43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

FIVE POINT GOLD PROJECT (CENTRAL B.C.)

PREPARED FOR:

BUCK GOLD INC.
810-789 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V6C 1H2

79 RESOURCES LTD.
1240-789 WEST PENDER STREET
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
V6C 1H2

UTM Zone 9 – Datum NAD 83
Centered at UTM: 650,000 E and 6,030,000 N
NTS 93L1, 93L3, 93L7 and 93L8 map sheets

PREPARED BY:
Dr. Harrison Cookenboo, Ph.D., P.Geo., APEGBC, APEGS

DATE: *July 8, 2021*

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1 SUMMARY

Buck Gold Inc. ("**Buck Gold**") is exploring its district-scale Five Point Gold Project ("**Five Point**" or "**Property**") in central British Columbia for its precious (gold and silver) and base metals (copper, zinc and lead) potential. Five Point is an early stage exploration property (as that term is defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101) and is situated in and around the town of Houston, British Columbia, and extending in all directions, including as far as 54 km to the south. Subject to a 2% royalty, Buck Gold holds a 100% interest in the 78 mineral claims comprising the Property. This 43-101-compliant technical report is prepared in conjunction with and for purposes of completing the transaction announced between Buck Gold Inc. and 79 Resources Ltd. (CSE:SNR) on June 17, 2021.[1]

Buck Gold's Five Point project covers 119,985.5 hectares from 13 kilometres north of the town of Houston B.C., and extends south as far as 54 kilometres. The claims currently have good-standing dates that range from October 19, 2021 to March 3, 2022 (subject to further renewal, as applicable, based on assessment work performed to-date).

As confirmed by an in-person visit to the Property by the author of this report, the Property can be accessed by scheduled air service to Smithers B.C. and then paved highway less than 1 hour south to the small town of Houston B.C. (population

[1] https://www.79resources.com/20210617-79-resources-ltd.-announces-definitive-agreement-to-acquire-all-outstanding-securities-of-buck-gold-inc.-secures-dominant-1200-square-kilometers-position-within-nechako-plateau-surrounding-sun-summit-minerals-corp

~3,000). Rail access also is available to Houston, with the CN rail mainline crossing the Property. Within the claims, there are numerous unpaved Forest Service roads, a number of which are heavily-used and well-maintained.

Buck Gold's Five Point Gold Project is located in the southern Stikine Terrane, largest of the accreted blocks that comprise most of British Columbia. Rocks of the Stikine Terrane comprise island arc volcanics and sedimentary strata ranging from the Upper Triassic to the Upper Cretaceous, and intrusive rocks from the Late Triassic to the Eocene (Carter, 1974; Carter, 1984). Generally, the exposed volcanic and sedimentary strata become younger to the southeast across the property area. Intrusive rocks penetrate the volcanic and sedimentary strata across the property.

Mineralization has been reported from various points on the property in assessment reports and B.C. MINFILE. The most significant B.C. MINFILE report is copper and silver mineralization on the south slope of Mount Harry Davis north of Houston, where chip samples extend 44 m at 0.96% Cu and 113 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag (BC MINFILE 93L 204).

To-date, Buck Gold has completed certain exploration work at Five Point by way of a helicopter-borne magnetic survey covering 14,790 hectares utilizing 805 line-kilometres flown (approximately 12% of the project area), as well as 3-D inversion modelling of a portion of that survey.

Buck Gold incurred exploration expenses of $75,500 (plus tax) for the airborne magnetics survey and $2,000 (plus tax) for the 3D inversion modelling, both of which were completed for Buck Gold by Langley-based Precision GeoSurveys Inc.

To-date, Buck Gold has not completed any drilling on the Property. Due to the early stage of exploration, there are no mineral resource or reserve estimates on the Five Point project, nor any metallurgical studies completed.

In the author's opinion, the large size, location in central B.C. near a variety of subvolcanic veins and porphyry occurrences, and a relatively low level of historical exploration makes the Five Point Gold Project a property of merit with sufficient potential to warrant further exploration.

As follow-up to inaugural exploration work completed to-date by Buck Gold, the author recommends a Phase 1 exploration and evaluation program including an expanded airborne magnetic survey, 3D inversion modelling and field prospecting and sampling. Phase 1 exploration is estimated to cost $105,000.

2 INTRODUCTION

Buck Gold Inc. ("**Buck Gold**") is exploring the district-scale Five Point Gold Project ("**Five Point**" or "**Property**") in central British Columbia for its precious (gold and silver) and base metals (copper, zinc and lead) potential. Five Point is an exploration-stage property (as that term is defined by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101, (https://mrmr.cim.org/media/1017/national-instrument-43-101.pdf)) situated in and around the town of Houston, British Columbia, and extending in all directions, including as far as 54 km to the south. Buck Gold holds a 100% interest in the 78 mineral claims comprising the Property (subject to a 2% GSR). This 43-101-compliant technical report is prepared in conjunction with and for purposes of the transaction announced between 79 Resources Ltd. (CSE:SNR) and Buck Gold Inc. (the "**79 Resources Transaction**") (see: https://www.79resources.com/20210617-79-resources-ltd.-announces-definitive-agreement-to-acquire-all-outstanding-securities-of-buck-gold-inc.-secures-dominant-1200-square-kilometers-position-within-nechako-plateau-surrounding-sun-summit-minerals-corp).

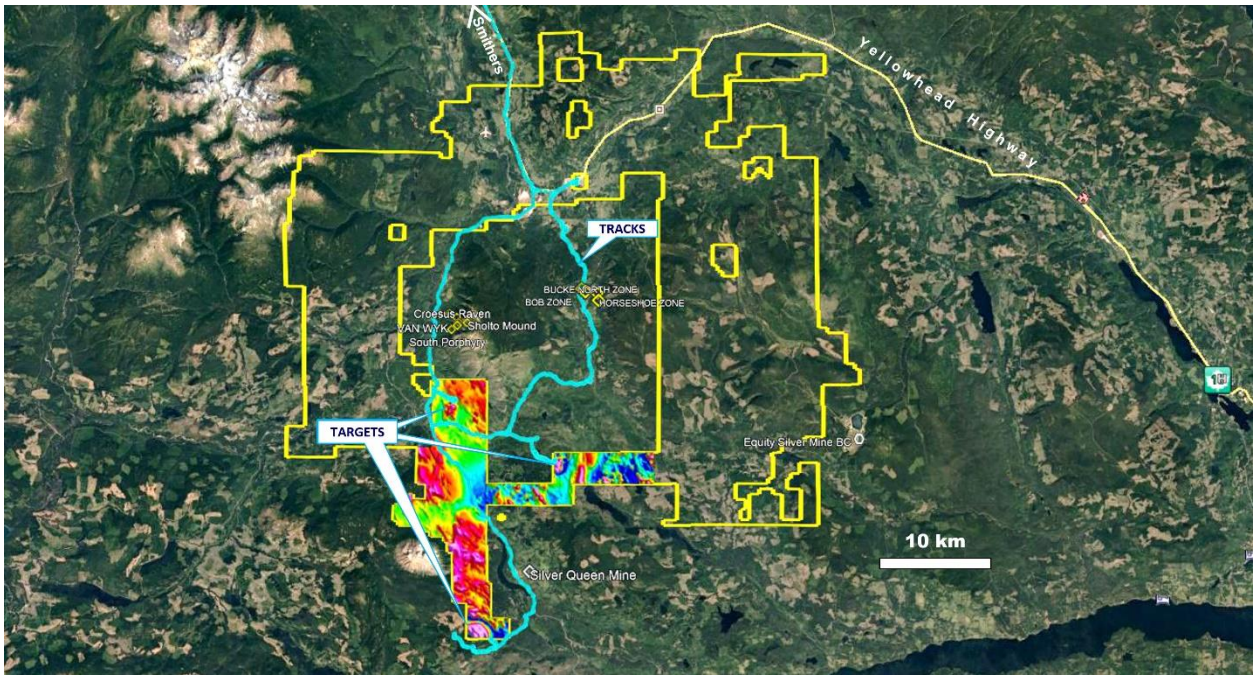
Figure 1: Location of the Property

Buck Gold contracted the author Harrison Cookenboo Ph.D. P.Geo., to prepare this technical report describing the Five Point Gold Project geology and exploration potential to the standards of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) in conjunction with completing the 79 Resources Transaction. The author is a Qualified Person for the preparation of technical NI 43-101 reports as defined in the CIM guidelines, based on his education and experience. The author is independent of Buck Gold and its related parties and holds no interest in any properties in the area. The technical report presented herein is based on publicly available government, academic and industry reports and data, as well as a proprietary airborne magnetic survey completed for Buck Gold by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. in May 2021. Detailed references are provided under the “References” heading later.

The author completed a personal inspection of Five Point for Buck Gold between June 9 and June 11, 2021, as required for preparation of this NI 43-101 report. To complete the personal inspection, the author traveled to Smithers, B.C. by scheduled air service and drove south less than an hour to Houston, B.C. on Highway 16 (the Yellowhead Highway) to visit parts of the Property.

The site visit established that good access exists to various parts of the large Property area. There are numerous well-maintained forest service roads covering most of the Property, many requiring radio call in every 2 to 5 km due to heavy industrial truck usage. The author visited three magnetic high anomalies that may be potential targets areas. The author's site visit tracks, as well as the three magnetic targets investigated by the author, are highlighted in Figure 2.

Figure 2: Five Point Gold Project claims outline and site visit tracks



The visits to the selected three mag high anomalies are described in further detail under the Exploration section found later in this 43-101 report.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This 43-101 technical report has been prepared by the author for Buck Gold Inc. ("**Buck Gold**") and 79 Resources Ltd. ("**79 Resources**"). The technical information, opinions, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on:

- Information available to the author at the time of preparation of this report;
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report; and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Buck Gold and other third-party sources.

For the purpose of this report, the author has relied upon information provided by Buck Gold regarding claims ownership information for all 78 mineral tenures under the name of registered 100% owner Buck Gold Inc. The 78 mineral claims are listed as in good standing according to the British Columbia Mineral Title Online website https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do.

The author has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Five Point Gold Project and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of the property.

The author has also relied on Buck Gold for guidance on applicable taxes, royalties, and other government levies or interests applicable to Five Point.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this technical report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Five Point Gold Project comprises 78 mineral claims situated in central British Columbia. The claims cover 119,985.5 hectares from 13 kilometres north of the town of Houston B.C., and extend south as far as 54 km (Figs. 3a and 3b). The 78 claims are registered 100% to Buck Gold Inc., as reported on the British Columbia Mineral Title Online system/website (https://www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca/mtov/home.do).

All but one of the claims are contiguous. The non-contiguous claims is number 1079211 covering 18.95 hectares and located approximately 1 km south of the contiguous claims block. The claims have 'good to' dates ranging from October 19, 2021 to March 3, 2022, and each claim is in its first year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government of British Columbia has extended all claims with good to dates before December 31, 2021 until December 31, 2021. Buck Gold has completed sufficient exploration work to meet all claim assessment obligations for tenure maturing in 2021.

Terms of the Agreement

Buck Gold Inc. (the "**Purchaser**") acquired a 100% interest in the claims by way of purchase-agreements involving aggregate cash consideration of $209,974.60 representing license fees paid to the Government of British Columbia. In addition, a 2% gross sales royalty on the Property is held by Ryan Kalt. The 2% gross sales royalty is defined as the gross revenue received from arms lengths transactions, and the fair market value from non-arms' length transactions. The Purchaser has no obligations to maintain the claims in good standing, nor put any claim into production, but if any of the claims lapse and are re-staked by the Purchaser, then

the royalty will be re-instated to the vendor. The Purchaser makes all decisions regarding potential extraction, mining and sales of products.

Table 1: Claims data.

Claim Number	CLAIM_NAME	Hectares	CLIENT#	Registered owner	Good Until		
					Month	Day	Year
1079209	EQTY I	1,442.78	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	10	19	2021
1079210	EQTY II	1,005.34	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	10	19	2021
1079211	EQTY III	18.95	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	10	19	2021
1079212	EQTY IV	302.91	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	10	19	2021
1079213	EQTY V	606.54	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	10	19	2021
1079214	EQTY VI	378.63	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	10	19	2021
1080377	BN1	1,844.22	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080378	BN2	1,882.11	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080379	S1	1,477.67	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080382	BN3	621.58	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080383	BN4	1,844.38	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080384	BN5	1,844.24	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080385	BN6	1,880.53	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080386	BN7	1,880.41	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080387	BN7	1,879.68	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080388	BN8	1,805.15	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080389	BN8	753.22	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080348	EQTY VII	1,742.65	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080349	EQTY VIII	1,817.53	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080350	EQTY IX	1,812.18	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080351	EQTY X	1,884.38	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080352	EQTY XI	1,815.00	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080353	EQTY XII	1,892.51	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080354	EQTY XIII	1,852.99	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080355	EQTY XIV	1,884.41	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080356	EQTY XV	1,883.30	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080357	EQTY XVI	1,882.24	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080358	EQTY XVII	1,166.38	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080359	EQTY XVIII	526.69	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080360	EQTY XVIX	1,829.23	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080361	BE1	1,869.31	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080362	BE2	1,870.99	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080390	BN9	1,879.38	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080391	BN9	1,860.11	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080392	BN10	1,784.64	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080407	BN11	1,261.90	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080409	BN12	1,582.53	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080412	BN12	1,803.46	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080413	BN13	282.72	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080414	BN13	1,619.24	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080363	BE3	1,853.67	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080365	BE4	1,893.11	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080366	BE5	1,870.22	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080367	BE6	1,871.88	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080368	BE7	1,815.59	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080369	BE8	1,892.44	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080370	BE7	1,022.49	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080371	BW1	1,893.48	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080372	BW2	1,895.29	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080373	BW3	1,854.68	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080375	BE8	681.76	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080376	BE9	584.91	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	5	2022
1080628	CHINA NOSE EXT I	1,696.52	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	18	2022
1080629	CHINA NOSE EXT II	1,130.17	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	18	2022
1080631	BE9	1,717.20	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	18	2022
1080632	BE10	1,889.52	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	18	2022
1080633	BW4	1,883.54	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	18	2022
1080634	BE11	1,151.98	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	1	18	2022
1081177	BN14	1,807.30	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	2	14	2022
1081178	BE12	1,867.73	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	2	14	2022
1081179	BE13	471.93	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	2	14	2022
1081180	BN14	1,843.79	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	2	14	2022
1081181	BN15	1,260.94	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	2	14	2022
1081786	BW 5	1,882.04	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081787	BW6	1,751.03	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081788	BW7	1,808.96	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081789	BW7	1,866.81	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081790	BW8	1,868.94	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081791	BW9	1,814.18	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081792	BW10	1,872.47	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081793	BW11	1,815.92	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081794	BW12	1,809.96	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081795	BW13	1,810.98	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081796	BW13	1,812.41	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081797	BW14	1,587.29	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081798	BW15	1,134.66	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081799	BE14	1,894.96	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022
1081800	BE15	132.64	288688	Buck Gold Inc. (100%)	3	23	2022

Figure 3a: Map of the north half of the Five Point Gold Project mineral claims

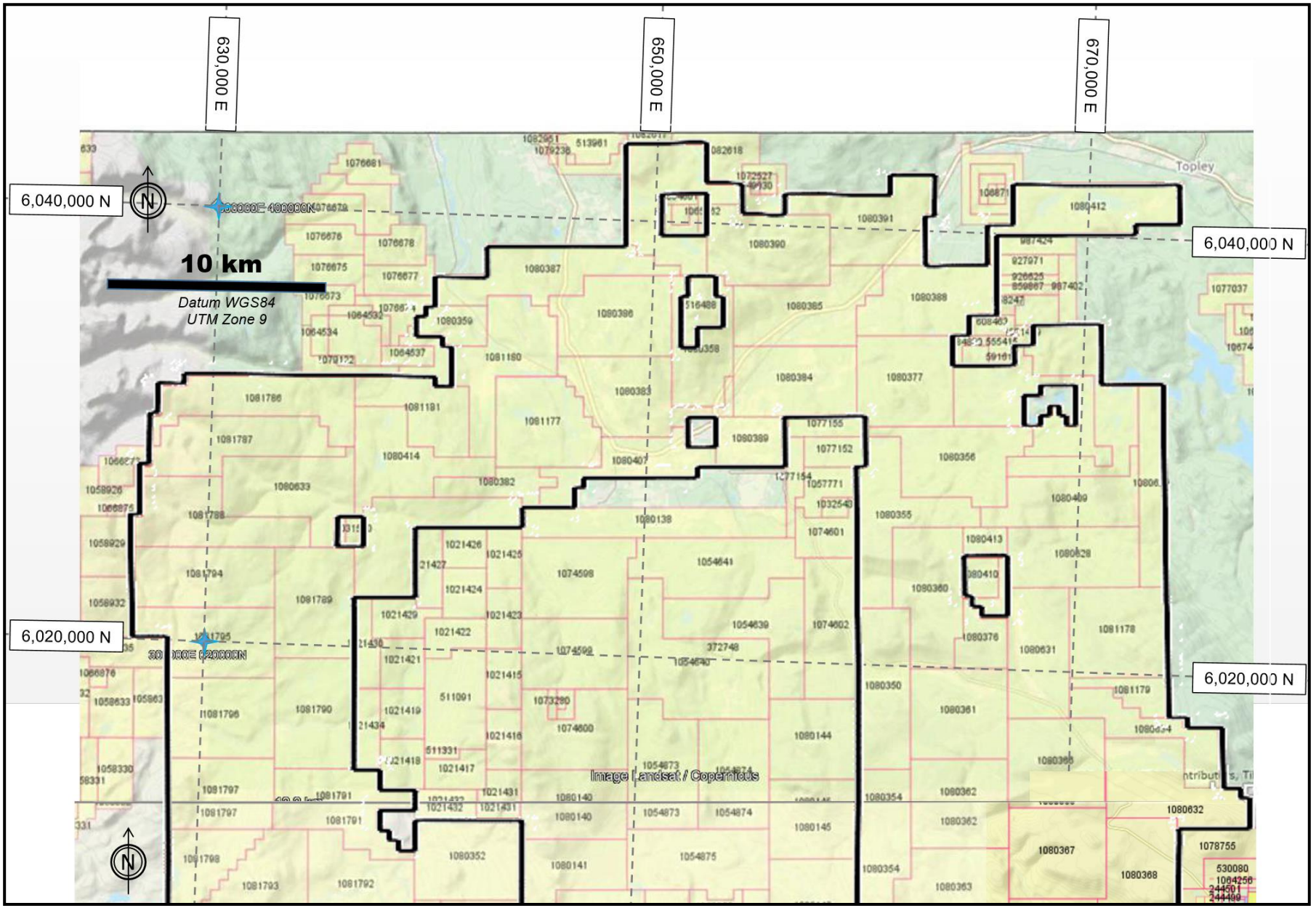
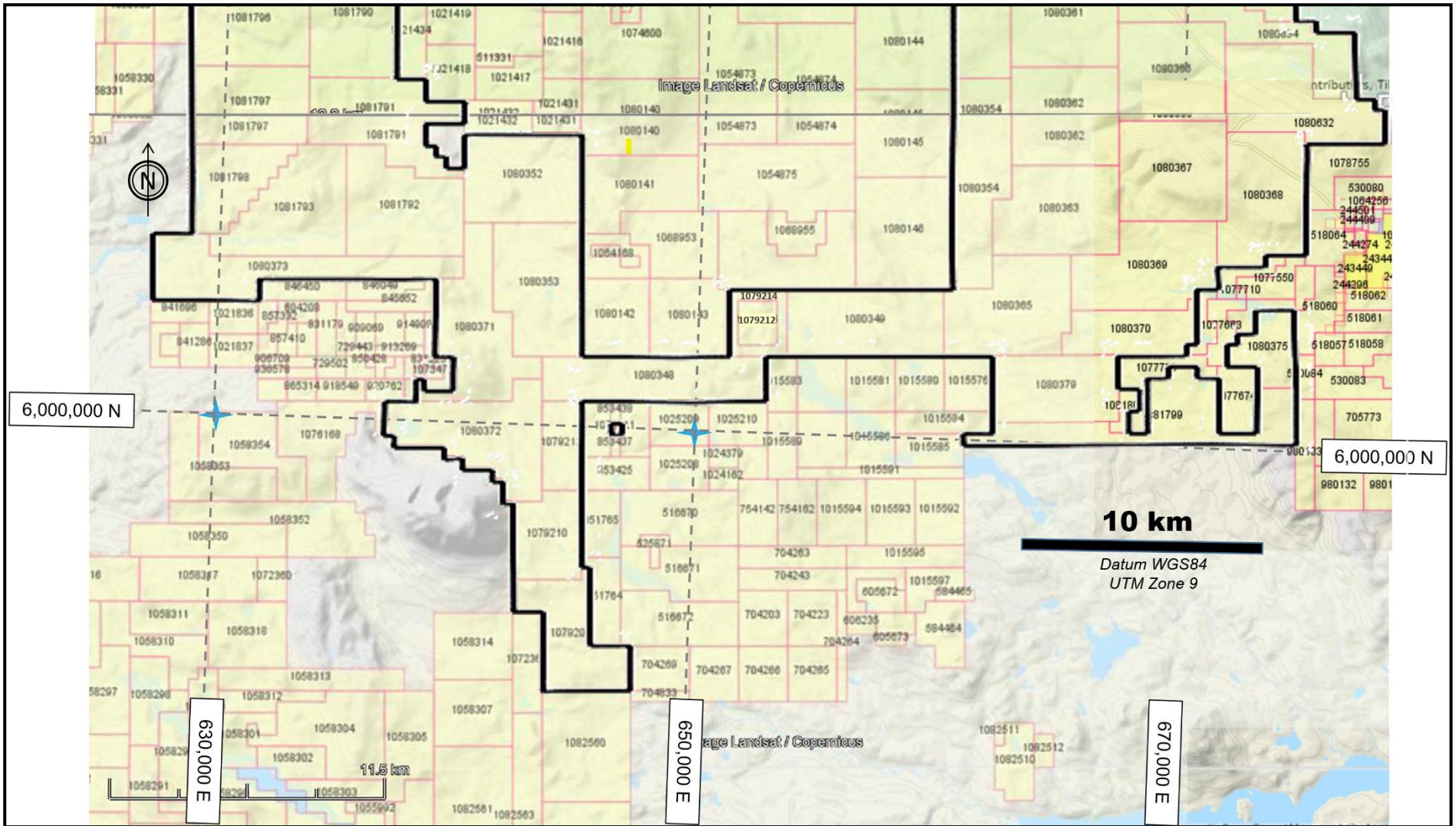


Figure 3b: Map of the south half of the Five Point Gold Project mineral claims.



Provincial Mineral Rights

The *Mineral Tenure Act* (British Columbia) provides exploration rights for mineral claims registered with the government. Claims are registered online by cell units equivalent to approximately 19 hectares in this area of British Columbia. Exploration and development expenses must be filed to cover annual requirement of $5 per hectare for the first two years, $10 per hectare for the 3rd and 4th years, $15 per hectare for the 5th and 6th years and $20 per hectare for the 7th and 8th years. Alternatively, the recorded holder may make a payment at the time of registration in twice the value of the required work for the next anniversary year. Production is limited to 1000 tonnes of ore per cell unit per year, although bulk samples of up to 10,000 tonnes are allowed once every five years per claim.

The claims are located on Crown land and are legally accessible without additional permits. Phase 1 recommended work (see Recommendations heading below) consists of surface exploration and airborne geophysics. The surface work is not expected to require additional permitting. Subsequent work may include drilling, depending on the results of Phase 1, and drilling requires notice of work permits that would be applied for under the *Mines Act* (British Columbia), as further reviewed by the B.C. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources regional office, including applicable First Nations consultation. Based on the author's experience, these permits should not be difficult to acquire but may take some months to receive.

There are no current environmental liabilities known or apparent to the author, nor are other significant factors and risks known to author that may affect access, title,

or the right or ability to perform work on the Property. No previous mining activities have occurred on Property, thus no liabilities from mining or waste disposal from mining might exist. No permits are required for Phase 1 of the proposed exploration program. There are no known federal, provincial or regional parks, wilderness or conservancy areas, ecological reserves in the immediate vicinity of Five Point. The area is situated within the Traditional Territory of the Wet'suweten First Nation.

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5 ACCESSIBLITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Property can be accessed by scheduled air service to Smithers, B.C. and then paved highway less than 1 hour south to the small town of Houston, B.C. (population ~3,000). Rail access also is available to Houston, with the CN rail mainline crossing the Five Point mineral claims. Within the claims, there are numerous unpaved Forest Service roads, some heavily used and well maintained. The most heavily used roads require radio call in every two to five kilometres for safety given to intense logging and mining truck usage. Required call-ins are displayed on billboards by the affected roadsides.

Weather conditions in Houston consist of a 3.5 month warm season from late May to mid-September, and a 3 month cold season from mid-November to mid-February (Fig. 4). Higher elevations are likely to experience heavy snow cover until July. Rainy days are expected from late March to mid-November, and snow accumulations from early to mid-November through late March.

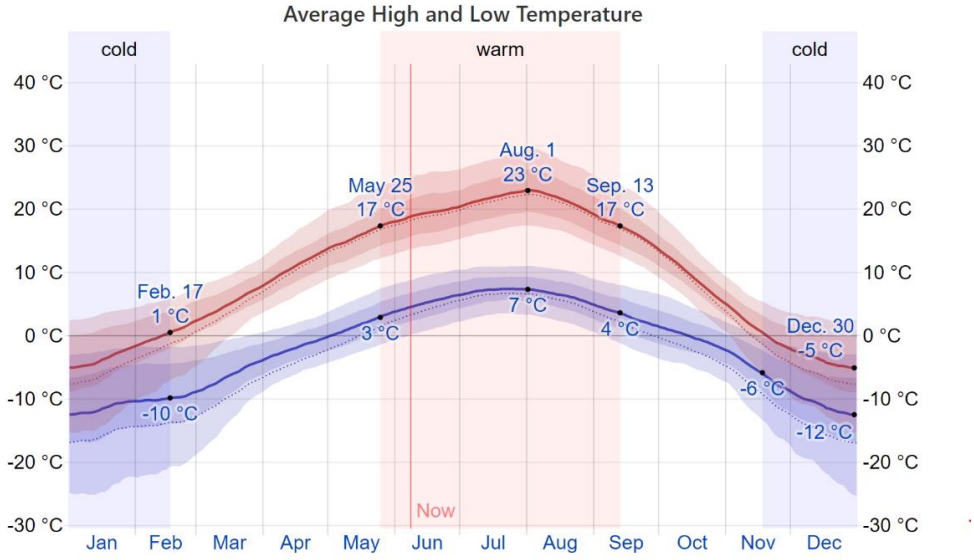
Positioning the tailings storage, waste disposal and wash plant could be limited by the mountainous terrain but given the large size early stage of the Project potentially exploitable targets are not yet defined and might or might not incur limits on operation options.

Figure 4: Average Weather Conditions: *After Weatherspark website*. (https://weatherspark.com/y/303/Average-Weather-in-Houston-Canada-Year-Round)

Temperature

The warm season lasts for 3.6 months, from May 25 to September 13, with an average daily high temperature above 17 °C. The hottest d year is August 1, with an average high of 23 °C and low of 7 °C.

The cold season lasts for 3.0 months, from November 17 to February 17, with an average daily high temperature below 1 °C. The coldest year is December 30, with an average low of -12 °C and high of -5 °C.

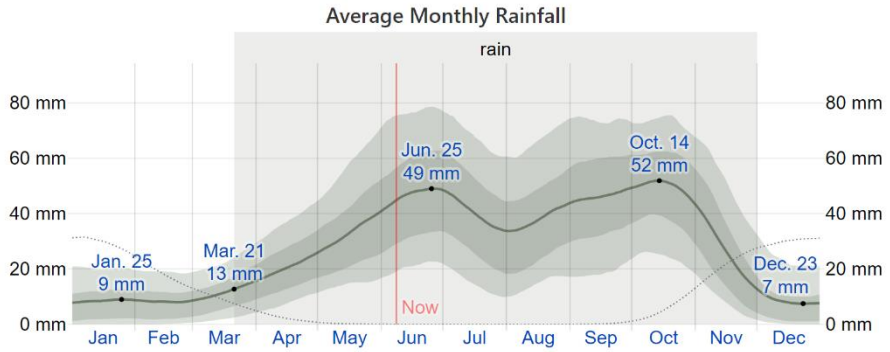


The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.

Rainfall

The rainy period of the year lasts for 8.4 months, from March 21 to December 1, with a sliding 31-day rainfall of at least 13 millimetres. The most rain falls during the 31 days centered around October 14, with an average total accumulation of 52 millimetres.

The rainless period of the year lasts for 3.6 months, from December 1 to March 21. The least rain falls around December 23, with an average total accumulation of 7 millimetres.

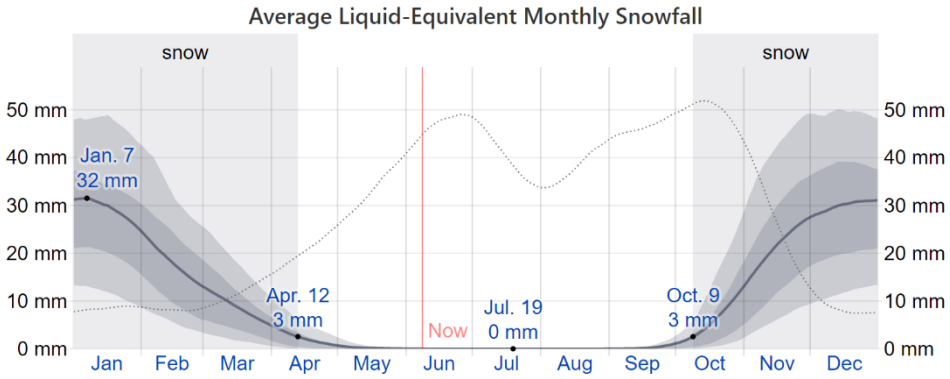


The average rainfall (solid line) accumulated over the course of a sliding 31-day period centered on the day in question, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted line is the corresponding average liquid-equivalent snowfall.

Snowfall

The snowy period of the year lasts for 6.1 months, from October 9 to April 12, with a sliding 31-day liquid-equivalent snowfall of at least 3 millimetres. The most snow falls during the 31 days centered around January 7, with an average total liquid-equivalent accumulation of 32 millimetres.

The snowless period of the year lasts for 5.9 months, from April 12 to October 9. The least snow falls around July 19, with an average total equivalent accumulation of 0 millimetres.



Power

Five Point is served by the B.C. Hydro power grid, with a 500 kv overhead line across the northern part of the claims, and 138 kv lines along the Morice River and Buck Creek (B.C Hydro, 2016 Transmission System map:

https://www.bchydro.com/content/dam/BCHydro/customer-portal/documents/corporate/suppliers/transmission-system/maps/bch-transmission-map.pdf

The cold winter conditions impose limits on work programs (Fig. 3). Mapping, surface sampling and prospecting are obviously limited to snow free areas and times of the year. Drilling with ground or helicopter support can occur throughout the year. Snow cover melts in April, but snow can accumulate again in significant quantities by mid-November.

No mining has occurred to-date on the Property.

6 HISTORY OF EXPLORATION

Prospectors were in the area by at least 1905, when they reportedly produced alluvial gold from Bob Creek in the Buck Creek valley (B.C. MINFILE 093L 005; off the Five Point claims in the central unowned area).

Copper and silver mineralization was reported in 1970 on the south slope of Mount Harry Davis north of Houston B.C. Reported chip samples (the Westgarde mineralized zone) extending 44 m at 0.96% Cu and 113 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag were recovered from a road cut on claim 1080358. A grab sample 120 m southeast down the hill side from the road cut retuned 4% Cu and 124 g/t Ag (Geology, Exploration and Mining, 1970; B.C. MINFILE 93L 204). See the Mineralization sub-heading in the Exploration section later for more details.

In 1984, Eldor Resources Limited completed geological mapping on the HD claims on Mt Harry Davis, a portion of which extends onto Five Point claim 1080358 (Cruickshank, 1985 AR14157).

In 1989, 4 NQ drlll holes were completed by Equity Silver Mines Ltd on Five Point claim #1080358 for a total of 500.3 m (Gagnier and Hanson, 1989 AR18911). The drill holes, plus 6 trenches, are located on the south slope of Mt Harry Davis. Equity Silver reports that drill hole 89-03 intersected 4.3 g/t Ag over 12.2 m from 79.2 to 91.4 m (end of hole; composited 5 samples) and drill hole 89-04 intersected 0.24% Cu and 12.0 g/t Ag over 2.5 m from 91.5 to 94.0 m (Gagnier and Hanson, 1989 AR18911).

In 1993, Teck completed 4 holes in the Mt Harry Davis area, one of which was on claim 1080358 (HD 93-03, inclination 45°/azimuth 270°; Thomson, 1993 AR23232).

In 2012, Quartz Mountain Resources Ltd completed an airborne magnetometer survey that covers part of the southern Five Point claims block (Andrzejewski et al, 2012 – Assessment Report 33176). The results reveal a large oval-shaped feature interpreted as a possible caldera that includes magnetic high anomalies also revealed by Buck Gold's airborne magnetic survey over the same areas (see Exploration section later; Andrzejewski et al, 2012 – AR33176).

During 2020 and into 2021, Sun Summit Minerals Corp. ("**Sun Summit'**) began drilling high-grade gold and silver veins, as well as long intersections of disseminated Au and Ag mineralization on their Buck Property, located in the central gap of the Five Point claims block, adjacent to but off of the Five Point project. Drill discoveries to-date by Sun Summit are located along Buck Creek, approximately 5 to 10 km from the claim boundary shared between Sun Summit and Buck Gold, as situated to the west, north and east. As at the date of this report, Sun Summit has reported results from 11 out of their 18 completed drill holes, with high-grade gold intersections such as 31.1 g/t Au over 4.0 m (including 246.00 g/t Au over 0.5 m) from hole BK21-020, and 5.78 g/t Au over 7.4 m (including 41.90 g/t Au over 1.0 m) from drill hole BK21-024,

Disseminated long intervals include 0.78 g/t Au over 186 m in drill hole BK21-017, and both 1.02 g/t Au over 54.0 m and 0.93 g/t Au over 59.1 m in drill hole BK21-

032. See Deposit Types and Adjacent Properties sections below for more detail regarding the discoveries by Sun Summit on their Buck Property. Note that the author has not been able to verify the information presented by Sun Summit, and such information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Five Point Gold Project.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

The Five Point Gold Project is located in the southern Stikine Terrane, the largest of the accreted blocks that comprise most of British Columbia. The Stikine Terrane is elongate to the northwest, with the Bowser Basin in the north and the Nechako Basin in the south, separated by the northeast trending Skeena Arch that passes north of Houston B.C. The Property extends south from the south flank of the Skeena Arch through the town of Houston nearly to Francois Lake in the south (Fig. 5).

Rocks of the Stikine Terrane comprise island arc volcanics and sedimentary strata ranging from the Upper Triassic to the Upper Cretaceous, and intrusive rocks from the Late Triassic to the Eocene (Carter, 1974; Carter, 1984). Generally, the exposed volcanic and sedimentary strata become younger to the southeast across the property area. Stratigraphy in the property region extends up from the Upper Triassic Takla Group to the Lower Jurassic Hazelton Group volcanics and above to sedimentary rocks of the Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group, and Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group (Fig. 6).

Local and Property Geology

Volcanic and sedimentary stratigraphic units mapped on the property range from Lower Jurassic Telkwa Formation calc-alkaline volcanic of the Hazelton group in the northwest overlain locally by coarse clastic sedimentary rocks of the mainly fluvial Red Rose Formation of the Skeena Group (Fig, 7; MacIntyre *et al*, 1994). Elsewhere in the northwest part of the Property, the Lower Jurassic Hazelton

Figure 5: Property area geology map. After Carter, 1984.

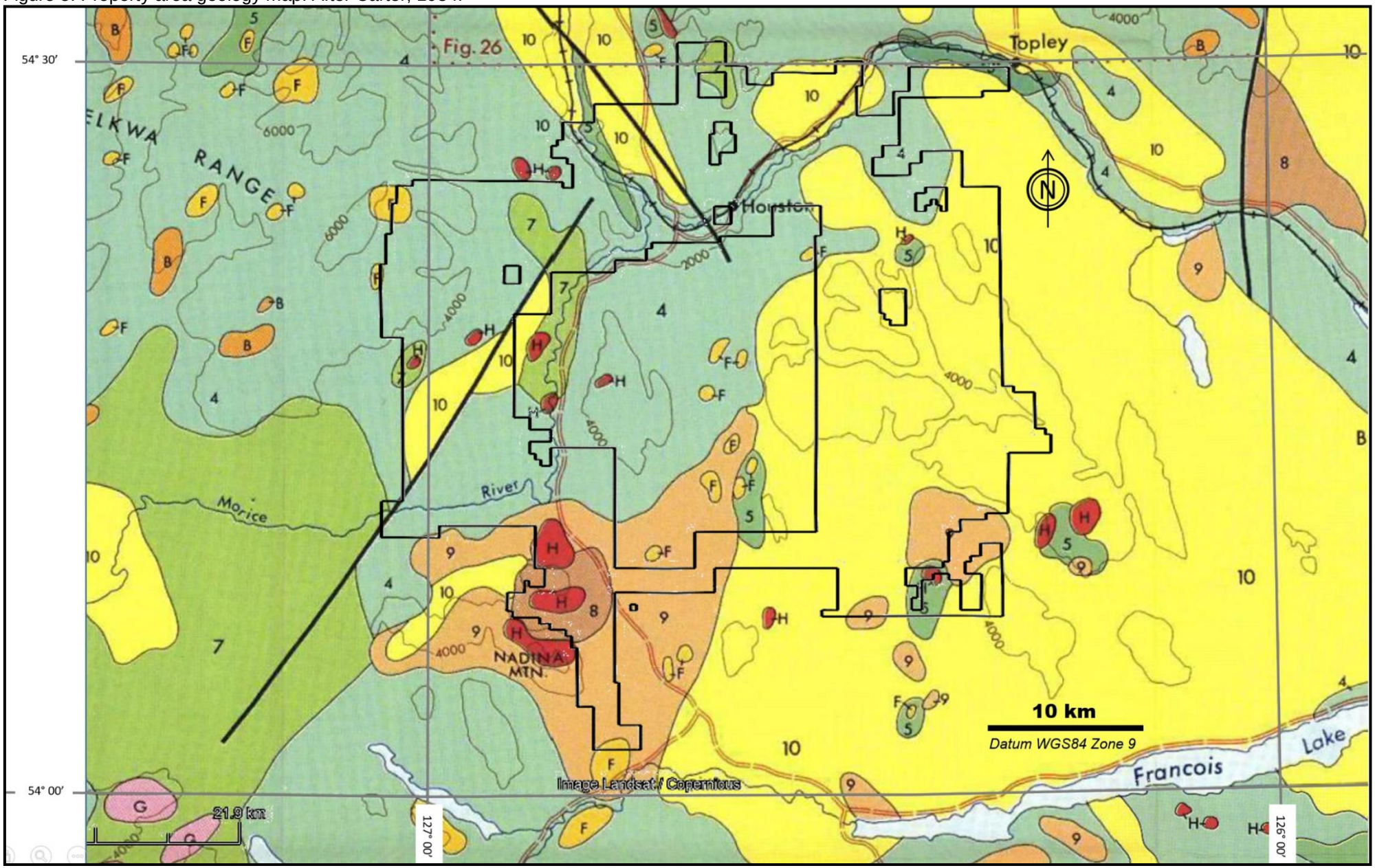
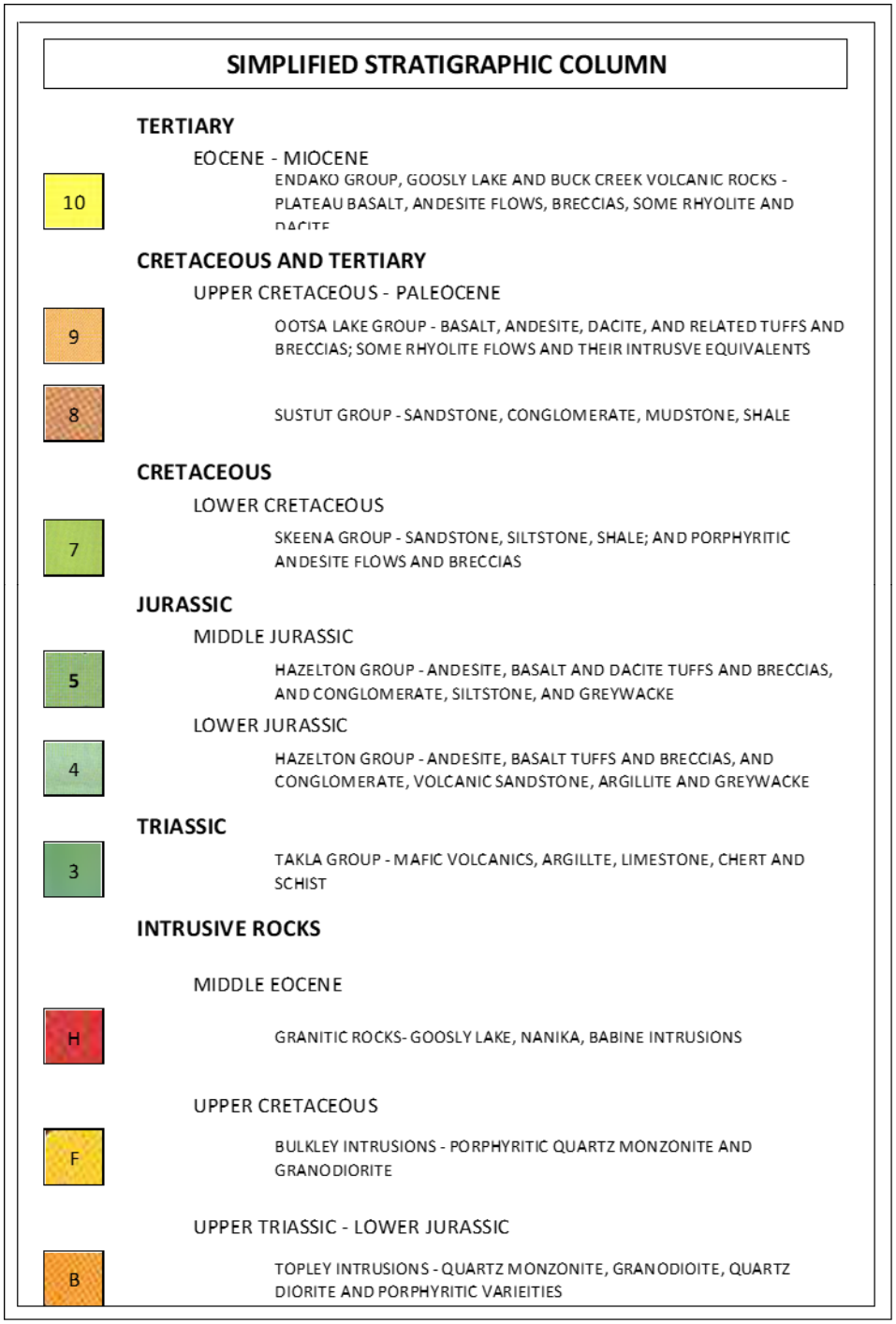


Figure 6: Simplified stratigraphic column for Regional Geology map figure 5. After Carter, 1984.



Group volcanics are unconformably overlain by Upper Cretaceous andesitic rocks of the Kasalka Group, or Eocene basaltic volcanics of the Buck Creek Formation, or alkaline volcanics of the Goosly Lake Formation (Fig. 7).

Southward across the property, the Upper Cretaceous andesitic rocks of the Kasalka Group become more extensively exposed, and are covered unconformable by Eocene alkaline volcanics of the Goosly Lake Formation and basalts of the Buck Creek Formation. Some relatively small windows of Lower Cretaceous Skeena Group sedimentary rocks are also exposed in the south and southwestern portion of the property (MacIntyre *et al*., 1994).

Several intrusive rock units penetrate the volcanic and sedimentary strata across the property (Fig. 8). Early Cretaceous quartz monzonitic intrusive rocks of the McCauley Island Plutonic site are mapped in the extreme northwest corner of the property (claims 1081786 and 1081787). Elsewhere, feldspar porphyry of the Late Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic Suite occurs in various mapped locations on the claims, as well as off the claims to the south and east associated with the past producer Silver Queen Mine (described in more detail in the Adjacent Properties section later; MacIntyre et al. 1994). Younger Eocene intrusive of the Nanika Plutonic Suite (45 to 54 Ma) are similarly scattered across the Property.

Figure 7: Property Geology. After MacIntyre *et al*. (1994) and Massey *et al*, (2005).

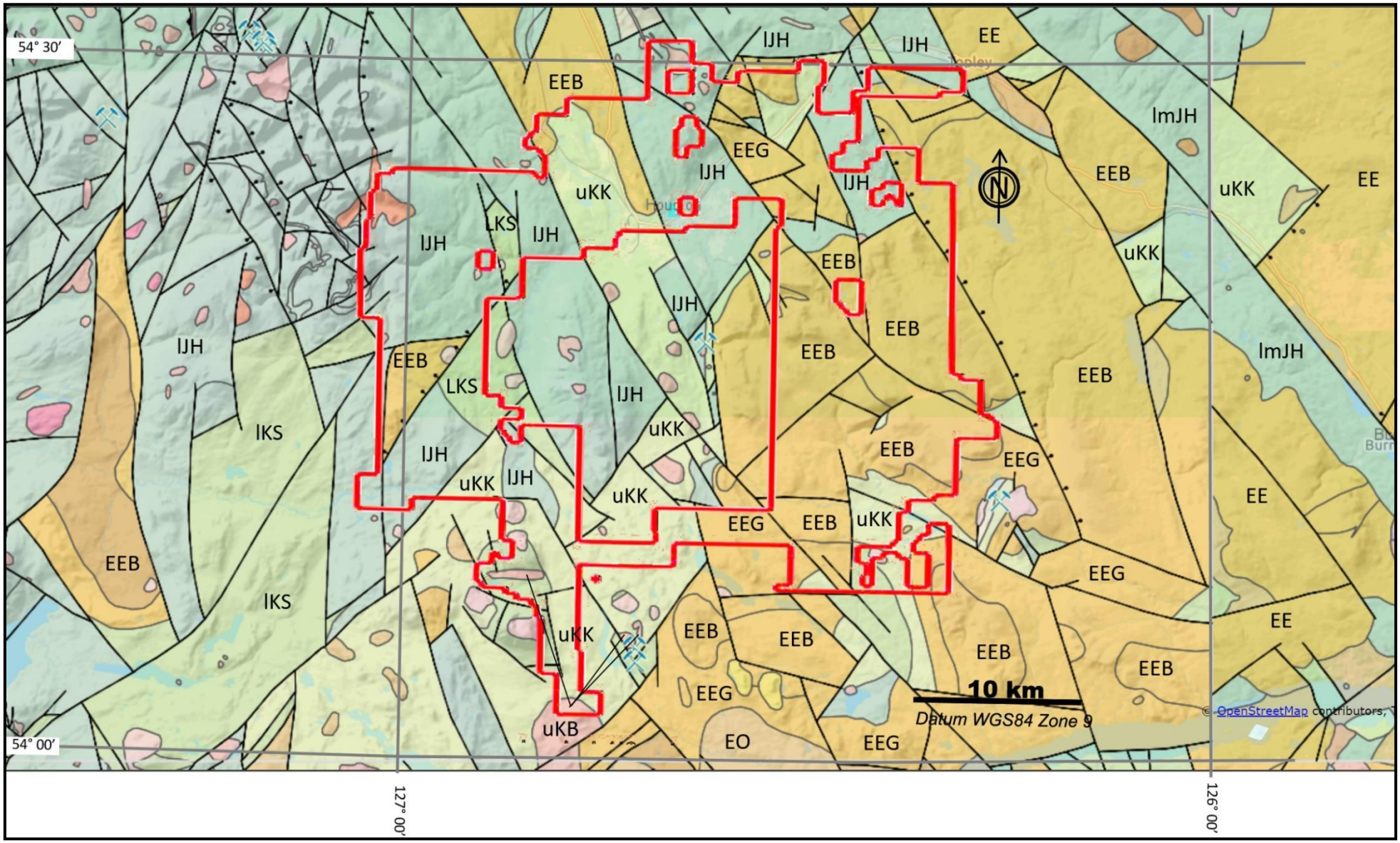
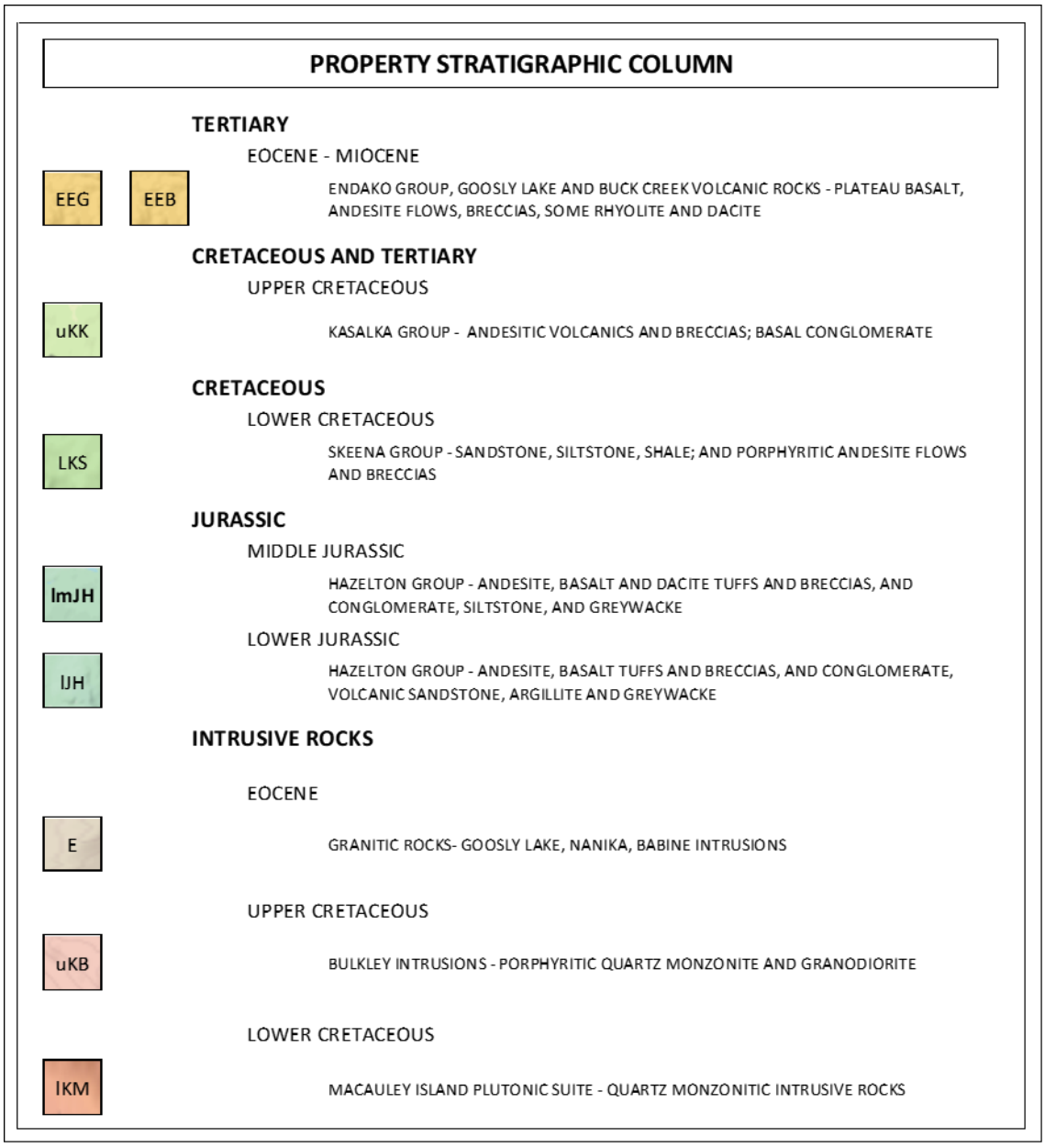


Figure 8: Simplified stratigraphic column for Property Geology Map Figure 7 above. After MacIntyre *et al*. (1994) and Massey *et al*, (2005).



Mineralization

Historic mineralization has been reported from various locations within the Property in assessment reports and B.C. MINFILE. The B.C. MINFILE descriptions are briefly summarized below.

1 Mount Harry Davis Westgarde showing

Copper and silver mineralization was reported in 1970 at several points on the south slope of Mount Harry Davis. Reported chip samples long a road cut in claim 1080358 define the Westgarde mineralized zone in Hazelton Formation basalts as extending 44 m at 0.96% Cu and 113 grams per tonne (g/t) Ag. A grab sample 120 m southeast down the hill side returned 4% Cu and 124 g/t Ag (Geology, Exploration and Mining, 1970; BC MINFILE 93L 204).

2 Barb claims (1 km south of Westgarde)

Copper mineralization was identified at the surface in the form of malachite, azurite and bornite by Falconbridge geologists (Harper and Brown, 1970). No analytical results were presented.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Five Point Gold Project covers a large area of Mesozoic to Cenozoic volcanic and sedimentary strata in central B.C. that has been intruded by numerous igneous bodies. Such a large area of intrusives penetrating volcanic and sediment strata has the potential to host a broad variety of volcanic-related mineralization for gold, silver, copper, zinc and other base metals. Given Five Point's early stage of exploration, programs should be alert to a broad range of possible mineralization styles including high-grade sub-volcanic veins in brittle rock types, and potentially bulk minable porphyry styles in breccias and other less brittle rock types. For example, Sun Summit has recently announced discovery of epithermal gold in both high-grade veins and disseminated mineralization on adjacent claims in the central gap of the Five Point Gold Project (see "Adjacent Properties" section below for more details).

https://sunsummitminerals.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/SunSummit-Presentation-June-10-2021-high-res.pdf)

Gold, silver, copper, zinc and lead in calcite, quartz, barite and feldspar sub-volcanic veins disseminated sulfides occur locally in the Five Point region. Such veins can be relatively high-grade, occurring both on the claims as reported at the Mount Harry Davis Westgarde Au-Ag-Cu occurrence in the northern part of the property (B.C MINFILE 93L 204; see 'Geology – Mineralization' section earlier in this report for more details), and at the Silver Queen Au-Ag-Cu-Zn-Pb occurrence located 2.5 kilometres east of the southern part of the claims (B.C MINFILE 93L 002; see Adjacent Properties section later for more details). At Silver Queen, the veins are mostly less than 2 m thick and as much as 1.3 kilometres in strike length, occurring in relatively brittle rocks brittle feldspar porphyry or microdiorite of the Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group. (Burga et al., 2019). Veins are quartz-

carbonate-barite-specularite that contain disseminated to locally massive pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite and other sulfides. Approximately 20 mineralized veins have been discovered and mineralization is best characterized as “transitional porphyry-epithermal type” similar to the past-producing Equity Silver Mine (Burga *et al.*, 2019, Pantelyev, 1986).

Burga *et al.* (2019) noted that mineralization also occurs in pyroclastic rocks at Silver Queen although exploration has been minimal in those less brittle lithologies.

Locally high-grade Au-Ag-Zn mineralization has been recently reported by Sun Summit Minerals Corp. (“**Sun Summit**”) at their adjacent Buck Project (https://sunsummitminerals.com/projects/), located within the central gap of the Five Point tenure block. Sun Summit has reported a large, altered volcanic breccia system with widespread gold, silver, and zinc mineralization, hosted in highly altered and fractured volcanic breccias as disseminations, veins/veinlets, and mineralized fractures. Included are drill intersections of 31.6 g/t Au over 4.0 m and 1.07 g/t Au over 109 m at Sun Summit’s Buck Property (see Sun Summit news release dated May 11, 2021; www.sunsummitminerals.com).

9 EXPLORATION

Buck Gold began their exploration program on the Five Point Gold Project with a helicopter magnetic survey flown by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. on May 22 and May 23 2021. The airborne survey covered 14,790 hectares of the Five Point area in the southernmost part of the claims block, near Nadina Mountain (approximately 12% of the total area). The Five Point survey was flown at 200 m line spacing at a heading of 088°/268° with tie lines flown perpendicularly at 2000 m line spacing (Poon and Keyser, 2021; Figures 9 and 10). A total of 807 line kilometres were completed.

Figure 9: Plan View –Five Point Gold survey block with actual flight lines in yellow and survey block boundary in red (from Poon and Keyser, 2021).

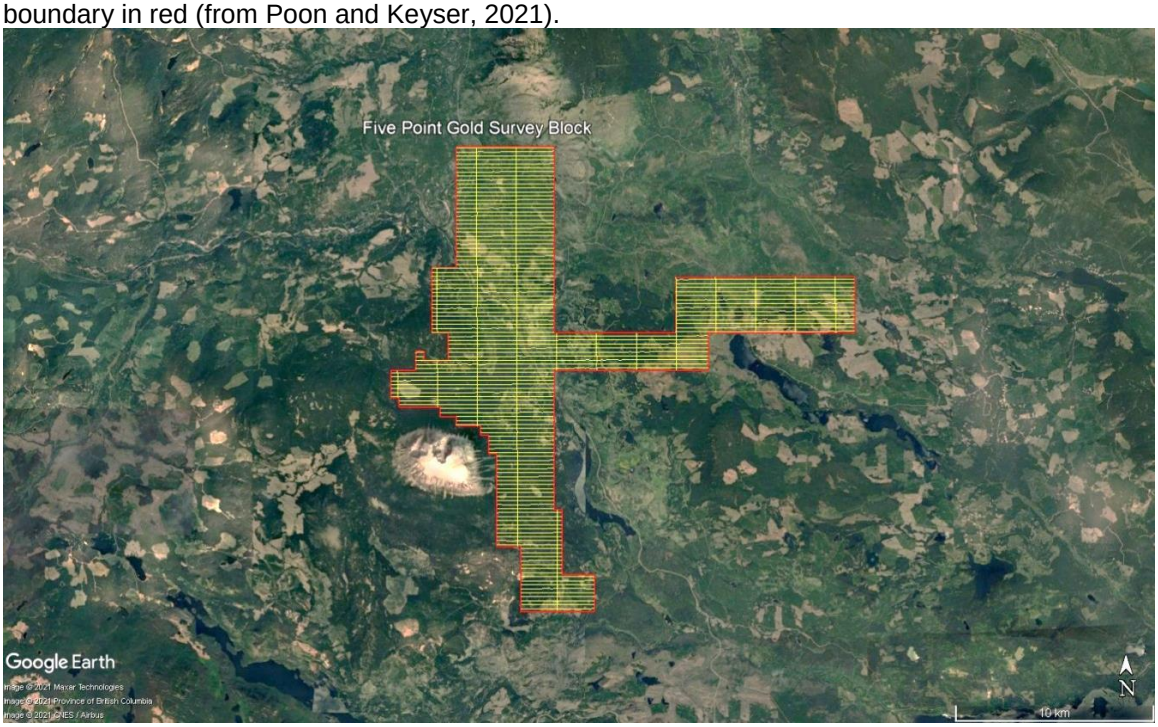
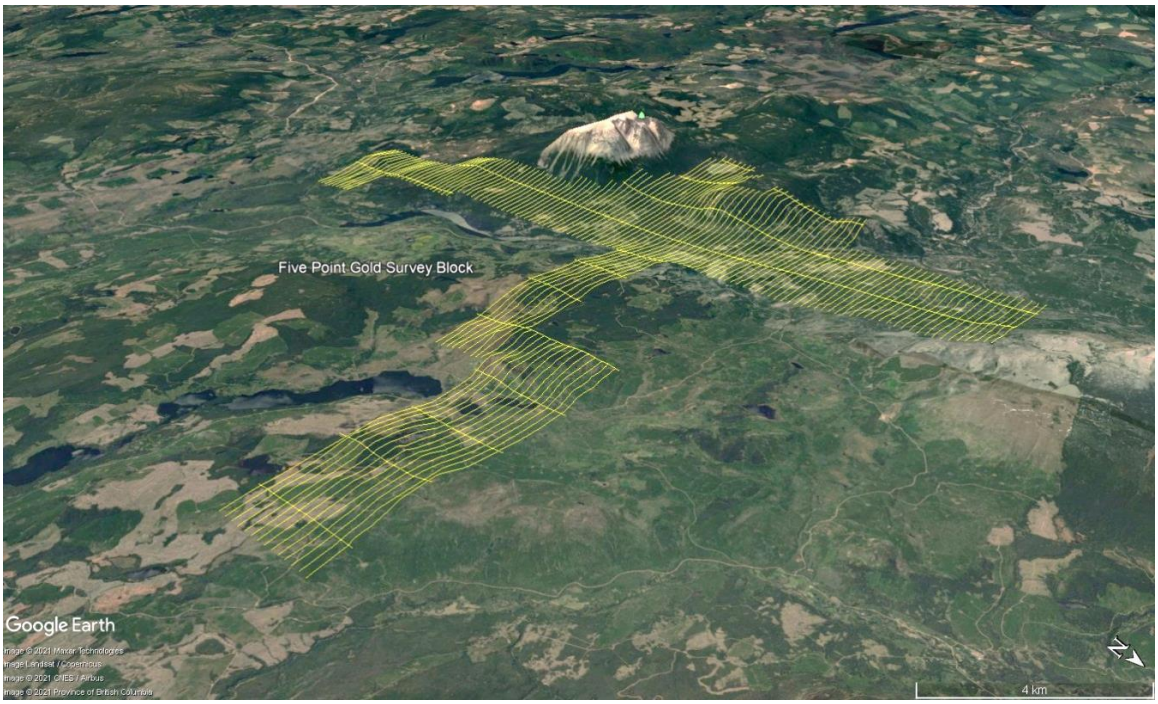


Figure 10: Terrain View –Five Point Gold survey block with actual flight lines in yellow (from Poon and Keyser, 2021).



The survey was flown out of Houston using a Bell 206 Jet Ranger helicopter with a high resolution magnetometer in a “stinger” configuration, and equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system, pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter, cesium vapor magnetometer, and fluxgate magnetometer. In addition, two magnetic base stations were used to record temporal variations of the Earth’s magnetic field.

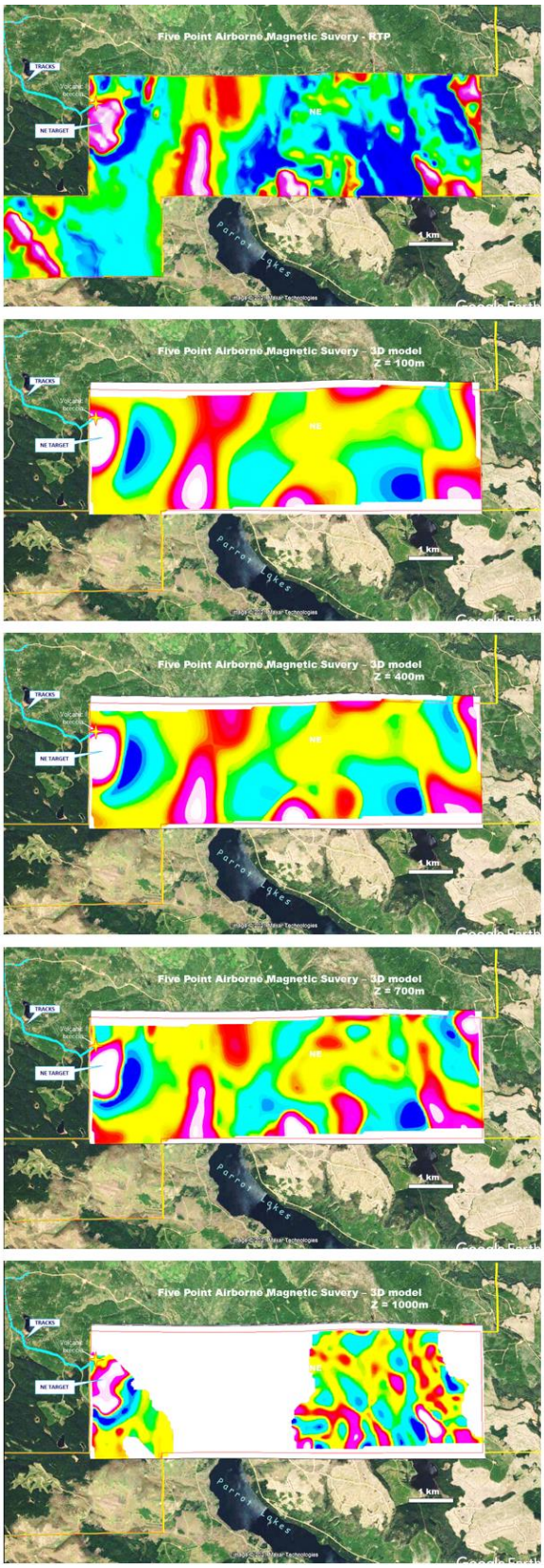
The results of the survey were presented to Buck Gold in the form of a series of maps using various algorithms to describe the measured magnetic field: total magnetic intensity (TMI) calculated horizontal gradient (CHG); calculated vertical gradient (CVG); residual magnetic intensity (RMI); and reduced to magnetic pole (RTP), plus a map of the digital terrain model (DRM) showing elevation. In the opinion of the author, the data presented appears to be of high quality and are useful and adequate for further exploration,

Precision GeoSurveys also completed a 3D inversion model of a single block of the survey, interpreted from model used Geosoft voxel modelling software to construct a block model of inferred magnetic susceptibilities. Precision GeoSurveys presented the voxel model as a series of depth (Z) slices ranging from Z=0 to Z=1100 m (Fig. 11).

The block selected for the 3D modelling covers a circular magnetic high anomaly about 600 m by 1000 m across from 2011 magnetic survey covering parts of the Five Point claims area. This magnetic high was previously interpreted as a potential magnetic stock suggestive of a resurgent intrusive center and warranting investigation. (Andrzejewski, *et al*., 2012). This magnetic anomaly appears on the western edge of the modelled block, and persists as a strong, roughly circular, magnetic high to at least the Z=1100 m depth slice. The northeast target (NE) is similar to the NW target but on a somewhat less steep hill and also features medium gray exposed volcaniclastic breccia. The 3D model suggests the high magnetic susceptibility material causing the anomaly detected at surface persists to more than 1,100 m depth.

Buck Gold expended $75,500 (plus tax) for the Precision GeoSurveys airborne magnetics survey and $2,000 (plus tax) for the 3D inversion modelling.

Figure 11: 3D inversion depth slices. Z = depth below surface in m.



Airborne magnetic survey 3D model showing magnetic susceptibility at NE Target appears to define a cylinder persisting to more than 1 km depth

Site Visit of Airborne Targets:

Three prioritized potential targets areas were identified by the author from the recent airborne magnetic survey flown at 200 m line spacing (Fig. 12). A site visit to Five Point was completed by the author of this report in June 2021.

The northwest target (NW) comprises an isolated circular magnetic feature approximately 800 m in diameter (Fig. 12). On the ground, the NW magnetic high covers a steep hill with exposed medium to dark gray volcaniclastic layers (Fig. 13) including porphyritic breccia clasts (Fig. 14). Porphyry crystals are euhedral white plagioclase up to 0.7 mm in length that are set in a fine grained medium to dark gray matrix.

Figure 12: Magnetic survey reduced to pole (RTP) showing access by tracks on forest service roads, and three inspected targets.

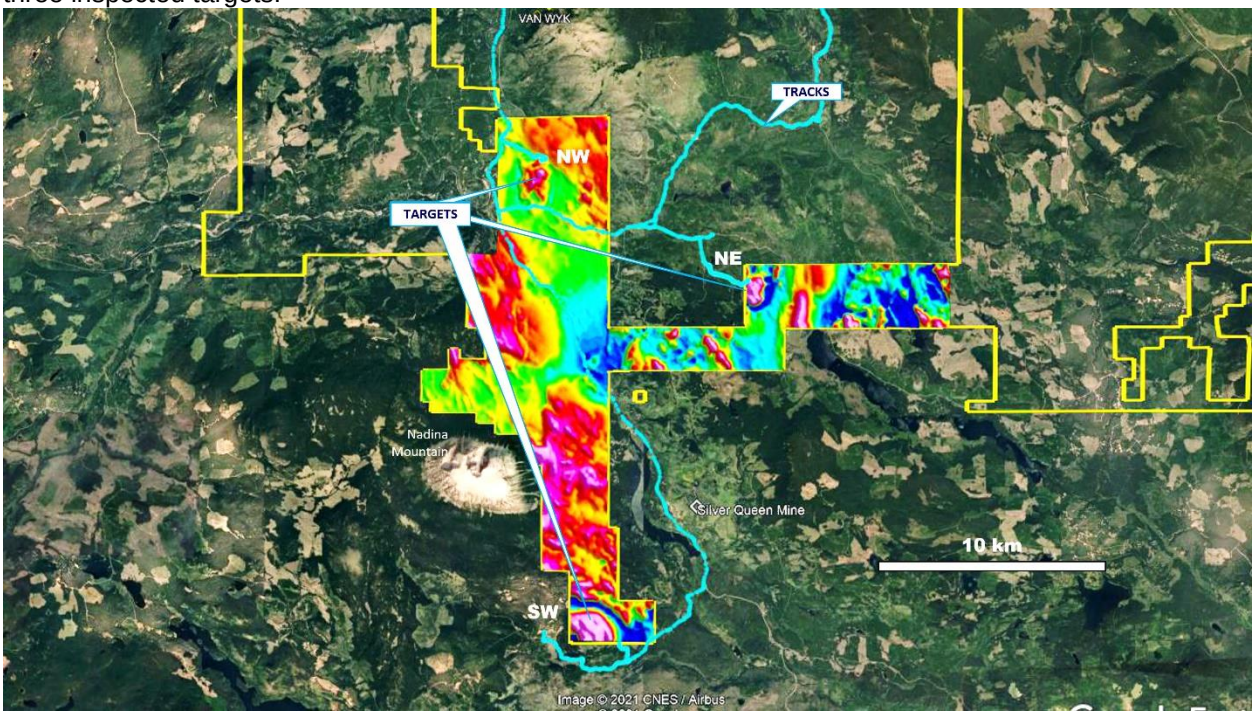
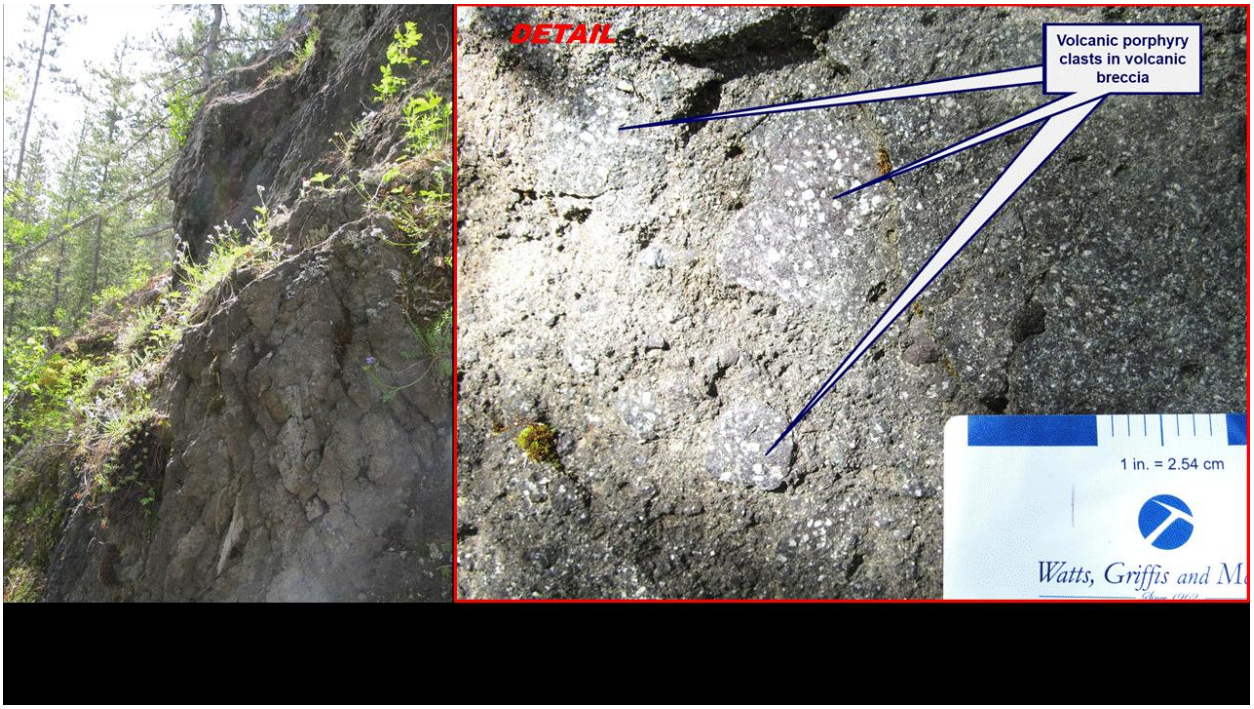


Figure 13: NW target covers the steep hill, where some steeply dipping layers are rusty-orange colored.

Figure 14: NW Target outcrop and detail



The south target (S) occurs on another steep hill with gray cliff exposures, like targets NW and NE (Fig.15) but was not accessed on this visit. Target S warrants follow-up exploration and 3D modelling.

Figure 15: Hill comprised on gray layered probable volcaniclastics coincident with magnetic target S (top = distant view; bottom = detail).

10 DRILLING

As at the date of this report, Buck Gold has not completed any drilling at the Property.

Historical drilling was identified on Five Point claim # 1080358 and is described in Table 2. The drill holes are located on the south slope of Mt Harry Davis (Fig. 16). Equity Silver Mines Ltd. completed 4 NQ drill holes on Five Point claim #1080358 totaling 500.3 m (Gagnier and Hanson, 1989 AR18911). Equity Silver reports (Table 2) that drill hole 89-03 intersected 4.3 g/t Ag over 12.2 m from 79.2 to 91.4 m (end of hole; composited 5 samples) and drill hole 89-04 intersected 0.24% Cu and 12.0 g/t Ag over 2.5 m from 91.5 to 94.0 m (Gagnier and Hanson, 1989 AR18911). Sample assays were completed at Equity Silver Mines Laboratory, with no further information on methods provided (Gagnier and Hanson, 1989 AR18911).

Teck also completed one drill hole on claim # 1080358 in 1993, near the top of Mt. Harry Davis. Drill hole HD 93-03 at inclination 45° and azimuth 270° reportedly intersected no significant intervals and “no recognizable sulfides” (Thomson, 1993 AR23232). One sample result for Zn = 274 ppm by ICP was reported as completed by Rossbacher Laboratory Ltd, in Kamloops B.C. using aqua regia digestion on a 0.5 gam aliquot Thomson 1993 AR23232).

Table 2:Historical drilling table Mt Harry Davis

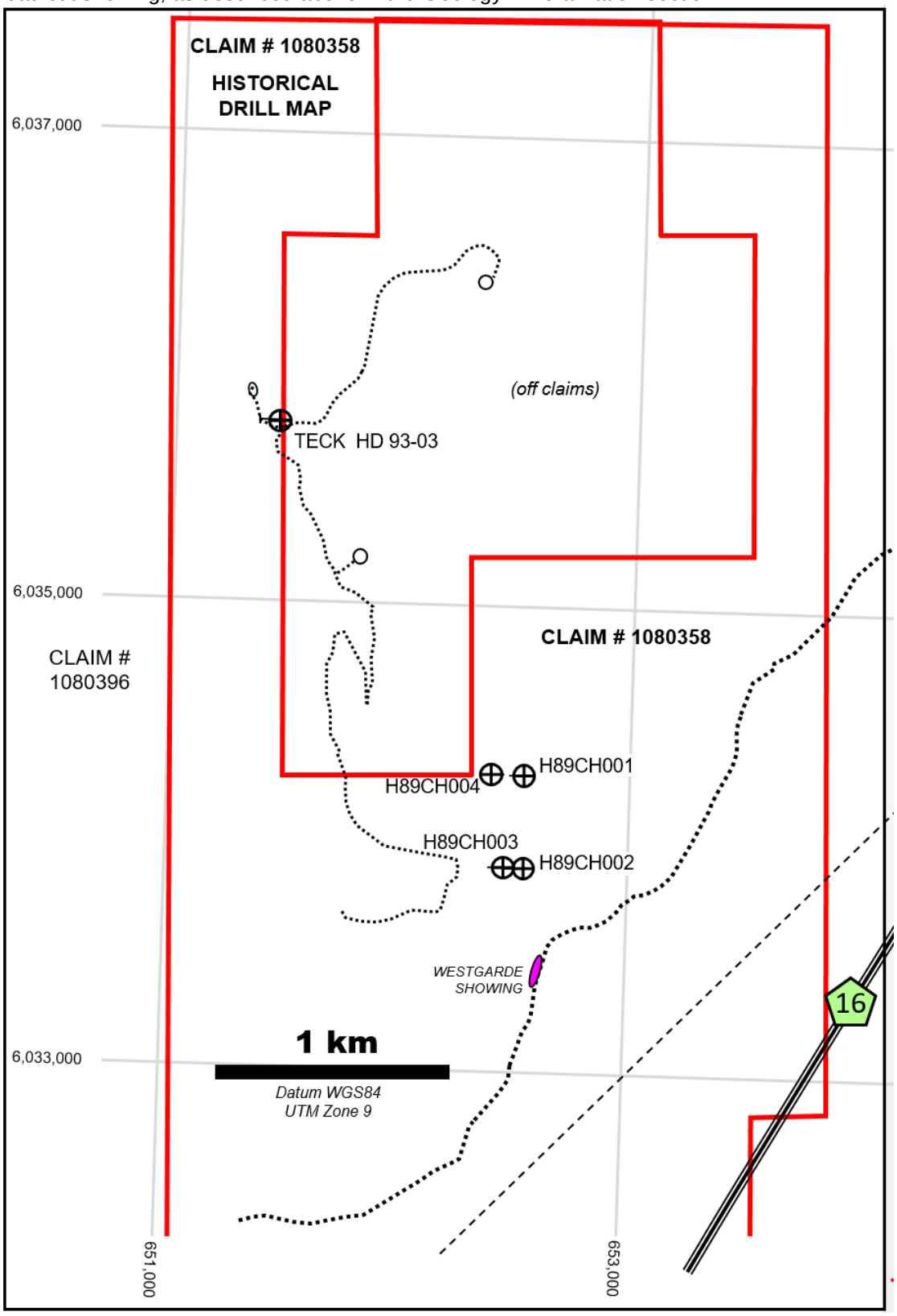
Historical drill holes on the Five Point Gold Project

Mt Harry Davis Claim # 1080358

			Datum WGS84 Zone 9						Significant Intervals					
	Year	DRILL #	UTM E	UTM N		Inclination	Azimuth	Total Depth (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Ag ppm	Cu %	
Equity Silver	1989	H89CH001	652,540	6,034,280	*	45	270	111.9	3.1	5.9	2.8	15		
		H89CH002	652,550	6,033,880	*	45	268	182.6						
		H89CH003	652,470	6,033,880	*	45	271	91.4	79.2	91.4	12.2	4.28		Composite 5 samples
		H89CH004	652,400	6,034,280	*	45	092	114.4	91.5	94	2.5	12	0.24	
Teck	1993	HD 93-03	651,450	6,035,765	*	45	270	148.4	*No significant samples: "No Recognizable Sulfides"*					

*Note: UTM positions derived from local grid maps by Teck (, 1993) and Equity Silver (, 1989), registered by the author based on geographic features.

Figure 16: Historical drill map for claim 1080358 on Mt Harry Davis, and including the Westgarde Cu Ag road cut showing, as described above in the Geology Mineralization section.



11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No samples have been collected for analysis by Buck Gold on the Property.

Geophysical data for the heli-borne magnetic survey by Precision GeoSurveys collected and processed using a Billingsley TFM100G2 triaxial fluxgate magnetometer, along with two GEM GSM-19T base station magnetometers located at the Houston airstrip, as described in detail in an operations report provided by the contractor to Buck Gold.

Field processing and quality control (QC) used during the survey included: laser altimeter calibration; a lag test to determine the difference in time between the magnetometer, laser altimeter and geographical positioning system (GPS); a compensation flight test to determine the “small but significant” amount of noise introduced to the recorded magnetic data by the helicopter itself in flight; and a heading correction test. The safety and security of the crew and aircraft were assured by pilot experience and daily checks, and flying the survey on May 22 and 23, 2021, during only clear dry weather.

Results from the above tests were applied during processing to produce the final data maps and 3D magnetic inversion to assure quality (QA).

The author believes that the quality controls and quality assurance (QA/QC) used during data collection, processing and the preparation of maps and 3D inversion model were effective, appropriate and sufficient for the use of the magnetic survey in ongoing analysis and field work by Buck Gold at the Five Point Gold Project.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Good forest road access to various parts of the Property was verified by the site visit, as was the occurrence of volcaniclastic breccia (including plagioclase porphyry clasts) at the NE and NW magnetic high anomalies visited during the site visit.

Mineralization reports from B.C. MINFILE and assessment reports were checked with original data sources, and map locations verified using topographic features from historical maps and imagery from google earth pro and government maps programs. Verifying the position of historical drilling and sampling resulted in inclusion of past drill holes that occur on claim #1080358 on Mt Harry Davis in the Drilling section above, as well as exclusion of other drilling that proved to be off the claims. Significant drill intervals were verified from original assessment reports available from the B.C. government, and composite intervals calculated and reported as appropriate, in the judgment of the author.

In the author's opinion, data included in this report is adequate to serve as the basis for further work as recommended below.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgy tests have been conducted.

14 MINERAL RESOURCES ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or reserves have been estimated for the Five Point Gold Project.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE

Items 15 through 22 are not addressed in this report because the property is an early stage exploration property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES:

Equity Metals Corporation's Silver Queen Property is located adjacent east of the southern part of the Five Point claims, and contains the past-producing Silver Queen Mine and an estimated resource that is described in a technical report current in 2019 by P&E Mining Consultants (Burga *et al.*, 2019). The Silver Queen estimated resource includes Au, Ag, Cu, lead (Pb) and Zn in a multi-metallic system envisioned for potential underground mining. The estimated mineral resource in the indicated and inferred mineral resource confidence categories is summarized from B.C. MINFILE 93L02 below, as well as in considerably more detail in the P&E Mining Consultants (Burga *et al.*, 2019) report to the standards of Canadian National Instrument 43-101:

From B.C. MINFILE:

"In 2019, an updated mineral resource for the Silver Queen occurrence was reported at 815,000 tonnes indicated grading 6.35 per cent zinc, 3.24 grams per tonne gold, 201.4 grams per tonne silver, 0.26 per cent copper and 0.96 per cent lead with an additional 801,000 tonnes inferred grading 5.21 per cent zinc, 2.49 grams per tonne gold, 184.3 grams per tonne silver, 0.31 per cent copper and 0.88 per cent lead, using a C$100/t cut-off (Burga, D. (2019-08-19): Initial Mineral Resource Estimate and Technical Report on the Number 3 Vein, Silver Queen Property)."

In the opinion of the author, the proximity of the Silver Queen occurrence to the Five Point property emphasizes the importance of exploring to detect multi-metallic vein systems in the region. Note that the author has not been able to verify the information presented above, and such information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Five Point Gold Project.

Relevant Notes from Burga *et al.*, (2019):

1. Mineral Resources which are not Mineral Reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability.
2. The estimate of Mineral Resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other relevant issues.
3. The Inferred Mineral Resource in this estimate has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resource could be upgraded to an Indicated Mineral Resource with continued exploration.
4. The Mineral Resources in this report were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by the CIM Council.

Sun Summit's Buck Project is an epithermal gold discovery located in the central claims gap of the Five Point Gold Project, approximately 5 to 10 kilometres west, south and east of the mutual claim boundaries that Buck Gold's Property shares with Sun Summit. The Buck Project's drill intersections occur in an approximately 700 m long east west trend, out of an almost 2 kilometre long trend of reported targets. Sun Summit has reported results from 11 out of their 18 completed drill holes, with high-grade gold intersections such as 31.1 g/t Au over 4.0 m (including 246.00 g/t Au over 0.5 m) from hole BK21-020, and 5.78 g/t Au over 7.4 m (including 41.90 g/t Au over 1.0 m) from drill hole BK21-024,

Disseminated long intervals include 0.78 g/t Au over 186 m in drill hole BK21-017, and both 1.02 g/t Au over 54.0 m and 0.93 g/t Au over 59.1 m in drill hole BK21-032.

The Buck Target discovery is associated with a mapped unit of Upper Cretaceous Kasalka Group volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks intruded by several Late Cretaceous Bulkley Plutonic Suite stocks. Of likely interest to the reader of this

report, the same rock unit extends in a northwest trend onto claims of the Five Point Gold Project near the confluence of the Morice River and Bulkley River.

Detailed descriptions of the Sun Summit drilling and targets are provided at www.sunsummitminerals.com and https://sunsummitminerals.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/SunSummit-Presentation-June-10-2021-high-res.pdf)

A second target highlighted by Sun Summit comprises a large Zn in soil anomaly, centered approximately 2 kilometres north of the southern Five Point claims.

Sun Summit's recent drilling at their Buck Project follows up a long history of exploration at the site starting with placer mining in the early 1900s, a 9 m adit excavation of 77 tonnes that yielded 21.9 g/t Au, 34.2 g/t Ag and 1.1% Zn in 1936, as well as multiple generations of drilling including reported intersections of 0.75 g/t Au over 143.33 m (Hole 84-13), 0.93 g/t Au over 91.4 m (Hole 68-4) and 0.65 g/t Au over 170.68 m (Hole 04-01; B.C. MINFILE 9L 009; Sun Summit news release dated December 2019 – www.sedar.com).

On July 8, 2021, Sun Summit announced a brokered private placement for up to $4.0 million to advance their Buck Project, among other exploration uses, (see: https://www.newsfilecorp.com/release/89759/Sun-Summit-Announces-Brokered-Private-Placement-for-up-to-C-4.0-Million).

The author has not been able to verify the information presented by Sun Summit, and such information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Five Point Gold Project.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author knows of no other relevant information needed for the purposes of this report, and believes that this report and its conclusions and recommendations are warranted, based on the information presented herein.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Five Point Gold Project is a district-scale early stage exploration project covering almost 120,000 hectares in central B.C., with sub-volcanic vein and porphyry Au, Ag, Cu, Zn and Pb potential. The sub-volcanic veins occurring in brittle volcanic lithologies potentially could be high-grade, with underground mining potential as at the adjacent Silver Queen occurrence (Burga *et al.*, 2019) and more disseminated mineralization in volcaniclastic layers warrants targeting for bulk mining potential.

In the author's opinion, the Property is one of merit. The large size, location in central B.C. near a variety of subvolcanic veins and porphyry occurrences, and a relatively low level of historical exploration give the Five Point Gold Project sufficient potential to warrant further early-stage exploration.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The author recommends an exploration and evaluation program (Table 3) including: 1) expanded airborne magnetic survey; 2) 3D inversion modelling of existing and new magnetic data; 3) field prospecting and sampling of three magnetic targets identified from the May 2021 survey; and 4) field examination and sampling on Mount Harry Davis, described below as Phase 1 exploration program.

Table 3: Recommended phase 1 expenditures.

Phase 1 exploration program

Field Program	Senior Geologist + field assista	15 days	$ 1,800 /day	all-in		$	27,000
Airborne magnetic survey - helicopter		800 line kms	200 m line spacing			$	75,000
3D Inversion modelling		2 blocks				$	4,000
Total Phase 1						**$**	**106,000**

27 REFERENCES

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Certificate of Qualified Person

HARRISON COOKENBOO, Ph.D, P.Geo,

Effective date: 8th day of July 2021:

As author of this report titled "**43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FIVE POINT GOLD PROJECT (CENTRAL B.C.)"** prepared for and on behalf of **BUCK GOLD INC.** and **79 RESOURCES LTD.**", I do hereby certify that:

I am a consulting geologist providing my services through:

B.C. 664163 Ltd.
278 West 5th Street
North Vancouver, B.C. Canada V7M 1K1
TEL: 1-604-762-5587 Email: hcookenboo@gmail.com

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science Degree (cum laude) in geology from Duke University (Durham, North Carolina) in 1981, a Masters of Science in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1989, and a Ph.D. in geology from the University of British Columbia in 1994.

I am a member of the British Columbia Association of Professional Engineers and Geologists (APEGBC P.Geo #23483), member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (APEGS P.Geo. # 27847), as well as a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada.

I have worked as a geologist for more than 35 years since graduation from Duke University in 1981. From 1981 to 1986, I worked for Cities Service Oil and Gas Corporation (later Occidental Petroleum) as an exploration geologist generating and evaluating hydrocarbon prospects in the Gulf of Mexico. Between 1987 and 1993, I completed my M.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees and worked as a research and teaching assistant at The University of British Columbia. From 1993 to the present, I have worked in mineral exploration, including diamonds, gold, silver, nickel, copper, lithium, potash, graphite, tungsten and the platinum group metals, first for Canamera Geological (later Meridian Geoscience), and since 2002 as an independent consulting geologist. I was appointed a Senior Associate Geologist by Watts, Griffis and McOuat Consulting Geologists and Engineers, Toronto Canada in 2004.

I have read the Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and the technical report and declare to the best of my knowledge, information and belief that as of the effective date, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to make the report not misleading.

I certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with appropriate professional associations (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the evaluation of early stage exploration properties for the purposes of NI 43-101 and this report. I have examined, evaluated and reported on diamond, gold, PGE, silver, potash, uranium, emeralds and many more commodities in many parts of the world including British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Guyana, Costa Rica, Russia, Argentina, Colombia and Brazil.

I prepared and am responsible all items of this report entitled "**43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT FIVE POINT GOLD PROJECT (CENTRAL B.C.)**." which was written for Buck Gold Inc. and 79 Resources Ltd.

I made a site visit to the property on June 9 to 11, 2021, personally inspecting the Five Point

Gold Project, as described in the text.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report as of the effective date of the report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

I hold no stock in Buck Gold Inc., 79 Resources Ltd., nor any related party, nor any property within 2 kilometres of the property that is the subject of this report. I am independent of the issuer.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report, and the Technical Report has been prepared to the standards of that instrument and form.

"Harrison Cookenboo" *July 8, 2021*

Harrison O. Cookenboo Ph.D., P.Geo. Dated at Vancouver, B.C.
"*signed and sealed*"