill core samples range from 1 g/t Au to up to 30 g/t Au over a minimum of 2 m. Rhenium-Osmium (Re-Os) analyses of arsenopyrite (Scherstén et al., 2007). show that two periods of gold mineralisation occurred with older mineralisation of the BD Zone possibly re-mobilized during peak metamorphism into structurally controlled and higher grade Main Zone mineralisation.

A New Main Zone, discovered in 1996, is 2 m – 10 m wide and located west of the Main Zone in a northeast-southwest trending ductile thrust plane. Narrow quartz veins occur within altered amphibolite which can be traced for about 400 m.

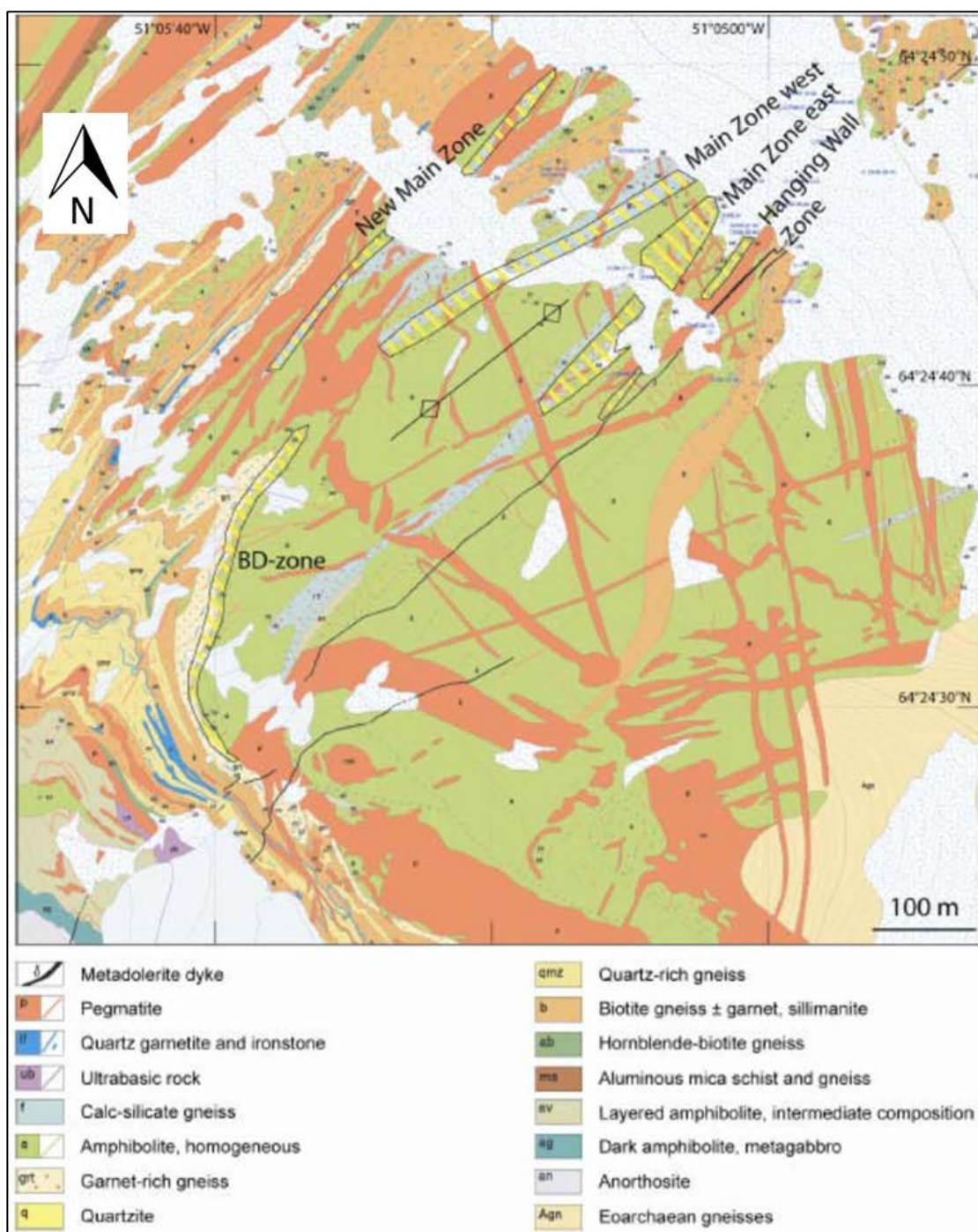


Figure 6-4: Geology and mineralisation map of Main Zone and BD Zone (Source: Nuna, 2012, after van Gool, 2007 (unpublished))

7 DEPOSIT TYPES

Exploration targets in the Project area are Archaean greenstone belt structurally controlled gold deposits that are low sulphidation, with four outlined zones consisting of the BD Zone, Main Zone, New Main Zone and Hangingwall Zone. The highest gold concentrations are linked to zones of quartz veins and arsenopyrite mineralisation. The BD zone is associated with the contact between garnet-rich gneiss and amphibolite while the other three zones occur in an antiformal fold hinge, with a high-grade enrichment along a plunging structure towards east-northeast.

The gold mineralised intermediate and basic supracrustal volcanic rocks at Storø probably formed in a back-arc or intra-arc volcanic environment. The gold mineralisation occurs within zones of intense deformation. The earliest mineralisation is believed to be syn-volcanic, formed in an island-arc environment (e.g. Qussuk), or associated with an early shearing event at low metamorphic grades. The gold could be concentrated from nearby volcanic sources. At the BD zone gold mineralisation occurred pre-metamorphic, and is partly bound to the lower contact of the upper amphibolite.

The Archaean greenstone-hosted gold mineralisation at Storø and in the wider Nuukfjord region has drawn comparisons with larger gold mineralisation camps, such as Kalgoorlie (Australia) and Timmins (Canada) (Friend and Nutman, 2005). A schematic deep crustal tectonic setting of the Nuukfjord region is shown in Figure 7-1. Similar schematics for the Timmins gold camp is shown in Figure 7-2.

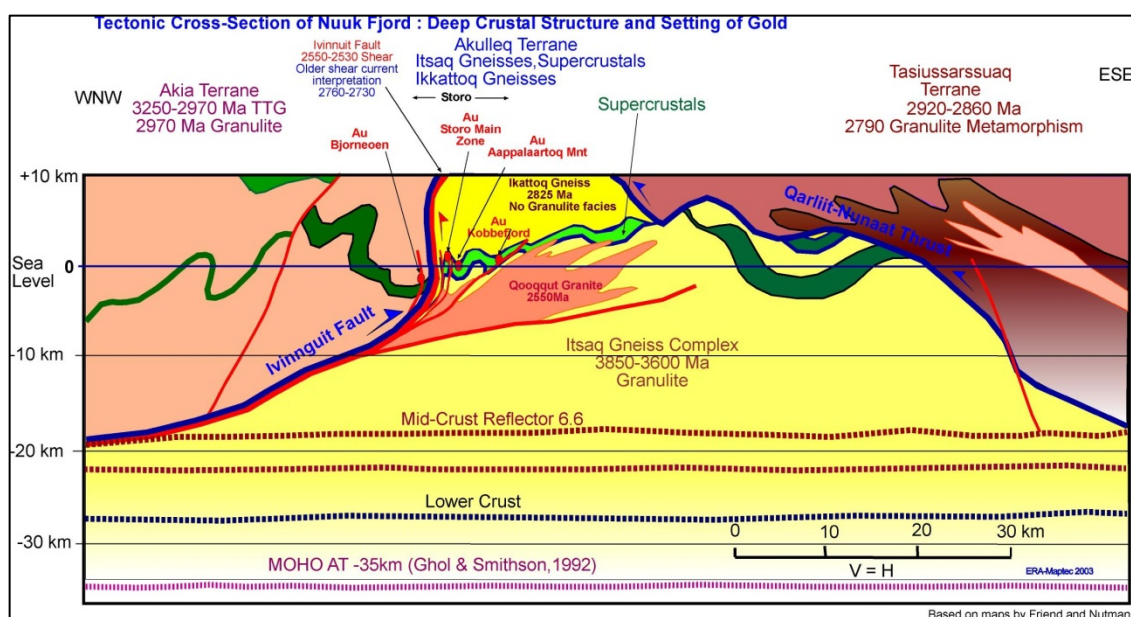


Figure 7-1: Interpretation of deep crustal tectonic setting of Nuukfjord region (Source: Friend and Nutman, 2005)

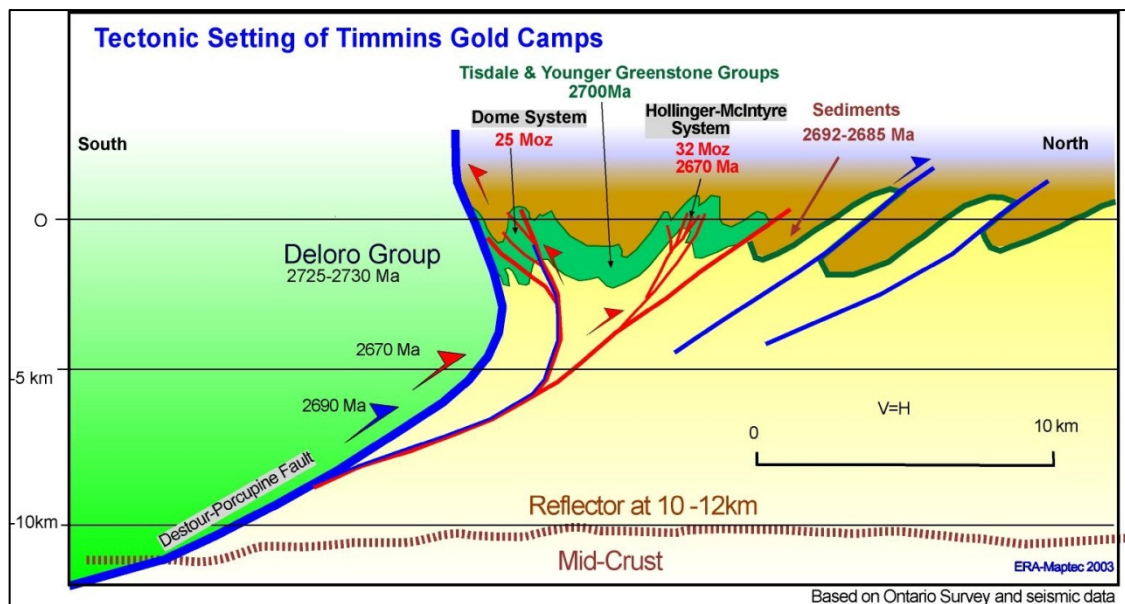


Figure 7-2: Interpretation of deep crustal tectonic setting of Timmins gold camps
(Source: Nuna, from Ontario Survey data)

8 EXPLORATION

Broadly, the approach applied by Nuna (previous owner) to exploration in the Project area has been a progression from: reconnaissance mapping and sampling of scree, stream sediments and outcrop to determine areas with anomalous gold and / or pathfinder elements; channel saw and chip sampling over outcropping zones of alteration and sulphide mineralisation; and ultimately diamond drilling to test continuity gold mineralisation and controlling structures at depth. Given relatively low sulphide proportions associated with gold mineralisation, combined with extensive outcrop, the application of geophysical techniques has been relatively limited. Planned exploration at Storø will focus primarily on infill drilling with a view to improving grade continuity and structural interpretation, focussing down-plunge of Main Zone on Qingaaq.

GRI has not conducted any exploration on the Storø Project to date. A summary of all exploration conducted to date by previous operators is provided in Section 5.

9 DRILLING

GRI has not conducted any drilling on the Storø Project to date. A summary of all drilling conducted to date by previous operators is provided in Section 5.

10 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

GRI has not conducted any sampling on the Storø Project to date. A summary of all sample preparation and analysis conducted to date by previous operators is provided in Section 5.

11 DATA VERIFICATION

11.1 Site Visit

The QP, Mr Johan Bradley, visited the Storø property in September 2011. Drill core from these properties was reviewed at Nuna's core archive in Maniitsoq in June 2012, during which time the author supervised the collection of 11 intersections of quarter core. In addition, the author held discussions with representatives from Actlabs (Nuuk), inspected sample preparation facilities at the lab and collected certain coarse reject and pulp samples from the sample archive for check sampling.

11.2 Collar Surveying

Collars were surveyed by Nuna using handheld GPS (Garmin 60Cx; accuracy ± 10 m). Considering the extreme topography of the Project area this is considered by SRK to produce a poor quality location measurement. Nuna subsequently commissioned higher resolution GPS collar locations to be measured by Asiaq in 2010. The resolution of the RTK-GPS (Leica System 500, Series 530.) was ± 10 cm for all holes except two, which were measured to an accuracy of ± 60 cm. In total, 49 of the 86 drillholes completed at Storø to date were re-surveyed.

SRK recommends that all collars not measured by ASIAQ are re-surveyed using higher quality surveying methodology and collar locations adjusted accordingly.

11.3 Down-hole Surveying

Due to the generally short nature of the holes (average 178 m, maximum 500 m), down-hole surveying is not considered a high priority. However, the deeper holes may start to show a large deviation from the expected dip direction, particularly given the hard nature of the rock. For the 2010 drilling program, holes were surveyed initially until an error with the equipment prevented the drilling contractor recording dip direction.

SRK therefore has a low confidence in the down-hole surveying data when not measured, and all holes (particularly holes deeper than 200 m) should be surveyed if possible.

11.4 Topographic Survey

The topographic survey data is considered by SRK to be inadequate, in view of the extreme relief in the Project area. As a result, the drillhole collars, as well as sediment and rock sampling coordinates do not correlate well with the topographic surface, particularly where only handheld GPS measurements are available.

SRK recommends that a higher quality topographic survey is acquired to support future work.

11.5 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Assessment

SRK was provided with analytical results of the 'blind' QAQC samples inserted into the sample stream by previous owners Nuna in 2010, as described in section 5.3.7. The results indicated that the assays from the 2010 drilling campaign show a high level of accuracy and no issues with contamination. No blind QAQC samples were inserted by Nuna prior to 2010.

SRK has analysed the umpire laboratory check samples sent to ALS Chemex between 2005 – 2007. The results are shown in Figure 11-1, where the original assays by Actlabs are directly compared to the umpire (check) assays by ALS Chemex. The resulting correlation is strong, with a minor number of extreme outliers, but in general the check assays show a high level of correlation to the original assays.

SRK consider that these results add confidence to the original assay results.

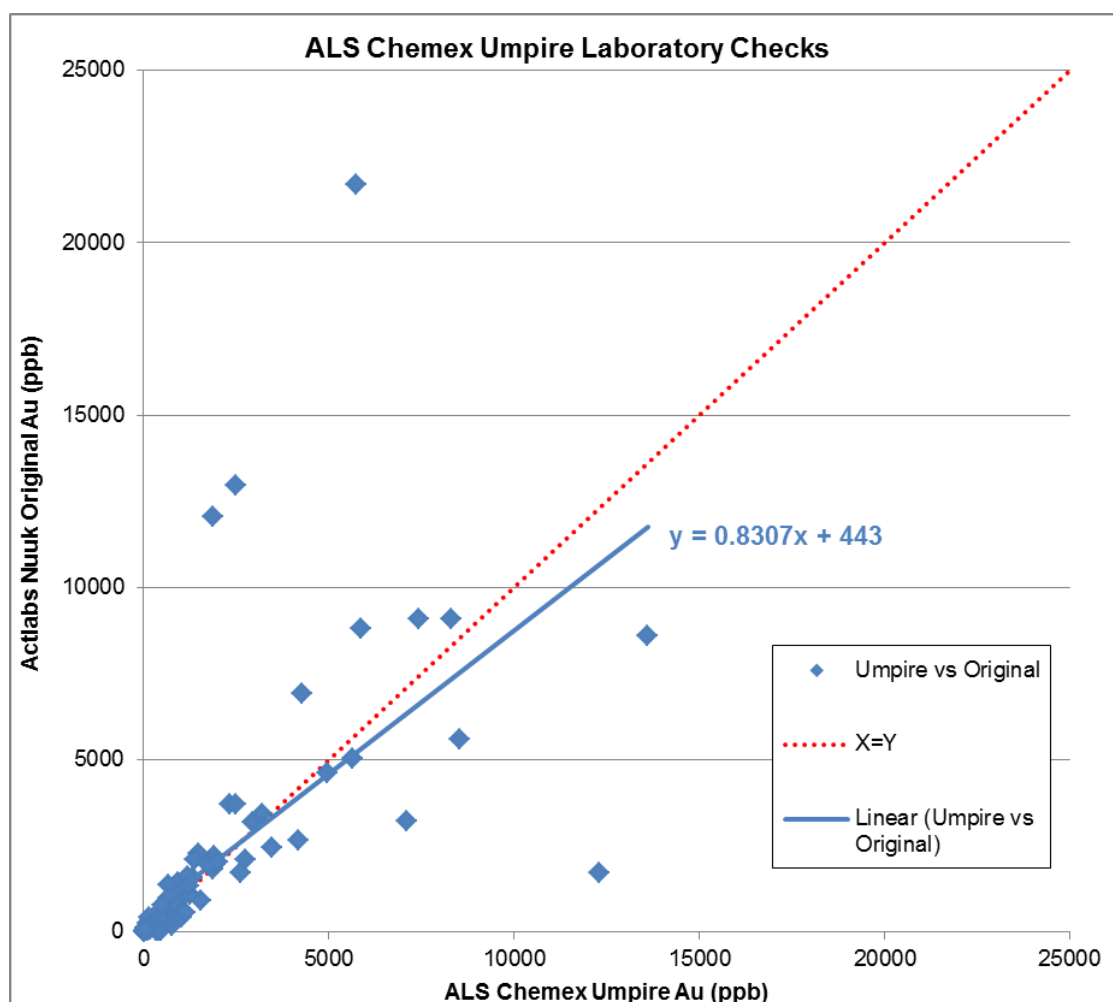


Figure 11-1: ALS Chemex umpire laboratory Au (ppb) vs Actlabs original assays Au (ppb)

11.6 Screened Metallics

In addition to the standard ICP assay methodology utilised by Nuna, a 'screened metallics' ("SM") method was also used in order to account for coarse gold grains. The coarse gold is occasionally underrepresented in ICP-FA analysis due to the segregation of coarse and fine material.

The SM results are compared to the ICP-FA results in Figure 11-2, with SM results from the Nuuk and Ontario Actlabs laboratories shown separately (all ICP-FA results were from Nuuk). A strong correlation can be seen between the two methods, with an overall slight high-grade bias towards SM results. However, one SM result in the Nuuk dataset of >60,000 ppb Au (which is not shown on the scale provided) heavily influences the best-fit regression line. When omitting this sample, the regression line becomes close to 1:1. In total, 55% of the SM results were higher than the ICP-FA results at the Nuuk laboratory (with an average difference of 211 ppb Au over 135 samples), and 70% were higher at the Ontario laboratory (with an average difference of 133 ppb Au over 406 samples).

It is the opinion of SRK that the results of the screened metalics provide verification for the ICP-FA method, with only a slight overall biases detected.

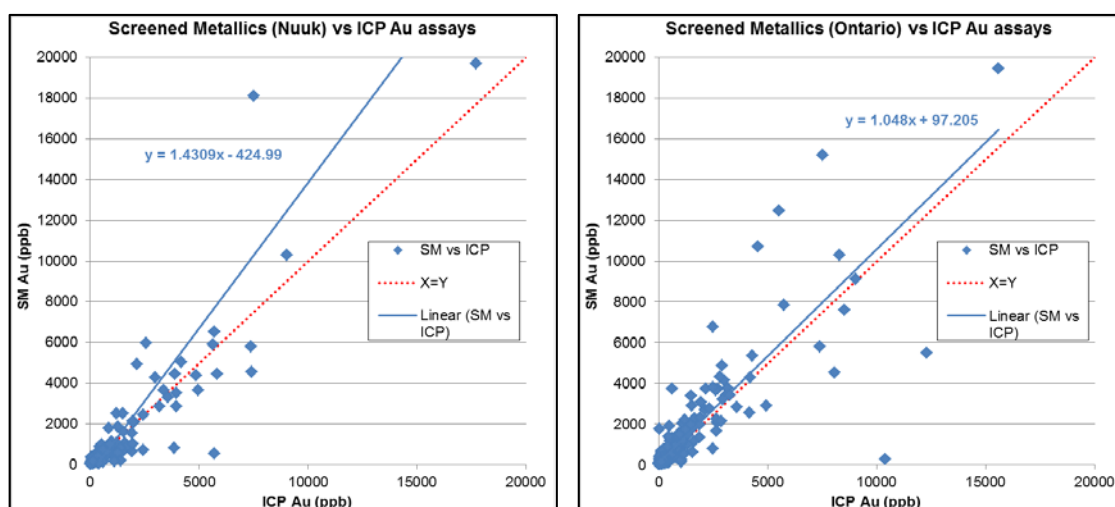


Figure 11-2: Screened metalics vs ICP-FA Au results from Actlabs Nuuk (Left) and Actlabs Ontario (right)

11.7 GRI Verification Sampling

In June 2014, GRI carried out a verification sampling campaign in order to increase the confidence in the previously collected data. Pulp reject samples from 2005 to 2010 were selected for a range of grades. The assays were conducted by SGS Canada Inc. in Vancouver using a fire assay screened metalics methodology (or regular fire assay where insufficient material was provided). The results of the verification assaying are shown in Figure 11-3, with all results and results <5 ppm Au shown separately for clarity.

The results shown reasonable correlation at lower grades, with a scatter expected of a deposit with a high nugget effect such as Storø. Results for higher grade samples show a bias, with the original assays returning higher grades than the verification assays. The results may indicate issues with the previous assaying methodology, however, further high grade samples should be checked in order to ensure that the bias is due to the inherent high nugget effect.

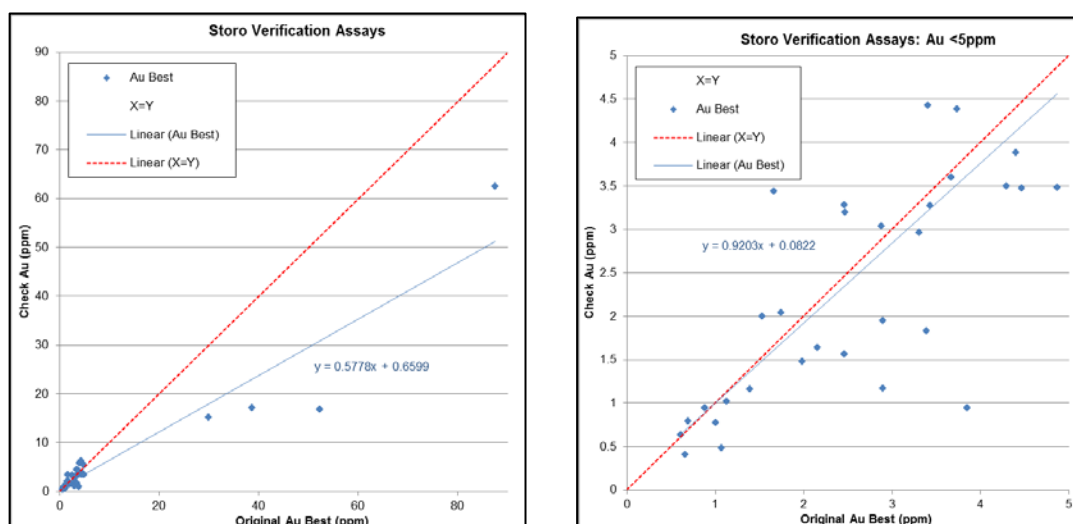


Figure 11-3: GRI Verification vs original Au (ppm) assay results. All assays (left), assays <5 ppm (right).

11.8 Independent Verification Sampling

The author collected 20 samples from the Project for check assaying. Details of these and comparison with the originals assays in presented in Table 11-1 below.

Table 11-1: SRK verification sample assay results.

Drillhole ID	Original Sample ID	SRK Sample ID	Sample Type	SRK Au (ppm)	Original Au (ppm)
DH10-54	199266	314232	Quarter core	9.760	21.0
DH10-54	199290	314233	Quarter core	2.250	8.5
DH10-54	199291	314234	Quarter core	79.200	38.7
DH10-54	199292	314235	Quarter core	5.990	1.1
DH10-54	199293	314236	Quarter core	3.320	4.4
DH05-05	13333	314237	Quarter core	3.600	5.8
DH05-05	13334	314238	Quarter core	1.010	0.9
DH07-49	105685	314239	Quarter core	2.870	2.5
DH10-63	199758	314240	Quarter core	1.030	0.5
DH10-63	199759	314241	Quarter core	0.020	0.0
DH10-63	199760	314242	Quarter core	0.140	0.4
DH06-31	87461	184409	Coarse reject	0.470	0.7
DH06-31	87462	184410	Coarse reject	5.060	4.9
DH06-31	87463	184411	Coarse reject	1.160	5.0
DH07-41	103220	184412	Coarse reject	0.310	0.4
DH07-41	103221	184413	Coarse reject	0.050	1.9
DH06-34	87684	184414	Coarse reject	2.570	1.4
DH06-35	87685	184415	Coarse reject	0.060	0.1
DH06-36	87686	184416	Coarse reject	0.810	1.3
DH06-37	87687	184417	Coarse reject	0.130	0.1

Figure 11-4 below presents a plot of assays of the SRK check samples against Nuna's originals assays (left: all assays; right: all samples <10 g/t Au). SRK's verification samples were prepared at ALS Chemex in Piteå Sweden and assayed at ALS Chemex in Vancouver (Fire Assay method), both independent and certified laboratories.

In the context of coarse gold found at the Project, SRK's verification samples, although limited in number, show a reasonable correlation to results reported by Nuna within an order or magnitude. More importantly, the results confirm the presence of elevated gold grades in the drilling samples from Storø.

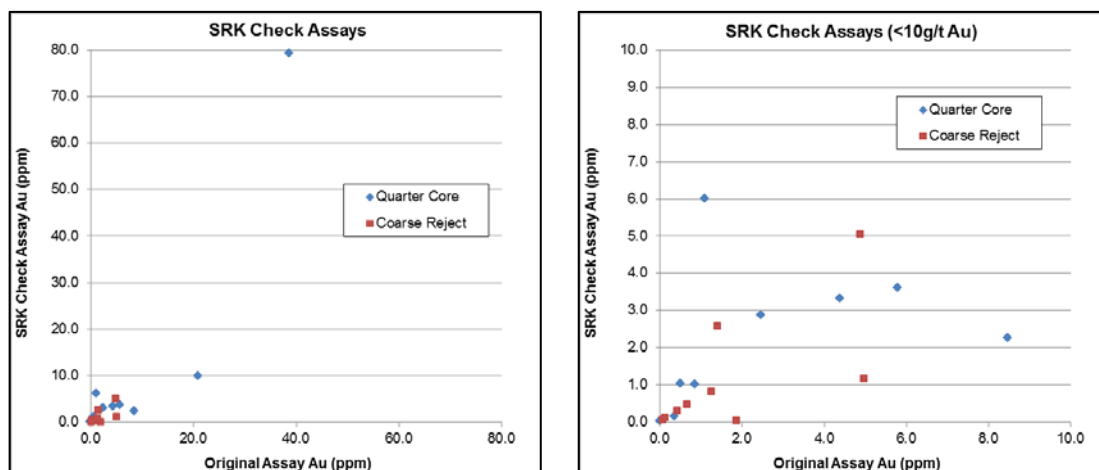


Figure 11-4: SRK check samples vs original assay values Au (ppm)

11.9 Density Determinations

No measurements of density have been taken from samples from the Project at this stage.

11.10 QP Comments

SRK has reviewed all data available for the Storø Gold Project. The data collection protocols implemented by Nuna during the 2002 - 2010 sampling campaigns are considered to be mainly appropriate for the environment and nature of mineralisation under investigation. SRK was provided with the blind QAQC data relating to the 2010 drilling results and has assessed the accuracy of the results and contamination issues at the laboratory. No duplicate samples were assayed, and therefore SRK cannot comment on the relative precision of the results other than the results from the verification sampling and laboratory duplicate analyses. There was no blind QAQC sampling conducted prior to 2010.

Results from independent umpire laboratory verification assays selected by GRI show a reasonable correlation between original and verification assay results, providing a measure of the precision of the assay data. High grade samples may have exhibited a bias, with the verification assays producing consistently lower grades than the original assays. Further re-assays are recommended to understand the cause of this apparent bias and whether it is caused by the natural nugget effect.

Results from independent umpire laboratory verification assays selected by SRK show a reasonable correlation between original and verification assay results, providing a measure of the precision of the assay data.

Results from screened metallics ("SM") assays show a strong correlation between SM and ICP- Fire Assay results, providing an additional measure of the precision of the assay data.

Results from independent verification sampling by SRK indicate a reasonable level of accuracy and repeatability for the present level of study. Certain recommendations are made by SRK in Section 25.

SRK was provided with original laboratory assay sheets in order to check the database assays against the original values. No material errors were found; small errors were highlighted and communicated to GRI.

Notwithstanding this, SRK considers that a sufficient level of confidence can be attributed to the assay results for the purposes of this technical report and given the early development stage of the Project. SRK understands that the company plans to undertake a programme of re-sampling on existing drill core, which will help to support a future maiden Mineral Resource estimate and complement existing data.

12 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

12.1 Introduction

Mineral processing testwork has been undertaken on samples from Storø by SGS Lakefield (Canada) in 2008 and 2009. The results of the testwork are described below.

12.2 SGS Lakefield 2008

12.2.1 Methodology

In 2008, Nuna collected seven bulk samples with an average weight of 180 kg from Aappalartoq and Qingaaq. These samples were sent for processing by the certified test laboratory SGS Lakefield ("SGS") in Canada. The mineralised material was crushed and pulverized in the same way as it would be in a standard mill, and the coarse gold was separated out using a primary concentrator (Knelson) and a secondary concentrator (Mozley shaking table). The gold content of the tailings was determined by cyanide leaching of two representative splits.

12.2.2 Gold Recovery Results

The results of the micro-bulk samples show a gold recovery of between 91.5% and 94.8% using gravity and cyanide leaching (Table 12-1). The relatively low degree of gold losses in the cleaning (secondary) stage compared to the primary stage suggests that there is limited probability of significant gold association with sulphide species. It was evident that there is no consistent correlation between head grade and gold recovery by gravity separation. In addition, there was no obvious correlation between either grind size and gold extraction or feed grade and gold extraction from the cyanide leach tests.

Although the cyanidation and overall gold recovery results were quite encouraging, additional testwork will be required in order to optimise the processing flowsheet. Given the positive outcome of these tests, the flowsheet will undoubtedly incorporate gravity separation and cyanidation.

Table 12-1: Gold recovery from SGS gravity + cyanide testwork (MacDonald 2008).

Composite	Test No.	Au (ppm) Head Grade	% Recovery Primary Gravity	% Recovery Secondary Gravity	% Recovery CN 48hr*	CN 48hr Ave*	Overall Gravity + CN %Recovery
M-1	CN-1	2.5	66.7	61.0	76.3	74.4	91.5
	CN-8	2.0			72.5		
M-2	CN-2	2.1	70.3	67.8	81.7	82.5	94.8
	CN-9	1.9			83.3		
M-3	CN-3	0.6	65.9	60.9	78.0	78.9	92.8
	CN-10	0.5			79.7		
M-4	CN-4	0.3	66.6	64.8	69.7	76.3	92.1
	CN-11	0.2			82.9		
M-5	CN-5	0.4	67.6	63.2	68.4	79.7	93.4
	CN-12	0.2			91.0		
M-6	CN-6	0.8	56.5	54.2	84.9	83.1	92.6
	CN-13	0.8			81.2		
M-7	CN-7	0.2	67.6	62.1	83.9	81.3	94.0
	CN-14	0.1			78.7		

*Note: CN = cyanide leaching.

12.3 SGS Lakefield 2009

12.3.1 Methodology

In 2009, Nuna decided to extend the testwork completed in 2008 (above) with two additional samples tested using the same protocol. In addition, a separate series of six 40-75 kg samples were tested for the following:

- Identifying and measuring the maximum gold grain size in gravity concentrates at each of five progressive stages.
- Identifying and counting a statistical population of gold grains in each progressive grind stage in order to determine the relative grain size distribution of gold.
- Optically describing gold grains in terms of their shape, liberation characteristics and overall associations, including photomicrographs to illustrate representative gold occurrence.
- Generating sufficient data for Nuna to calculate the fundamental sampling error ("FSE") for the Storø deposit and thereby assisting Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimations and determining bulk sample mass requirements for future analysis.

The FSE testwork flowsheet is shown in Figure 12-1.

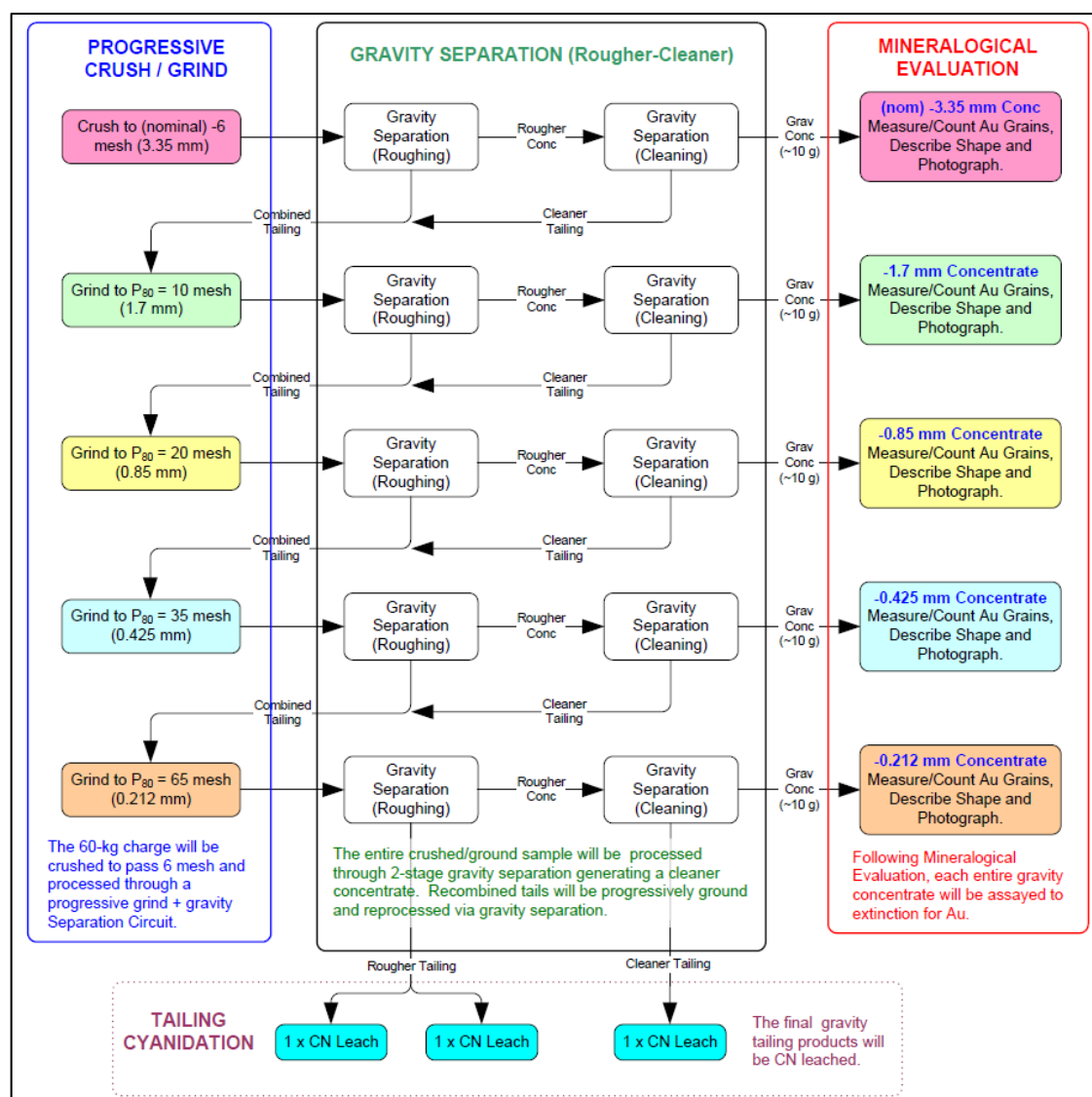


Figure 12-1: Fundamental sampling error (FSE) testwork flowsheet (Source: Macdonald, 2009).

12.3.2 Gold Recovery Results

The results of the micro-bulk samples show a gold recovery of between 86.3% and 91.0% using gravity and cyanide leaching (Table 12-2). The results are in the same range as in the previous testwork displayed above.

Table 12-2: Gold recovery from SGS gravity + cyanide testwork (MacDonald 2009).

Composite	Test No.	Au (ppm) Head Grade	% Recovery Primary Gravity	% Recovery Secondary Gravity	% Recovery CN 48hr*	CN 48hr Ave*	Overall Gravity + CN %Recovery
M-8	CN-15	1.0	58.3	47.8	79.6	78.4	91.0
	CN-16	1.1			77.2		
M-9	CN-17	3.7	43.8	41.2	74.7	75.7	86.3
	CN-18	3.4			76.6		

*Note: CN = cyanide leaching.

12.3.3 FSE Results

Knelson concentrator gold recovery values ranged from ~52% to ~79%. Calculated gold head grade values ranged from 1.28 g/t to 7.42 g/t, which are in the same range as in the previous testwork displayed above.

Cyanide leaching of the Knelson tails yielded gold extraction values that ranged from about 62% to approximately 76%; and cyanide leaching of the Mozley tails yielded gold extraction values that ranged from about 63% to approximately 87%. There was no obvious correlation between either grind size and gold extraction or feed grade and gold extraction.

As concluded above, although the cyanidation and overall gold recovery results were quite encouraging, additional testwork will be required in order to optimise the processing flowsheet. Given the positive outcome of these tests, the flowsheet will likely incorporate gravity separation and cyanidation.

Thirty gravity concentrates samples were examined under the microscope in order to determine the mineralogical properties of the gold remaining in the samples unable to be extracted. Visible gold grains were counted, measured, and photographed. After the non-destructive evaluation of the gravity concentrates each was fire assayed to extinction (Wang et al., 2009).

The following was observed under the microscope:

- Gold grains were predominantly liberated but several attachments were also observed;
- The gold grains are considered to be native gold and electrum particles; and
- The general shape of the gold grains was granular, with minor amounts of elongated grains and flakes.

As the main purpose of this testwork was to generate sufficient data for Nuna to calculate the FSE for the Storø deposit ore, the gravity separation gold recovery values may not be definitive. The data demonstrated that there is significant potential for gold recovery by gravity separation from the Storø ore. In order to more clearly define gravity potential, it was recommended by SGS that standard Knelson / Laplante gravity recoverable gold (“GRG”) tests be completed at some point prior to the engineering / detailed plant design phase of this program.

12.3.4 FSE Calculation

Following-on from the FSE testwork by SGS, Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd (“Strathcona”) produced the estimation of fundamental sampling error as requested by Nuna.

The FSE calculation was developed by Pierre Gy. Gy’s formula, which calculates the sample variance (σ_{FSE}^2) of a sample, was restated by François-Bongarçon (1998). It is based on the shape, size, mass, mineralogy, distribution, liberation factor of gold grains. The FSE is the square root of the sample variance σ_{FSE}^2 and is usually expressed as a percentage.

The calculated FSE values for different Au grades and sample sizes are shown in Table 12-3.

Table 12-3: Predicted FSE for Storø bulk sampling (Thalenhorst, 2009).

Au Grade (g/t)	Sample Size (tonnes)							
	100	200	400	800	1600	3200	6400	10000
3	18%	10%	9%	6%	5%	3%	3%	3%
6	13%	7%	6%	5%	3%	2%	2%	2%
9	10%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%

12.4 QP Comments

SRK has not independently verified the results of this work, but has no reason to suspect the findings may be biased. The findings from the recovery and FSE testwork may be useful for future Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimations.

SRK consider the test samples to be generally representative of the style of mineralisation found at Storø. SRK is not aware of any processing factors or deleterious elements that could have a significant effect on potential economic extraction.

13 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

There is currently no NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource estimate ("MRE") for the Project.

13.1 QP Comments

SRK believes that the current dataset is adequate enough in terms of sample spacing and frequency to attempt a MRE. However, SRK recommends that further verification of the previous data is conducted in order to confirm the quality of the data collected by previous operators. Verification should include (but should not be limited to) re-analysing previous samples (coarse rejects and pulp duplicates – already underway), twinned drilling, collar re-surveying, and logging checks. GRI initiated a verification sampling programme in June 2014, and will continue with verification sampling in 2014 – 2015.

SRK also recommends acquiring improved topographic data to improve location accuracy and to assist with Mineral Resource modelling.

In addition, despite gold grades of potential economic interest in the majority of drillholes and many surface samples, there is currently limited understanding as to structural control and an improved understanding of this would benefit a future Mineral Resource estimate.

14 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There is currently no NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Reserve estimate for the Project.

15 MINING METHODS

This item is not applicable for this level of study and stage of the project.

16 RECOVERY METHODS

This item is not applicable for this level of study and stage of the project.

17 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

This item is not applicable for this level of study and stage of the project.

18 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

This item is not applicable for this level of study and stage of the project.

19 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

This item is not applicable for this level of study and stage of the project.

20 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This item is not applicable for this level of study and stage of the project.

21 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This item is not applicable for this level of study and stage of the project.

22 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Storø Project is located:

- 40 km southeast of Hudson Resources' (TSXV:HUD) Pingasut calcium-feldspar exploration licence 2013/01;
- 40 km southwest of London Mining's (AIM:LOND) Isua iron exploitation concession 2013/31; and
- 60 km south of North American Nickel's (TSXV:NAN) Maniitsoq nickel-copper-cobalt platinum group elements exploration licence 2011/56.

The Isua iron project, owned by London Mining, was granted an exploitation concession in 2013, valid for 30 years. A Feasibility Study ("FS"), along with an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment ("ESIA") were completed in 2012. A construction licence is currently pending, after which construction can commence.

23 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data available concerning the Project.

24 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The approach applied to exploration at the Storø Project has been a progression from: reconnaissance mapping and sampling of scree, stream sediments and outcrop to determine areas with anomalous gold and / or pathfinder elements; channel saw and chip sampling over outcropping zones of alteration and sulphide mineralisation; and ultimately diamond drilling to test continuity gold mineralisation and controlling structures at depth. Previous operator's exploration to date has demonstrated:

- Gold mineralisation with economically interesting grades in surface sampling and drilling;
- Plunging mineralised structures related to the Main Zone and New Main Zone at Qingaaq;
- That broad similarities exist between the nature of gold mineralisation in the Storø area and larger gold deposit camps, such as Timmins and Kalgoorlie (Friend and Nutman, 2005); and
- That there are numerous areas within the Storø Licence that warrant further work.

During the 2014-2015 field seasons, SRK understands that the Company intends to focus on drilling in the Qingaaq area to allow for a Mineral Resource estimate ("MRE") and subject to results, a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") to be completed. In addition, further drilling is planned to investigate the potential down-plunge extension of Main Zone and to improve geological controls on mineralisation within known gold-bearing structures.

24.1 Risks

There are a number of risks inherent to the mining industry, including the stability of the markets, uncertainties related to Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation, equipment and production performance. Specific to the Project is the degree of uncertainty in the assay data collected prior to 2010 due to a lack of blind QAQC sampling inserted by the previous operators. This has been verified to an extent by verification sampling by GRI and SRK. Further verification is still recommended.

24.2 Opportunities

Key Project opportunities are outlined below:

- Open mineralised structures and numerous surface sample anomalies which have not yet been adequately tested;
- The relative close proximity of the Project area to Nuuk; and
- Mineral processing and metallurgical testwork has indicated that good gold recoveries in excess of 90% can be achieved from mineralised samples at by gravity separation and cyanide leaching alone.

25 RECOMMENDATIONS

25.1 Exploration Drilling 2014-2015

GRI has identified two areas for drilling in the upcoming exploration season:

1. Shallow (40 m deep) infill drilling in the central Main Zone area. The aim of the drilling is to allow for the generation of a Mineral Resource estimate (“MRE”) with at least Indicated Resources. Subject to results, GRI plan on undertaking a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”) using the results of the MRE as a basis to assess the potential of mining near-surface mineralisation at Storø by open pit methods. In total, 50 shallow holes for 2000 m have been proposed for this programme. SRK recommends that a number of the shallow holes outlined above aim to twin previous drillholes.
2. Deep drilling down-plunge of the Main Zone mineralisation. The 2010 exploration successfully identified a new corridor of interest at Storø, down-plunge of the currently outlined Main Zone. This drilling will focus on the higher grade (> 4-5 ppm) and more discrete mineralisation found in this “axial plane corridor” on Qingaaq Mountain. In total, 3000 m of drilling on 50 to 100 m sections has been proposed for this programme.

The Company’s budget associated with these drill programs is ~MUSD 2 (MDKK 11). Advancing to a subsequent phase of exploration would be contingent on positive results in this program.

SRK believes the strategy and exploration budget outlined above is reasonable and, in addition to producing a high-resolution topographic surface and completing further verification sampling, should allow for the generation of a MRE compliant to CIM standard definitions. This will also allow the Company to complete a PEA for the Project if justified.

SRK notes that this budget is subject to successful fund raising.

25.1.1 Down-Plunge Exploration

Figure 25-1 shows a plan map of Qingaaq Mountain northeast face with the structural geology map by Poulsen (2010) overlain. It was suggested by Poulsen (2010) and Moore (2010) that exploration should focus on the down-plunge extension of Main Zone where the majority of current drilling is concentrated.

Figure 25-2 shows a 3-D map of Qingaaq Mountain northeast face with currently drilled holes and the six preliminarily planned holes (dipping 60° towards 340°).

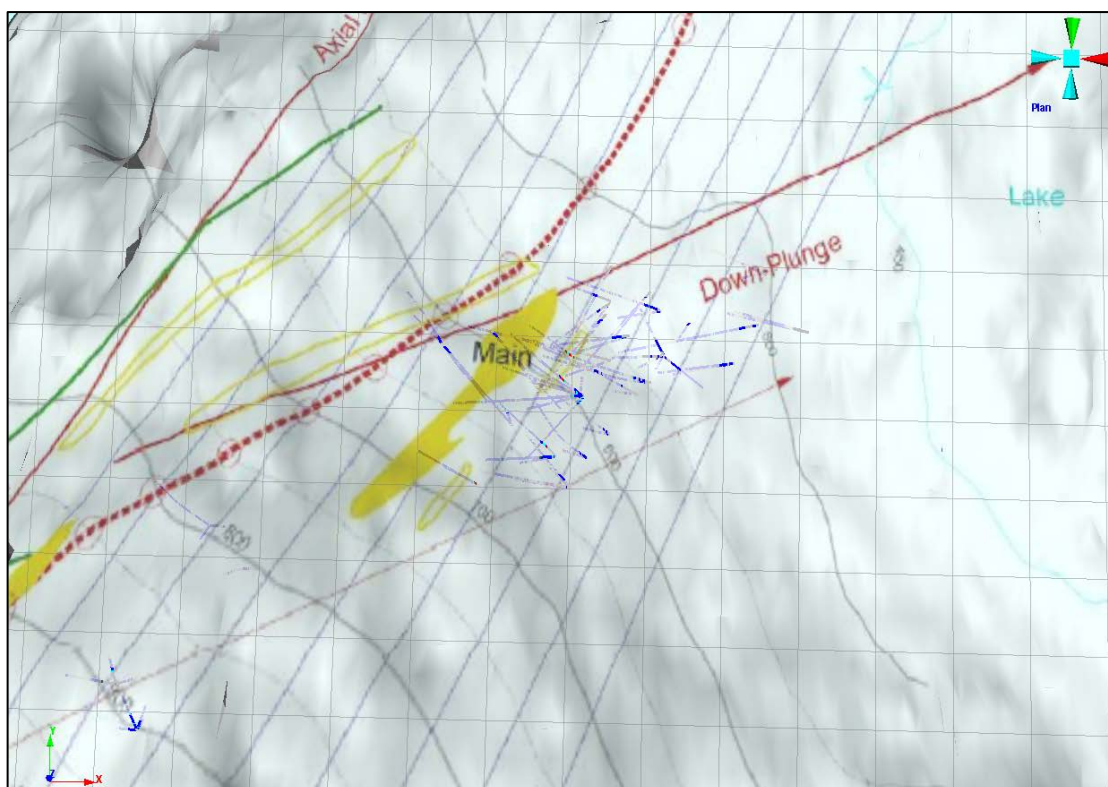


Figure 25-1: Plan map of the northeast face of Qingaaq Mountain showing currently drilled holes and structural geology (Poulsen (2010)). Lines show direction of axial plane and plunge of mineralisation. Grid: 125 m (Source: SRK 2014).

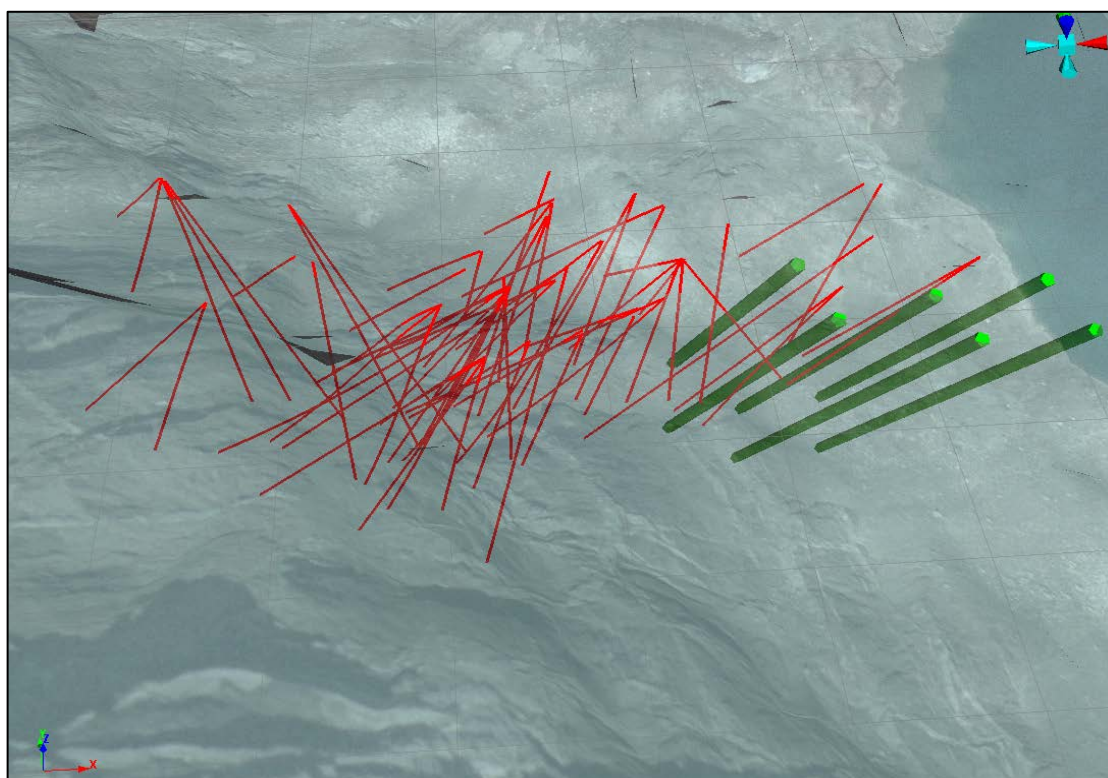


Figure 25-2: 3-D map of the northeast face of Qingaaq Mountain showing currently drilled holes traces (red), and planned hole traces (green). Grid: 125 m (Source: SRK 2014).

25.2 SRK Recommendations

25.2.1 Drilling Programmes

When undertaking the diamond drilling outlined above, SRK recommends that the Company consider:

- Twinning a number of previously drilled holes for verification;
- Orientation of drill core to support structural measurements and interpretation;
- Systematic density measurements of drill core for each of the key lithologies;
- Logging of geotechnical parameters including core recovery;
- Adhering to QAQC procedures with respect to exploration data collection, validation and storage. CRM standards, blank material and duplicate assays should be inserted into the sample stream for all assaying programs at an insertion rate of >5% each (>15% in total). Failed assay batches should be routinely re-assayed. In addition, duplicate samples should be sent to an umpire laboratory on a regular basis (~2% insertion rate) in order to assess the inter-laboratory precision; and
- Modelling drilling in 3-D (and also results of surface sampling), during the program, so plans can be adjusted according to results and without delay.

25.2.2 Other Recommendations

Further to the diamond drilling recommended above, SRK recommends that the Company consider:

- Improving on existing topographic data through remote (satellite) and or ground based survey methods with a view to establishing a digital terrain model which is suitable for supporting a Mineral Resource estimate and engineering study;
- Continue with the quality control program (both in terms of sample location and re-assay) to quantify the reliability of the historic sampling data;
- Continue the development of the structural model for the Qingaaq area and the broader Storø Licence area in order to increase knowledge and confidence in grade and geological continuity; and
- Producing a Mineral Resource estimate in compliance with the CIM definitions and guidelines as well as undertaking a Preliminary Economic Assessment (“PEA”).

Certainly, in SRK’s opinion, further drilling, surface sampling and mapping is justified by the potential of the Project and the timing and budgets proposed for this by the Company are reasonable given the work planned to be undertaken.

26 REFERENCES

Christopher, P.A. (2009): Technical Report on the Nuuk Gold Province Project, Nuuk Fjord Area, West Greenland. Report by PAC Geological Consulting on behalf of Nuukfjord Gold.

François-Bongarçon, D. (1998). Extensions to the Demonstration of Gy's Formula. Exploration Mining Geology, Volume 7, Nos. 1 and 2, 149-154.

Friend, C.R.L., & Nutman, A.P. (2005): New pieces to the Archaean terrane jigsaw puzzle in 933 the Nuuk region, southern West Greenland: Steps in transforming a simple insight into 934 a complex regional tectonothermal model: Journal of the Geological Society of 935 London, v. 162, p. 147-163.

Hollis, J.A., van Gool, J.A.M., Steenfelt, A. & Garde, A.A. (2004): Greenstone belts in the central Godthåbsfjord region, southern West Greenland: preliminary results from field work in 2004. Geological survey of Denmark and Greenland Report 110, 110 pp.

Moore, M. (2010): 2010 Exploration Summary Report, Storø Gold Deposit, Nuukfjord, Greenland. Report by Revolution Resources on behalf of NunaMinerals A/S, unpublished.

Østergaard, C. (2006): NunaMinerals activities Storø 2006, license 2002/07. Internal report, NunaMinerals A/S. 33pp + appendices, unpublished.

Østergaard, C. (2007): NunaMinerals activities Storø 2007, license 2002/07. Internal report, NunaMinerals A/S, unpublished.

Østergaard, C. (2008): NunaMinerals activities Storø 2008, license 2002/07. Internal report, NunaMinerals A/S, unpublished.

Østergaard, C. (2009): Storø Assessment Report. Prepared for NunaMinerals A/S.

Østergaard & van Gool, (2007): Assessment of the gold mineralization on Storø, Godthåbsfjord, southern West Greenland: Mineral Resource Assessment of Archaean craton (66d to 66d30m N) SW Greenland: Danmarks og Grønlands Geologiske Undersøgelse rapport 2007/78, 20p.

Poulsen, K.H. (2010): Report on a Site Visit to the Nuukfjord Gold Project, Nuuk Area, West Greenland. Report by K.H.Poulsen for Nuukfjord Gold Limited, unpublished.

MacDonald, J. (2008): An Investigation of gold content in, and gold recovery from Storø project samples. Report prepared by SGS Lakefield for Nuna Minerals A/S, unpublished.

MacDonald, J. (2009): An Investigation of gold content in, and gold recovery from Storø project samples. Report prepared by SGS Lakefield for Nuna Minerals A/S, unpublished.

Scherstén, A., van Gool, J.A.M. & Creaser, R.A. (2007): Report on Re-Os analyses of arsenopyrite in gold-mineralised zones at Qingaaq, Storø. Internal report prepared for NunaMinerals A/S. 14pp.

Skyseth, T. (1997): Gold Exploration on Storø 1996 South West Greenland, Exploration License 13/97 (former 02/92). Internal report, Nunaoil A/S. 14 pp., 12 appendices, 3 plates. GEUS company report no. 21565.

Szilas, K., van Gool, J.A.M, Scherstén, A, and Frei, R. (2014): The Neoarchean Storø Supracrustal Belt, Nuuk region, southern West Greenland: An arc-related basin with continent-derived sedimentation. *Precambrian Research* 247 (2014) 208–222.

Stensgaard, B.M., & Stendal, H.S. (2007): Gold Environments and Favourability: in the Nuuk area of southern West Greenland. *Geology, Exploration and Mining in Greenland*, Publication No. 9, Feb. 2007, GEUS, 12p.

Thalenhorst, H. (2009): Storø Gold Project, Greenland – Estimation of Sample Error. Report prepared by Strathcona Mineral Services Ltd for Nuna Minerals A/S.

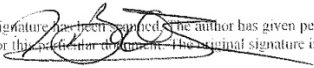
Trepka-Bloch, C. (1996): Gold Exploration Storø 1995. Internal report, Nunaoil A/S, 19 pp., 8 plates. GEUS company report no. 21823.

van Gool, J.A.M., Scherstén, A., Østergaard, C. and Neraa, T. (2007): Geological setting of the Storø gold prospect, Godthabsfjord region, southern West Greenland: Danmarks og Grønlands Geologiske Undersøgelse rapport 2007/83, 160p.

Wang, D., Downing, S. & Marion, R. (2009): An Investigation into Gold Particle Size and Occurrence in the Thirty Gravity Concentrate Products of the Storø Project Samples prepared for NunaMinerals A/S. Report prepared by SGS Lakefield for Nuna Minerals A/S.

For and behalf of SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB

This signature has been scanned. The author has given permission to its use for this particular document. The original signature is held on file.



Johan Bradley
Managing Director and Principal Consultant
(Geology),
SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB

This signature has been scanned. The author has given permission to its use for this particular document. The original signature is held on file.



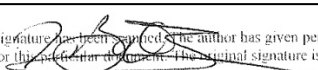
Ben Lepley
Consultant
(Resource Geology)
SRK Consulting (UK) Limited

27 CERTIFICATE

To accompany the report entitled: **SE510_Storo_Gold_Project_43-101_Final Report dated 30 July 2014**. I, Johan Bradley residing at Mässgatan 11, Ursviken, SE-93235, Sweden, do hereby certify that:

- 1) I am the Managing Director and a Principal Consultant (Geology) with the firm of SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB ("SRK") with an office at Trädgårdsgatan 13-15, 931 31 Skellefteå, Sweden;
- 2) I am a graduate from the University of Oxford, UK, with an Honours BA. degree in Geology, awarded in 1996 and also have a Masters degree (MSc) in Mineral Deposit Evaluation, specialising in Mineral Exploration from the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, University of London, UK, awarded in 1998. I have practised my profession continuously since 2000;
- 3) I am a Chartered Geologist (CGeol), Fellow of the Geological Society of London (FGS) and a member of the European Federation of Geologist (EurGeol);
- 4) I have visited the property on September 24, 2011;
- 5) I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by virtue of my education, affiliation to a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101;
- 6) I am the author of this report and responsible for all sections and accept professional responsibility for this technical report;
- 7) I, as a Qualified Person, I am independent of the issuer as defined in Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101;
- 8) I have visited the property (September 24, 2011) as part of a technical valuation for and on behalf of the previous owners (NunaMinerals);
- 9) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and confirm that this technical report has been prepared in compliance therewith;
- 10) SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB was retained by Greenland Resources Inc to prepare a technical report describing the Storø Gold project. The technical report was completed using CIM "Best practices" and Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 guidelines. The preceding report is based on a site visit, a review of project files and discussions with Greenland Resources Inc personnel;
- 11) I have not received, nor do I expect to receive, any interest, directly or indirectly, in the Storø Gold Project or securities of Greenland Resources Inc; and
- 12) As of the date of this technical report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

This signature has been scanned. The author has given permission to its use for this technical document. The original signature is held on file.



Johan Bradley, FGS CGeol, EurGeol, MSc
Managing Director and Principal Consultant (Geology),
SRK Consulting (Sweden) AB
30 July 2014

Abbreviations

As	Arsenic
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
Bi	Bismuth
K	Potassium
Sb	Antimony
Si	Silicon
W	Tungsten
BMP	Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum (Greenland)
CIM	Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum
DD	Diamond drilling
RC	Reverse circulation (drilling)
GEUS (formerly GGU)	Geological Survey of Greenland
MRE	Mineral Resource estimate
NI 43-101	Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 9 (used in conjunction with Form 43-101 F1 and companion policy 43-101CP)

Units

cm	Centimetre
mm	Millimetres
m	Metre
masl	metres above sea level
l	Litre
g/t	Grams per tonne
t	Metric tonnes
Mt	Million metric tonnes
oz	Ounce (troy)
Koz	Thousand ounces (troy)
ppm	Parts per million
ppb	Parts per billion
"	Inch (measurement)
Ma	Million years ago
Ga	Billion years ago
DKK	Danish Kronor
MDKK	Million Danish Kronor
USD	US Dollars (\$)
MUSD	Million US Dollars (\$)

APPENDIX A

A DRILLHOLE INFORMATION

Drillhole ID	X	Y	Z	Length	Core Diameter	Year	Drilling Type	Area	Azimuth°	Dip°
DH95-01	495962	7142972	556	240.5	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	270	45
DH95-02	495962	7142971	556	88.1	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	270	85
DH95-03	495962	7142971	557	195.25	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	315	50
DH95-04	495963	7142969	557	158.19	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	225	45
DH95-05	495963	7142971	557	298.4	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	315	70
DH95-06	496026	7143065	504	143.47	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	270	46
DH95-07	496027	7143065	504	264.87	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	270	70
DH95-08	495927	7142881	634	142.95	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	270	45
DH95-09	495927	7142881	634	158.19	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	270	70
DH95-10	495928	7142882	634	192.37	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	315	47
DH95-11	495852	7142944	615	106.8	BQ	1995	DD	QIN	315	47
DH95-12	497330	7145920	700	499.8	BQ	1995	DD	AAP	270	70
DH96-13	497800	7145860	832	323	BQ	1996	DD	AAP	29	50
DH96-14	496001	7143027	517	376.32	NQ	1996	DD	QIN	292	50
DH96-15	496001	7143027	517	393	NQ	1996	DD	QIN	292	80
DH96-16	497110	7145821	762	213	NQ	1996	DD	AAP	260	50
DH96-17	497110	7145821	762	168	NQ	1996	DD	AAP	334	70
DH96-18	495997	7143111	500	153	NQ	1996	DD	QIN	240	45
DH96-19	495998	7143112	500	145.47	NQ	1996	DD	QIN	240	80
DH96-20	495999	7143115	500	78	NQ	1996	DD	QIN	300	45
DH96-21	496215	7143090	473	278	NQ	1996	DD	QIN	265	45
DH05-01	495939	7142989	556	188.35	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	316	49
DH05-02	495964	7142972	555	181.44	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	267	62
DH05-03	495964	7142972	555	183	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	294	44
DH05-04	495964	7142972	555	173.85	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	294	60
DH05-05	495992	7143005	527	201.3	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	300	45
DH05-06	495992	7143005	527	204.35	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	299	60
DH05-07	496000	7142918	571	173.85	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	312	54
DH05-08	496000	7142917	570	155.55	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	302	75
DH05-09	496073	7143036	510	116.9	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	277	53
DH05-10	496073	7143036	510	148.25	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	270	79
DH05-11	496075	7143038	509	161	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	341	46
DH05-12	496076	7143037	510	136.43	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	346	61
DH05-13	496075	7143036	510	115.9	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	117	49
DH05-14	496075	7143036	510	146.6	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	0	90
DH05-15	495947	7142841	636	189.1	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	280	46
DH05-16	495947	7142841	636	183	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	282	65
DH05-17	495947	7142842	636	173.85	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	320	54
DH05-18	495947	7142841	635	183	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	320	75
DH05-19	495770	7143032	603	152.5	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	329	45
DH05-20	495771	7143031	603	186.05	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	319	61
DH05-21	495773	7143029	603	176.9	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	136	44
DH05-22	495772	7143029	603	161.65	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	136	59
DH05-23	495948	7143027	535	125.05	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	314	45

DH05-24	495949	7143027	535	75.25	BTW	2005	DD	QIN	316	75
DH06-25	496071	7143103	500	225.1	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	299	44
DH06-26	496072	7143102	500	250.1	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	299	76
DH06-27	496180	7143032	481	161.65	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	270	51
DH06-28	496180	7143032	481	169.75	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	270	60
DH06-29	495834	7143059	554	204.35	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	133	49
DH06-30	495834	7143059	553	201.3	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	133	62
DH06-31	495993	7143096	501	195.2	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	224	44
DH06-32	495994	7143096	501	167.75	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	224	60
DH06-33	495772	7143029	603	186.05	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	135	78
DH06-34	495861	7142940	614	202.3	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	0	91
DH06-35	497018	7147272	1123	225.7	BTW	2006	DD	AAP	130	45
DH06-36	497015	7147274	1123	300	BTW	2006	DD	AAP	310	60
DH06-37	495829	7142839	686	159	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	299	65
DH06-38	495829	7142839	686	168	BTW	2006	DD	QIN	299	51
DH07-39	496058	7142997	514	285	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	294	46
DH07-40	496058	7142997	514	243	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	287	59
DH07-41	496113	7143087	494	200	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	294	89
DH07-42	495970	7142882	603	204	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	308	56
DH07-43	495970	7142882	603	165	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	302	75
DH07-44	495513	7142567	1025	102	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	300	59
DH07-45	495513	7142567	1025	105	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	302	76
DH07-46	495513	7142567	1025	105	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	258	61
DH07-47	495513	7142567	1025	105	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	265	77
DH07-48	495534	7142777	860	156	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	295	47
DH07-49	495534	7142777	860	75	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	0	90
DH07-50	495534	7142777	860	78	BTW	2007	DD	QIN	237	65
DH10-51	496000	7143170	480	178.05	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	210	45
DH10-52	496057	7143132	490	185.5	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	225	45
DH10-53	496057	7143132	490	158.13	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	225	65
DH10-54	495961	7143000	540	192.84	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	225	90
DH10-55	496039	7142978	525	109.48	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	305	45
DH10-56	496039	7142978	525	130.76	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	305	75
DH10-57	495482	7142610	1003	115.56	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	270	45
DH10-58	495482	7142610	1003	63.86	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	315	55
DH10-59	495482	7142610	1003	76.03	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	315	90
DH10-60	495573	7142728	885	74.05	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	255	65
DH10-61	495573	7142728	885	112.52	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	255	90
DH10-62	496293	7143083	455	240.24	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	303	61
DH10-63	496293	7143083	455	200.74	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	303	57
DH10-64	496246	7143177	450	219.71	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	305	78
DH10-65	496230	7143165	460	168	BTW	2010	DD	QIN	315	55

Pre-2002 Drilling							Post-2002 Drilling					
Drillhole ID	From	To	Sample ID	Length	Au (ppb)		Drillhole ID	From	To	Sample ID	Length	Au (ppb)
DH95-01	17.08	19.58	213609	2.5	206		DH05-01	3.8	6	13001	2.2	140
DH95-01	25.91	28	213610	2.09	309		DH05-01	6	8	13002	2	2530
DH95-01	32	34	213613	2	1371		DH05-01	8	10	13003	2	890
DH95-01	35.12	36.65	213615	1.53	1063		DH05-01	10	12	13004	2	2510
DH95-01	115	117	213652	2	480		DH05-01	12	14	13005	2	4290
DH95-01	117	119	213653	2	3017		DH05-01	14	16	13006	2	4930
DH95-01	119	121	213654	2	5589		DH05-01	16	18	13007	2	10300
DH95-01	121	123	213655	2	2263		DH05-01	24	26	13011	2	391
DH95-01	123	125	213656	2	1371		DH05-01	32	34	13015	2	880
DH95-01	125	127	213657	2	240		DH05-01	34	36	13016	2	163
DH95-01	127	129	213658	2	103		DH05-01	42	44	13020	2	264
DH95-01	129	131	213659	2	1063		DH05-01	44	46	13021	2	283
DH95-01	135	137	213662	2	206		DH05-01	58	60	13028	2	121
DH95-01	177	179	213683	2	206		DH05-01	60	62	13029	2	998
DH95-01	179	181	213684	2	3737		DH05-01	68	70	13033	2	210
DH95-01	185	187	213687	2	146		DH05-01	119	121	13051	2	285
DH95-01	191	193	213690	2	206		DH05-01	121	123	13052	2	975
DH95-01	193	195	213691	2	754		DH05-01	123	125	13053	2	250
DH95-01	195	197	213692	2	857		DH05-01	125	127	13054	2	1229
DH95-01	197	199	213693	2	171		DH05-01	127	129	13055	2	425
DH95-01	219	221	213704	2	377		DH05-01	133.15	135	13058	1.85	351
DH95-01	221	223	213705	2	6446		DH05-01	135	137	13059	2	294
DH95-01	223	225	213706	2	206		DH05-01	139	141	13061	2	130
DH95-01	231	233	213710	2	1382		DH05-01	145	147	13063	2	410
DH95-01	233	235	213711	2	277		DH05-01	147	149	13064	2	3120
DH95-01	237	239	213713	2	106		DH05-01	149	151	13065	2	7720
DH95-02	24	26	213726	2	137		DH05-02	13	15	13085	2	103
DH95-02	26	28	213727	2	480		DH05-02	21	23	13089	2	159
DH95-02	28	30	213728	2	350		DH05-02	23	25	13090	2	403
DH95-02	30	32	213729	2	130		DH05-02	38	40	13093	2	121
DH95-02	44	46	213731	2	360		DH05-02	40	42	13094	2	181
DH95-02	46	48	213732	2	390		DH05-02	46	48	13097	2	565
DH95-02	48	50	213733	2	560		DH05-02	48	50	13098	2	127
DH95-02	50	52	213734	2	200		DH05-02	50	52	13099	2	856
DH95-02	54	56	213736	2	1180		DH05-02	52	54	13100	2	546
DH95-02	56	58	213737	2	1270		DH05-02	88	90	13118	2	105
DH95-02	58	60	213738	2	270		DH05-02	90	92	13119	2	577

DH95-02	60	62	213739	2	200		DH05-02	92	94	13120	2	145
DH95-03	26	28	213761	2	4010		DH05-02	96	98	13122	2	281
DH95-03	28	30	213762	2	250		DH05-02	164	166	13155	2	319
DH95-03	30	32	213763	2	130		DH05-03	14	16	13169	2	193
DH95-03	32	34	213764	2	130		DH05-03	16	18	13170	2	250
DH95-03	34	36.27	213765	2.27	1080		DH05-03	30	32.3	13174	2.3	1654
DH95-03	36.27	38	213766	1.73	50310		DH05-03	164	166	13227	2	115
DH95-03	40	42	213768	2	230		DH05-03	166	168	13228	2	292
DH95-03	42	44	213769	2	12890		DH05-03	168	170	13229	2	132
DH95-03	55	57	213770	2	130		DH05-03	170	172	13230	2	198
DH95-03	146	148	213812	2	290		DH05-03	178	180	13234	2	132
DH95-03	148	150	213813	2	580		DH05-04	17	19	13245	2	219
DH95-03	150	152	213814	2	700		DH05-04	32	34	13249	2	501
DH95-03	152	154	213815	2	1710		DH05-04	34	36	13250	2	599
DH95-03	154	156	213816	2	410		DH05-04	40	42	13253	2	162
DH95-03	156	158	213817	2	760		DH05-04	42	44	13254	2	484
DH95-03	165	167	213822	2	360		DH05-04	46	48	13256	2	144
DH95-03	169	171	213824	2	18880		DH05-04	48	50	13257	2	2025
DH95-03	171	173	213825	2	330		DH05-04	50	52	13258	2	216
DH95-04	3	5	213838	2	620		DH05-04	52	54	13259	2	265
DH95-04	5	7	213839	2	450		DH05-04	54	56	13260	2	2232
DH95-04	11	13	213842	2	190		DH05-04	56	58	13261	2	757
DH95-04	19	21	213846	2	290		DH05-04	94	96	13280	2	778
DH95-04	21	23	213847	2	900		DH05-04	100	100.8	13283	0.8	122
DH95-04	23	25	213848	2	380		DH05-04	102.44	104	13284	1.56	131
DH95-04	29	31	213851	2	170		DH05-04	112	114	13289	2	334
DH95-04	31	33	213852	2	1000		DH05-04	114	116	13290	2	1981
DH95-04	33	35	213853	2	500		DH05-04	116	118	13291	2	178
DH95-04	35	37	213854	2	260		DH05-04	140	142	13303	2	110
DH95-04	37	38.8	213855	1.8	320		DH05-05	32	34	13322	2	320
DH95-04	83	85	213879	2	2420		DH05-05	34	36	13323	2	420
DH95-04	99	101	213887	2	790		DH05-05	38	40	13325	2	390
DH95-04	101	103	213888	2	2380		DH05-05	42	43.18	13327	1.18	660
DH95-04	107	108.42	213891	1.42	660		DH05-05	45.1	47	13328	1.9	8010
DH95-04	108.42	110.54	213892	2.12	230		DH05-05	47	49	13329	2	52200
DH95-04	110.54	112.81	213893	2.27	1510		DH05-05	49	51	13330	2	5990
DH95-04	112.81	117.51	213894	4.7	2910		DH05-05	51	53	13331	2	620
DH95-05	16.9	20.21	213913	3.31	280		DH05-05	53	55	13332	2	3310
DH95-05	23.94	27.67	213915	3.73	130		DH05-05	55	57	13333	2	5810

DH95-05	34.47	37.23	213918	2.76	540		DH05-05	57	59	13334	2	870
DH95-05	40.23	43.26	213920	3.03	130		DH05-05	63	65	13337	2	256
DH95-05	43.26	46.04	213921	2.78	3170		DH05-05	65	67	13338	2	119
DH95-05	46.04	49.85	213922	3.81	1200		DH05-05	67	69	13339	2	154
DH95-05	49.85	51.81	213923	1.96	1280		DH05-05	118	120	13432	2	430
DH95-05	51.81	55.06	213924	3.25	180		DH05-05	160	161.26	13449	1.26	288
DH95-05	58.51	60.79	213926	2.28	130		DH05-06	23	24.75	13354	1.75	242
DH95-05	158.81	161.5	213953	2.69	168		DH05-06	38	40	13359	2	530
DH95-06	42.48	45.12	214001	2.64	650		DH05-06	40	42	13360	2	366
DH95-06	55	57.88	214004	2.88	170		DH05-06	42	44	13361	2	388
DH95-06	57.88	61.7	214005	3.82	8980		DH05-06	44	46	13362	2	4871
DH95-06	78.84	82.35	214011	3.51	479		DH05-06	46	48	13363	2	3430
DH95-06	84.4	86.4	214013	2	2502		DH05-06	48	50	13364	2	2897
DH95-06	86.4	88.75	214014	2.35	1754		DH05-06	50	52	13365	2	2153
DH95-06	95.28	99.2	214017	3.92	263		DH05-06	52	54	13366	2	1358
DH95-06	99.2	103.2	214018	4	113		DH05-06	54	56.75	13367	2.75	118
DH95-06	110.89	114	214021	3.11	109		DH05-06	109	111	13383	2	109
DH95-07	19.8	23.95	214034	4.15	426		DH05-06	162	164	13407	2	303
DH95-07	41.5	46.1	214040	4.6	102		DH05-06	164	166	13408	2	369
DH95-07	46.1	49.21	214041	3.11	660		DH05-06	168	170	13410	2	254
DH95-07	69.8	73.4	214048	3.6	485		DH05-07	88.4	90	13475	1.6	156
DH95-07	73.4	77.8	214049	4.4	153		DH05-07	150.77	153	13483	2.23	404
DH95-07	77.8	81.55	214050	3.75	104		DH05-08	113	115	13523	2	369
DH95-07	81.55	85.55	214151	4	1400		DH05-08	144	146	13536	2	3770
DH95-07	85.55	90.8	214152	5.25	116		DH05-08	146	148	13537	2	133
DH95-07	136.63	139.9	214163	3.27	550		DH05-08	148	149.45	13538	1.45	410
DH95-07	144.12	147.09	214165	2.97	550		DH05-08	149.45	150.55	13539	1.1	3736
DH95-07	147.09	150	214166	2.91	150		DH05-09	61	63	13551	2	119
DH95-07	152.15	155.8	214168	3.65	120		DH05-09	63	65	13552	2	664
DH95-07	159	161.66	214170	2.66	120		DH05-09	65	67	13553	2	130
DH95-07	196.22	200.5	214180	4.28	220		DH05-09	67	69	13554	2	1072
DH95-07	210.8	215	214184	4.2	510		DH05-09	69	71	13555	2	198
DH95-07	220	224.6	214186	4.6	830		DH05-09	71	73	13556	2	120
DH95-07	232.96	237.4	214189	4.44	120		DH05-09	112	114	13572	2	185
DH95-08	4.6	8	214197	3.4	130		DH05-10	82.72	84	13581	1.28	306
DH95-08	27.8	29.4	214203	1.6	540		DH05-10	84	86	13582	2	251
DH95-08	29.4	30.98	214204	1.58	1060		DH05-10	86	88	13583	2	788
DH95-08	31.5	33.5	214206	2	390		DH05-10	88	90	13584	2	383
DH95-08	44	46.2	214210	2.2	150		DH05-10	90	92	13585	2	131

DH95-08	91.14	93.5	214224	2.36	720		DH05-10	137	139	13607	2	326
DH95-08	100.12	105	214227	4.88	310		DH05-10	141	143	13609	2	177
DH95-08	110	115	214229	5	130		DH05-11	87	89	13642	2	325
DH95-09	31.75	35.5	214242	3.75	120		DH05-11	91.2	93	13643	1.8	486
DH95-09	90.43	93.6	214260	3.17	1500		DH05-11	93	95	13644	2	12484
DH95-09	100.06	102.5	214263	2.44	1370		DH05-11	98.2	100	13645	1.8	2012
DH95-09	102.5	104.97	214264	2.47	160		DH05-11	100	101.6	13646	1.6	211
DH95-09	104.97	108.05	214265	3.08	5050		DH05-11	110.3	111.2	13647	0.9	102
DH95-09	110.68	114	214267	3.32	190		DH05-12	11	13	13663	2	104
DH95-09	114	116.9	214268	2.9	280		DH05-12	94	96	13684	2	2891
DH95-09	116.9	120	214269	3.1	120		DH05-12	96	98	13685	2	275
DH95-09	120	123.6	214270	3.6	460		DH05-12	98	100	13686	2	966
DH95-09	123.6	127.26	214271	3.66	200		DH05-12	100	102	13687	2	2286
DH95-09	137	139.9	214274	2.9	240		DH05-12	102	104	13688	2	1732
DH95-09	139.9	144	214275	4.1	460		DH05-12	104	105.15	13689	1.15	131
DH95-10	27.13	30	214281	2.87	1020		DH05-14	49	51	13757	2	219
DH95-10	32	34.4	214283	2.4	420		DH05-14	87.5	89	13766	1.5	180
DH95-10	37.8	40.6	214285	2.8	430		DH05-14	89	91	13767	2	18100
DH95-10	91.14	95	214302	3.86	190		DH05-14	91	93	13768	2	1070
DH95-10	99.2	102	214304	2.8	130		DH05-14	93	95	13769	2	130
DH95-10	102	105	214305	3	290		DH05-14	99	101	13772	2	200
DH95-10	105	108.1	214306	3.1	660		DH05-14	101	102.8	13773	1.8	5030
DH95-10	108.1	111.45	214307	3.35	190		DH05-15	38	40	13783	2	2703
DH95-10	116	120.5	214309	4.5	610		DH05-15	40	42	13784	2	1311
DH95-10	120.5	123.03	214310	2.53	1280		DH05-15	42	44	13785	2	116
DH95-10	123.03	125	214311	1.97	700		DH05-15	56.9	59.2	13788	2.3	308
DH95-10	163	166.55	214322	3.55	130		DH05-15	92	94.75	13794	2.75	371
DH95-10	166.55	170	214323	3.45	160		DH05-15	109	111	13800	2	10703
DH95-10	176	179.5	214326	3.5	180		DH05-15	111	113	13801	2	120
DH95-10	184	187	214329	3	210		DH05-15	113	115	13802	2	110
DH95-11	11.89	15	214332	3.11	150		DH05-15	115	117	13803	2	170
DH95-12	59.25	61.7	214375	2.45	1480		DH05-15	121	123	13806	2	3410
DH95-12	85.65	90.1	214381	4.45	150		DH05-15	129	131	13810	2	1744
DH95-12	141.3	143.6	214386	2.3	640		DH05-15	133	135	13812	2	112
DH95-12	180	185	214395	5	120		DH05-16	42	44	13834	2	969
DH95-12	200.05	201.5	214400	1.45	150		DH05-16	44	46	13835	2	381
DH95-12	225.8	229.1	214408	3.3	200		DH05-16	49.65	51	13836	1.35	194
DH95-12	235.4	238.1	214412	2.7	110		DH05-16	57	59	13840	2	110
DH96-14	26.5	28.6	222044	2.1	212		DH05-16	61	63	13842	2	182

DH96-14	31.59	33.29	222046	1.7	4410		DH05-16	107.85	110	13854	2.15	1193
DH96-14	39.56	41.21	222050	1.65	1790		DH05-16	128	130	13864	2	166
DH96-14	41.21	44.48	222051	3.27	3160		DH05-16	134.2	136	13866	1.8	117
DH96-14	44.48	46.2	222052	1.72	859		DH05-16	136	138	13867	2	3738
DH96-14	46.2	48.31	222053	2.11	674		DH05-16	140	142	13869	2	226
DH96-14	48.31	50.04	222054	1.73	906		DH05-16	142	144	13870	2	1458
DH96-14	50.04	53.69	222055	3.65	2510		DH05-16	144	146	13871	2	1956
DH96-14	54	55.57	222056	1.57	515		DH05-16	146	148	13872	2	392
DH96-14	55.57	57	222057	1.43	2500		DH05-16	152	154	13875	2	219
DH96-14	57	59.25	222058	2.25	499		DH05-17	39	41	13889	2	120
DH96-14	61.05	64.49	222059	3.44	364		DH05-17	50.6	52	13891	1.4	449
DH96-14	64.49	65.81	222060	1.32	115		DH05-17	59.2	61	13894	1.8	243
DH96-14	121	123	104514	2	107		DH05-17	61	63.2	13895	2.2	166
DH96-14	124.85	128.22	222065	3.37	587		DH05-17	116	118	13915	2	3391
DH96-14	128.22	130.19	222066	1.97	352		DH05-17	127	129	13919	2	571
DH96-14	140	142	104521	2	136		DH05-17	129	131	13920	2	950
DH96-14	191.73	193.56	222072	1.83	108		DH05-17	131	133	13921	2	1960
DH96-15	100	102	109875	2	338		DH05-17	133	135	13922	2	5510
DH96-15	126	128	109886	2	3460		DH05-17	135	137	13923	2	170
DH96-15	155	157	109896	2	109		DH05-17	137	139	13924	2	105
DH96-15	159	161	109898	2	116		DH05-17	139	141	13925	2	966
DH96-15	182	183.61	109963	1.61	172		DH05-17	160	162	13934	2	267
DH96-15	207.71	210	222119	2.29	174		DH05-18	45	47	13947	2	116
DH96-15	224.75	226.26	222122	1.51	107		DH05-18	57	59	13953	2	524
DH96-15	242	244	109976	2	1310		DH05-18	59	61	13954	2	1559
DH96-15	268	270	109989	2	240		DH05-18	61	63	13955	2	1170
DH96-15	272	274	109991	2	1230		DH05-18	63	65	13956	2	224
DH96-15	274	276	109992	2	1083		DH05-18	65	67	13957	2	318
DH96-15	292	294	193301	2	111		DH05-18	75	77	13962	2	238
DH96-16	43.8	47.27	222135	3.47	293		DH05-18	79	81	13964	2	649
DH96-16	56.62	58.78	222136	2.16	141		DH05-18	153	155	13978	2	277
DH96-16	210.1	212	221891	1.9	220		DH05-18	159	161	13981	2	137
DH96-16	212	213	221892	1	604		DH05-18	161	163	13982	2	607
DH96-17	50	52	86557	2	393		DH05-18	165	167	13984	2	674
DH96-17	62	64	86563	2	150		DH05-18	167	169	13985	2	230
DH96-17	108.44	110	86580	1.56	495		DH05-19	52	54	14063	2	1552
DH96-17	110	112	86581	2	1718		DH05-19	54	56	14064	2	217
DH96-17	140.61	142	86593	1.39	160		DH05-19	56	58	14065	2	213
DH96-18	50.2	52.52	222175	2.32	111		DH05-20	59	61	14114	2	441

DH96-18	52.52	55.17	222176	2.65	215		DH05-20	61	63	14115	2	104
DH96-18	55.17	58.34	222177	3.17	3740		DH05-20	79.1	81	14121	1.9	283
DH96-18	58.34	61.65	222178	3.31	322		DH05-20	81	83	14122	2	410
DH96-18	61.65	63.77	222179	2.12	4010		DH05-21	34	36	14168	2	275
DH96-18	63.77	66.45	222180	2.68	3540		DH05-21	36	38	14169	2	706
DH96-18	68.64	69.2	86501	0.56	181		DH05-21	38	40	14170	2	448
DH96-18	75.76	78.6	222181	2.84	320		DH05-21	66	68	14184	2	225
DH96-18	78.6	81.2	222182	2.6	5670		DH05-21	72	74	14187	2	160
DH96-18	81.2	83.05	222183	1.85	2960		DH05-21	88	90	14195	2	569
DH96-18	89.3	90.89	222185	1.59	147		DH05-21	117	119	14207	2	147
DH96-18	106.31	109.3	222186	2.99	218		DH05-21	119	121	14208	2	444
DH96-18	109.3	112.39	222187	3.09	685		DH05-21	121	123	14209	2	1018
DH96-18	112.39	116.45	222188	4.06	293		DH05-21	123	125	14210	2	915
DH96-19	47.3	49	86518	1.7	2068		DH05-21	145	147	14221	2	3668
DH96-19	49	51	86519	2	2104		DH05-22	26	28	14248	2	804
DH96-19	51	52.32	86520	1.32	306		DH05-22	36	38	14253	2	559
DH96-19	57.93	60.26	222155	2.33	366		DH05-22	40	42	14255	2	197
DH96-19	79	81.1	86522	2.1	214		DH05-22	48	50	14259	2	442
DH96-21	85	87	193241	2	417		DH05-22	50	52	14260	2	1515
DH96-21	87	89	193242	2	114		DH05-22	52	54	14261	2	124
DH96-21	93	95	193245	2	147		DH05-22	54	56	14262	2	1418
DH96-21	136	138	221673	2	139		DH05-22	56	58	14263	2	6777
DH96-21	138	140	221674	2	128		DH05-22	58	60	14264	2	608
DH96-21	250	252	221694	2	113		DH05-22	82	84	14276	2	283
DH96-21	273.73	275	220762	1.27	4660		DH05-22	124	126	14297	2	294
							DH05-22	126	128	14298	2	4334
							DH05-22	130	132	14300	2	112
							DH05-22	134	136	14302	2	1765
							DH05-22	136	138	14303	2	4517
							DH05-22	138	140	14304	2	1664
							DH05-22	160	161.65	14315	1.65	370
							DH05-23	6.47	8	14316	1.53	1334
							DH05-23	8	10	14317	2	3229
							DH05-23	10	12	14318	2	1391
							DH05-23	12	14	14319	2	1596
							DH05-23	14	16	14320	2	225
							DH05-23	16	18	14321	2	198
							DH05-23	18	20	14322	2	2203
							DH05-23	20	22	14323	2	957

	DH05-23	22	24	14324	2	212
	DH05-23	26	28	14326	2	213
	DH05-23	38	40	14332	2	691
	DH05-23	40	42	14333	2	147
	DH05-23	50	52	14338	2	254
	DH05-23	52	54	14339	2	1066
	DH05-23	58	60	14342	2	479
	DH05-23	60	61.63	14343	1.63	1191
	DH05-23	62.25	63.5	14344	1.25	337
	DH05-23	83	85	14350	2	138
	DH05-24	5.31	7	14369	1.69	610
	DH05-24	7	9	14370	2	3900
	DH05-24	9	11	14371	2	180
	DH05-24	11	13	14372	2	260
	DH05-24	31.44	33	14373	1.56	2260
	DH05-24	33	35	14374	2	350
	DH05-24	37	39	14376	2	1982
	DH05-24	39	41	14377	2	5368
	DH05-24	41	43	14378	2	7841
	DH05-24	43	45	14379	2	3069
	DH05-24	45	47	14380	2	3083
	DH05-24	47	49	14381	2	10279
	DH05-24	49	51	14382	2	1886
	DH05-24	57	59	14386	2	143
	DH05-24	59	61	14387	2	139
	DH05-24	61	63	14388	2	532
	DH05-24	63	65	14389	2	1494
	DH05-24	65	67	14390	2	1747
	DH06-25	24	26	87010	2	110
	DH06-25	73.41	74.8	87024	1.39	394
	DH06-25	75.85	77.85	87025	2	120
	DH06-25	97.9	100	87031	2.1	1920
	DH06-25	100	102	87032	2	850
	DH06-25	117.55	119.45	87038	1.9	1420
	DH06-26	25	27	87089	2	1480
	DH06-26	27	29	87090	2	398
	DH06-26	69.2	71	87100	1.8	277
	DH06-26	71	72.7	87101	1.7	102
	DH06-26	84	86	87103	2	183

	DH06-26	86	87.45	87104	1.45	115
	DH06-26	121	123	87115	2	17700
	DH06-26	133	135	87121	2	104
	DH06-26	135	137	87122	2	196
	DH06-27	46	48	87187	2	1940
	DH06-27	48	50	87188	2	105
	DH06-27	50	52	87189	2	358
	DH06-27	94	96	87211	2	135
	DH06-27	131	133	87224	2	838
	DH06-28	44.5	45.78	87255	1.28	258
	DH06-28	137	139	87256	2	112
	DH06-28	160	162	87262	2	29850
	DH06-28	162	163.5	87263	1.5	101
	DH06-29	45	47	87280	2	481
	DH06-29	47	49	87281	2	309
	DH06-29	63	65	87288	2	127
	DH06-29	67	69	87290	2	117
	DH06-29	69	71	87291	2	371
	DH06-29	99	100.55	87306	1.55	134
	DH06-29	100.55	101.87	87307	1.32	434
	DH06-29	146	148	87325	2	1950
	DH06-29	148	150	87326	2	374
	DH06-29	152	154	87328	2	130
	DH06-29	175	177	87338	2	323
	DH06-30	55.7	58	87372	2.3	592
	DH06-30	60	62	87374	2	130
	DH06-30	62	64	87375	2	436
	DH06-30	100	102	87394	2	118
	DH06-30	102	104	87395	2	103
	DH06-30	124	126	87406	2	1390
	DH06-30	130	132.7	87409	2.7	361
	DH06-30	169	170	87424	1	250
	DH06-30	170	172.5	87425	2.5	3970
	DH06-30	172.5	175	87426	2.5	736
	DH06-30	183	184	87431	1	274
	DH06-31	64	66	87457	2	515
	DH06-31	66	68	87458	2	3850
	DH06-31	68	70	87459	2	2030
	DH06-31	72	74	87461	2	669

	DH06-31	74	76	87462	2	4870
	DH06-31	76	78	87463	2	4970
	DH06-31	78	79.7	87464	1.7	216
	DH06-31	88	90.5	87469	2.5	128
	DH06-31	92	94	87471	2	120
	DH06-31	102	104	87476	2	144
	DH06-31	104	106	87477	2	126
	DH06-31	106	108	87478	2	474
	DH06-31	108	110	87479	2	108
	DH06-31	110	112	87480	2	983
	DH06-31	112	114	87481	2	451
	DH06-31	126.5	127.95	87486	1.45	314
	DH06-32	27	29	87510	2	1120
	DH06-32	31	33	87512	2	403
	DH06-32	41.05	43	87517	1.95	163
	DH06-32	43	45	87518	2	264
	DH06-32	53.3	55.3	87523	2	286
	DH06-32	61.3	63.3	87527	2	12050
	DH06-32	63.3	65.3	87528	2	9080
	DH06-32	65.3	67.3	87529	2	1950
	DH06-32	67.3	69.3	87530	2	1330
	DH06-32	69.3	71.3	87531	2	260
	DH06-32	71.3	73.35	87532	2.05	8790
	DH06-32	75.9	78	87533	2.1	220
	DH06-32	96	98	87543	2	3200
	DH06-32	126	128	87555	2	186
	DH06-34	3.45	5.3	87654	1.85	216
	DH06-34	5.3	6.3	87655	1	363
	DH06-34	71	73	87684	2	1400
	DH06-34	74.9	77	87686	2.1	1260
	DH06-34	77	79	87687	2	121
	DH06-34	110	112	87702	2	204
	DH06-35	38	40	87726	2	118
	DH06-35	44	46	87729	2	329
	DH06-35	52	54	87733	2	102
	DH06-35	62	64	87738	2	259
	DH06-35	72	74	87743	2	170
	DH06-36	110	112	88008	2	254
	DH06-36	140	142	88023	2	130

	DH06-36	148	150	88027	2	120
	DH06-36	150	152	88028	2	236
	DH06-36	152	154	88029	2	352
	DH06-36	154	156	88030	2	1330
	DH06-36	188	190	88047	2	102
	DH06-36	192	194	88049	2	204
	DH06-36	194	196	88050	2	232
	DH06-36	220	222	88063	2	368
	DH06-36	222	224	88064	2	553
	DH06-36	224	226	88065	2	809
	DH06-36	228	230	88067	2	279
	DH06-36	230	232	88068	2	814
	DH06-36	232	234	88069	2	321
	DH06-36	236	238	88071	2	276
	DH06-36	242	244	88074	2	206
	DH06-36	254	256	88080	2	142
	DH06-36	256	258	88081	2	214
	DH06-36	264	266	88085	2	142
	DH06-36	266	268.1	88086	2.1	117
	DH06-37	3.39	6	87819	2.61	1200
	DH06-37	6	8	87820	2	435
	DH06-37	73	75	87844	2	329
	DH06-37	78	80	87846	2	123
	DH06-37	80	82	87847	2	391
	DH06-37	87	89	87851	2	123
	DH06-37	91	93	87853	2	367
	DH06-37	93	95	87854	2	785
	DH06-37	111	113	87862	2	966
	DH06-38	4.2	6	87887	1.8	2460
	DH06-38	6	8	87888	2	797
	DH06-38	54	56	87911	2	115
	DH06-38	81	83	87924	2	120
	DH06-38	87	89	87927	2	105
	DH06-38	100.4	102	87931	1.6	2460
	DH06-38	122	124	87942	2	3406
	DH06-38	124	126	87943	2	1530
	DH06-38	144	146	87953	2	1270
	DH06-38	156	158	87959	2	179
	DH07-39	36	38	103009	2	246

	DH07-39	62	64	103013	2	120
	DH07-39	64	66	103014	2	110
	DH07-39	110	112	103034	2	104
	DH07-39	194	196	103063	2	234
	DH07-39	224.6	227	103075	2.4	544
	DH07-39	237	239.3	103081	2.3	390
	DH07-39	251	253	103087	2	130
	DH07-39	257	259	103090	2	580
	DH07-40	37	39	103114	2	151
	DH07-40	116	118	103141	2	320
	DH07-40	118	120	103142	2	870
	DH07-40	120	122	103143	2	770
	DH07-40	122	124	103144	2	140
	DH07-40	128	130	103147	2	210
	DH07-40	130	132	103148	2	120
	DH07-40	134.05	136	103149	1.95	1130
	DH07-40	136	138	103150	2	2880
	DH07-40	138	140	103151	2	1050
	DH07-40	150	152	103157	2	6520
	DH07-40	164	166	103164	2	439
	DH07-40	182	184	103172	2	102
	DH07-40	222.3	224	103192	1.7	4470
	DH07-40	224	226	103193	2	900
	DH07-41	44	46	103220	2	420
	DH07-41	46	48	103221	2	1870
	DH07-42	51	53	103296	2	210
	DH07-42	53	54.75	103297	1.75	400
	DH07-42	124	126	103319	2	120
	DH07-42	130	132	103322	2	560
	DH07-43	56	58	103379	2	5900
	DH07-43	58	60	103380	2	2080
	DH07-43	120	122	103391	2	285
	DH07-43	142	144	103400	2	660
	DH07-43	144	146	103401	2	1000
	DH07-43	156	158	103407	2	130
	DH07-43	158	160	103408	2	2750
	DH07-43	160	162	103409	2	7090
	DH07-43	162	162.97	103410	0.97	1370
	DH07-44	18	20	103418	2	128

		DH07-44	42	44	103430	2	430
		DH07-44	58	60	103438	2	240
		DH07-44	70	72	103444	2	130
		DH07-45	11	13	103462	2	132
		DH07-45	27	29	103470	2	120
		DH07-45	45	47	103479	2	224
		DH07-45	61	63	103487	2	181
		DH07-45	63	65	103488	2	430
		DH07-45	65	67	103489	2	653
		DH07-45	77	79	103495	2	230
		DH07-46	38	40	105523	2	678
		DH07-46	48	50	105528	2	346
		DH07-46	52	54	105530	2	400
		DH07-46	54	56	105531	2	504
		DH07-46	56	58	105532	2	465
		DH07-46	68	70	105538	2	178
		DH07-47	27	29	105562	2	760
		DH07-47	29	31	105563	2	270
		DH07-47	31	33	105564	2	350
		DH07-47	43	45	105570	2	1810
		DH07-47	55	57	105576	2	525
		DH07-47	57	59	105577	2	252
		DH07-47	65	67	105581	2	10100
		DH07-47	81	83	105589	2	340
		DH07-48	17	19	105606	2	190
		DH07-48	19	21	105607	2	300
		DH07-48	21	23	105608	2	420
		DH07-48	41	42.3	105618	1.3	115
		DH07-48	54	56	105620	2	133
		DH07-48	138	140	105656	2	183
		DH07-49	55	57	105681	2	170
		DH07-49	57	59	105682	2	210
		DH07-49	64	66	105685	2	2470
		DH07-50	28	29.5	105704	1.5	170
		DH07-50	29.5	32	105705	2.5	190
		DH07-50	32	34.7	105706	2.7	1000
		DH10-51	75	76.03	STO RDC199011	1.03	308
		DH10-51	76.03	77	STO RDC199012	0.97	384
		DH10-51	78.5	80	STO RDC199014	1.5	155

	DH10-51	83	84.36	STO RDC199018	1.36	995
	DH10-51	84.36	85	STO RDC199019	0.64	810
	DH10-51	85	86	STO RDC199020	1	129
	DH10-51	86	86.55	STO RDC199021	0.55	524
	DH10-51	98	99.46	STO RDC199031	1.46	1430
	DH10-51	136.55	138	STO RDC199052	1.45	159
	DH10-52	12.37	13.87	STO RDC199056	1.5	376
	DH10-52	57.6	58.5	STO RDC199082	0.9	9000
	DH10-52	58.5	59.4	STO RDC199084	0.9	5320
	DH10-52	59.4	60	STO RDC199085	0.6	5360
	DH10-52	60	60.82	STO RDC199086	0.82	10400
	DH10-52	60.82	61.32	STO RDC199088	0.5	2930
	DH10-52	66.28	66.9	STO RDC199094	0.62	8920
	DH10-52	100	101.5	STO RDC199107	1.5	182
	DH10-52	107.5	108.84	STO RDC199113	1.34	285
	DH10-52	143.5	144.5	STO RDC199142	1	154
	DH10-52	148	149.5	STO RDC199146	1.5	6280
	DH10-52	149.5	151	STO RDC199147	1.5	704
	DH10-52	166	167.5	STO RDC199158	1.5	104
	DH10-52	174	175.5	STO RDC199165	1.5	213
	DH10-52	184	185.5	STO RDC199172	1.5	117
	DH10-53	54.4	55.8	STO RDC199174	1.4	283
	DH10-53	62.78	64.06	STO RDC199182	1.28	733
	DH10-53	86.5	87	STO RDC199201	0.5	1310
	DH10-53	89	90.89	STO RDC199204	1.89	158
	DH10-53	118.89	119.28	STO RDC199227	0.39	161
	DH10-53	120.2	122	STO RDC199229	1.8	148
	DH10-53	122	124	STO RDC199230	2	121
	DH10-53	133.5	134.35	STO RDC199238	0.85	1740
	DH10-53	134.35	135.32	STO RDC199239	0.97	13100
	DH10-53	151	152.05	STO RDC199252	1.05	214
	DH10-54	9	10	STO RDC199255	1	101
	DH10-54	12.5	13.63	STO RDC199258	1.13	313
	DH10-54	22.25	22.88	STO RDC199266	0.63	21000
	DH10-54	22.88	23.75	STO RDC199267	0.87	133
	DH10-54	23.75	24.33	STO RDC199268	0.58	407
	DH10-54	25	26	STO RDC199271	1	1440
	DH10-54	26	27	STO RDC199272	1	4830
	DH10-54	28.5	30	STO RDC199274	1.5	2990

	DH10-54	30	31	STO RDC199275	1	660
	DH10-54	31	32	STO RDC199276	1	11500
	DH10-54	32	33	STO RDC199277	1	1100
	DH10-54	35.5	37	STO RDC199281	1.5	324
	DH10-54	37	37.91	STO RDC199282	0.91	2730
	DH10-54	37.91	39	STO RDC199283	1.09	726
	DH10-54	39	40	STO RDC199284	1	6810
	DH10-54	40	41	STO RDC199285	1	87500
	DH10-54	42	42.57	STO RDC199287	0.57	1800
	DH10-54	42.57	44	STO RDC199288	1.43	834
	DH10-54	44	45	STO RDC199289	1	945
	DH10-54	45	46	STO RDC199290	1	8490
	DH10-54	46	47	STO RDC199291	1	38700
	DH10-54	47	48	STO RDC199292	1	1110
	DH10-54	48	49	STO RDC199293	1	4400
	DH10-54	49	50	STO RDC199294	1	328
	DH10-54	50	51	STO RDC199296	1	1870
	DH10-54	51	52	STO RDC199297	1	201
	DH10-54	53	54.05	STO RDC199299	1.05	110
	DH10-54	112.8	114	STO RDC199323	1.2	464
	DH10-54	114	115	STO RDC199324	1	105
	DH10-54	115	115.8	STO RDC199325	0.8	789
	DH10-54	130	131.5	STO RDC199332	1.5	271
	DH10-54	134.5	136	STO RDC199335	1.5	6380
	DH10-54	151	152.5	STO RDC199347	1.5	697
	DH10-54	161.34	162	STO RDC199354	0.66	716
	DH10-54	171.5	173.03	STO RDC199363	1.53	136
	DH10-55	40.5	42	STO RDC 199370	1.5	340
	DH10-55	47.5	48.66	STO RDC 199376	1.16	317
	DH10-55	59.66	60.5	STO RDC 199379	0.84	180
	DH10-56	43	44	STO RDC 199409	1	237
	DH10-56	77.63	79	STO RDC 199429	1.37	136
	DH10-56	79	80	STO RDC 199431	1	114
	DH10-56	127.5	128.27	STO RDC 199437	0.77	236
	DH10-56	129.44	130.65	STO RDC 199439	1.21	306
	DH10-57	25.78	26.54	STO RDC 199441	0.76	2670
	DH10-57	26.54	28	STO RDC 199442	1.46	216
	DH10-57	28	29.5	STO RDC 199443	1.5	1550
	DH10-57	29.5	30.5	STO RDC 199444	1	436

	DH10-57	30.5	32	STO RDC 199445	1.5	705
	DH10-57	32	33.5	STO RDC 199446	1.5	141
	DH10-57	56.63	58	STO RDC 199465	1.37	141
	DH10-57	58	58.9	STO RDC 199466	0.9	188
	DH10-57	58.9	60	STO RDC 199467	1.1	118
	DH10-58	26	27.37	STO RDC 199476	1.37	136
	DH10-58	27.37	29	STO RDC 199477	1.63	109
	DH10-58	35	35.7	STO RDC 199483	0.7	19200
	DH10-58	42	43	STO RDC 199490	1	187
	DH10-58	43	44	STO RDC 199491	1	617
	DH10-59	29	30	STO RDC 199506	1	433
	DH10-59	34	34.8	STO RDC 199511	0.8	238
	DH10-59	48	49.5	STO RDC 199520	1.5	111
	DH10-60	23.9	25	STO RDC 199528	1.1	252
	DH10-60	30	31.5	STO RDC 199533	1.5	1800
	DH10-60	31.5	33	STO RDC 199534	1.5	120
	DH10-60	35	36.73	STO RDC 199538	1.73	468
	DH10-60	36.73	38	STO RDC 199539	1.27	1030
	DH10-60	38	39.53	STO RDC 199540	1.53	431
	DH10-60	50	51.5	STO RDC 199549	1.5	591
	DH10-61	31.5	33	STO RDC 199652	1.5	161
	DH10-61	45.62	47	STO RDC 199663	1.38	4470
	DH10-61	47	48	STO RDC 199664	1	1070
	DH10-61	48	48.5	STO RDC 199666	0.5	2590
	DH10-61	48.5	49	STO RDC 199667	0.5	1050
	DH10-61	49	50	STO RDC 199668	1	1020
	DH10-61	50	51	STO RDC 199669	1	194
	DH10-61	56.5	58	STO RDC 199674	1.5	366
	DH10-62	184	185.5	STO RDC 199703	1.5	110
	DH10-62	185.5	187	STO RDC 199704	1.5	316
	DH10-63	103.5	105	STO RDC 199751	1.5	120
	DH10-63	112.5	114	STO RDC 199757	1.5	119
	DH10-63	114	115.5	STO RDC 199758	1.5	508
	DH10-63	117	118.5	STO RDC 199760	1.5	374
	DH10-64	145	146.5	STO RDC 199788	1.5	352
	DH10-64	161	162.5	STO RDC 199801	1.5	131
	DH10-64	165.5	167	STO RDC 199804	1.5	412