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ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR
DIAMOND DRILLING
ON THE
KENOGAMI LAKE PROPERTY
JANUARY 2021

EBY TOWNSHIP
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

Kenneth Kryklywy, PEng

North Peak Resources

February 1, 2021

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SUMMARY

North Peak Resources of Toronto, Ontario optioned 25 single cell and 2 boundary cell mining claims from Michael Leahy of Swastika, Ontario on March 20, 2020. The claims are located in Eby and Grenfell townships. The company performed 98 metres of diamond drilling from January 6 to 7, 2021. The drilling was contracted out to Laframboise Drilling of Earlton, Ontario and the work was supervised by Kenneth Kryklywy of Swastika, Ontario.

The purpose of the drilling programme was to test for the interpreted extension of the Kirkland Lake Main Break from the Macassa Mine 9km to the east, continuing west through Kenogami Lake. The hole was terminated prematurely due to technical difficulties and did not reach the proposed target.

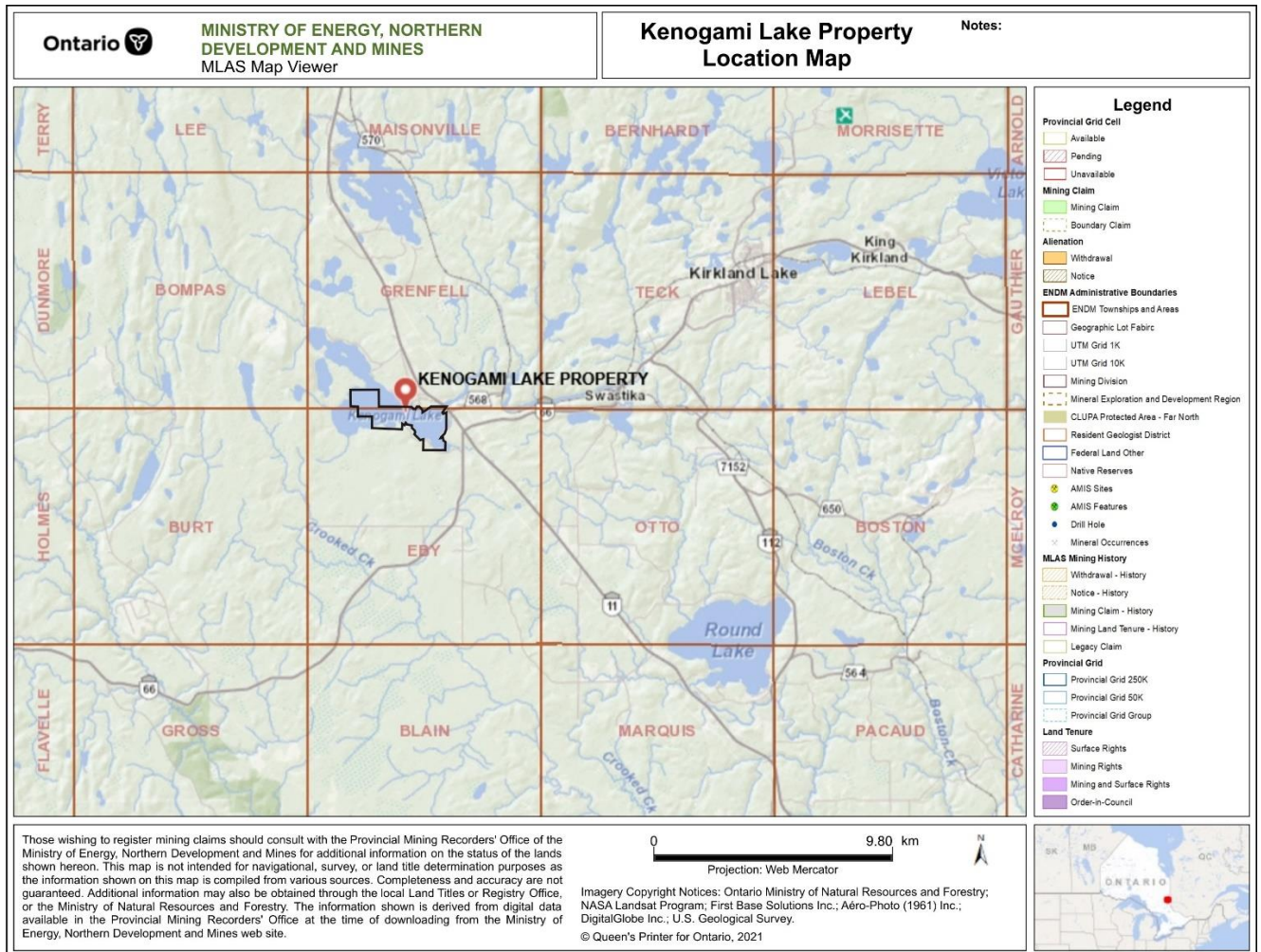
The hole was spotted with hand held GPS utilizing NAD83, Zone 17 UTM coordinates. A total of 3 samples were collected and assayed for gold and copper at the Swastika Lab in Swastika, Ontario. Assay results were low.

The drill programme results were inconclusive as the hole did not reach its proposed target, the Kirkland Lake Main Break. The programme is currently being re-evaluated to determine if the hole can be extended at a later date.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

The Kenogami Lake claim group (Leahy claims) are located approximately 16km west-southwest of Kirkland Lake. Trans Canada Highway 11 passes near the northeast corner of the property and Highway 66 passes near the southeastern part of the claims. Most of the claim group is beneath Kenogami Lake. The claims are easily accessible by boat, snowmobile or all-season residential roads which encompass much of the lake.

(* See Figure 1. Kenogami Lake Property Location Map)



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Figure 1

LAND TENURE

(* See Figure 2. Kenogami Lake Property with Grid Cell Claims Map)

(* See Figure 3. Kenogami Lake Property Historical Claim Map)

LEAHY PROPERTY CLAIMS (FROM NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT MARCH 31,2020)

Interbit Ltd. – Leahy Property

Count	Tenure ID	Township / Area	Tenure Type	Anniversary Date	Area (ha)
1	102804	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2021	21.6
2	102805	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2021	21.6
3	102806	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2021	21.6
4	103421	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2021	21.6
5	103422	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	20.6
6	117431	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	8.3
7	153640	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2021	13.3
8	170946	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/14/2021	18.2
9	172260	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	21.6
10	172261	EBY	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	15.5
11	172262	EBY	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	10.4
12	190537	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	21.6
13	206996	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	21.6
14	208246	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2021	21.6
15	219759	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	21.6
16	219760	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2021	21.6
17	220461	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	3.2
18	223755	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2021	21.6
19	231715	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2021	19.1
20	261070	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2021	21.6
21	266929	GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2021	21.6
22	268431	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2021	13.3
23	268432	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2021	18.6
24	286999	GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2021	21.6
25	287726	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	21.5
26	293816	GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2021	21.4
27	336094	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2021	14.9
Total					500.3

- Note. The diamond drill hole completed during the 2021 work programme was collared on the private property of Arnold Allsopp and finished in Leahy legacy claim no. 3006343 (cell claim no. 2317150).

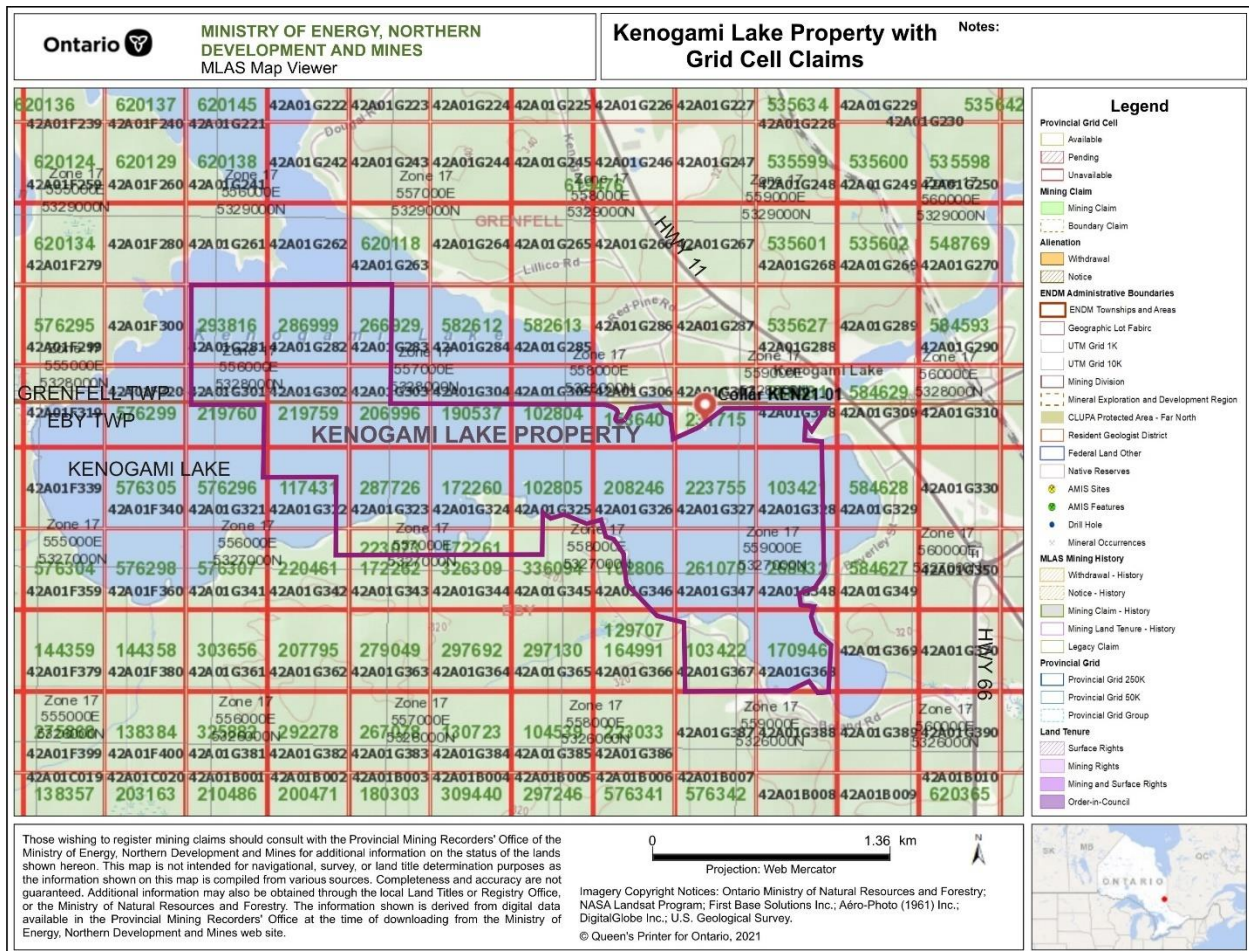


Figure 2

PAST WORK

(from NI 43-101 Technical Report by Tudorel Ciuculescu, RPA, March 31, 2020)

The Kirkland Lake area has a long history of exploration and gold mining dating back to the turn of the 20th century. Gold was first discovered in the region in 1906, specifically in the Swastika and Larder Lake areas. In 1911, W.H. Wright discovered gold near the northern end of Kirkland Lake. This led to other discoveries and culminated in the development of seven mines along the Kirkland Lake Main Break (KLMB) from 1912 to 1933; namely the Macassa, Kirkland Minerals, Teck-Hughes, Lakeshore, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, and Toburn mines. The Macassa Mine is located 10 km east-northeast of the Leahy Property. The Kenogami Lake area was first mapped by L. L. Bolton in the 1903 Report of the [Ontario] Bureau of Mines wherein the general geology of the area between Round Lake and the Abitibi River was described. Other geological surveys were taken up (Map P.3534, P.2268, and Map 2239) by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS). Due to its proximity to the Cadillac-Larder Lake Deformation Zone (CLLDZ) and Kirkland Lake, the area has since undergone numerous mapping and regional exploration programs. All of the work summarized below is on what is now the Leahy Property or nearby:

1926 – The “Kenogami Lake Area” area was mapped by the Geological Survey of Canada (Memoir 131, Map No 1926, H. C. Cook).

1935 – The area was mapped by the Ontario Department of Mines (ODM) “Matachewan-Kenogami Area”, Map No 44b, by W. S. Dyer

1939 - Siscoe Gold Mines drilled two short holes for a total of 773 ft off the point on the eastern shore of the southeast bay of Kenogami Lake. Syenite dykes and altered lava were intersected. The best values reported were 0.17 oz/st, although as recorded, the units were ambiguous.

1939 - Pioneer Gold Mines Ltd. drilled two holes from the ice off the promontory on what is now present claim 4225054 and extending into present claim 3006343. This work was designed to test for the westerly extension of the auriferous porphyry mineralization on the Rogick property to the east. Two intersections of note were obtained (0.17 oz/st Au across 5.0 ft and 0.19 oz/st Au across 4.2 ft), but never followed up. The gold values were in mafic and ultramafic volcanics interpreted to be the westward extension of the Cadillac-Larder Lake Deformation Zone (CLLDZ).

1948 – Burtho GML drilled eight holes for a total of 5,066 ft in the vicinity of the southeast bay of Kenogami Lake adjacent to the Rogick-Elliott properties. Burtho GML was targeting faults indicated on ODM map no. 1946-1. A major east-northeast trending shear zone was outlined. The zone locally cut syenite and porphyry. A letter indicated that no gold values were obtained. Burtho GML outlined a major shear zone in the southeast bay. Hole #4 intersected more than 200 ft of porphyry.

1979 – An airborne magnetic and electromagnetic (Input) survey was completed over the area as part of a regional survey (Kirkland Lake Initiative Program). Map P 2268 covers Eby Township.

1983 - Hurd drilled hole 83-1 (105 ft) from the north shore of Kenogami Lake on L19439. The hole was directed due south into the lake. It intersected pillowed mafic volcanics and was abandoned in a mud fault. There are no assays available (on-line file #42A01SE0079).

1983 – Gren-Teck Kirkland Resources Ltd. carried out ground magnetic and Very Low Frequency (VLF) electromagnetic surveys at 100 m line spacing over the eastern half of Kenogami Lake. Strong VLF conductors were found in the south bay and on the east shore of the lake adjacent to the air base (on-line file #42A01SE0198).

1985 - Premier Explorations Inc. flew an airborne magnetic and VLF survey over part of Kenogami Lake.

1987 – Airborne magnetic and VLF electromagnetic surveys were completed over Kenogami Lake by Premier Explorations Inc. Five possible northeast, north-northeast, and north striking faults (VLF trends) were interpreted in the southern part of the Leahy Property. Conductive zones 1 and 2 trend across two metavolcanic units suggesting good gold exploration targets, especially at the north and south ends of zone 1 where the conductor is cut off by two lows, representing sediments in the north and a felsic intrusive body in the south. The intersection of zones 2 and 4 also represent potential targets for alteration and sulphide mineralization. Ground vertical gradient and total field magnetic and horizontal loop-electromagnetic surveys, and shoreline geology and prospecting were recommended on the Leahy Property to better define and classify the geology and conductive zones prior to a possible diamond drilling program (on-line file #42A01SE0071).

1992 - Greater Lenora Resources Corporation (Greater Lenora) carried out backhoe trenching and till sampling down ice (south-southeast) of circular magnetic features recognized in the west end of Kenogami Lake by the Aerodat 1983 airborne magnetometer survey. The trenching disclosed seven pyrope garnets, two of which, based on microprobe results, were G10 garnets considered favourable for diamond exploration. One drill hole southwest of the Leahy Property tested the projected CLLDZ. A wide sedimentary package with local heavy carbonatization was intersected but without any significant gold values (online file #42A01SE9700).

1994 - Westminer Canada Limited (Westminer Canada) completed magnetic and Induced Polarization (IP) surveys over the eastern half of Kenogami Lake. Several very weak IP resistivity anomalies appeared coincident with magnetic flank anomalies. Magnetic surveying successfully mapped a family of through-going, east-northeast striking structures in the eastern half of Kenogami Lake (on-line file #42A01SE2026).

1994 – On current claim 3006343, Westminer Canada completed three BQ-sized diamond drill holes (KEN-94-01, -02, and -03) with a combined length of 830.6 m. Hole KEN-94-01 encountered the projected extension of the CLLDZ just north of the south shore of the lake. Only low gold values were encountered in a sequence with syenite cut by numerous quartz veins, sheared, and altered (ankerite and fuchsite) mafic volcanic rocks, and komatiite with spinifex texture (at bottom of hole). This structure has been drilled along strike to both east and west, and Westminer Canada concluded that no further drilling was warranted except at depth below 200 m.

Holes KEN-94-02 and -03 were drilled to test a geophysical target further north and encountered a major structural zone with significant ankerite and fuchsite. This zone is at the contact between Timiskaming sedimentary rocks in the south and mafic volcanic rocks to the north. Despite the low values encountered, Westminer Canada recommended that further work be done along this zone since it was wide and strongly altered (on-line file #42A01SE0004).

1998 – Greater Lenora performed magnetic and IP surveys over Finn Bay at the far west of Kenogami Lake. The surveys were followed by two diamond drill holes that encountered argillites with magnetite-hematite which accounted for the geophysical anomalies. Only low gold values were encountered (on-line file #42A01SE2005).

2004 – A high-resolution regional magnetic survey was flown by the OGS, part of which covered Kenogami Lake (Map 81 944). This survey outlined a circular magnetic anomaly near the west end of Kenogami Lake.

2009 to 2011 – West Kirkland Mining optioned the current Leahy Property and carried out 5.7 km of IP surveys in the bay at the southwest end of Kenogami Lake. One high chargeability anomaly was identified on the grid but not drilled. Two holes were drilled on claim 3006343 near the east end of the Leahy Property. Both were drilled to the southeast on unspecified targets but presumably were investigating structures in the lake bottom geology.

Hole KK1120 intersected 247 m of Timiskaming sedimentary rocks followed by 56 m of ultramafic and mafic volcanic rocks. Hole KK1121 encountered 60 m of komatiitic basalt at the top of the hole followed by 113 m of mafic volcanic rocks, followed by 306 m of mafic volcanic rocks plus syenite and gabbro. The hole bottomed in 280 m of various types of syenite. Gold assays were all in the low ppb range.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

(from NI 43-101 Technical Report by Tudorel Ciuculescu, RPA, March 31, 2020)

The Leahy Property lies within the southern Abitibi greenstone belt of the Superior Province in northern Ontario. The Abitibi Subprovince is comprised of Late Archean metavolcanic rocks, related synvolcanic intrusions, and clastic metasedimentary rocks, intruded by Archean alkaline intrusions and Paleoproterozoic diabase dikes. The traditional Abitibi greenstone belt stratigraphic model envisages lithostratigraphic units deposited in autochthonous successions, with their current complex map pattern distribution developed through the interplay of multiphase folding and faulting (Heather, 1998).

On a regional scale, the distribution of supracrustal units in the southern Abitibi greenstone belt is dominated by east-west striking volcanic and sedimentary assemblages. The structural grain is also dominated by east-west trending Archean deformation zones and folds. The regional deformation zones commonly occur at assemblage boundaries. The dominant regional fault in this area is the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Break, which extends from west of Kirkland Lake to Val D'Or and is referred to as the CLLDZ. Belt-scale folding and faulting was protracted and occurred in response to the onset of continental collision between the Abitibi and older subprovinces to the north (Ayer et al., 2005). Throughout the history of the Abitibi Subprovince, there was repeated plutonism defined by three broad suites dominated by tonalite, granodiorite, syenite, and granite.

The southern portion of the Abitibi greenstone belt, in the general vicinity of the Leahy Property, consists of three major volcanic lithotectonic assemblages of Archean age and two unconformably overlying primarily metasedimentary assemblages (Ayer et al., 2002), one Archean and one Paleoproterozoic. From oldest to youngest, these assemblages are the Stoughton-Roquemaure, the Tisdale, and the Blake River. These are unconformably overlain by the Timiskaming volcano-sedimentary sequence, and in turn, locally by the flat lying Huronian sedimentary rocks. On a belt scale, these occupy the southern limb of a broad synclinorium cored by the Blake River Assemblage. An important aspect of Archean greenstone belts and the Abitibi Belt in particular is the association of gold mining camps with regional deformation zones. These zones form discrete, linear mappable units of deformed rocks up to several kilometres in width and up to hundreds of kilometres in length. The deformation zones, or shear zones, are zones of anomalously high strain that either transect or form the boundaries of greenstone belts and are a result of a major, late Archean tectonic event. Major gold deposits are hosted in smaller scale structures within the deformation zones (Colvine et al., 1988). The CLLDZ and the associated KLMB (and related structures) are known to occur on the eastern extent of the Leahy Property.

LOCAL GEOLOGY

(See Figure 4, Local Geology Map)

(from NI 43-101 Technical Report by Tudorel Ciuculescu, RPA, March 31, 2020)

As depicted on Figure 2 in OFR 6154 (Ayer et al., 2005), the local geology is characterized by a north antiform and southern antiform/synform of Lower Tisdale mafic volcanic rocks (2,710 Ma to 2,704 Ma) bisected by the southwest trending belt of highly deformed Timiskaming Group (2,676 Ma to 2,670 Ma) sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Along the west and north sides of Kenogami Lake, the Tisdale rocks are unconformably overlain by flat lying Huronian sedimentary rocks of Proterozoic age. The Timiskaming Group rocks consist of trachytic lava flows, alkalic tuffs and breccias, and fluvial conglomerate and sandstone (Hyde, 1978). The sequence was deposited unconformably on older assemblages in a graben-like feature or trough in close proximity to the CLLDZ. The Timiskaming sedimentary rocks are intruded by strike parallel to shallow discordant augite syenite, feldspar porphyry, and minor late diabase dykes. The intrusives tend to be steeper dipping than the sedimentary rocks. Mineralization is known to occur in both the sedimentary and intrusive rocks, though the syenites are the preferential host.

Subsequent northerly directed compression caused strong deformation of the Timiskaming rocks manifest as tight folding and shearing. In the larger picture, the CLLDZ is a south dipping reverse fault, the south side of which appears to have moved upward and eastward relative to the north side. Of greater economic interest is the KLMB which branches northeastward from the CLLDZ and follows the locus of the deformed trough of Timiskaming Group rocks. Relative to its north side, the south side of the KLMB has moved up 460 m almost vertically. The fault zone varies from a single plane to multiple bifurcating planes and the Kirkland Lake gold mines are all associated with this structural corridor (Lovell, 2002). From historical and recent drilling, it is known that the Leahy Property area is underlain in very general terms by mafic volcanic rocks in the south, Timiskaming Group sedimentary and volcanic rocks plus syenite intrusives in the middle and Proterozoic Gowganda Formation to the north (Figure 7-3). Drilling under the lake by Westminer Canada and West Kirkland Mining intersected strong alteration packages of ankerite and fuchsite in deformed volcanics.

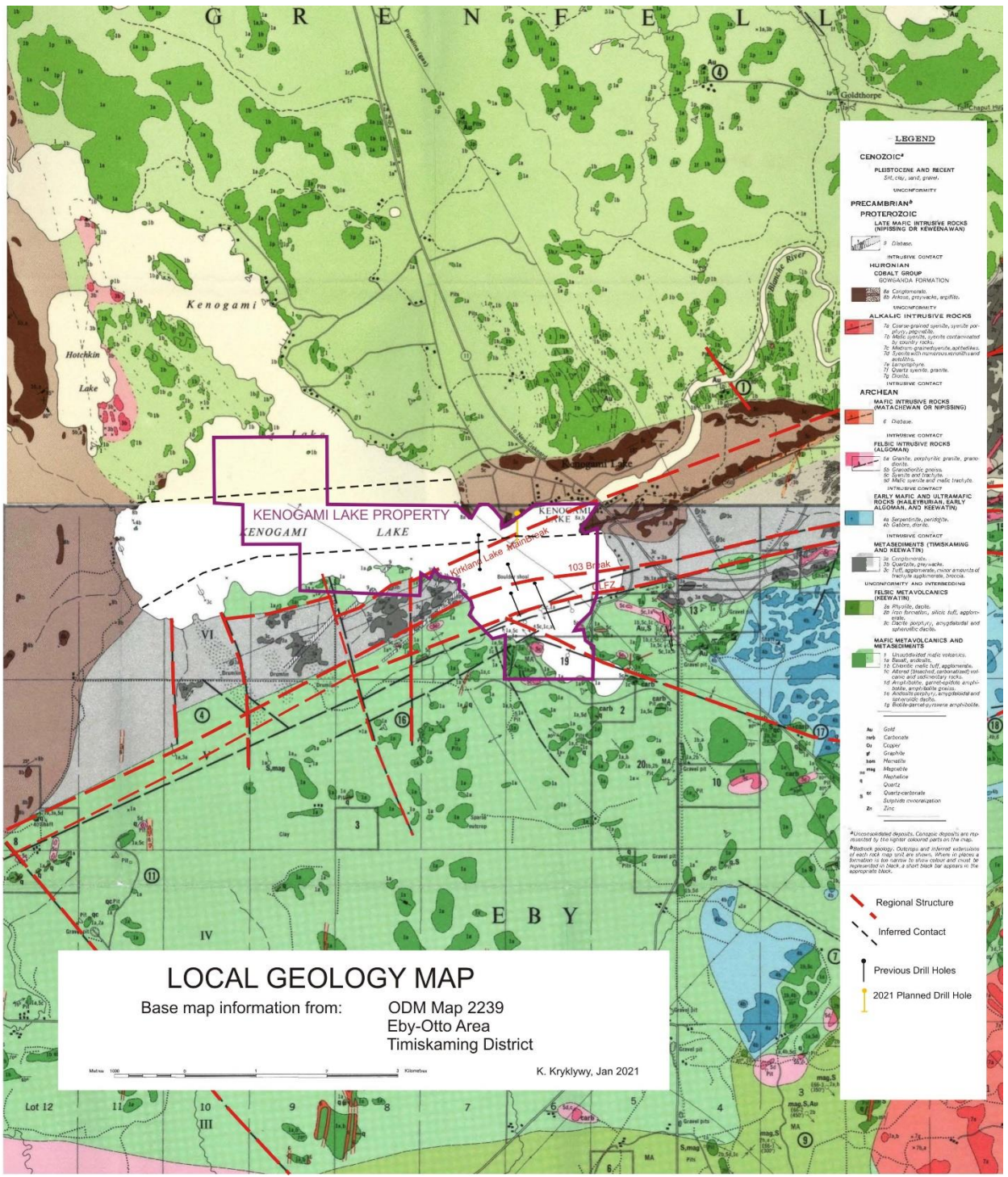


Figure 4

SCOPE OF PROJECT

North Peak Resources optioned the Leahy claims to examine prominent regional potential gold-bearing structures which have been indicated from previous drilling on the lake. The interpreted extension of the Kirkland Lake Main Break is indicated from Westminer Canada drilling by strongly sheared and altered packages of ankerite, fuchsite and sericite in mafic volcanics. The Cadillac-Larder Deformation Zone is indicated by strongly sheared and fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered syenite and mafic volcanic rock in previous Westminer Canada and West Kirkland Mining diamond drilling. Gold is the commodity of interest.

DRILLING DETAILS

Exploration Permit PR-20-000300 was granted by to conduct early exploration activities from November 20, 2020 to November 19, 2023.

For this exploration programme, one hole totaling 98m of NQ drilling was completed between the dates of January 6 and January 7, 2021.

Drilling Summary Table

Drill hole #	Location (NAD83)		Azimuth	Dip	Length	# samples
	Easting	Northing				
KEN21-01	558800E	5327917N	180deg	-50	98m	3

RESULTS

The purpose of Hole KEN21-01 was to test for gold mineralization at 200 to 250 metre vertical depth along the Kirkland Lake Main Break. This structure is interpreted to extend west from the Macassa Mine through the Kenogami Lake claims. The hole was collared on the private property of Arnold Allsopp and directed towards the Leahy claims beneath Kenogami Lake. The hole intersected 6 metres of overburden, then 92 metres of Huronian sediments.

At 21m, the hole lost water and at 95m, the water in the Allsopp well became cloudy. As a result, drilling was suspended at 98m depth to re-habilitate the water supply. Casing was left in the hole with the plan that safeguards can be taken at a later date to extend the hole while protecting the resident's water supply. In the meantime, the resident's water has been restored to their satisfaction.

Three core samples were analyzed for copper and gold as traces of chalcopyrite was noted along fine fractures in one section of the hole. The assay results were all low.

SUMMARY

In total, one diamond drill hole was completed on the Kenogami Lake Property. The hole was targeted to test the interpreted Kirkland Lake Main Break at depth. The hole did not reach the proposed target due to technical difficulties. Casing was left in the hole with the intention of extending the hole at a later date.

Kenneth Kryklywy, PEng

January 29, 2021

REFERENCES

Ciuculescu, Tudorel, RPA; Technical Report on the Leahy Property, Kirkland Lake Area, Ontario, Canada, NI 43-101 Technical Report; March 31, 2020.

Brommecker, Rex; Westminer Canada Limited; Report on the 1994 Drilling Program on the Kenogami Lake East Project (4045); May 20, 1994.

Kryklywy, Ken, West Kirkland Mining; Assessment Report on Diamond Drilling on the Kenogami Lake Property, Eby Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario; April 27, 2011.

Leahy, Michael; Report on Diamond Drilling on Kenogami Lake Property, Eby Township, Larder Lake Mining Division, Ontario; December 2012.

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, M. Kenneth Kryklywy of Swastika, in the PROVINCE of ONTARIO, hereby certify that:

I am a Geological Engineer and currently working as a contractor, based in Kirkland Lake, Ontario.

I graduated from the University of Toronto, BAsC in 1979, and obtained my PEng designation with PEO in 1983.

I have practiced as an exploration or mine geologist continually from 1979 to 2013 in Canada and Australia with experience varying from grassroots to advanced exploration, and from mine production to mine feasibility. I have been doing casual contract work since 2013.

I am currently registered as a Professional Engineer with Professional Engineers Ontario (PEO).

Dated in Kirkland Lake, this 20th day in January, 2021.



M. Kenneth Kryklywy, BAsC, PEng

APPENDIX I

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. KEN21-01 **COMPANY:** North Peak Resources **LOGGED BY:** Ken Kryklywy
LOCATION: 558800 E, 5327917 N **START DATE:** January 6, 2021
AZIMUTH: 180deg **FINISH DATE:** January 7, 2021
DIP: -50deg **CORE SIZE:** NQ **CORE STORAGE:** Fork Lake
PLANNED DEPTH: 400m **CASING:** Left in hole
ACTUAL DEPTH: 98m **DRILL CONTRACTOR:** Laframboise Drilling Hole capped

COMMENTS: Drilling was suspended as the hole disrupted the water supply to the property owner's well. The water supply has since been re-habilitated to the resident's satisfaction.

DOWNHOLE TESTS:

Depth (m) Azimuth (degrees) Dip (degrees)

20	180.6	-50.7
50	179.7	-51
98	180.1	-51.2

FROM TO LITHO DESCRIPTION

0.0m 5.7m Casing. 6m of casing, 5.7m of overburden

5.7m 11.0m Huronian Sediments. Conglomerate. Poorly sorted with 75% rounded, polymictic clasts up to 30cm consisting of granitic to intermediate intrusive to mafic volcanic composition. Matrix is fine to coarse grained, dark green to greyish coloured and poorly sorted. Gradational lower contact.

11.0m 34.4m Arkose. Dark grey-brown-red, medium to very coarse grained, poorly sorted arkose with pebbly sections up to 60cm wide. Predominantly felsic composition with lesser quartz and mafics. Massive with no obvious bedding. At 21m, driller reported lost water. Minor hairline fractures noted in the core. Gradational lower contact to unit.

34.4m 65.m Conglomerate. Same as described from 5.7 to 11.0m but with 75 to 90% clasts, 10-25% matrix. From 31.0 to 31.8, strong fracturing along core axis. Angular jasper fragments up to 0.5cm noted at 44.0 and 50.1m. At 61.8, 1cm mafic-quartz-calcite quartz vein at 40deg. Sharp lower contact at 55deg.

65.0m 98.0m Siltstone with some interbedded fine-grained sandstone. Siltstone is grey-green and finely bedded. Sandstone is brownish grey and very weakly bedded to massive. 1% occasional rounded to sub-angular granitic clasts up to 3cm dispersed throughout. Average bedding 45-50deg. Blocky highly fractured core from 72.2-72.7, 74.1-74.3, 74.7-76.3, 77.7-77.9, 79.3-79.4, 81.8-82.1, 82.4-82.5. At 84.0

the siltstone becomes massive with minor weak bedding, less interbedded sandstone, disappearance of coarse clasts. Blocky, highly fractured core from 85.9-86.7, 87.1-87.7, 89-89.1, 91.6- 91.8, 97-97.1.

EOH 98.0m. *Note. Hole stopped due to cloudy water in well of resident.

SAMPLES

Sample_No	_From_m	To_m	SampleWidth	Notes	Au g/mt	Cu ppm
M068601	63.00	64.00	1.00		0.03	39
M068602	64	65	1.00	Tr cpy along veinlets	0.01	72
M068603	65	66	1.00		0.01	38

STRUCTURE TABLE

Depth_m	Structure	Orientation_deg to core axis	Comments
61.8	vn	40	1cm mafic-quartz-calcite vein
65	ct	55	sharp
66.5	bd	50	
67.8	bd	45	
71.8	bd	50	
72.4	fz	65	blocky highly fractured with one fragment of core showing narrow gritty clay on both faces.
76.9	bd	50	
80.1	bd	50	
83.9	bd	50	
93.3	bd	50	

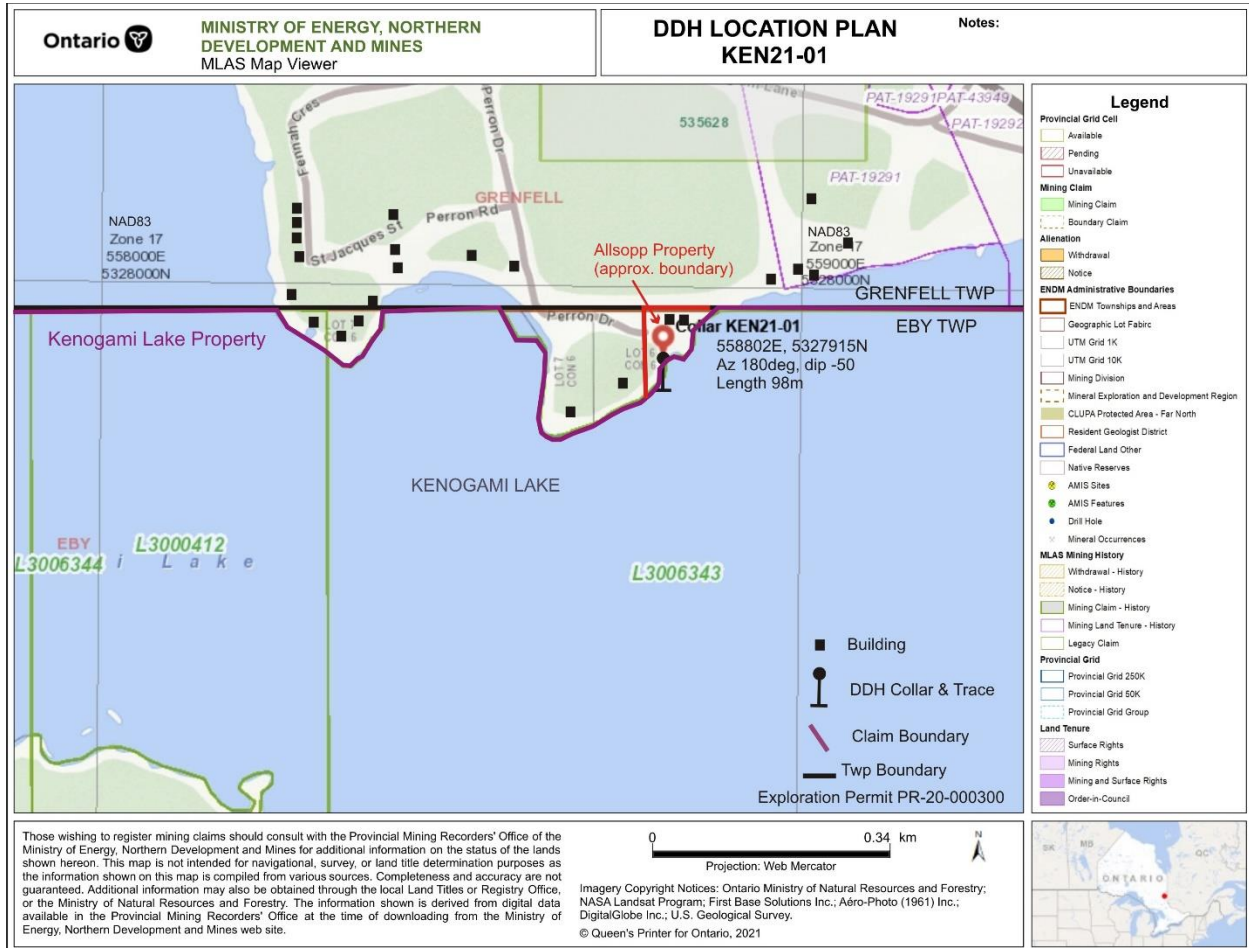
RQD TABLE

From	To	RQD_percent
5.7	31	90%
31	32	35%
32	72.2	90%
72.2	91.8	35%
91.8	97	75%
97	97.8	15%

ABBREVIATIONS

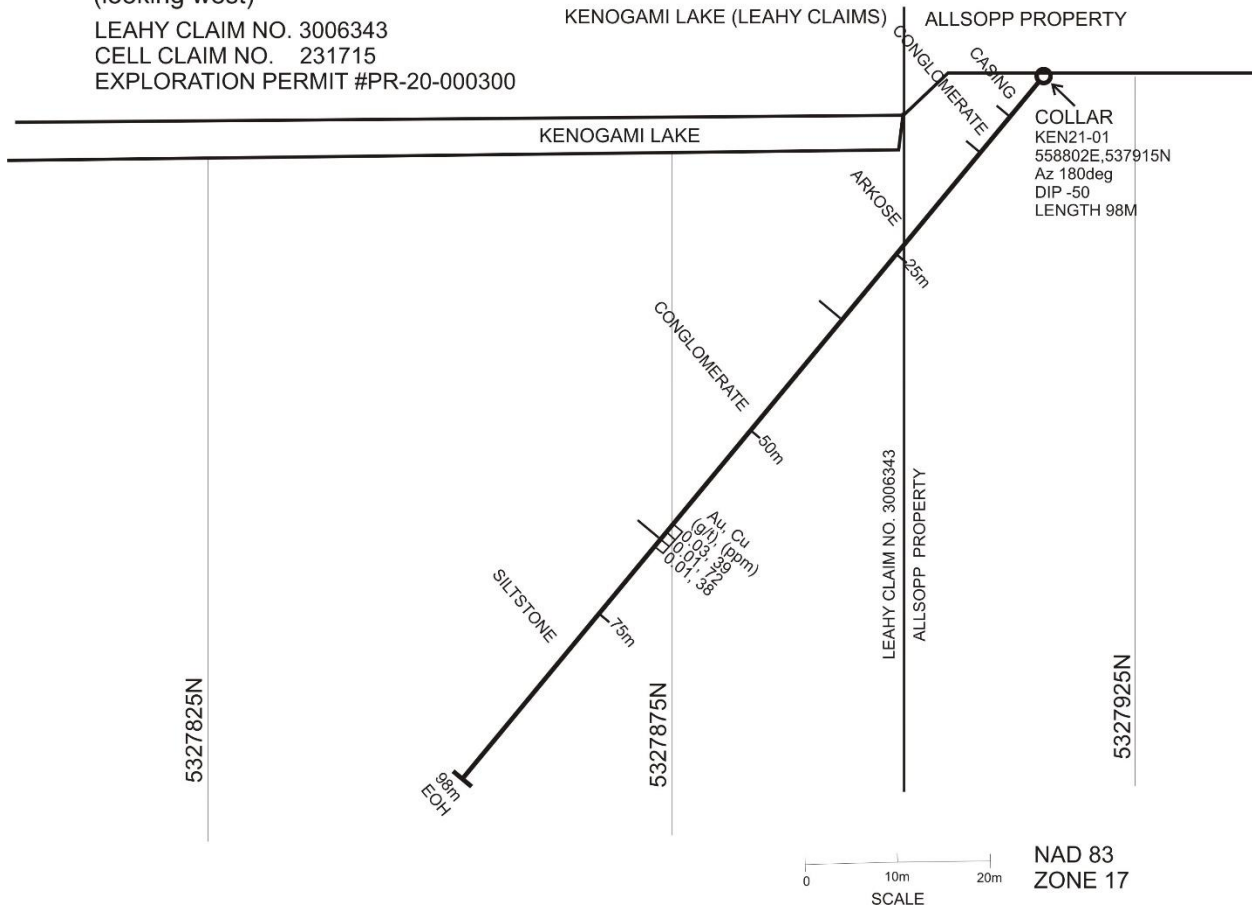
bd	bedding	deg	degrees	m	metres
cpy	chalcopyrite	EOH	End of Hole	tr	trace
ct	contact	fz	fault zone	vn	vein

APPENDIX II



APPENDIX III

DDH SECTION 558802E
 (looking west)
 LEAHY CLAIM NO. 3006343
 CELL CLAIM NO. 231715
 EXPLORATION PERMIT #PR-20-000300



APPENDIX IV



Swastika Laboratories Ltd
Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Page 1 of 1

Assay Certificate


Certificate Number: 21-201

Company: North Peak Resources
Project: Kenogami
Attn: Mike Sutton

Report Date: 27-Jan-21

We hereby certify the following Assay of 3 core samples
submitted 18-Jan-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au		Cu	
	FA-AAS	AR-AAS	AR-AAS	ppm
	g/Mt		ppm	
Blank Value	< 0.01			
CKH163	1.30			
MD6801	0.03		39	
MD6802	0.01		72	
MD6803	0.01		38	

Certified by 
Valid Abu Ammar

1 Cameron Ave., P.O. Box 10, Swastika, Ontario P0K 1T0
Telephone (705) 642-3244 Fax (705) 642-3300