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

EBY TOWNSHIP
LARDER LAKE MINING DIVISION
ONTARIO

Kenneth Kryklywy, PEng

North Peak Resources

November 24, 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 504 metres of diamond drilling from June 2 to 19, 2021. This work entailed re-entering a previously drilled hole, KEN21-01 and extending it from 98 to 602 metres depth. The drilling was contracted out to George Downing Estate Drilling Ltd of Grenville-sur-la-Rouge, Quebec 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 drill hole, initially started in January, 2021, was terminated prematurely due to technical difficulties and did not reach the proposed target. After seasonal road restrictions were lifted in May, the hole was extended to 602 metres by downsizing to BQ rods. The extended hole was successful in passing through the interpreted Kirkland Lake Main Break at 528.7 metres depth. The drill site was levelled with a load of gravel after drill demobilization.

The hole was spotted with hand held GPS utilizing NAD83, Zone 17 UTM coordinates. A total of 134 samples were collected and assayed for gold and at the Swastika Lab in Swastika, Ontario. The best assay was 0.26 g/Mt Au over 1.0 metres.

The drill programme was successful intersecting through the targeted Kirkland Lake Main Break. Although assays were low, the property warrants further consideration, bearing in mind the prolific gold production along the Main Break in the Kirkland Lake Camp and the limited testing in the Kenogami Lake area.

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 most of the lake.

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

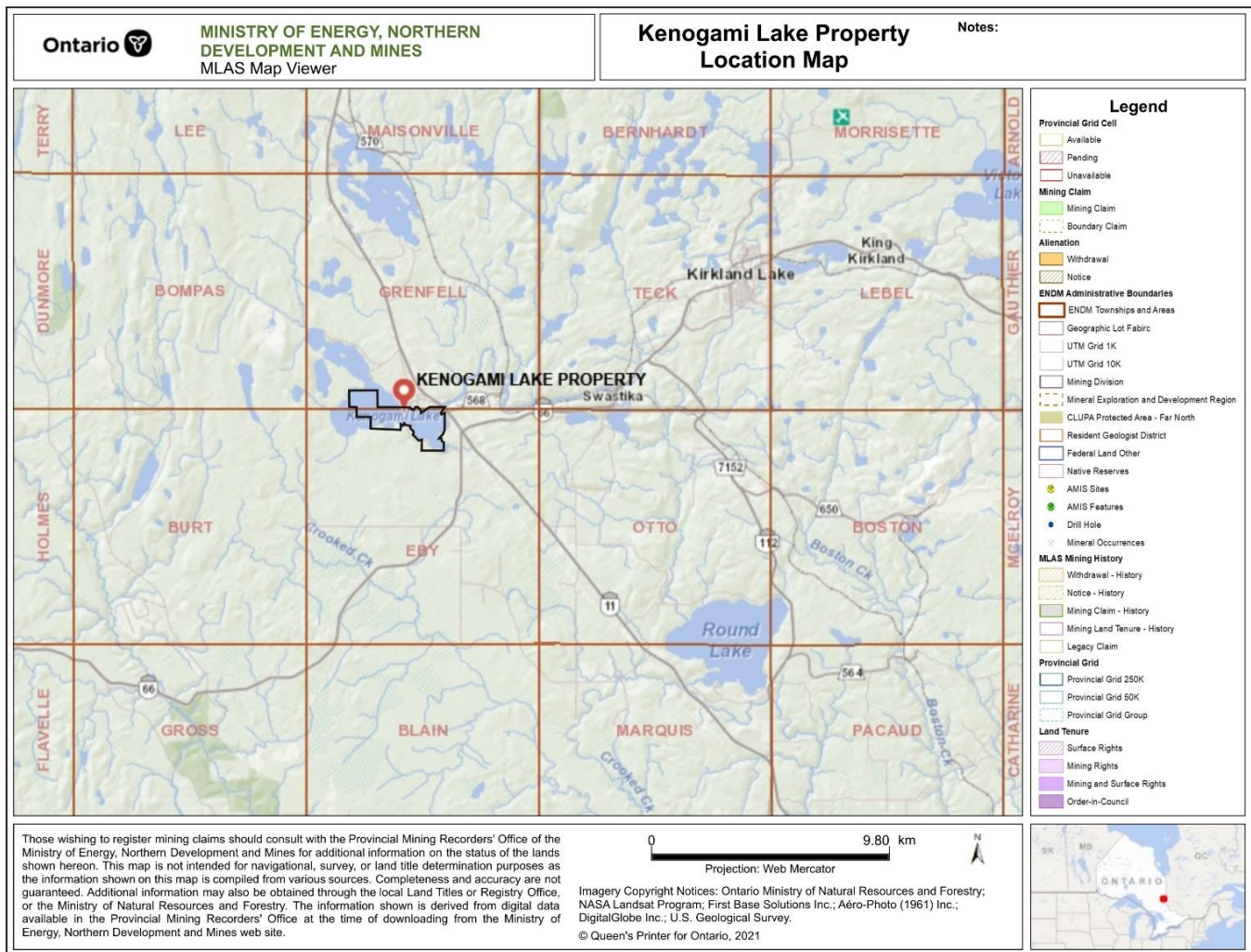
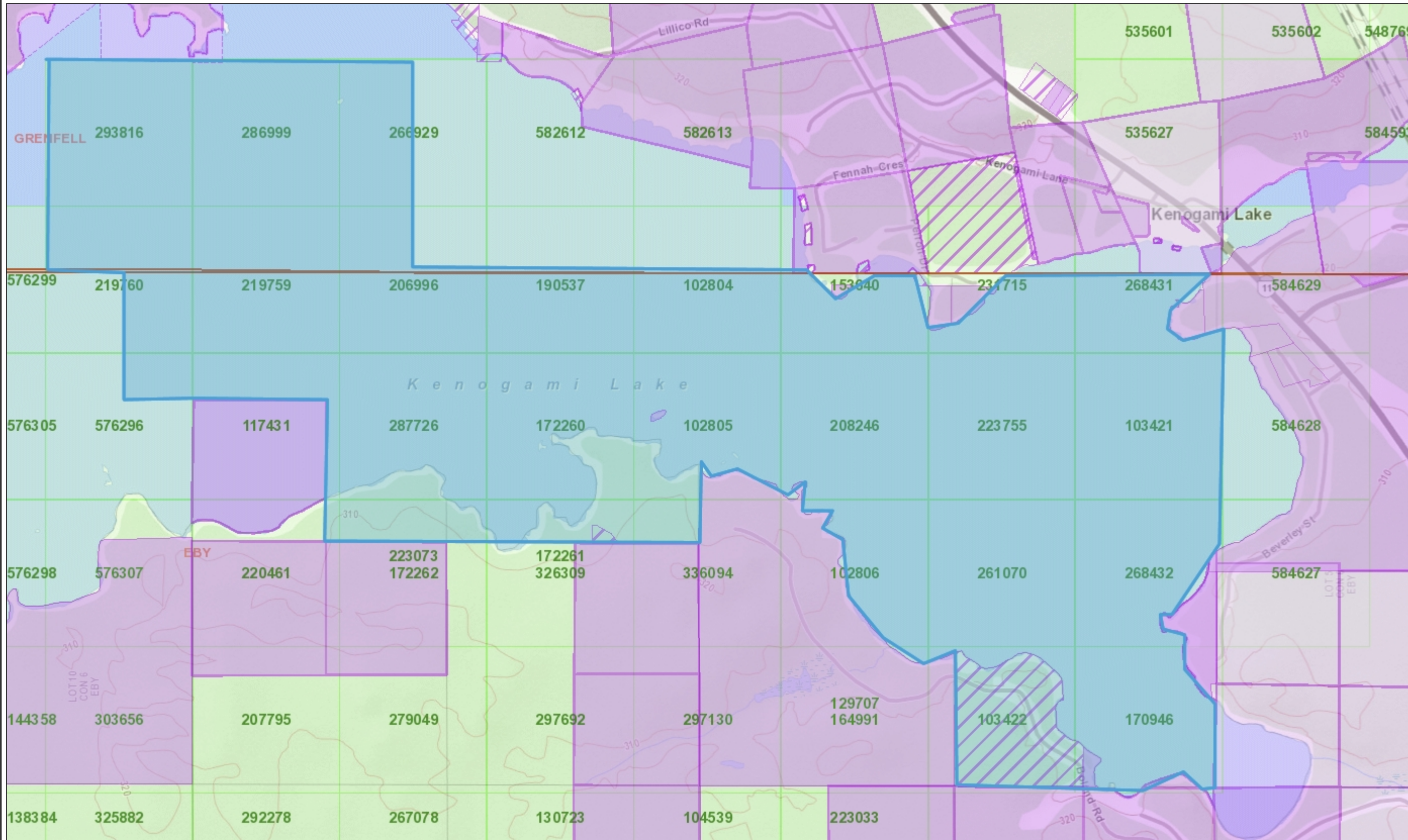


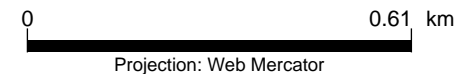
Figure 1



Legend

- Provincial Grid Cell**
 - Available
 - Pending
 - Unavailable
- Mining Claim**
 - Mining Claim
 - Boundary Claim
- Alienation**
 - Withdrawal
 - Notice
- ENDM Administrative Boundaries**
 - ENDM Townships and Areas
 - Geographic Lot Fabric
 - UTM Grid 1K
 - UTM Grid 10K
 - Mining Division
 - Mineral Exploration and Development Region
 - CLUPA Protected Area - Far North
 - Resident Geologist District
 - Federal Land Other
 - Native Reserves
- AMIS Sites**
 - AMIS Sites
 - AMIS Features
 - Drill Hole
 - Mineral Occurrences
- MLAS Mining History**
 - Withdrawal - History
 - Notice - History
 - Mining Claim - History
 - Mining Land Tenure - History
 - Legacy Claim
- Provincial Grid**
 - Provincial Grid 250K
 - Provincial Grid 50K
 - Provincial Grid Group
- Land Tenure**
 - Surface Rights
 - Mining Rights
 - Mining and Surface Rights
 - Order-in-Council

Those wishing to register mining claims should consult with the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office of the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines for additional information on the status of the lands shown hereon. This map is not intended for navigational, survey, or land title determination purposes as the information shown on this map is compiled from various sources. Completeness and accuracy are not guaranteed. Additional information may also be obtained through the local Land Titles or Registry Office, or the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. The information shown is derived from digital data available in the Provincial Mining Recorders' Office at the time of downloading from the Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines web site.



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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	7/10/2023	21.6
2	102805	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2023	21.6
3	102806	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2023	21.6
4	103421	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2023	21.6
5	103422	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	20.6
6	117431	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	8.3
7	153640	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2023	13.3
8	170946	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/14/2023	18.2
9	172260	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	21.6
10	172261	EBY	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	15.5
11	172262	EBY	Boundary Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	10.4
12	190537	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	21.6
13	206996	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	21.6
14	208246	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	7/10/2023	21.6
15	219759	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	21.6
16	219760	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2023	21.6
17	220461	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	3.2
18	223755	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2023	21.6
19	231715	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2023	19.1
20	261070	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2023	21.6
21	266929	GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2023	21.6
22	268431	EBY,GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2023	13.3
23	268432	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/1/2023	18.6
24	286999	GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2023	21.6
25	287726	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	21.5
26	293816	GRENFELL	Single Cell Mining Claim	3/1/2023	21.4
27	336094	EBY	Single Cell Mining Claim	5/12/2023	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).

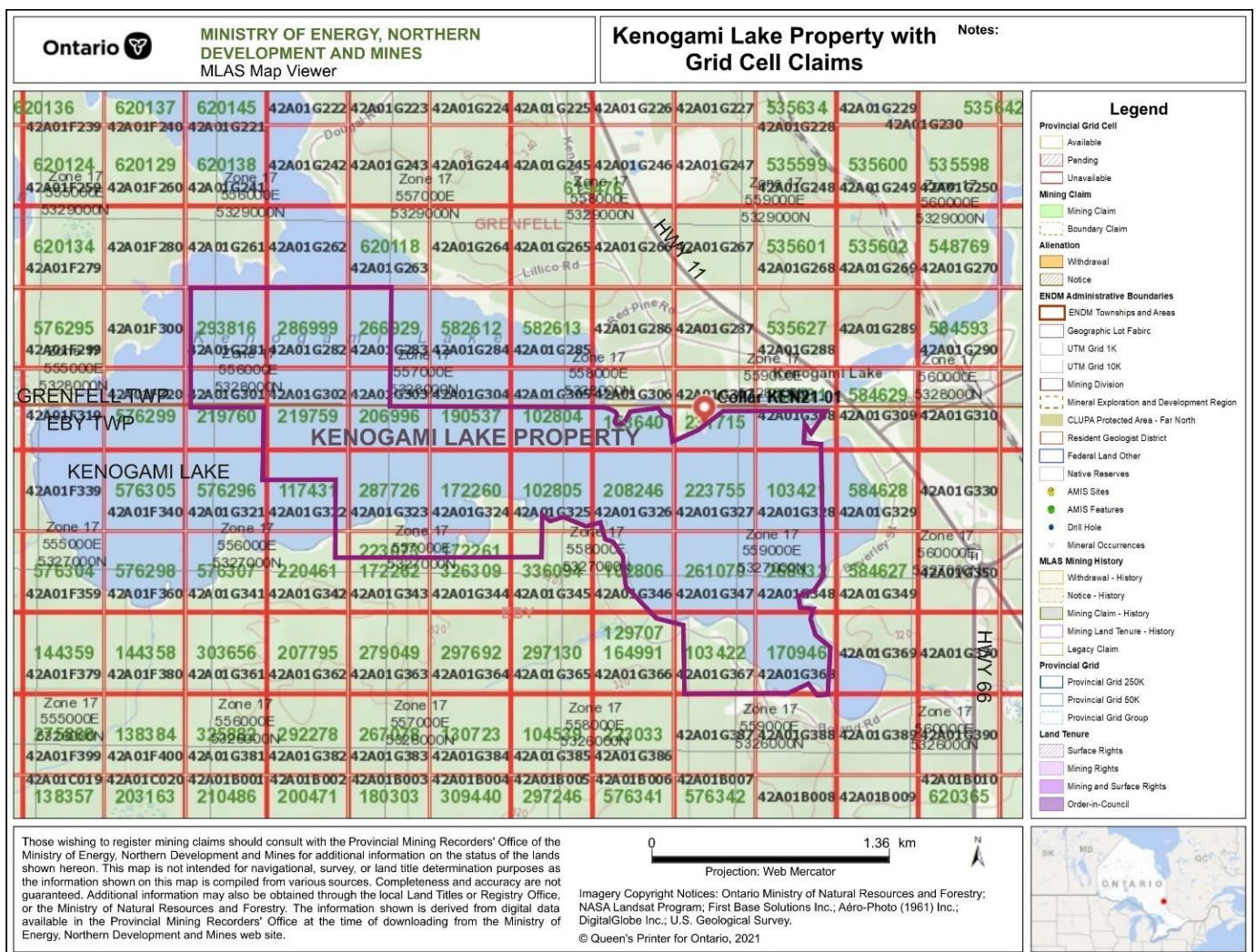


Figure 2

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.

2021 to 2021 – North Peak Resources optioned the Leahy claims in 2020. In January 2021, hole KEN21-01 was drilled to 98 metres targeting the Kirkland Lake Main Break. The hole intersected 6 metres of overburden and 92 metres of Huronian sediments. Gold assays were low. The hole shut down prematurely due to technical difficulties and did not reach its target.

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.

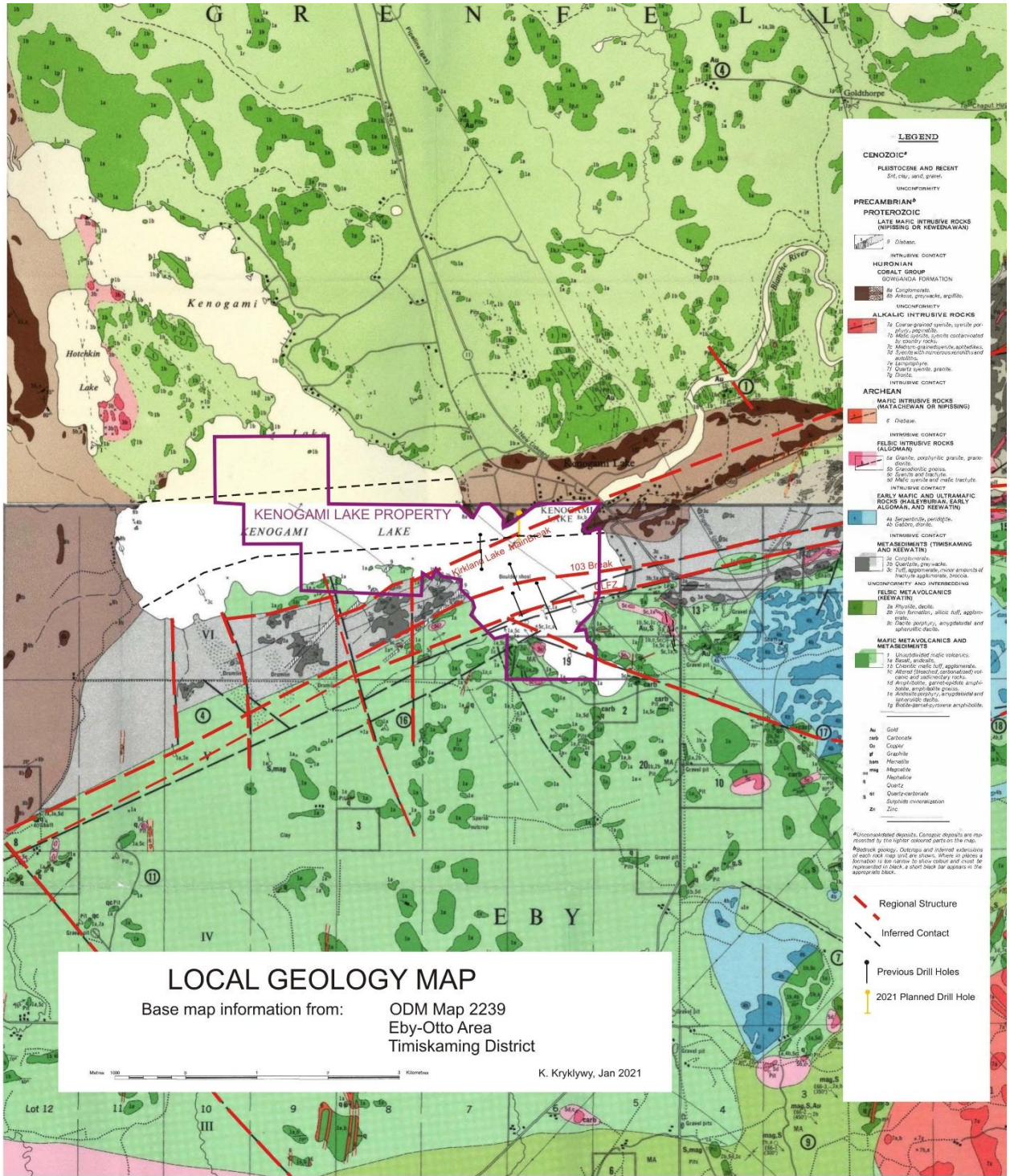


Figure 4

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 extended hole totaling 504 of BQ drilling was completed between the dates of June 2 and June 19, 2021.

Drilling Summary Table

Drill hole #	Location (NAD83)		Azimuth	Dip	Length	# samples
	Easting	Northing				
KEN21-01X	558802E	5327915N	180deg	-50	602m	134

RESULTS

The purpose of Hole KEN21-01X was to test for gold mineralization at 200 to 250 metre vertical depth along the Kirkland Lake Main Break. This gold bearing structure is interpreted to extend west from the Macassa Mine through the Kenogami Lake claims. The original hole, KEN21-01 was collared on the private property of Arnold Allsopp and directed towards the Leahy claims beneath Kenogami Lake. Hole KEN21-01 was drilled in January 2021 and then was aborted prematurely at 98m depth due to technical difficulties. In June 2021, after spring load restrictions were lifted on the Kenogami Lake roads, drilling re-commenced to extend the original hole with hole KEN21-01X. This was done by casing the original hole with NQ rods to 98m, and then reducing to BQ rods to push the hole to 602m depth.

The lithology can be summarized as follows:

0.0	6.0m	NQ casing (Overburden)	
6.0	276.2m	Huronian Sediments (siltstone, conglomerate and arkose)	11

276.2	426.4m	Mafic Volcanics with minor Diabase Intrusives
426.4	528.7m	Sheared Mafic Volcanics with minor Diabase, Felsic and possible Mafic Intrusives
528.7	533.0m	Major Fault Zone interpreted as the extension of the Kirkland Lake Main Break
533.0	537.6m	Mafic Volcanics
537.6	554.9m	Bisctasing(?) Diabase
554.9	564.8	Lapilli Tuff
564.8	602.0	Temiskaming Conglomerate
602.0m		End of Hole

Items of interest in the hole include an anomalous assay of **0.26g/Mt Au over 1 metre** from 303.7 to 304.7m within a 3.8m zone from 301.9 to 305.7m in mafic volcanic which is cut by several clay slips and faults.

From 426.4 to 528.7m, the hole cut strongly sheared mafic volcanics which are variably sericitized and ankeritized(?) with 5 to 25% quartz-carbonate veining/breccia throughout. From 495.4 to 507.0m, disseminated pyrite occurs in concentrations of 1 to 3% and locally up to 20%. A best assay of **0.19g/Mt Au over 1.0m** occurs from 527.0 to 528.0m within this highly sheared zone.

From 528.7 to 533.0m, the hole intersected a major clay gouge fault zone. The fault zone is interpreted to be the western extension of the Kirkland Lake Main Break which is the main structural control for gold deposition in the Kirkland Lake camp. Gold assays were negligible within the fault zone, however, with core recovery at 20-30%, the assays do not necessarily represent the true economic potential of the intersected Break in this hole.

It should be noted hole KEN21-01X targeted the Kirkland Lake Main Break at 200 to 250m vertical depth to test for gold mineralization. The interpreted Break was intersected at 410m vertical depth. This implies that the Break is further south than originally anticipated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Hole KEN21-01X was successful in cutting the Kirkland Lake Main Break during the 2021 drilling campaign. Including drilling by Westminer Canada in 1994 on Kenogami Lake, this is the third cut on the Break revealing wide zones of shearing and alteration. The Break has a strike length of 3km on the property, most of which is untested. Considering the importance of the Break for the development of economic gold deposits in the Kirkland Lake camp, more drilling is warranted to test the full potential of the property.

CONCLUSIONS

In total, one diamond drill hole was extended from 98 to 602m on the Kenogami Lake Property. The hole was targeted to test the interpreted Kirkland Lake Main Break at depth. The hole reached the targeted

Break at 528.7m downhole depth and also cut 102m of strongly sheared, variably pyritied, altered and quartz-carbonate veined mafic volcanics. A best assay of 0.19ppb Au was intersected within the sheared zone and 0.26ppb Au further uphole. More work is recommended.



Kenneth Kryklywy, PEng

November 24, 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 Professional Engineers Ontario (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 PEO.

Dated in Kirkland Lake, this 24th day in November, 2021.



M. Kenneth Kryklywy, BAsC, PEng

APPENDIX I

DRILL LOG

HOLE NO. KEN21-01X **COMPANY:** North Peak Resources **LOGGED BY:** Ken Kryklywy
LOCATION: 558800 E, 5327917 N **START DATE:** June 2, 2021
AZIMUTH: 180deg **FINISH DATE:** June 19, 2021
DIP: -50deg **CORE STORAGE:** Fork Lake
PLANNED DEPTH: 400m **CASING:** Left in hole, hole capped
ACTUAL DEPTH: 602m **DRILL CONTRACTOR:** George Downing Estate Drilling

COMMENTS: The hole was drilled to 98m in January, 2021 with NQ rods. In June 2021, the hole was cased with NQ rods to 98m and extended with BQ rods from 98 to 602m.

DOWNHOLE TESTS:

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

152	178.6	-52
200	177.2	-52.4
251	177.6	-52.4
302	175.2	-52.3
350	168.2	-52.3
401	163.8	-51.7
452	157.9	-48.3
500	151.0	-45.5
551	150.4	-42
602	151.7	-38

FROM TO LITHO DESCRIPTION

0.0m 98.0m Casing

The hole was initially cased with NQ casing to 6m during the initial stage of drilling in January, 2021. During the current drill programme, the hole has been cased with NQ rods to 98m and the hole extended to 602 m using BQ rods.

98.0m 182.3m Siltstone.

Siltstone is dark green-grey, very fine grained, massive to occasionally weakly bedded at 50-55deg. 10 to 20% reddish brown silty-sandy beds up to 1m wide. Contacts of reddish beds average 45deg but are sometimes irregular. Trace polymictic pebbles up to 1cm. Tr-1% hairline calcite stringers average 30-50deg. Occasional tr pyrite in calcite stringers. Blocky highly fractured core from 97.8 - 98.3m, 147.6 - 148.8 153.7 - 153.9 (fracturing 50deg parallel to bedding), 155.8 - 156.6. Weakly to moderately magnetic from 145.0 - 146.0, 146.7 - 146.8, 149.8 - 174.6, 179.4 - 182.3. Finely bedded from 151.4-

154.6. From 181.1 - 185.3 5, quartz-carbonate veins, 0.5cm wide at 35-45deg. Tr py in vein and wallrock occur at 181.1, 182.1 and 182.3m. Gradational lower contact.

182.3 m 191.8m Arkose

Dark grey-brown-green, fine to very fine grained, well sorted polymictic arkose/sandstone. Massive to very weakly bedded. Weakly magnetic from 182.3 to 184.6. 2 and 6mm quartz-carbonate veins at 45deg occur at 185.2 and 185.3m. Tr fine py in wallrock of veins. Gradational lower contact.

191.8m 192.6m Conglomerate

Reddish grey-green, fine grained, polymictic with maximum grain size 1cm. Weakly magnetic from 182.3 to 184.6. Sharp irregular lower contact at 15deg.

192.6m 198.7m Arkose

Brownish grey-green, fine grained, massive, weakly magnetic with minor siltstone interbeds up to 15cm wide. Sharp, broken lower contact at 45deg.

198.7m 199.3m Siltstone

Dark green-grey, very fine grained, massive. Sharp lower contact at 50deg.

199.3m 202.5m Arkose

Brownish grey-green, fine grained, well sorted, massive, weakly magnetic with minor siltstone interbeds. Sharp lower contact at 50deg.

202.5m 207.6m Siltstone

Dark grey-green to locally brownish coloured, very fine grained. Massive becoming well bedded downhole. Most of unit is blocky and fractured. Sharp irregular lower contact at 40deg.

207.6m 213.0m Conglomerate

Polymictic, poorly sorted with rounded to angular clasts up to 10cm comprised of felsic intrusive material, felsic to mafic volcanics and sediments. 50-75% clasts and 25-50% greenish-grey silty-sandy matrix. At 210.0, tr py along hairline chloritic seam at 20deg. Blocky, fractured core from 210.5 to 213.0. Broken core at lower contact.

213.0m 214.9m Arkose

Brownish grey, fine grained, fairly well sorted, massive with minor conglomeritic sections up to 25cm. Gradational lower contact.

214.9m 262.4m Conglomerate

As described from 207.6 - 213.0. Clast size up to 20cm. Minor possible angular jasper clasts up to 1cm size at 225.7, 232.0, 226.4.

262.4m 263.05m Breccia

Silicified breccia? Dark grey, fine grained silicified matrix with dark grey, silicified angular fragments most common paralleling contacts but also throughout unit. 1-4% fine disseminated to clusters of py. Contacts sharp at 60 and 35deg.

263.05m 276.2m Conglomerate

As described from 207.6 - 213.0. Angular jasper fragments observed at 272.2, 273.6. Weakly to moderately magnetic from 267.4 - 269.3. After 268.7, a decrease in clast content to 10-25%. Matrix is a medium to coarse grained dark green-grey sandstone/arkose. Sharp irregular lower contact at 45deg. No basal grit or regolith at unconformity.

276.2m 301.9m Mafic Volcanic

Pillowed mafic volcanic. Medium to dark green, silicified pillow centres with chloritic rims. 5-10% calcite veinlets up to 3cm wide at all orientations. Minor quartz-carbonate veining.

301.9m 302.0m Fault Zone

At 301.9, there are 2 narrow gritty clay seams spaced 1cm apart at 25deg. The rest of the unit is semi-brecciated and strongly sericitized/calclitic.

302.0m 302.4m Altered Mafic Volcanic

Strongly carbonatized, weakly sericitized with some possible albitization.

302.4m 302.5m Fault Zone

Highly calcitic, clay-rich-sericitized rotted mafic volcanic. Fault at 60deg.

302.5m 316.4m Mafic Volcanic

Medium to dark green, leucoxene rich, weakly to moderately foliated mafic volcanic. Possibly a fragmental flow or lapilli tuff as indicated by 5-10% fine grained possible angular to brecciated zones of felsic fragments up to 10cm. Pervasively carbonatized and chloritized groundmass with fine sericite stringer alteration. 10-20% calcite-quartz-ankerite-albite(?) veins, fragments and brecciated zones average 35-50deg. Several clay coated fractures vary from 45-80deg. No sulfides noted. 1cm gritty clay fault seam at 305.7m at 20deg. Sharp lower contact at 30deg.

316.4m 316.8m Diabase

Medium grey-green, aphanitic, non-magnetic. Massive with foliated, chilled contacts at 25deg.

316.8m 319.6m Mafic Volcanic

Same as described from 302.4 -316.4.

319.6m 322.9m Diabase

Medium green-grey, aphanitic, massive, non-magnetic. 2% calcite stringers. Upper contact sharp at 30deg and chilled. Lower contact is at 15deg and broken.

322.9m 356.4m Mafic Volcanic

322.9 - 330.2 well developed flow breccia with 5-10% carbonate and lesser quartz veining and local sericitic patches or fine stringers. At 325.5, a 0.5cm sericitic clay slip at 40deg. Gradational lower contact. 330.2 - 336.4, becoming less fragmented. 336.4 - becomes more massive with disseminated leucoxene throughout. Still 5-10% carbonate, lesser quartz veins. Becomes increasingly foliated from 343 -354.5m. Some flow breccia and sericitic alteration. Veins commonly concordant to foliation but also at other orientations. After 354.5, more massive to very weakly foliated, significant decrease in veining. At 351.4, tight clay slip at 55deg. Sharp lower contact at 356.4 at 30deg, crosscuts foliation at 45 deg, 30cm above contact. Core orientation indicates a N-S strike to diabase.

356.4m 357.9m Diabase

Medium grey-green with a purplish hue, fine grained and massive. Non-magnetic. Chilled upper contact. Contacts sharp at 30/25deg.

357.9m 384.3m Mafic Volcanic

357.9-378.4. Dark green, fine grained, massive to locally weakly foliated. Chill fractures throughout with possible local flow breccia. Disseminated leucoxene throughout. 5-10% calcite veins/gashes/fracture filling at all angles. From 378.4 - 384.3, becomes medium green coloured, leucoxene disappears, more massive, decreasing calcite veins to 5%. from 384.1 to 384.3, Strongly foliated, brecciated calcite-chlorite veins at 40 deg with 1% fine disseminated pyrite. Appears to crosscut diabase contact

384.3m 384.8m Diabase

Dark green-grey, very fine grained, massive, moderately magnetic. Cut by 2% calcite stringers averaging 40deg and paralleling contact. Sharp contacts at 45 and 55deg.

384.8m 426.4m Mafic Volcanic

Medium to dark green mafic flows with well developed flow tops/breccia and with more massive sections as well. Sericitization common in flow breccia sections. Locally weakly foliated. 10% gash calcite veining throughout often paralleling foliation but also at all orientations. Weakly to moderately magnetic from 391.7 - 392.9, 399.8 - 400.9. From 393.4 to 402.1, 1% irregular reddish coloured grains (alteration clots?) up to 1cm size scattered throughout. From 405.4 to 426.4, disseminated leucoxene throughout. Sharp lower contact at 50deg.

426.4m 426.55m Brecciated Mafic Volcanic

Possibly a flow breccia. Strongly brecciated with sericite-ankerite alteration, 50% calcite/lesser quartz veins with 1% fine disseminated pyrite. Possible lost core at lower contact.

426.55m 426.9m Diabase

Medium grey, very fine grained, massive, non-magnetic with chilled contacts. Sharp lower contact at 40deg which crosscuts foliation further downhole.

426.9m 440.95m Sheared Mafic Volcanic

Flow breccia with light to yellowish green to dark grey to black coloured flow breccia fragments with local massive to strongly foliated sections at average 50-60deg. Strong sericite stringer alteration in flow breccia zones. Patchy disseminated leucoxene. 5-10% calcite/quartz veining/breccia commonly parallels foliation but also at all orientations. No visible sulfides. Lost core at lower contact.

440.95m 442.5m Felsic Intrusive

Pink-brown-grey, fine grained, massive to locally very weakly foliated. 2% quartz-calcite and hairline chlorite fracture filling. Sharp irregular lower contact at 35deg.

442.5m 507.4m Sheared Mafic Volcanic

Same flow breccia as described from 426.9 to 440.95. Rare red hematite stringers or clots or quartz staining and rare stringers of specular hematite. From 445.5 - 456.7, 10-25% quartz-carbonate veins up to 40cm wide commonly parallels foliation but also at other orientations and sometimes kinked. From 448.6 to 449.0, barren quartz-carbonate vein at 60deg. After 454.1, change to more intensely sheared, more intensely sericitized, increase in quartz-carbonate veining to 5-10% and brecciation. Primary lithology still appears to be flow breccia/fragmental, light to medium to yellowish green coloured, highly sheared. Significant mottled quartz-carbonate-chlorite vein/breccias occur at: 455.8 (8cm wide at 45deg), 456.05 (8cm wide at 45deg, tr py), 456.7 (10cm at 45deg, tr py), 463.5 (10cm at 35deg), 464.65 (15cm at 35deg, tr py), 465.4 (5cm at 20deg), 472.0 (8cm at 60deg). After 465.6, decrease in quartz-carbonate veining to less than 5%. At 481.9, tight clay slip at 40deg. From 496.4 to 499.8, 3-20% fine disseminated to semi-massive to fracture filling bronze coloured pyrite. From 499.8 to 507.0, increase to 5-10% quartz-carbonate veins/breccia, tr-3% py occurs as fine disseminations, fracture filling or coating of fragments. Veins up to 5cm wide and generally concordant with foliation. From 505.4 to 507.4, disseminated leucoxene. At 507.4, sharp lower contact at 35deg.

507.4m 511.5m Mafic Volcanic

Possible mafic intrusive? Dark green, fine grained, massive to very weakly foliated with disseminated leucoxene. 2% quartz-carbonate veining. Sharp lower contact at 50deg.

511.5m 515.9m Sheared Mafic Volcanic

Same flow breccia/fragmental as 442.5 to 507.4m. Medium green-yellow-brown coloured, well sheared and locally brecciated. Strong sericite alteration occurs in stringers and patches paralleling undulating foliation at 30-50deg. 10-15% quartz-carbonate veins/breccia generally concordant to foliation. From 513.4 to 514.1, brownish-grey coloured and somewhat felsic, well bedded (foliated?) at 35-60deg, possible sediment? At 515.9, sharp lower contact at 30deg.

515.9m 519.0m Mafic Volcanic

Possible mafic intrusive? Dark green, fine grained, massive to weakly foliated with disseminated leucoxene throughout. 5-10% quartz-carbonate stringers/veins up to 3cm wide at all angles. Sharp lower contact at 50deg.

519.0m 528.7m Sheared Mafic Volcanic

Same as described from 511.5 to 515.9 but with 5-10% quartz-carbonate veining/breccia decreasing downhole.

528.7m 533.0m Fault Zone

Major clay gouge fault zone with 20-30% core recovery. From 528.7 - 528.9, gray clay gouge with 35/30deg contacts. From 428.9 - 429.25, semi-lithified gouge with angular felsic fragments in a chloritic clay matrix. Most of the rest of the unit is highly broken and blocky with some clay gouge sections up to 20cm length. At 530.0, a 10cm clay-gouge section with calcite stringers averaging 5-10deg. Broken, possibly missing core at lower contact.

533.0m 537.6m Mafic Volcanic

Mafic volcanic? (Possibly ultramafic volcanic). Dark green-black, fine grained, massive. Strong chlorite-calcite alteration. Fairly soft. 5% hairline calcite stringers at all angles.

537.6m 554.9m Diabase

(Possibly Biscotasing or Nippising age diabase.) Medium to dark green-grey, massive. Non magnetic. Fine grained, chilled upper contact becoming increasingly more medium grained downhole. 2-5% red hematite alteration occurs as filling or halos around fractures or as pervasive patches up to 30cm wide. Some specular hematite noted as fracture fill or hairline veinlets. From 553.0, becomes finer grained to chilled downhole towards lower contact. Sharp lower contact at 35deg.

554.9m 564.8m Lapilli Tuff

Mostly red-brown, very fine grained, angular to rounded, sometimes brecciated clasts (lapillis?) up to 15cm in a brown-green, fine grained mafic, tuffaceous to arkosic matrix. 60-80% clasts, 20-40% matrix. 2% calcite stringers at all angles. Rare jasper fragments. Minor local disseminated leucoxene. Trace fine disseminated and fracture filling pyrite. Traces of fuchsite.

564.8m 602.0m Temiskaming Conglomerate

From 564.8 to 570.1, disappearance of reddish lapilli fragments Tuff/conglomerate appears more bleached with more light green-grey fine grained, angular to rounded felsic clasts and minor pink-brown felsic intrusive clasts up to 15cm in a medium to dark green, fine grained mafic matrix with local leucoxene. 80% clasts, 20% matrix. Minor fuchsite clots. Trace-1% fine to medium grained disseminated pyrite. At 568.4, tight clay slip at 50deg. At 568.7, tight clay slip at 40deg. From 570.1 to 602.0, conglomerate becomes typically polymictic with mostly rounded but sometimes angular felsic intrusive clasts and felsic to mafic volcanic and lesser jasper clasts up to 17cm. 80-90% clasts, 10-20% green to green-brown, fine grained mafic to arkosic matrix. Minor fine veinlets of specular hematite. Minor fuchsite clots or stringers. Minor local sericitic alteration of matrix. At 578.6, tight clay slip at 40deg. At 595.2, tight clay slip at 70deg.

602.0m EOH.

SAMPLES

Sample_No	_From_m	_To_m	Notes	Au g/Mt	Au Checks
M09901	262.4	263.05		0.04	
M09902	301.9	302.5		< 0.01	
M09903	302.5	303.7		< 0.01	
M09904	303.7	304.7		0.26	
M09905	304.7	305.7		< 0.01	< 0.01
M09906	305.7	306.7		< 0.01	
M09907	306.7	307.7		< 0.01	
M09908	425.2	426.2		< 0.01	
M09909	426.2	426.55		< 0.01	
M09910	426.55	426.9		< 0.01	
M09911	426.9	428		< 0.01	
M09912	428	429		< 0.01	
M09913	429	430		< 0.01	
M09914	430	431		< 0.01	
M09915	431	432		0.01	0.06
M09916	432	433		< 0.01	
M09917	433	434		< 0.01	
M09918	434	435		< 0.01	
M09919	435	436		< 0.01	
M09920	436	437		< 0.01	
M09921	437	438		< 0.01	
M09922	438	439		< 0.01	
M09923	439	440		< 0.01	
M09924	440	440.95		< 0.01	
M09925	440.95	442.5		< 0.01	
M09926	442.5	443.5		< 0.01	
M09927	443.5	444.5		< 0.01	
M09928	444.5	445.5		< 0.01	
M09929	445.5	446.5		< 0.01	
M09930	446.5	447.5		< 0.01	< 0.01
M09931	447.5	448.6		< 0.01	
M09932	448.6	449		< 0.01	
M09933	449	450		< 0.01	
M09934	450	451		< 0.01	
M09935	451	452		< 0.01	
M09936	452	453		< 0.01	
M09937	453	454.1		0.09	

M09938	454.1	454.8	start of intense shearing	< 0.01	
M09939	454.8	455.7		< 0.01	
M09940	455.7	456.7	30% qtzcarb veins/bx, tr-1py	< 0.01	< 0.01
M09941	456.7	457.4	5% qtzcarb veins	< 0.01	
M09942	457.4	458.3	10cm qtzcarb vein @458.2	< 0.01	
M09943	458.3	459.2		< 0.01	
M09944	459.2	460.2	2% qtzcarb veins, tr py	< 0.01	
M09945	460.2	461.3	2-5% qtzcarb veins	< 0.01	
M09946	461.3	462.4		< 0.01	
M09947	462.4	463.5	2-4% qtzcarb veins	< 0.01	
M09948	463.5	464.4	5-10% qtzcarb veins	< 0.01	
M09949	464.4	465.55	15-20% qtzcarb veins	< 0.01	
M09950	465.55	466		< 0.01	< 0.01
M09851	466	467		0.02	
M09852	467	468		0.02	
M09853	468	469		0.02	
M09854	469	470		0.01	
M09855	470	471	5% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09856	471	472	5-10% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09857	472	473	3-5% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09858	473	474		0.01	
M09859	474	475		0.01	
M09860	475	476		0.02	0.02
M09861	476	477		0.02	
M09862	477	478	5-10% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09863	478	479	5% qtzcarb veins	< 0.01	
M09864	479	480		0.03	
M09865	480	481	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.01	
M09866	481	481.9	3-5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.03	
M09867	481.9	483	10-15% qtzcarb veins	0.01	
M09868	483	484		< 0.01	
M09869	484	485	5% qtzcarb veins	0.01	
M09870	485	486	5% qtzcarb veins	0.02	0.02
M09871	486	487	5% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09872	487	487.8		0.02	
M09873	487.8	488.8	10-15% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09874	488.8	490.2		0.04	
M09875	490.2	491.3	10% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09876	491.3	492.4		0.02	
M09877	492.4	493.4	5-10% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09878	493.4	494.4		0.02	

M09879	494.4	495.4	5% qtzcarb veins	0.05	
M09880	495.4	496.4	tr-1%py, 3% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09881	496.4	497.5	15-20%py	0.05	
M09882	497.5	498.8	3%py	0.02	0.02
M09883	498.8	499.8	5%py	0.02	
M09884	499.8	501	tr py, 5-10% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09885	501	502.1	1%py, 3% qtzcarb veins	0.02	
M09886	502.1	502.6	3%py	0.02	
M09887	502.6	503.7	tr-1%py	< 0.01	
M09888	503.7	504.8	20% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.02	
M09889	504.8	505.4	2%py,20% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.02	
M09890	505.4	506.2	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.05	
M09891	506.2	507	1%py, 5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09892	507	507.4	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09893	507.4	508.7		< 0.01	
M09894	508.7	510.2		0.03	
M09895	510.2	511.5		< 0.01	< 0.01
M09896	511.5	512.6	tr-1py, 20% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09897	512.6	513.4	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09898	513.4	514.1	tr-1py	< 0.01	
M09899	514.1	514.8	15% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09900	514.8	515.9	15% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09801	515.9	517		< 0.01	
M09802	517	518		< 0.01	
M09803	518	519		< 0.01	
M09804	519	520	15% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09805	520	521	15% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09806	521	522	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.02	
M09807	522	523	10% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.02	
M09808	523	524	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	0.01	
M09809	524	525		< 0.01	
M09810	525	526	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09811	526	527	5% qtzcarb veins/breccia	< 0.01	
M09812	527	528		0.19	
M09813	528	528.7		0.01	
M09814	528.7	529.25	clay fault gouge	0.02	
M09815	529.25	530		< 0.01	< 0.01
M09816	530	530.5		0.03	
M09817	530.5	531		0.02	

M09818	533	533.6		0.02	
M09819	533.6	534.5	tr py	< 0.01	
M09828	556.5	557	tr py	< 0.01	
M09829	557	557.5	tr py	< 0.01	
M09830	557.5	558	tr py	< 0.01	
M09831	558	558.5	1% py	< 0.01	
M09832	558.5	559	1% py	< 0.01	
M09833	559	559.5	tr py	0.01	
M09834	559.5	560	1% py	< 0.01	
M09820	565.1	566.1	1% py	< 0.01	
M09821	566.1	567.1	tr py	< 0.01	
M09822	567.1	568	Tr py	0.03	
M09823	568	568.3	tr py	0.02	
M09824	568.3	568.5	Possible Fault Zone	< 0.01	
M09825	568.5	568.85	chloritic slip	0.02	0.02
M09826	568.85	569.3		0.02	
M09827	569.3	570.1		0.01	

STRUCTURE TABLE

Depth_m	Structure	Deg to core axis	Comments
104.3	bd	55	
113.6	bd	50	
131.3	bd	45	
149	bd	50	
153	bd	45	
159	bd	45	
164.7	bd	45	
173.7	bd	40	
191.8	ct	35	
192.6	ct	15	sharp, irregular
196.4	bd	45	
198.7	ct	45	sharp, broken
199.3	ct	50	sharp
202.5	ct	50	sharp
206	bd	45	
207.6	ct	40	sharp, irregular
262.4	ct	60	sharp

263.05	ct	35	sharp
276.2	ct	45	sharp, irregular
301.9	flt	25	
302.5	flt	60	
305.7	flt	30	1cm clay grit seam
304.7	fol	45	
306.7	fol	25	
307.7	bx	20	irregular brecciated quartz-carbonate vein
309.2	fol	30	
312.5	fol	40	
316.4	ct	25	chilled
316.8	ct	25	chilled
317.1	fol	35	
319.6	ct	30	chilled
322.9	ct	15	broken
325.5	flt	40	0.5cm clay slip
343.2	fol	45	
348.7	fol	35	
354	fol	35	
356.1	fol	45	
356.4	ct	30	sharp, chilled, crosscuts foliation
357.9	ct	25	sharp
362.4	fol	35	
370.9	fol	40	
383.4	fol	50	
384.2	fol	40	
384.3	ct	45	sharp, crosscuts foliation
384.8	ct	55	sharp
408.4	fol	35	
410	flt	45	tight clay slip
418.3	fol	35	
424.8	fol	35	
426.4	ct	50	sharp
426.55	ct	55	broken contact
426.9	ct	40	Contact crosscuts foliation further downhole
428.3	fol	60	
434.3	fol	55	
440.5	fol	50	
442.5	ct	35	sharp, irregular
443.4	fol	70	
451.8	fol	60	
455	fol	55	intense
460.6	fol	55	intense
465	fol	50	intense
471	fol	55	
475.6	fol	45	

475.6	flt	40	tight clay slip
483	fol	50	
488.7	fol	55	
493.1	fol	50	
499.6	fol	45	
505.8	fol	60	
507.4	ct	35	sharp
511.5	ct	50	sharp
513.4	fol	45	
514.4	fol	30	
515.9	ct	30	sharp
519	ct	50	sharp
526.8	fol	30	
528.7	fz	35	upper contact of a wide clay-gouge fault
528.9	fz	30	lower contact of clay-gouge fault
530	fz	10	calcite stingers in 10cm clay-gouge indicate possible fault orientation
537.6	ct	25	sharp
554.9	ct	35	sharp
568.4	flt	50	tight clay slip
568.7	flt	40	tight clay slip
578.6	flt	40	tight clay slip

RQD TABLE

From	To	RQD_percent
97.8	101.2	30%
101.2	104.9	90%
104.9	110.1	70%
110.1	134	85%
134	146.8	65%
146.8	152.2	20%
152.2	166	75%
166	173.8	85%
173.8	183	45%
183	198.8	75%
198.8	202.3	95%
202.3	207.5	20%
207.5	210.1	75%
210.1	213.9	20%
213.9	221	85%
221	281.6	95%
281.6	283.2	15%
283.2	295.2	90%

CORE RECOVERY

Note: Core recovery is 95-100% unless noted otherwise.

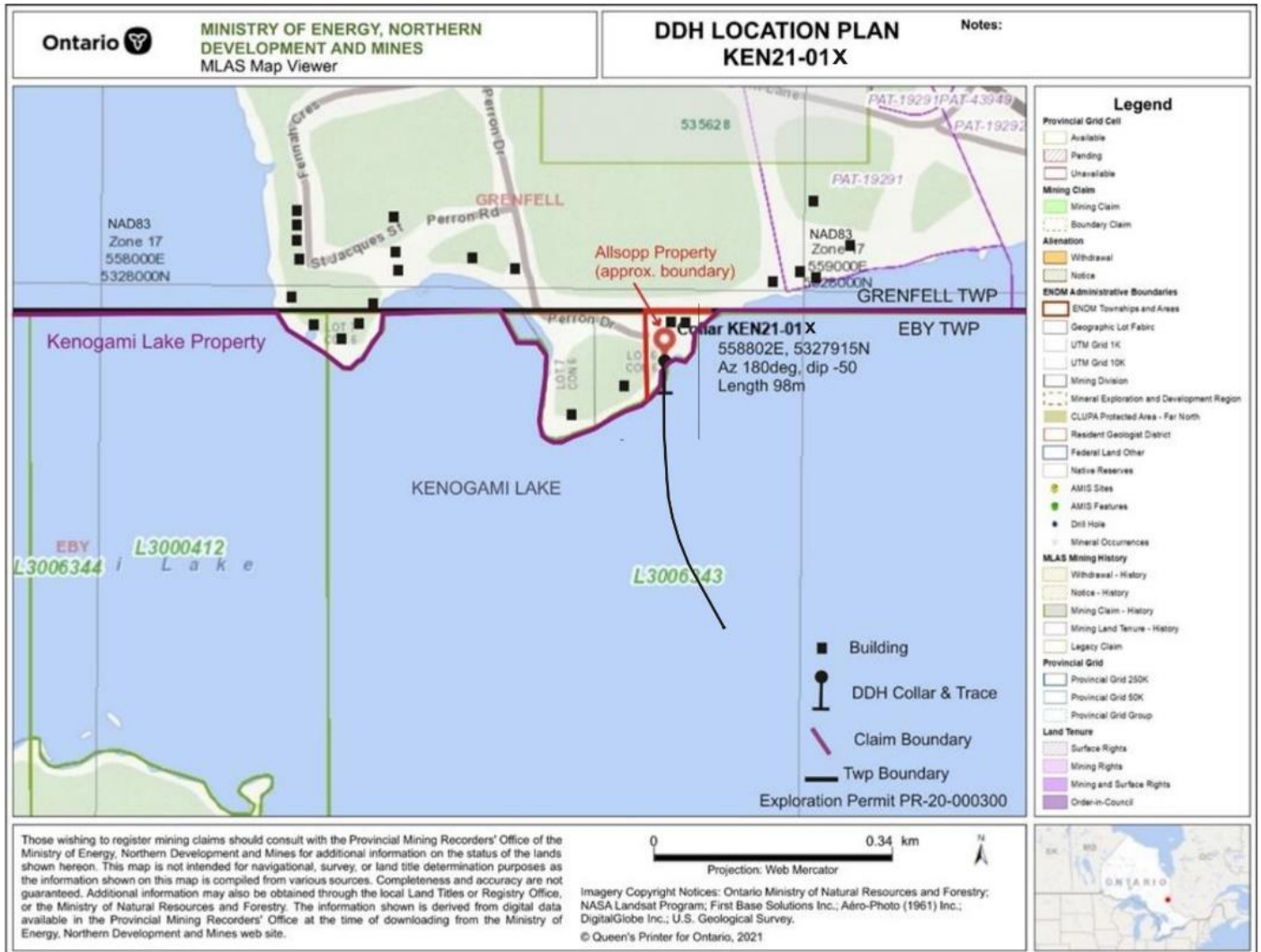
295.2	307.6	30%
307.6	321.9	95%
321.9	323.4	15%
323.4	348.6	95%
348.6	353	65%
353	449.4	95%
449.4	454.1	85%
454.1	480	95%
480	485	75%
485	528.4	95%
528.4	533.6	5%
533.6	545.1	85%
545.1	550.4	25%
550.4	554	85%
554	556.4	40%
556.4	558	75%
558	579.6	85%
579.6	601.8	95%

529.2	530	40% core recovery, fault zone, ground core
530	533	20% core recovery, fault zone, ground core
533	533.65	30% core recovery, ground core

ABBREVIATIONS

bd	bedding	deg	degrees	fz	fault zone	tr	trace
bx	breccia	EOH	End of Hole	m	metres	vn	vein
cpy	chalcopyrite	flt	fault	py	pyrite		
ct	contact	fol	foliation	qtzcarb	quartz carbonate		

APPENDIX II



APPENDIX IV



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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2501

Company: **North Peak Resources**
Project: **Kenogami**
Attr: **Mike Sutton**

Report Date: **06-Jul-21**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 29 core samples
submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
Blank Value	0.03	
M09806	0.02	
M09807	0.02	
M09808	0.01	
M09809	< 0.01	
M09810	< 0.01	
M09811	< 0.01	
M09812	0.19	
M09813	0.01	
M09814	0.02	
M09815	< 0.01	< 0.01
M09816	0.03	
M09817	0.02	
M09818	0.02	
M09819	< 0.01	
M09820	< 0.01	
M09821	< 0.01	
M09822	0.03	
M09823	0.02	
M09824	< 0.01	
M09825	0.02	0.02
Blank Value	< 0.01	
M09826	0.02	
M09827	0.01	
M09828	< 0.01	

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Assaying - Consulting - Representation

Page 2 of 2

Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2501

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

Report Date: **06-Jul-21**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 29 core samples
submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
M09829	< 0.01	
M09830	< 0.01	
M09831	< 0.01	
M09832	< 0.01	
M09833	0.01	
M09834	< 0.01	

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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2498

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

Report Date: **05-Jul-21**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 35 core samples
submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	
	FA-AAS g/Mt	Au Chk FA-AAS g/Mt
Blank Value	< 0.01	
OXH163	1.29	
M09851	0.02	
M09852	0.02	
M09853	0.02	
M09854	0.01	
M09855	0.02	
M09856	0.02	
M09857	0.02	
M09858	0.01	
M09859	0.01	
M09860	0.02	0.02
M09861	0.02	
M09862	0.02	
M09863	< 0.01	
M09864	0.03	
M09865	0.01	
M09866	0.03	
M09867	0.01	
M09868	< 0.01	
M09869	0.01	
M09870	0.02	0.02
Blank Value	< 0.01	
OXH163	1.28	
M09871	0.02	

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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2498

Company: **North Peak Resources**

Project: **Kenogami**

Report Date: **05-Jul-21**

Attn: **Mike Sutton**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 35 core samples submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	
	FA-AAS g/Mt	Au Chk FA-AAS g/Mt
M09872	0.02	
M09873	0.02	
M09874	0.04	
M09875	0.02	
M09876	0.02	
M09877	0.02	
M09878	0.02	
M09879	0.05	
M09880	0.02	0.02
M09881	0.05	
M09882	0.02	
M09883	0.02	
M09884	0.02	
M09885	0.02	

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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2499


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

Report Date: **05-Jul-21**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 35 core samples submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
Blank Value	< 0.01	
OXH163	1.33	
M09886	0.02	
M09887	< 0.01	
M09888	0.02	
M09889	0.02	
M09890	0.05	
M09891	< 0.01	
M09892	< 0.01	
M09893	< 0.01	
M09894	0.03	
M09895	< 0.01	< 0.01
M09896	< 0.01	
M09897	< 0.01	
M09898	< 0.01	
M09899	< 0.01	
M09900	< 0.01	
M09901	0.04	
M09902	< 0.01	
M09903	< 0.01	
M09904	0.26	
M09905	< 0.01	< 0.01
Blank Value	< 0.01	
OXH163	1.28	
M09906	< 0.01	

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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2499

Company: **North Peak Resources**

Project: **Kenogami**

Report Date: **05-Jul-21**

Attn: **Mike Sutton**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 35 core samples
submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
M09907	< 0.01	
M09908	< 0.01	
M09909	< 0.01	
M09910	< 0.01	
M09911	< 0.01	
M09912	< 0.01	
M09913	< 0.01	
M09914	< 0.01	
M09915	0.01	0.06
M09916	< 0.01	
M09917	< 0.01	
M09918	< 0.01	
M09919	< 0.01	
M09920	< 0.01	

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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2500

Company: **North Peak Resources**

Project: **Kenogami**

Report Date: **05-Jul-21**

Attn: **Mike Sutton**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 35 core samples
submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
Blank Value	< 0.01	
OXH163	1.30	
M09921	< 0.01	
M09922	< 0.01	
M09923	< 0.01	
M09924	< 0.01	
M09925	< 0.01	
M09926	< 0.01	
M09927	< 0.01	
M09928	< 0.01	
M09929	< 0.01	
M09930	< 0.01	< 0.01
M09931	< 0.01	
M09932	< 0.01	
M09933	< 0.01	
M09934	< 0.01	
M09935	< 0.01	
M09936	< 0.01	
M09937	0.09	
M09938	< 0.01	
M09939	< 0.01	
M09940	< 0.01	< 0.01
Blank Value	< 0.01	
OXH163	1.30	
M09941	< 0.01	

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Assay Certificate

Certificate Number: 21-2500

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

Report Date: **05-Jul-21**

We hereby certify the following Assay of 35 core samples
submitted 22-Jun-21 by Mike Sutton

Sample Number	Au	Au Chk
	FA-AAS g/Mt	FA-AAS g/Mt
M09942	< 0.01	
M09943	< 0.01	
M09944	< 0.01	
M09945	< 0.01	
M09946	< 0.01	
M09947	< 0.01	
M09948	< 0.01	
M09949	< 0.01	
M09950	< 0.01	< 0.01
M09801	< 0.01	
M09802	< 0.01	
M09803	< 0.01	
M09804	< 0.01	
M09805	< 0.01	

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