NI 43-101 TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

Isla Property

Nanaimo Mining Division,
British Columbia,
Canada
NTS 92F14
49° 80' North Latitude
-125° 28' West Longitude

Prepared for:
Blanton Resources Corp.
200-551 Howe Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 2C2

Prepared by:
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March 5, 2021

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

1 Summary

This report was commissioned by Blanton Resources Corp. (“Blanton”” or “the Company”), with offices at Suite 200–551 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2C and was prepared by Derrick Strickland P.Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, perform geological fieldwork, and recommend (if warranted) specific areas for further work on the Isla Property. This technical report was prepared to support a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange and an associated equity financing. The Author visited the Isla Property on December 1, 2020.

The Isla Property is located approximately 16 km to 22 km southwest of the town of Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada. The Isla Property consists of six contiguous Mineral Claims covering approximately 4,295.1 hectares. The centre of the Isla Property is located at 49° 80’ North Latitude -125° 28’ West Longitude located on NTS map sheet 092F14.

In an agreement dated November 8 2020, Blanton Resources Corp. can earn a 100% undivided interest in Isla 1 to Isla 5 claims through a series of cash payments totalling $40,000 to Andrew Molnar, the claim holder. In an amended agreement dated February 9, 2021, the Isla 6 mineral claim was added.

The Isla Property is underlain by Karmutsen Formation basalt of Triassic age. The Karmutsen basalt in the area includes massive flows, pillowed flows, and thinner layers of hyaloclastite and pillow breccia. Layering is crudely developed in Karmutsen basalt and generally has a shallow dip. In the northeast portion of the Isla tenures, Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group clastic sediments overlie the Karmutsen basalt. The entire sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks is cut by Late Eocene- Early Oligocene age Mt. Washington Plutonic Suite quartz diorite that occurs immediately south of the Isla Property.

Blanton carried out an exploration program on the Isla Property in 2020 that included the collection of 18 rock samples, 38 stream sediment samples, and the collection of 651 soil samples taken from three surveyed grids. In addition, geological mapping and prospecting was undertaken. Soil samples were collected from the LL, Central, and South Grids. In addition, Blanton Resources Corp. undertook a drainage analysis and a re-interpretation of a 1988 Dighem Airborne magnetometer survey.

In order to evaluate the economic potential of the Isla Property, a program including ground geophysical magnetics, hand trenching, geological sampling, and mapping as warranted over the soil geochemical anomalies. The anomalies outlined by the airborne survey should be investigated and sampled as necessary. The estimated cost of the programme is $107,750 CDN.

2 INTRODUCTION

This report was commissioned by Blanton Resources Corp. (“Blanton”” or “the Company”), with offices at Suite 200–551 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2C and was prepared by Derrick Strickland P.Geo. As an independent professional geologist, the author was asked to undertake a review of the available data, perform geological fieldwork, and recommend (if warranted) specific areas for further work on the Isla Property. This technical report was prepared to support a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) and an associated equity financing.

In the preparation of this report, the author utilized both British Columbia and Federal Government of Canada geological maps, geological reports, and claim maps. Information was also obtained from British Columbia Government websites such as:

- Map Place - www.empr.gov.bc.ca/Mining/Geoscience/MapPlace;
- Mineral Titles Online - www.mtonline.gov.bc.ca; and
- Geoscience BC - www.geosciencebc.com

Mineral assessment work reports (ARIS reports) from the Isla Property area that have been historically filed by various companies were also reviewed. A list of reports, maps, and other information examined is provided in Section 27.

On December 1, 2020 the author visited the Isla Property and observed the geological setting. Unless otherwise stated, maps in this report were created by the author.

The author was retained to complete this report in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and the guidelines in Form 43-101F1. The author is a “Qualified Person” within the meaning of NI 43-101.

The author has no reason to doubt the reliability of the information provided by Blanton Resources Corp.

This evaluation of the Blanton Resources Corp. Property is partially based on historical data derived from British Columbia Mineral Assessment Files and other regional reports. Rock sampling and assay results are critical elements of this review. The description of sampling techniques utilized by previous workers is poorly described in the historical assessment reports and, therefore, the historical assay results must be considered with prudence. As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

The author reserves the right, but will not be obliged; to revise the report and conclusions if additional information becomes known subsequent to the date of this report.

The information, opinions, and conclusions 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;

As of the date of this report, the author is not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not presented herein, or which the omission to disclose could make this report misleading.

The author wrote a British Columbia assessment report for Altamont Exploration Corp. in 2012 that's covers the part of the current property. The author did not undertake any of the geological work or design or prepare in the 2012 program.

2.1 Units and Measurements

Table 1: Units

Units of Measure	Abbreviation	Units of Measure	Abbreviation
Above mean sea level	amsl	Milligrams per litre	mg/L
Billion years ago,	Ga	Millilitre	mL
Centimetre	cm	Millimetre	mm
Cubic centimetre	cm3	Million tonnes	Mt
Cubic metre	m3	Minute (plane angle)	'
Days per week	d/wk	Month	mo
Days per year (annum)	d/a	Ounce	oz.
Degree	°	Parts per billion	ppb
Degrees Celsius	°C	Parts per million	ppm
Degrees Fahrenheit	°F	Percent	%
Diameter	ø	Pound(s)	lb.
Gram	g	Power factor	pF
Grams per litre	g/L	Specific gravity	SG
Grams per tonne	g/t	Square centimetre	cm^2
Greater than	>	Square inch	in^2
Hectare (10,000 m^2)	ha	Square kilometre	km^2
Kilo (thousand)	k	Square metre	m^2
Kilogram	kg	Thousand tonnes	kt
Kilograms per cubic metre	kg/m^3	Tonne (1,000kg)	t
Kilograms per hour	kg/h	Tonnes per day	t/d
Kilometre	km	Tonnes per hour	t/h
Less than	<	Tonnes per year	t/a
Litre	L	Total dissolved solids	TDS
Litres per minute	L/m	Week	wk
Metre	m	Weight/weight	w/w
Metres above sea level	masl	Wet metric tonne	wmt
Micrometre (micron)	µm	Yard	yd.
Milligram	mg	Year (annum)	a

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the purpose of the report, the author has reviewed and relied on ownership information provided by Michael Drake of Blanton Resource's Corp on February 9, 2021., which to the author's knowledge is correct. This information was used in Section 4 of this report. A limited search of tenure data (February 28, 2021) on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) web site confirms the data supplied by the Company.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Isla Property is located approximately 16 km to 22 km southwest of the town of Campbell River, British Columbia, Canada (Figure 1). Isla Property consists of six contiguous Mineral Claims covering approximately 4,295.1 hectares. The Mineral Claims are registered in the Nanaimo Mining Division of British Columbia on map sheets 092F.074 and 92F.084. Andrew Molnar is the 100% owner of the Mineral Claims. The Isla Property Mineral Claims were staked using the British Columbia Mineral Titles Online computer Internet system. With the British Columbia mineral claim staking system there can be no internal fractions or open ground. The centre of the Isla Property is located at 49° 80' North Latitude -125° 28' West Longitude located on NTS map sheet 092F14. Claim data is summarized in Table 2; while a map showing all the claims is presented in Figure 2.

Table 2: Isla Property Claim Information

Title Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (ha)
1079406	ISLA 3	2020/NOV/04	2021/DEC/31	479.9
1079407	ISLA 2	2020/NOV/04	2021/DEC/31	1042.8
1079408	ISLA 1	2020/NOV/04	2021/DEC/31	834.1
1079409	ISLA 4	2020/NOV/04	2021/DEC/31	938.0
1079581	ISLA 5	2020/NOV/13	2021/DEC/31	521.0
1081035	ISLA 6	2021/FEB/08	2022/FEB/08	479.3
			Total	**4295.1**

Blanton Resources Corp. of Vancouver, British Columbia can earn a 100% undivided interest in Isla 1 to Isla 5 claims through a series of cash payments under an option agreement. According to the terms of the option agreement dated November 4, 2020: Blanton shall pay Andrew Molnar (the "Molnar") an aggregate amount of $40,000, (the "Option Payments") on the dates and in the amounts as follows:

a) On the Effective Date of the option agreement, the sum of $5,000 (the "Initial Payment"), receipt of which is acknowledged by the Molnar;
b) The sum of $5,000 upon listing in the CSE and
c) The sum of $30,000 within in 24 months of listing on the CSE

The Molnar maintains a 1.5% net smelter royalty on the Isla Property. Blanton shall have the option to purchase the Royalty at any time by making a cash payment to the Molnar of a cash amount equal to $1,500,000.

In an amended agreement dated February 9, 2021, the Isla 6 mineral claim is included in the November 8, 2020 agreement.

There has been no historical production on the Isla Property, and the author is not aware of any environmental liabilities that have potentially accrued from any historical activity. The author is not aware of any permits obtained for the Isla Property.

The author undertook a search of the tenure data on the British Columbia government's Mineral Titles Online (MTO) website which confirms the geospatial locations of the claim boundaries and the Isla Property ownership as of February 26, 2021

In British Columbia, the owner of a mineral claim acquires the right to the minerals that were available at the time of claim location and as defined in the Mineral Tenure Act of British Columbia. Surface rights and placer rights are not included. Claims are valid for one year and the anniversary date is the annual occurrence of the date of record (the staking completion date of the claim. The current mineral claims are on crown ground and no further surface permission is required by the mineral tenure holder to accesses mineral claims.

To maintain a claim in good standing the claim holder must, on or before the anniversary date of the claim, pay the prescribed recording fee and either: (a) record the exploration and development work carried out on that claim during the current anniversary year; or (b) pay cash in lieu of work. The amount of work required in years one and two is $5 per hectare per year, years three and four $10 per hectare, years five and six $15 per hectare, and $20 per hectare for each subsequent year. Only work and associated costs for the current anniversary year of the mineral claim may be applied toward that claim unit. If the value of work performed in any year exceeds the required minimum, the value of the excess work can be applied, in full year multiples, to cover work requirements for that claim for additional years (subject to the regulations). A report detailing work done and expenditures must be filed with, and approved by, the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines.

The Company and author are unaware of any significant factors or risks, besides what is not noted in the technical report, which may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Property.

All work carried out on a claim that disturbs the surface by mechanical means (including drilling, trenching, excavating, blasting, construction or demolishment of a camp or access, induced polarization surveys using exposed electrodes and site reclamation) requires a Notice of Work permit under the Mines Act and the owner must receive written approval from the District Inspector of Mines prior to undertaking the work. The Notice of Work must include: the pertinent information as outlined in the Mines Act; additional information as required by the Inspector; maps and schedules for the proposed work; applicable land use designation; up to date tenure information; and, details of actions that will minimize any adverse impacts of the proposed activity. The claim owner must outline the scope and type of work to be conducted, and approval generally takes one or two months

Exploration activities that do not require a Notice of Work permit include: prospecting with hand tools, geological/geochemical surveys, airborne geophysical surveys, ground geophysics without exposed electrodes, hand trenching (no explosives) and the establishment of grids (no tree cutting). These activities and those that require permits are outlined and governed by the Mines Act of British Columbia.

The Chief Inspector of Mines makes the decision whether or not land access will be permitted. Other agencies, principally the Ministry of Forests, determine where and how the access may be constructed and used. With the Chief Inspector's authorization, a mineral tenure holder must be issued the appropriate "Special Use Permit" by the Ministry of Forests, subject to specified terms and conditions. The Ministry of Energy and Mines makes the decision whether land access is appropriate and the Ministry of Forests must issue a Special Use Permit. However, three ministries, namely the Ministry of Energy and Mines; Forests; and Environment, Lands and Parks, jointly determine the location, design and maintenance provisions of the approved road.

Notification must be provided before entering private land for any mining activity, including non-intrusive forms of mineral exploration such as mapping surface features and collecting rock, water or soil samples. Notification may be hand delivered to the owner shown on the British Columbia Assessment Authority records or the Land Title Office records. Alternatively, notice may be mailed to the address shown on these records or sent by email or facsimile to an address provided by the owner. Mining activities cannot start sooner than eight days after notice has been served. Notice must include a description or map of where the work will be conducted and a description of what type of work will be done, when it will take place and approximately how many people will be on the site. It must include the name and address of the person serving the notice and the name and address of the onsite person responsible for operations.

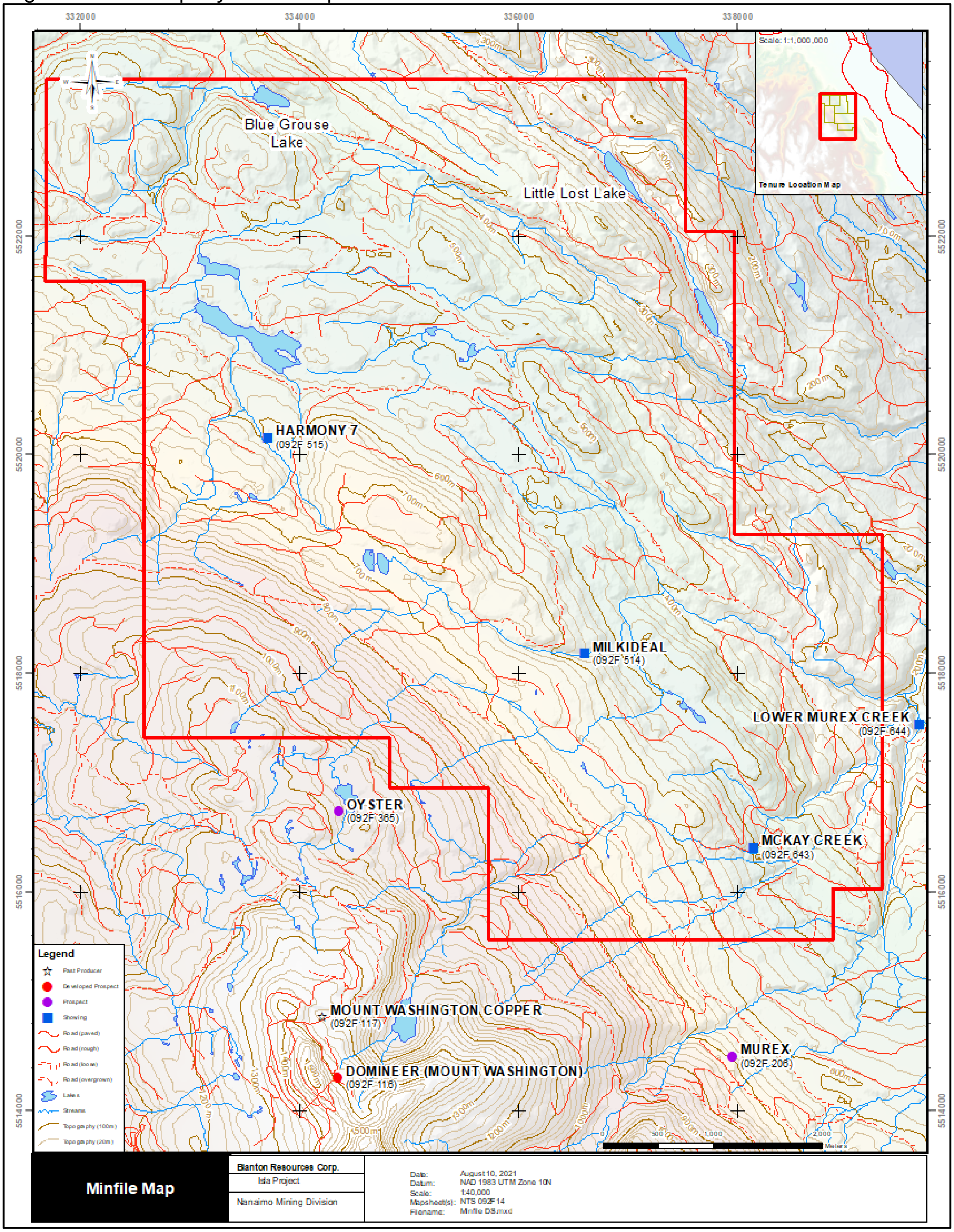
At present the author does not know of any environmental liabilities to which the property may be subject. Western Star Resources Inc. does not currently hold a Notice of Work permit for the Western Star.

In response to the imposed lock down ordered by the British Columbia Provincial Health Officer in March 2020 the Gold Commissioner of British Columbia in March 27th 2020 announced that:

“The time extension order has been applied automatically to all claims with good to/expiry dates be December 31, 2021, meaning no individual application for a time extension is required. Claims that have good to/expiry dates beyond December 31, 2021 are NOT subject to any time extension (protection)” and that “Any new claims that are registered between March 27, 2020 and December 31, 2020 will also be subject to a time extension to register work or pay cash in lieu to December 31, 2021”

Figure 1: Regional Location Map

Figure 2: Isla Property Claim Map



5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, PHYSIOGRAPHY, LOCAL RESOURCES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The Isla Property has good year-round road access from the city of Campbell River, British Columbia. From the Inter-Island Highway, a series of two-lane gravel roads traverse through the centre of the Mineral Claims. Logging roads provide access to the rest of the Mineral Claims. Campbell River, Comox, and regional airports are located approximately 18 km and 30 km respectively from the Isla Property.

The climate is typical of the eastern coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, with warm and dry summers, and mild winters with rain and snow. The temperature in the summer averages 20 degrees Celsius, and in the winter averages +1 degrees Celsius. In winters snow may reach 90 cm (2.95 feet). Although the area normally has about eleven months of snow-free conditions, historical exploration has been successfully conducted throughout the year. Water is readily accessible in the project area.

The Isla Property is located in low-lying, coastal terrain covered by second growth forest and numerous logging blocks. Elevation across most of the Isla Property ranges between 200 and 650 metres above sea level (ASL); slopes are mostly gentle to moderate. The amount of rock outcrop is highly variable across the district, and in most of the area ranges between 0 and 10%.

The town of Campbell River is located approximately 16 to 22 kilometres to the northeast of the Isla Property. The town and area have a long mining history and as such, most services are readily available. The city of Comox with a population of 13,000 is located 30 kilometres east of the Isla Property. The Isla Property size is sufficient to accommodate future mining operations, potential tailings storage areas; potential waste disposal areas, and potential processing plant sites. If required, Blanton has to acquire surface rights to build these facilities.

6 HISTORY

The historical work on the Isla Property is described in the following sections. Figure 4 is a summary map of locations of historical exploration work undertaken from 2012 to 2016.

6.1 Historical Work 1986

In 1986 Joseph L. Paquet carried out a prospecting program on the Isla Property. The work consisted of the collection of 54 rock samples (Figure 3), and prospecting and rock sampling of outcrops along the main rivers located on the Isla Property. (Paquet, 1987 - see Figure 3). Three samples #1B, #1F, #5A all had assay results of >10,000 ppm copper. See Table 2 for selected assays for the 1986 program.

Table 3: Select Rock Samples from Paquet

Sample ID	Map No	Au ppb	Au oz/t	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm
#1 B	B			7	>10000	3	68
#1 F	4			16.2	>10000	2	380
#5 A	5			1.6	>10000	2	33
DV-8	6	22		10.5	7377	8	308
#1 C	7			1.6	4390	2	52
#1 A	8			1.4	3920	4	43
DV-12	9	3		0.7	1809	2	32
DV-9	10	4		2.8	1802	3	108
DV-13	11	1		2.4	1470	2	31
Har-3	12	5		0.3	996	8	108
#2 A	13			0.4	695	3	55
#1 H	14			0.4	645	2	21
DV-10	15	1		0.7	526	9	113

6.2 Historical Work 1988

A much larger property, which included the current Isla Property, was optioned from Mr. Paquet by Visible Gold and Westmin Resources in 1987. In 1988, Westmin Resources commissioned line cutting and an airborne EM resistivity magnetometer survey over a large area which included the Isla claim area. The EM survey mapped numerous bedrock conductors which occur as broad conductive units which are best represented by the 7200 Hz resistivity data. Numerous discrete thin conductive bedrock sources were also identified. The conductors are generally non- magnetic. The total field and enhanced magnetic contour maps yielded valuable information about the magnetic rock units and bedrock structures within the survey area (Wright, 1988).

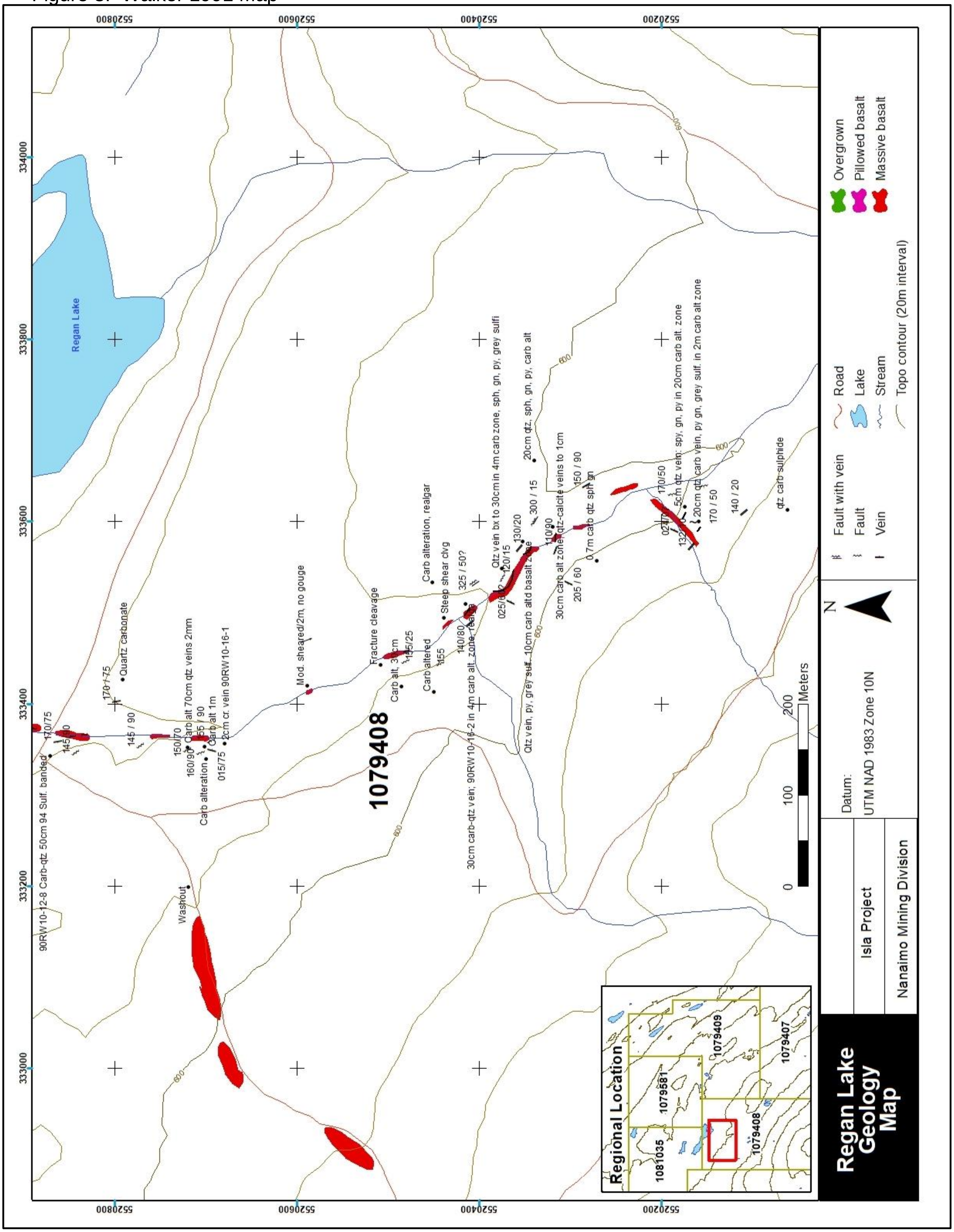
6.3 Historical Work 1991

In 1991, the Isla Property was held under option by a joint venture between Westmin Resources Ltd. and Visible Gold Inc. and was owned by J.L. Paquet. The area of the Isla claims formed part of a larger claim position extending approximately 12 kilometres to the south.

The 1991 programme was focused on epithermal veins similar to other occurrences known in the general Mount Washington area. Epithermal veins with anomalous precious metals were located within the area both in bedrock and float along Regan Creek. The work reported 1991 was the first programme reported in this area.

Walker reported that an attempt was made to do first pass geological mapping and rock sampling on an area of about 500 ha, at a scale of 1:10,000. Progress was impeded by overgrown roads, washouts, limited outcrop, and rain. Figure 4 summarizes the geological mapping performed by Walker in 1991. Forty-six rock samples were collected for which descriptions were provided and are included as Table 2. Assays were not reported for this sampling programme. Regan Creek was mapped at a scale of 1:2000 over a nominal area of 20 ha, (Figure 3, Walker, 1991).

Figure 3: Walker 1991 Map



6.4 Historical Work 2012

Altamont Resources Inc. undertook an exploration from February 29 to April 26th, 2012 consisting of the following: 791 soils samples in three grids, the collection of 50 rock and 33 stream samples (Strickland 2012).

Table 4: Rock chip channel sample geochemical analysis highlights:

Sample ID	Width cm	Au ppb	Ag ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	As ppm
164606	120	2.1	<0.1	252.3	0.9	55	3
164609	18	1.9	0.1	279.2	1.2	90	0.7
164612	15	9.4	<0.1	242.2	0.9	62	<0.5
164616	100	6.1	<0.1	358.0	1.8	79	4.1
164620	60	10.8	0.6	356.3	0.9	19	1.9
164621	100	4.3	0.2	543.2	0.9	75	1.2
164666	grab	4.0	0.2	625.5	0.4	24	3.3
164629	50	54.4	3.2	324.3	28.2	176	979.6
164632	100	1.4	<0.1	270.7	1.0	82	11.5
164626	float	654.1	1.8	115.1	57.8	9	2066.7
164630	float	2094.8	2.0	30.7	35.7	471	8915.2

The H-12 grid is located in the southeast portion of Property (Figure 4). A total of 287 samples were taken at 25-meter intervals along north-south oriented lines spaced 50 meters apart for 12 lines in total averaging 375 meters length for each line.

A summary of geochemical analysis of samples taken on the H-12 grid is summarized as follows: Au- 5 of 287 samples range from 93.4-996.5 ppb Au (Figure 5)

The stream sediment sampling programmed on the Property consisted of a total of 33 samples taken at 300–500-meter intervals along major and secondary drainages. Four of the samples taken contain elevated copper, gold, and arsenic values and are summarized in the following table:

Table 5: 2012 Stream Sediment Survey

Sample No.	Cu ppm	As ppm	Au ppb	Drainage description
SS 8100	82.7	25.1	190.2	015 azimuth drainage located south of Tsolum River.
SS 8087	2,418.7	236.0	325.3	E trending and bends to the N where sample was taken, felsic dyke and silicified and pyritic float in creek.
SS 5525	915.2	249.5	5.2	ENE drainage, extensive carbonate & ankerite alteration in creek.
SS 5227	90.1	371.7	3.6	E trending drainage, possible west extension of SS 5525 sample.

Geochemical sample grids surveyed during the 2012 programme on Lost Lake and Little Lost Lake reveal elevated Cu in soil located near Tsolum River in the grid area 200-600 metres southeast of Lost Lake and 150 trending regional fault immediately northeast of Little Lost Lake. The copper in soil anomalies at Lost Lake and Little Lost Lake are defined by sample analysis as having values greater than 112 ppm Cu, with a maximum value of 409.4 ppm Cu on the Lost Lake grid, and 350.8 ppm Cu on the Little Lost Lake grid. Bedrock in the area of anomalous copper in soil anomalies consists of amygdaloidal basalt with variable (0.1-5% by volume) quartz-calcite-chlorite alteration, sparse disseminated & fracture filling pyrite-pyrrhotite, and trace amounts of chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, and malachite.

6.5 Historical Work 2016

In 2016, Whitewater Capital Corp. collected 18 rock samples, 14 stream sediment samples, surveys a new grid south of Regan Lake and expanded the Milkideal grid. 248 soil samples were collected from the two grids. In addition, geological mapping and prospecting was undertaken in both areas.

Table 6: Select 2016 Stream Sediments

Sample No.	Location-	Cu ppm	As ppm	Au ppb
216	West of Lost Lake	271	349	5
217	South of Regan Lake	120	98.1	5
218	South of Regan Lake	234	239	9
219	South of Regan Lake	131	69.2	11
220	East end of Regan Lake	158	1990	7
222	West end of Regan Lake	151	342	5
223	West end of Regan Lake	136	253	8
224	East of Regan Lake	125	459	5
229	West of Lost Lake	104	11.1	6

The nine samples listed above require detailed follow-up exploration to explain the cause of anomalous Cu-Au-As values that occur in the stream sediments. A program of detailed stream sediment sampling and geological mapping/sampling is recommended to assess the source of the anomalies.

Soil sample 18175N, 37050 E (387 ppb Au) is located along Pyrrhotite Creek in the SE portion of the Milkideal grid in an area with minimal outcrop. Minor pyrrhotite/pyrite occurs as fine grain disseminations, but Cu-Pb-Zn bearing base metal mineralization was not observed.

On the Regan Creek grid, a total of 168 samples were taken at 50-meter intervals along east-west oriented lines spaced 50 meters apart. 13 of 128 samples range from 10 – 105.0 ppb Au, 75 of 128 samples range from 74.3 – 282.0 ppm Cu.

Figure 4: Historical Work Areas 2012 and 2016

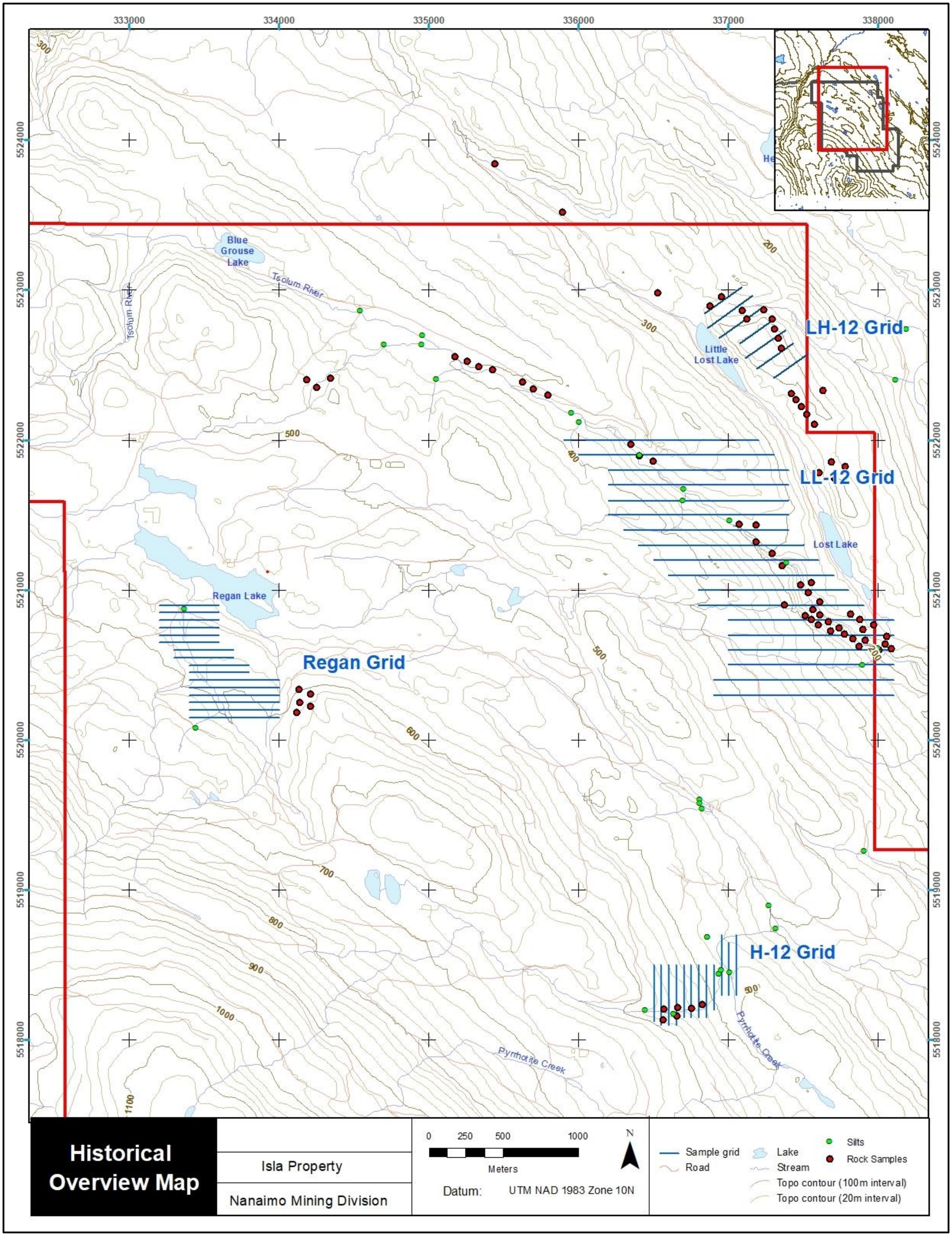
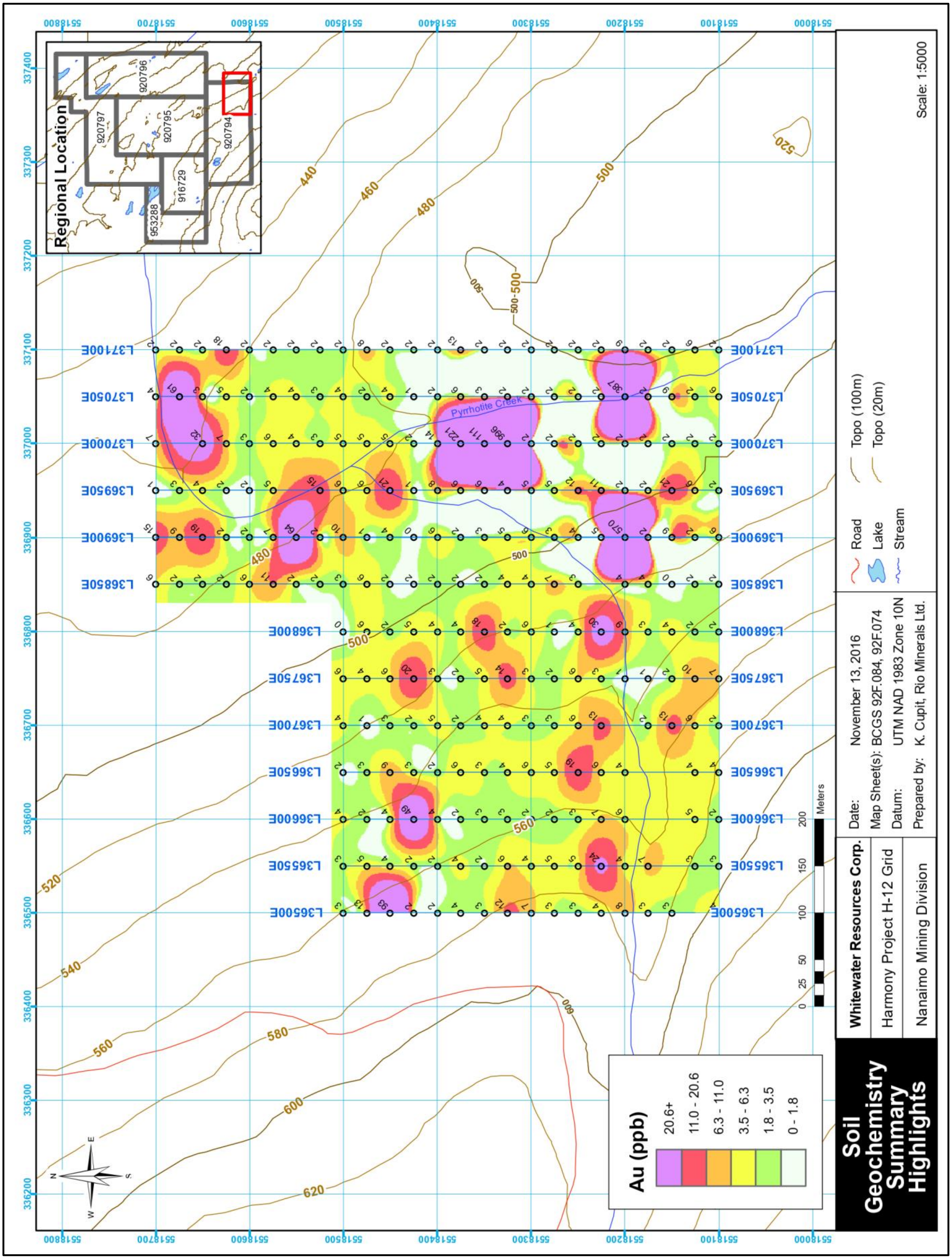


Figure 5: 2016 H12 Gold in Soils



7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

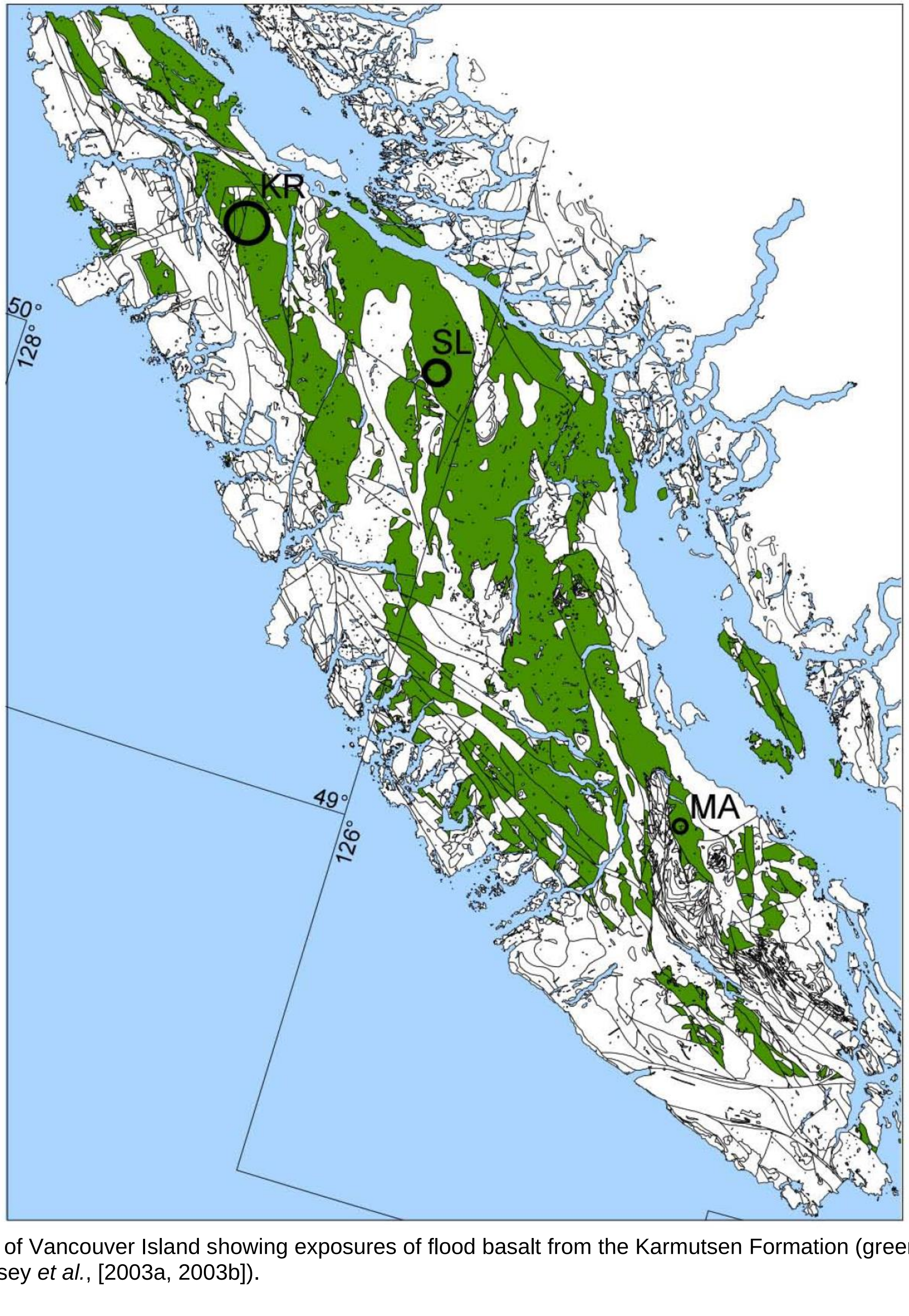
The Wrangellia Terrane is a complex and variable terrane that extends from Vancouver Island to central Alaska. Wrangellia is most commonly characterized by widespread exposures of Triassic flood basalts and intrusive rocks (Jones *et al.*, 1977). Triassic flood basalts extend in a discontinuous belt from Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands (Karmutsen Formation), through southeast Alaska and the Kluane Ranges in southwest Yukon, and into the Wrangell Mountains and Alaska Range in east and central Alaska (Nikolai Formation). This belt of flood basalt sequences has distinct similarities and is recognized as representing a once-contiguous terrane (Jones *et al.*, 1977).

The enormous exposures of the Karmutsen appear to represent a single flood basalt event (Richards *et al.*, 1989). A mantle plume initiation model has been proposed for the Wrangellia flood basalts based on (1) relatively limited geochemical data, (2) the nature of the underlying and overlying formations, (3) rapid uplift prior to volcanism, (4) the lack of evidence of rifting associated with volcanism and (5) the short duration and high eruption rate of volcanism (Richards *et al.*, 1991). The basalt flows are estimated to have erupted a minimum volume of 1x106 km^3 (Panuska, 1990) within a maximum of five million years (Carlisle and Suzuki, 1974).

Widespread areas of British Columbia are underlain by the distinctive flood basalt sequences of the Karmutsen Formation (Figure 5). Approximately 35% of northern and central Vancouver Island consists of Karmutsen basalt (Barker *et al.*, 1989). Exposures of the Karmutsen are also extensive on the southern Queen Charlotte Islands, although the base of the formation is not exposed. On Vancouver Island, both underlying island arc rocks of the Paleozoic Sicker Group and the Karmutsen Formation are intruded by mafic sills thought to be associated with the Karmutsen (Barker *et al.*, 1989). The Karmutsen Formation is commonly intercalated with small lenses of marine sediments and is capped by shallow-water limestone (Carlisle and Suzuki, 1974).

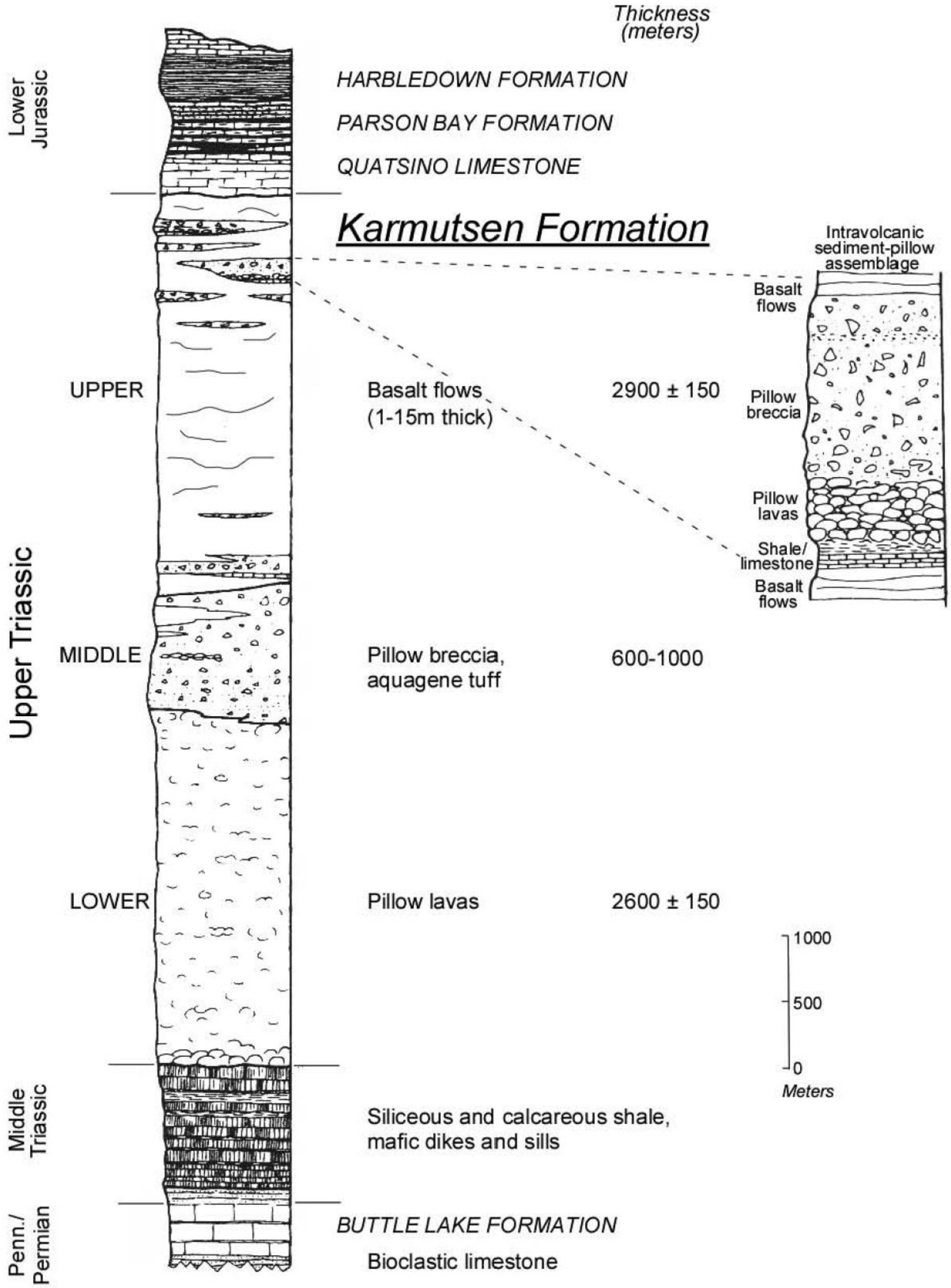
The Karmutsen Formation forms thick flood-volcanic sequences throughout the densely-forested regions of northern and central Vancouver Island. The predominantly extrusive, marine sequences locally exceed 6000 m in thickness (Carlisle and Suzuki, 1974); however, extensive faulting throughout the Karmutsen makes reconstruction of the stratigraphic thickness challenging. Diagnostic units of the Karmutsen are often divided into: (1) a lower member of exclusively pillow lava (2500 ± 150 m); (2) a middle member of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff (600–1100 m); and (3) an upper member of massive basalt flows (2600 ± 150 m) (Carlisle & Suzuki, 1974) (Figure 6)

Figure 6: Karmutsen Formation



Map of Vancouver Island showing exposures of flood basalt from the Karmutsen Formation (green) (after Massey *et al.*, [2003a, 2003b]).

Figure 7: Stratigraphic column



Composite stratigraphic column depicting flood basalt sequences of the Karmutsen Formation and major sedimentary sequences on northern Vancouver Island (modified after Carlisle and Susuki [1974).

The Isla Property is underlain by Karmutsen Formation basalt of Triassic age. The Karmutsen basalt in the area includes massive flows, pillowed flows, and thinner beds of hyaloclastite and pillow breccia. Layering is apparently shallow in dip. In the northeast portion of the Isla tenures, Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group clastic sediments overlie the Karmutsen basalt. The entire sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks is cut by Late Eocene - Early Oligocene age Mt Washington Plutonic Suite quartz diorite. Intrusive rocks are not known to occur on the Isla tenures ().

The Upper Triassic Karmutsen Formation is a thick sequence of metabasaltic (tholeiitic) rocks that underlies a large part of Vancouver Island and forms all of the lower plate and part of the middle plate on Mount Washington. Pillow lavas and pillow breccias of this unit underlie part of the northeastern and southern lower slopes of the mountain. Nowhere, apart from a few road cuts in pillow breccia near Mount Washington, do they produce the spectacular outcrops common elsewhere on Vancouver Island. In many exposures the pillows and original pillow fragments have been deformed and brecciated and can only be identified by a few remaining characteristic shapes and lighter coloured pillow rims. Nests of quartz and epidote, very commonly found as space-filling between pillows elsewhere, are also lacking. In many instances field identification of pillow breccia and aquagene tuff is still possible on the evidence of small devitrified, silica-rimmed lava pellets visible with a hand-lens in the matrix on a fresh surface. Low-grade metamorphism of the basaltic rocks to prehnite-pumpellyite grade is generally believed to have occurred in pre-Tertiary time and some retrograde change to yet lower chlorite grade may have attended Tertiary faulting.

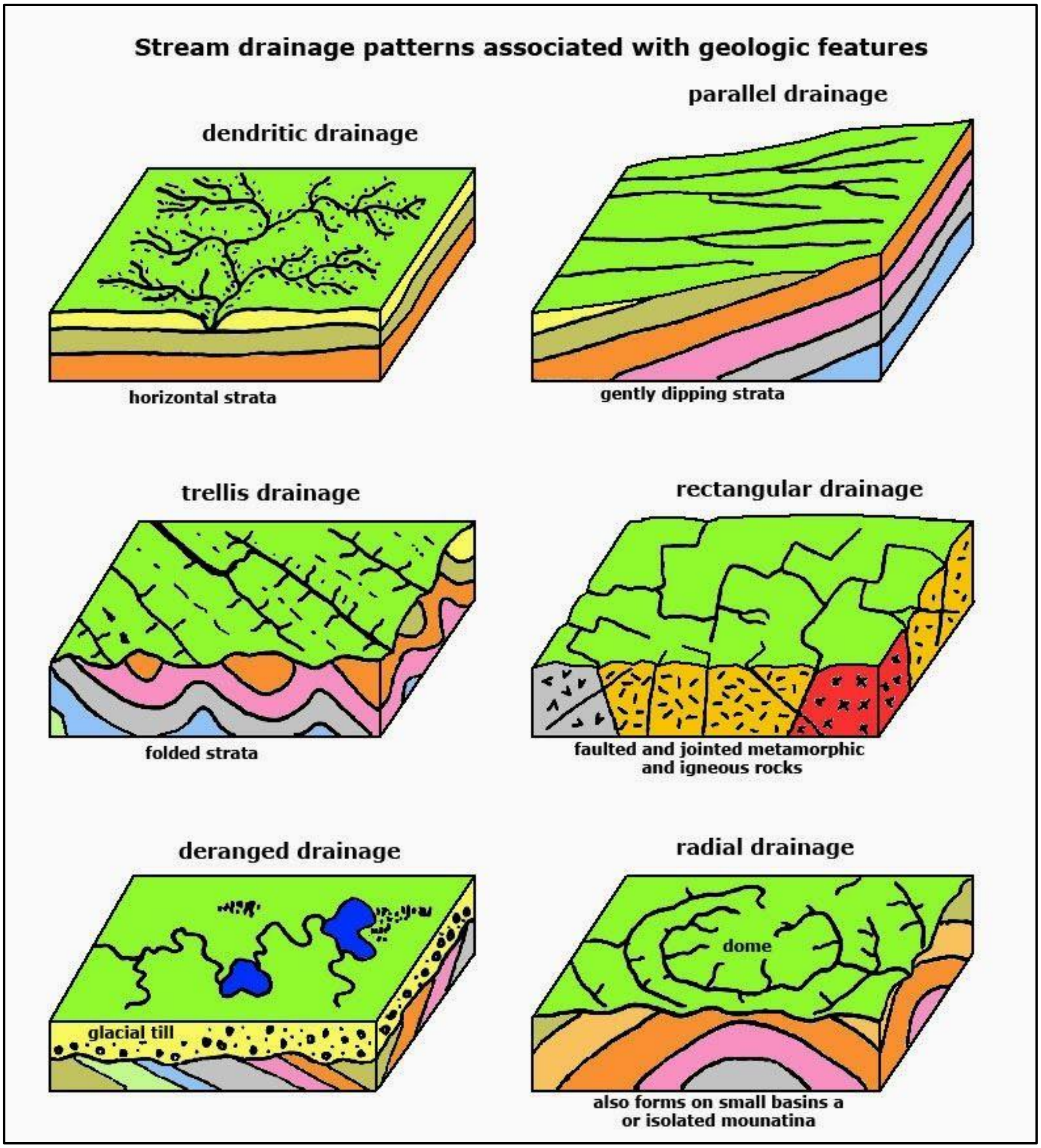
In 2020, Blanton Resources Corp. undertook a drainage analysis. Depending on the lie of channels, drainage systems can fall into one of several categories known as drainage patterns. These depend on the topography and geology. All forms of transitions can occur between parallel, dendritic, and trellis patterns. The patterns reflect the underlying geology and structures such as faults, fractures and jointing (see Figure 8).

The Mount Washington plutonic suite (quartz diorite) is exposed in areas of relatively young uplift to the south of the Isla Property, and forms distinct radial drainage patterns and an extensive network of extension faults. The quartz diorite is not exposed on the Isla Property, but the radial drainage pattern and extension faulting are prominent in the southwest portion of the claims. This suggests the basaltic rocks that underlie the southwest part of Isla Property are affected by uplift and erosion, The Harmony 7 showing (Regan Creek) and Milkideal occurrences may reflect proximal mineralization related to the Mount Washington quartz diorite.

The north and east portions of the Property are underlain by Middle-Upper Triassic Karmutsen basaltic volcanic rocks that exhibit dominant NW trending jointing that is accentuated by resistant (silicified) ridge crests and relatively straight (sub-parallel oriented) creeks that have a smaller component of rectangular drainages. An exception to the sub-parallel & rectangular drainages are the deranged watercourses that occur in the center of the Isla Property in a 1 X 1 kilometer area that features 7 small distinct wetlands that are connected in a haphazard watercourse arrangement, suggesting that the area may have a thick (>30 m) mantle of glacial till. This area aligns with a prominent low resistivity and total field magnetic anomaly along the axis of Regan Lake approximately 800 meters to the west of the wetland area with deranged drainage ().

Nanaimo Group sediments occur extensively to the northeast of the Isla Property. This area features gently tilted hard and soft interlayered strata that form parallel drainages and extensive wetlands (e.g., Bevan wetland fowl reserve).

Figure 8: Drainage Patterns



Blanton Resources Corp. 2020

Regan Creek (Harmony 7):

The Regan Creek - Harmony area is located 0.1-1.0 km south of Regan Lake and features NW trending, steeply dipping normal faults exposed in the creek bed defined by sheared basalt and rusty weathering gouge seams. ().

Faults were exposed in the bed of Regan Creek and in a rock quarry on Piggott Main. The faults and shears of widely differing attitudes are exposed in these areas and are probably common but unexposed throughout the area. Both steep and shallow dipping faults are important. Sheared basalt and gouge seams mark fault planes. The Isla Property is characterized by major NW trending extension and normal faults. The faults and shears have widely differing attitudes from steep and shallow dipping faults. Sheared basalt and gouge seams mark fault planes.

The NW trending fault that traces Regan Creek for 1.5 kilometers continues an additional 6 kilometers to the SE and traces through the Milkideal occurrence located approximately 3 kilometers SE of Regan Creek. This fault is interpreted as being a part of an extensive series of faults related to the emplacement of the Eocene-Oligocene Mount Washington Plutonic Suite (hosting the Domineer & Mount Washington Copper polymetallic mineral deposits), located approximately 3 kilometers south of the Property.

Above 600 meters elevation in Regan Creek, there is a dominant ENE trending fault and fracture trend with steep dips to the south that hosts extensive quartz-carbonate - Fe carbonate alteration zones and zones of intense silicification that vary from 1-10 meters in width. Cockade and vuggy textured quartz-carbonate veins and veinlets with associated limonite-hematite-siderite contain variable pyrite and rare chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, and realgar that are spatially associated with quartz-carbonate-Fe carbonate alteration.

Traced along strike, the Regan Creek fault zones splay in a multi-directional attitude and are altered with quartz-carbonate-ankerite as late-stage fracture filling adjacent to the faults. The vuggy low-sulphidation hydrothermal systems have resulted in vain and/or stockwork style mineralization associated with gold and silver mineralization with anomalous copper, lead, and zinc values.

In the bed of Regan Creek, the exposed faults are commonly and often altered with quartz-carbonate-ankerite as late-stage fracture filling extends several metres away from the fault. Some of these altered faults host veins/veinlets of quartz-carbonate often containing sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, grey sulfide, and realgar. Quartz-carbonate-sulphide mineralization is found in the bed of Regan Creek where outcrops and boulders indicate epithermal style veins.

Lost Lake – Blue Grouse Lake Areas:

The areas ESE of Blue Grouse Lake and WNW of Lost Lake are underlain by amygdaloidal basalt with 0.1-1% disseminated magnetite, 0.1-5% chlorite, 0.1-0.5% calcite (as fracture filling), variable silicification consisting of 0.1-3% late-stage milky and partly clear quartz veining 0.1-3 cm width, minor vuggy quartz, and 0.1-1% disseminated & fracture filling pyrite and minor pyrrhotite see Figure

4 for locations. Variable amounts of magnetite ranging from 0.1-1% by volume occur as 0.1-0.5 mm sized disseminations in basalt. Near Lost Lake, Tsolum Creek runs southeast and there are some southeast trending fault structures as well as conjugate east trending faults.

Alteration minerals are present in the Tsolum Creek valley (located approximately 1-3 kilometers west-northwest of Lost Lake), and include secondary quartz, calcite, chlorite, ankerite, and pyrolusite. Approximately 0.1-1% pyrite occurs as 0.1-2 mm sized dissemination and fracture filling mineralization, is hosted in basalt, and is associated with secondary quartz-carbonate-Fe carbonate alteration. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite and malachite occur as late-stage fracture filling in or adjacent to quartz-carbonate veinlets.

The area is underlain by Karmutsen Formation basalt of Triassic age. Locally, the Karmutsen Formation includes massive flows, pillowed flows, and thinner (0.1-5-meter width range) layers of hyaloclastite and pillow breccia. Basalt textures are amygdaloidal with 1-4 mm light-colored secondary minerals including quartz, chalcedony, calcite, and chlorite in a dark green to black colored phaneritic groundmass.

Variable amounts of magnetite ranging from 0.1-0.5% by volume occur as 0.1- 0.2 mm sized disseminations in basalt. A sub-vertically dipping, north-northeast trending fault (azimuth 030°) is characterized by a cliff-forming scarp and abundant quartz-carbonate vein/replacement.

Fractures/joints associated with the fault zone contain secondary chlorite, limonite, ankerite, sericite, pyrite, and rare arsenopyrite. Approximately 0.1% pyrite occurs as 0.1- 1 mm sized disseminations and fracture filling mineralization in quartz-carbonate altered basalt. The quartz-carbonate-Fe carbonate alteration and disseminated and fracture filling pyrite, with trace amounts of chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite

Milkideal Area:

The Milkideal mineral occurrence is located on the southeast portion of the property. The Milkideal area is underlain by Karmutsen Formation basalt of Triassic age. Locally, the Karmutsen Formation includes massive flows, pillowed flows and thinner (0.1-5-meter width range) layers of hyaloclastite and volcanic breccia. The volcanic breccia is notably present in areas of increased silicification and steep-sided canyon walls in the creek gullies. Basalt textures are amygdaloidal with 1-5 mm light colored secondary minerals including quartz, chalcedony, calcite, & chlorite in a dark green to black colored phaneritic groundmass. Variable amounts of magnetite ranging from 0.1-1.5% by volume occur as 0.1-1 mm sized disseminations in basalt. The relative increase in magnetite in the area of the Milkideal mineral occurrences are reflected in a weak but well defined airborne total field magnetic anomaly (source: MapPlace BC, digitized GSC data). The positive magnetic anomaly covers the grid area and correlates with increased silicification and quartz-carbonate-Fe carbonate alteration.

The Milkideal area is structurally dominated by SE, East, and NE trending fractures/joints with steep dips to the west, south, and southwest. The main direction of fractures/joints in the Milkideal area trends NW and dips steeply to the south. Local topographic highs are elongated northwest. The secondary East and NE trending fractures/joints in basalt reflect late-stage quartz-carbonate-Fe carbonate alteration associated with Eocene (and/or younger) 1-3-meter-wide felsic dyke/sills that intrude Triassic Karmutsen Fm basalt. The dyke/sill complex is interpreted as a contemporaneous lithology to the Mt. Washington Domineer porphyry copper mineralization identified about 3 kilometers to the south. It is also interpreted as a source of fluids for hydrothermal epithermal, low sulphidation deposit type mineralization similar in character to Regan Creek. The Milkideal showings do not exhibit vuggy texture and differ from the Regan Creek showings located 3 kilometers WNW of Milkideal. It is interpreted that Milkideal mineral showings exhibit a deeper level of erosion than Regan Creek.

The McKay

The McKay Creek occurrence is located on McKay Creek, approximately 3.8 kilometres west of the north end of Wolf Lake.

Locally, two veins of realgar and stibnite (?) bearing calcite occur within an ankeritic- altered shear zone cutting basalt and pillow basalt and breccia. Both the veins and shear zone are oriented 105 degrees and dip 70º degrees south west. Exposure of the rusty weathering carbonate alteration zone is 5 metres thick and contains two parallel veins separated by 2.7 metres of altered basalt.

The south calcite vein is 0.70 metre thick and contains patchy and disseminated realgar and rare patches of a mineral resembling very fine magnetite. The northern 7 centimetres of this vein contains 3 to 4 % fine stibnite. In 1989, a chip sample yielded 0.29 % arsenic and 1.45 % antimony.

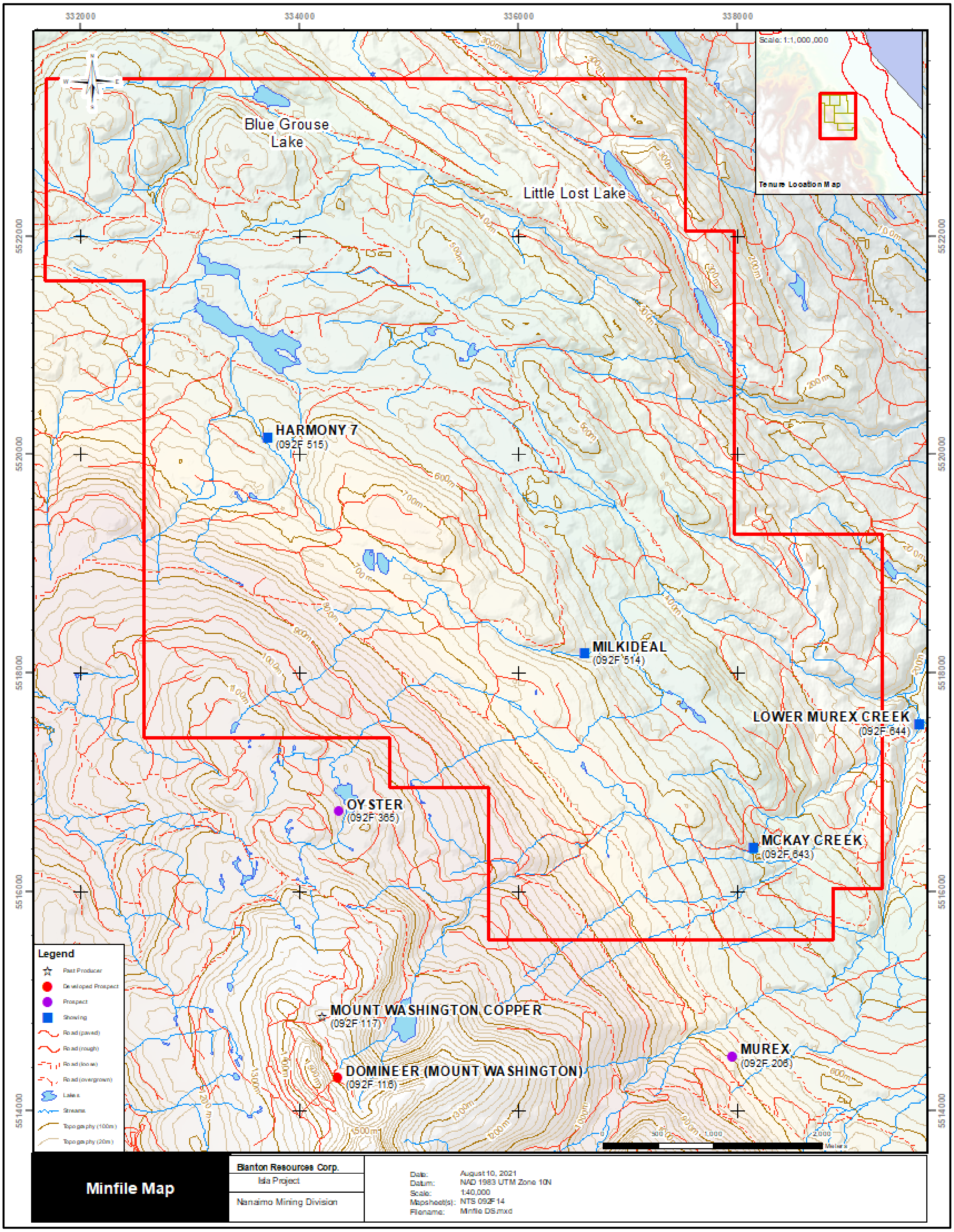
The northerly calcite vein is 18 centimetres thick and contains minor to 2 % thin stringers of arsenopyrite, minor pyrite and minor disseminated realgar crystals up to 8 mm long.

There are several surface showings located on the Isla Property (Figure 9). A description of mineralization data available as well as other historical work carried out on the Isla Property is provided in the following sections:

Faults were exposed only in the bed of Regan Creek and in a rock quarry on Piggott Main. The faults and shears of widely differing attitudes are exposed in these areas and are probably common but unexposed throughout the area. Both steep and shallow dipping faults are important. Sheared basalt and gouge seams mark fault planes. The Isla Property is characterized by major NW trending extension and normal faults. The faults and shears have widely differing attitudes from steep and shallow dipping faults. In the bed of Regan Creek, the exposed faults are commonly and often altered with quartz-carbonate-ankerite as late-stage fracture filling extends several metres away from the fault. Some of these altered faults host veins/veinlets of quartz-carbonate, often containing sphalerite, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, grey sulfide, and realgar. Quartz-carbonate-sulphide mineralization is found in the bed of Regan Creek where outcrops and boulders indicate epithermal style veins. The Isla Property also hosts the Harmony 7, Milkideal, and McKay Creek MINFILE occurrences. Reports of previous geological fieldwork do not describe the Harmony 7 and Milkideal occurrences however, several samples taken returned geochemical analysis with elevated gold-silver-copper-zinc values. The best historic geochemical analysis returned a sample content of 2.91 grams per tonne gold, 46.97 g/t silver, and 0.55 per cent zinc (Paquet, 1991).

Lost Lake and Little Lost Lake are located in the northeast portion of the Isla Property. The two lakes are situated adjacent to a major regional fault structure (azimuth 150°). This regional fault occurs on the east side of both lakes and extends 5 kilometres to the southeast. Smaller scale faulting is localized adjacent to the regional fault. Near Lost Lake, the Tsolum River runs southeast and there are some southeast trending fault structures as well as conjugate east trending faults that follow creeks.

Figure 9: Isla Property Minfile Showings



8 DEPOSIT TYPES

There are two potential deposit types that can be explored for on the Isla Property: Low Sulphidation Epithermal (Geothermal), and a Precious Metal Quartz-Sulphide Vein Model. This determination is based on the known showings and direct observations by the author.

8.1 Low-Sulphidation Epithermal (Geothermal)

These types of deposits result from a sub-volcanic environment with interaction and mixing of flowing, steam-heated entrained meteoric or seawater. Heat originated by sub-volcanic intrusive rocks combined with a series of fracture and breccia-controlled conduits are superimposed in an area giving rise to sequential precious metal bearing quartz-sulphide mineralization.

Low-sulphidation epithermal zones of gold-copper-zinc-arsenic bearing quartz-calcite veins and breccia occur in the area of the Milkideal and Harmony MINFILE mineral occurrences. The alteration associated with low-sulphidation epithermal mineralization consists of sodic plagioclase, K-feldspar, quartz, calcite, and chlorite. The environment of formation for this type of low-sulphidation epithermal deposit type is replacement and fracture filling (veining) of mafic volcanic rocks in the shallower (low temperature) parts of a geothermal system (e.g., Blackdome Mine)

8.2 Precious Metal Quartz-Sulphide Vein Model

A vein-type deposit is a tabular shaped zone of mineralization, usually inclined and discordant, and is typically narrow compared to its length and depth. Most vein deposits occur in fault or fissure openings or in shear zones within country rock. A vein deposit is sometimes referred to as a (metalliferous) lode deposit. A great many valuable ore minerals, such as native gold or silver or metal sulphides, are deposited along with gangue minerals, mainly quartz and/or calcite, in a vein structure.

As hot (hydrothermal) fluids rise towards the surface from cooling intrusive rocks (magma charged with water, various acids, and metals in small concentrations) through fractures, faults, brecciated rocks, porous layers and other channels (like a plumbing system), they cool or react chemically with the country rock. Some metal-bearing fluids create ore deposits, particularly if the fluids are directed through a structure where the temperature, pressure and other chemical conditions are favourable for the precipitation and deposition of ore (metallic) minerals. Moving metal-bearing fluids can also react with the rocks they are passing through to produce an alteration zone with distinctive, new mineralogy.

These near vertically oriented veins have formed along structures related to Eocene faults in a crudely horizontally layered, variably altered basalt. It is possible that quartz-sulphide veins on the Isla Property are related to extension during emplacement of the Eocene Mt. Washington Plutonic Suite intrusions. Northwest and north orientations are the dominant trends of mineralization, with steep dips southwest and west respectively.

Exploration guide for vein-type deposits:

1. A suitable fracture or plumbing system must be identified, i.e., tectonic terrane.
2. A zone of high silica + clays + pyrite may indicate a vein system at depth, i.e., represents a good drill target.
3. Trace element geochemistry provides pathfinders to mineralization, e.g. arsenic, antimony, mercury, manganese and selenium.
4. Detailed mapping of alteration both on the hanging-wall and footwall to indicate possible direction to mineralization.
5. Basic identification of 'ore' and gangue mineralogy both in the field and in the laboratory (assay, X-ray, etc.).

9 EXPLORATION

Blanton carried out an exploration program on the Isla Property in 2020 that included the collection of 18 rock samples, 38 stream sediment samples, and 651 soil samples collected from three exploration grids. Soil samples were collected from the LL, Central, and South Grids. In addition, Blanton Resources Corp. undertook a drainage analysis and a re-interpretation of the 1988 Dighem Airborne magnetometer surveys. (see section 0).

Eighteen rock samples were taken on the property. Rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 100 cm in length. See Figure 10 for locations and select assays. Sample numbers 907462, 907465, 907471, and 907474 all gave elevated copper with values over 2,000 ppm. Sample 907471 gave 245 ppb Au.

Thirty-eight silt samples were taken from 1st and 2nd order streams and creeks located within or draining the property boundaries (see Figure 11 and Figure 12). Figure 11 illustrates the gold in silts. Samples: 4995 ,4999, and 5191 returned 94 ppb Au ,310 ppb Au, and 207 ppb Au respectively.

Figure 12 illustrates the copper in silts. Samples: 5276 ,4992, and 5275 returned 1090 ppm Cu ,710 ppm Cu, and 435 ppm Cu respectively.

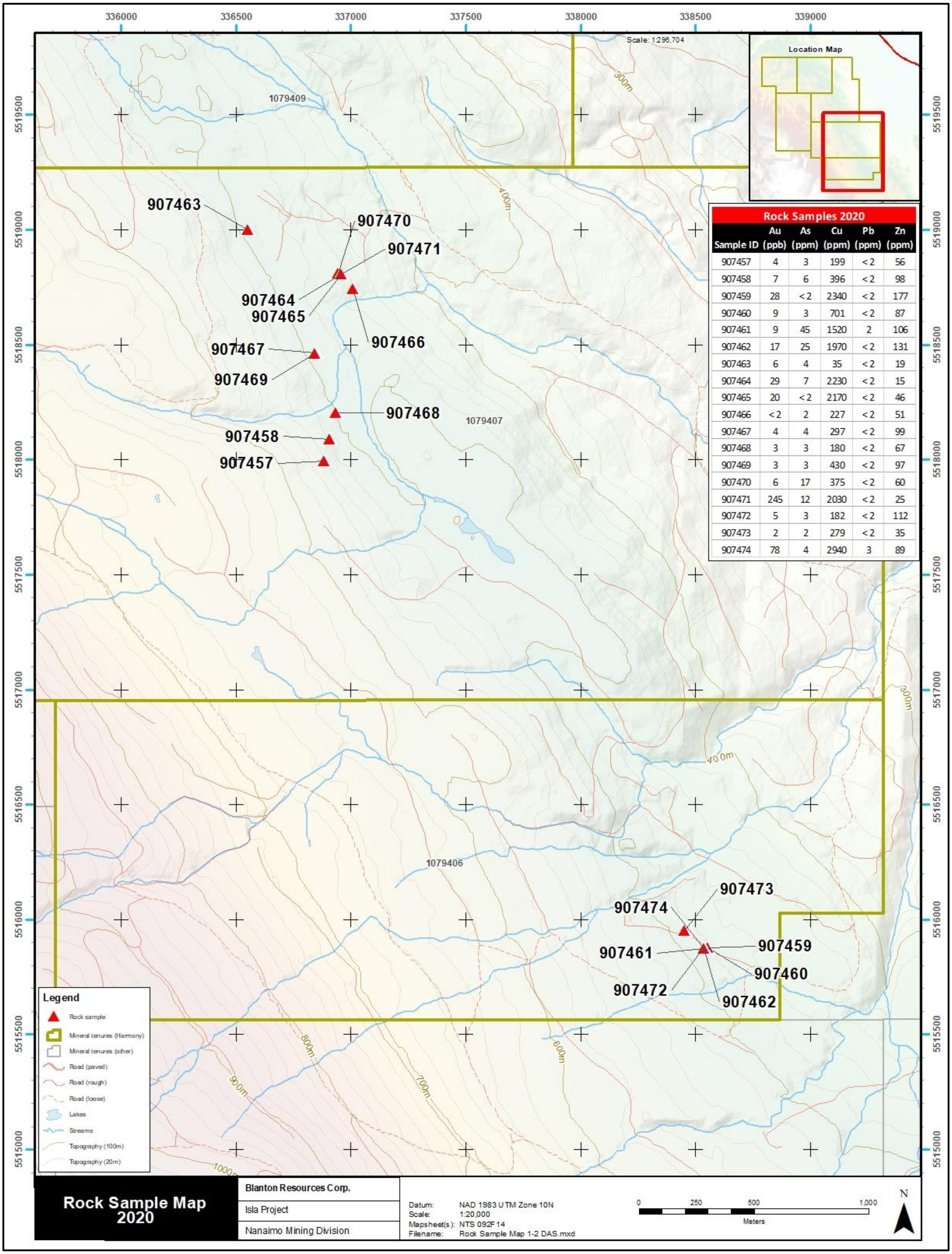
A total of 651 soil samples were taken on three separate grids which are named the Central, South, and LL grids.

The Central Grid is an extension of the 2012, 2016 H-12 grid (Figure 5). Figure 13 illustrates gold in soils. The blue dots are the extension of the grid and the brown dots are the original H-12 gridlines. The 2020 survey returned an elevated gold value of 331 ppb gold and figure 15 illustrates two elevated copper in soil anomalies of 1980 and 1940 ppm copper respectively.

Figure 15 illustrates gold in the South grid. One sample returned a highly anomalous value of 1,880 ppb gold.

Copper anomalies in soils from the 2012 LH grid remained open (Figure 16). The 2020 soil sampling program extended the LH grid to the south west side of the lake. These grid lines did not result in any new copper anomalies being identified. This may be due to topography or a fault that follows the lake and its tributaries.

Figure 10: Rock Sample Locations



Rock Samples 2020					
Sample ID	Au (ppb)	As (ppm)	Cu (ppm)	Pb (ppm)	Zn (ppm)
907457	4	3	199	< 2	56
907458	7	6	396	< 2	98
907459	28	< 2	2340	< 2	177
907460	9	3	701	< 2	87
907461	9	45	1520	2	106
907462	17	25	1970	< 2	131
907463	6	4	35	< 2	19
907464	29	7	2230	< 2	15
907465	20	< 2	2170	< 2	46
907466	< 2	2	227	< 2	51
907467	4	4	297	< 2	99
907468	3	3	180	< 2	67
907469	3	3	430	< 2	97
907470	6	17	375	< 2	60
907471	245	12	2030	< 2	25
907472	5	3	182	< 2	112
907473	2	2	279	< 2	35
907474	78	4	2940	3	89

Figure 11: Gold in Silts

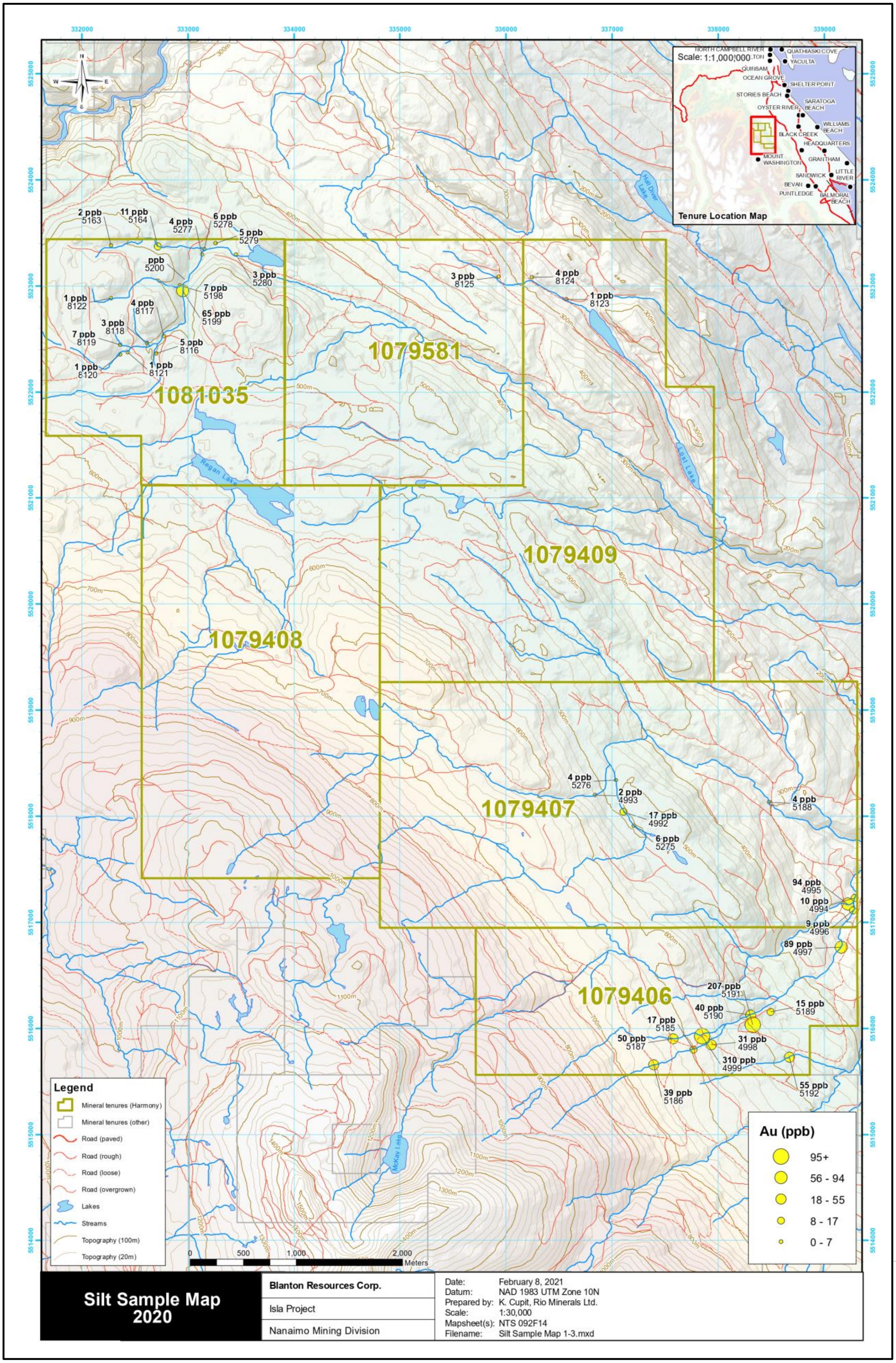


Figure 12: Copper in Silts

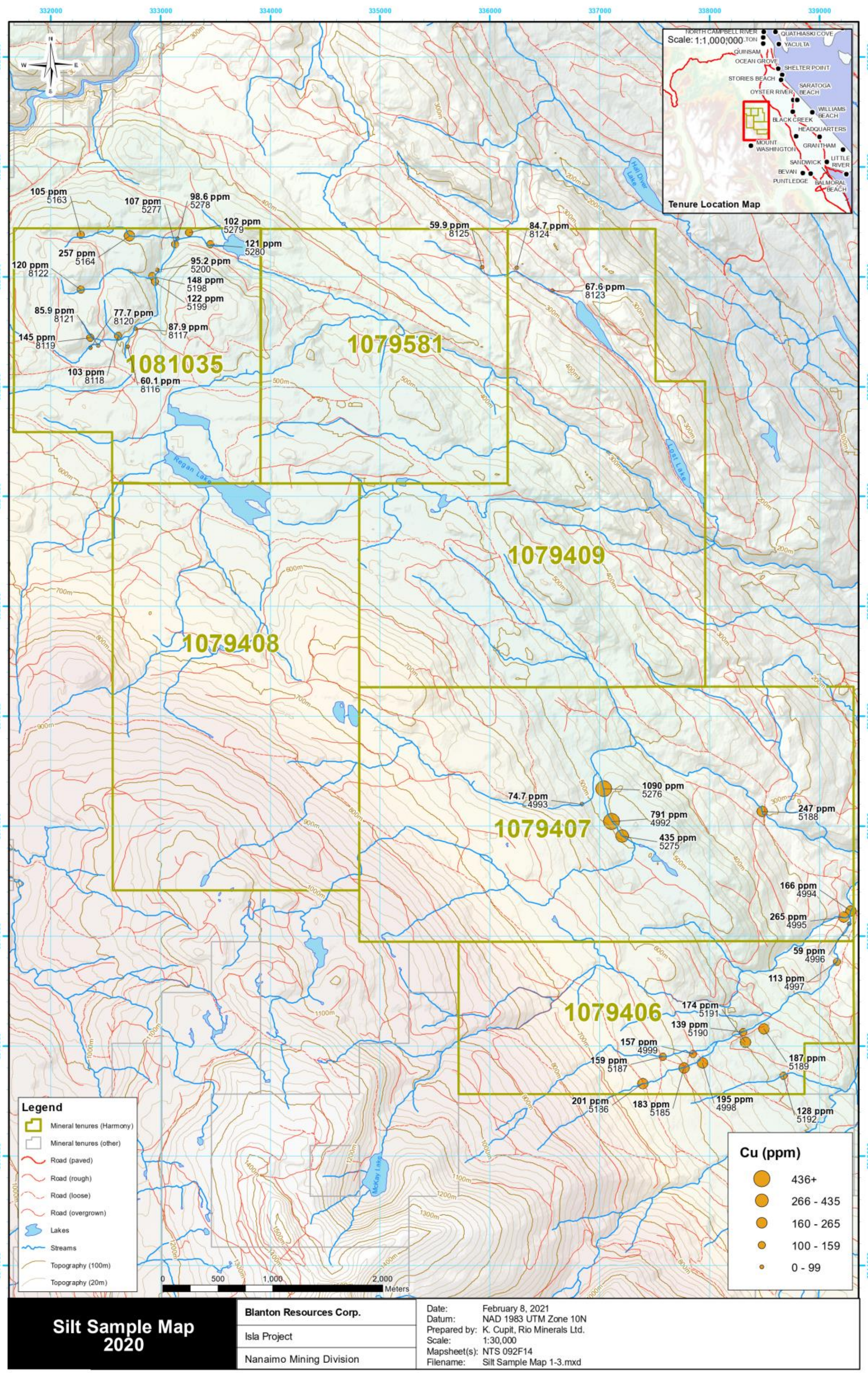


Figure 13: Central Grid Gold in Soils

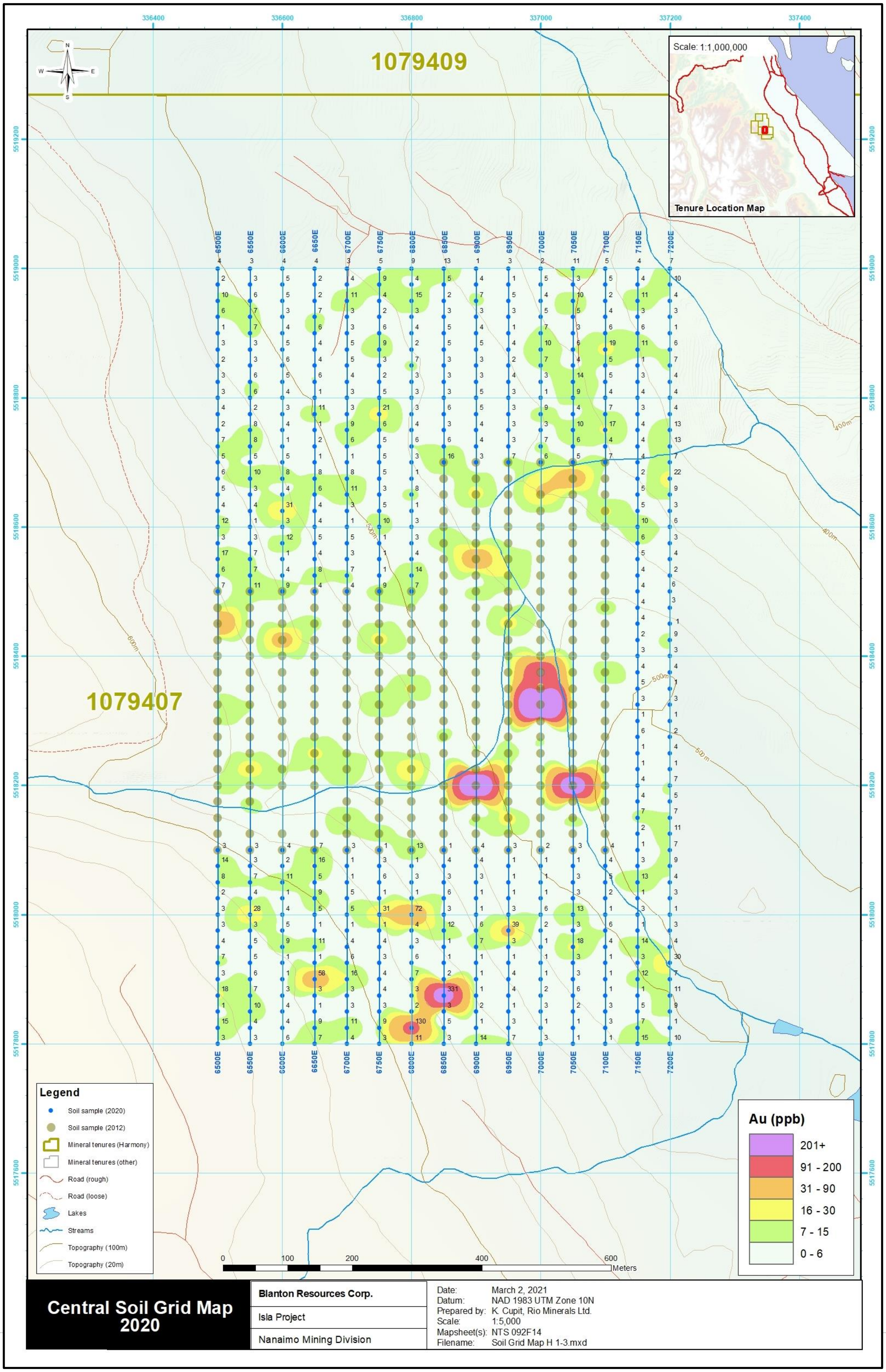


Figure 14: Central Grid Copper in Soils

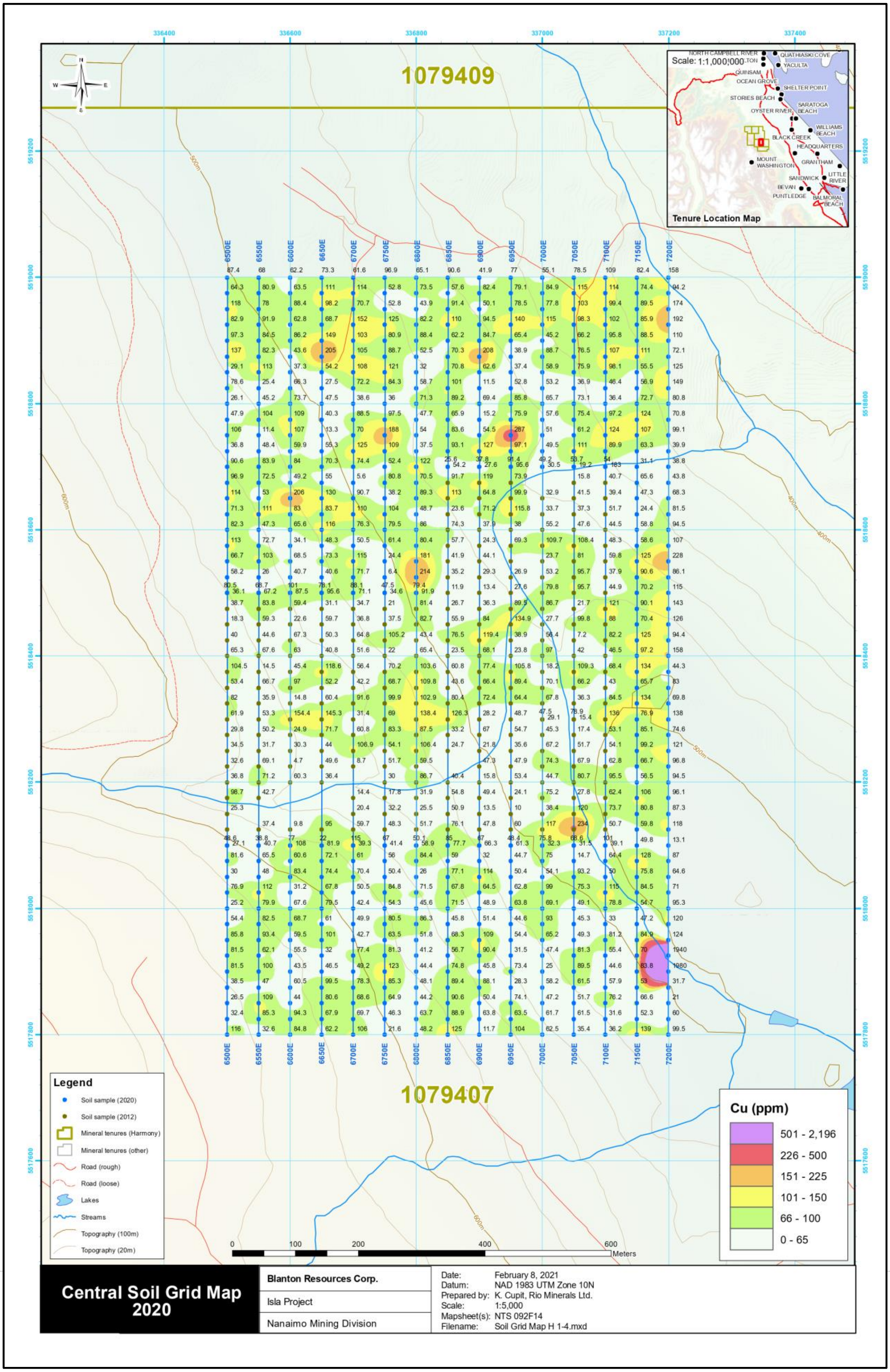


Figure 15: South Grid Gold in Soils

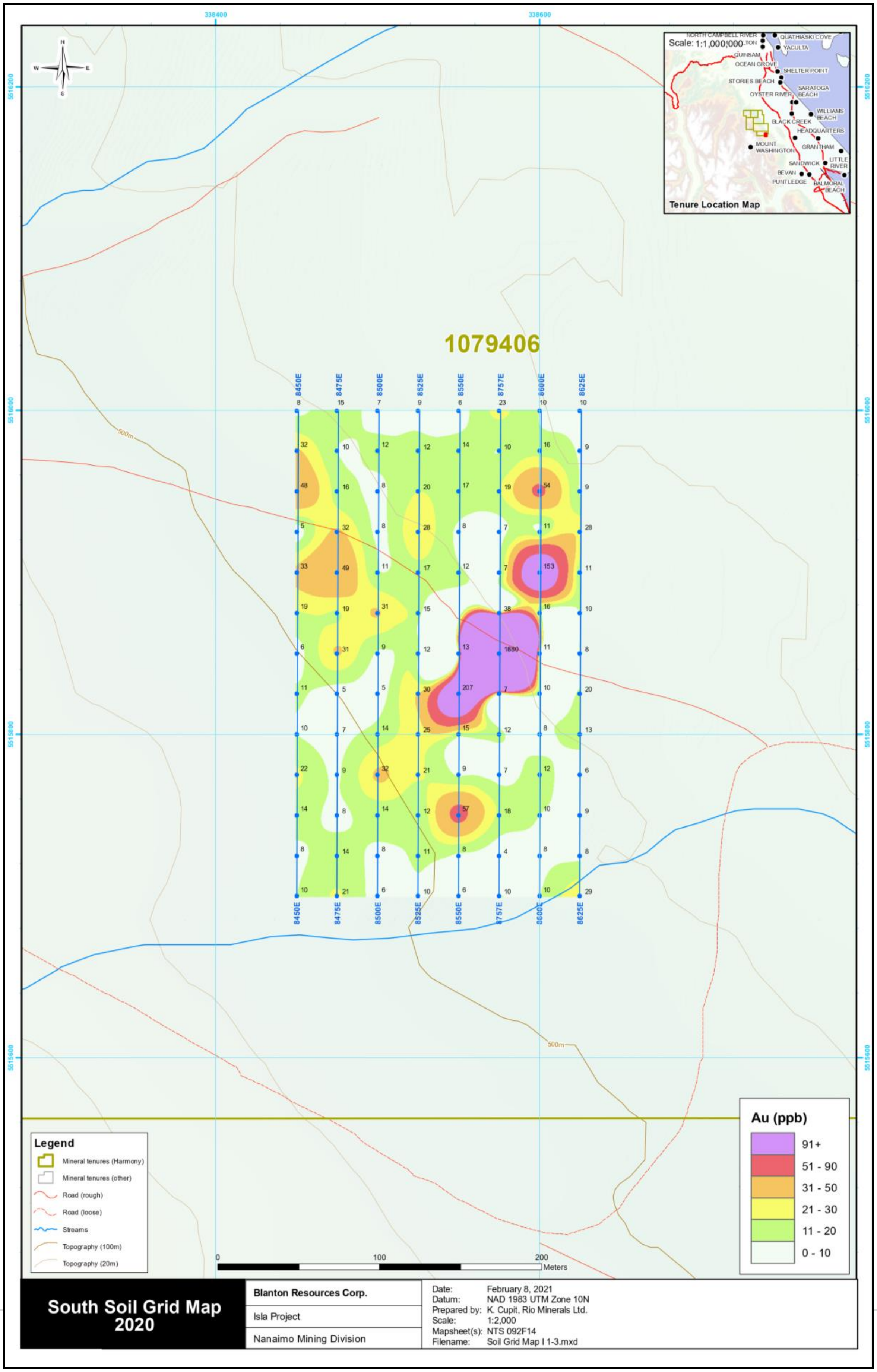
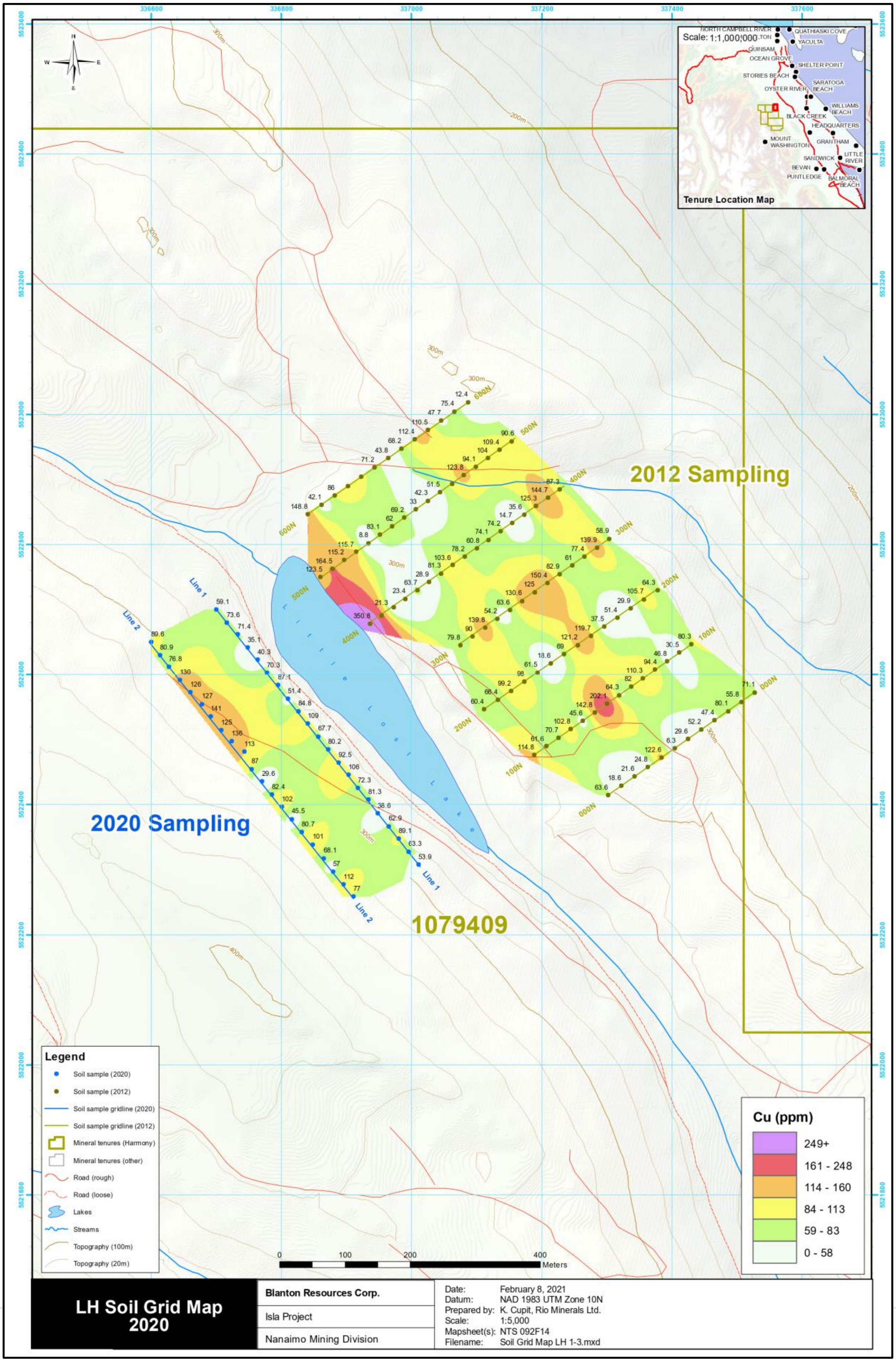


Figure 16: LH Copper in Soils



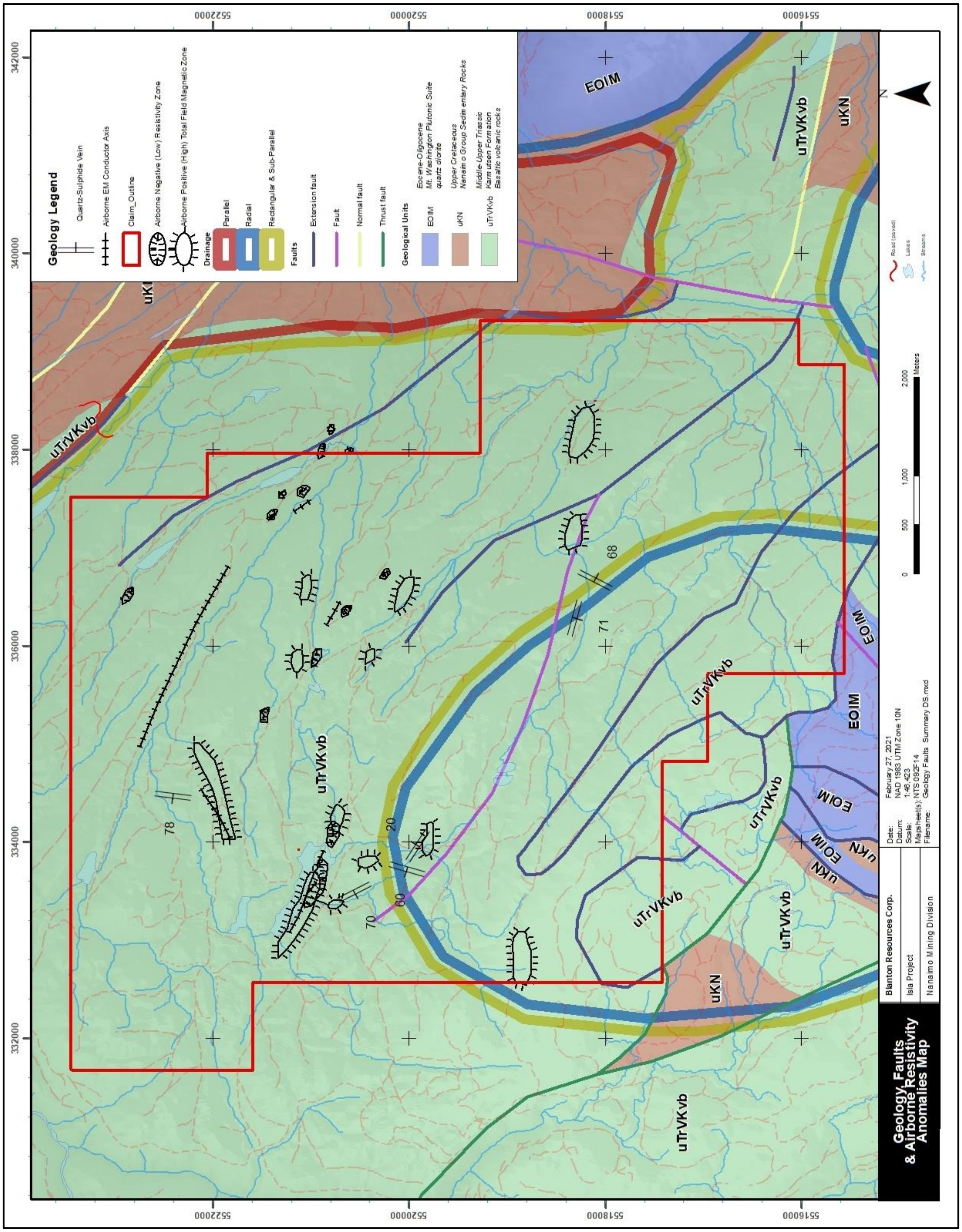
1988 Dighem Airborne Magnetometer Surveys

Blanton Resources Corp. undertook a re-interpretation of 1988 Airborne magnetometer surveys performed by Dighem in 1988 (). The airborne magnetometer surveys show several weak strengths of 100-300 nT total field increases located adjacent to Regan Creek (Harmony 7), Regan Lake as well 200-1,000 meters east of the Milkideal occurrence. The positive magnetometer anomalies correlate with increased silicification and erosion-resistant bedrock, as well as a major steeply dipping, northwest trending fault. Quartz-sulphide veins in Regan Creek and the Milkideal occurrences are oriented NW and NNE with steep to moderate dips and are related to silicification and faulting. The positive magnetometer values associated with Regan Creek (Harmony 7) and the Milkideal occurrences are interpreted as indurated and silicified basaltic volcanic rock with increased magnetite content. Other similar shape and size magnetic anomalies, located in the central portion of the claims (in area of wetlands, deeper layer of glacial derived overburden & deranged drainage), may be related to similar indurated and silicified basaltic volcanic rock with increased magnetite and/or pyrrhotite. The more elongated-shaped positive magnetometer anomalies along Regan Lake and 400 meters NE of Regan Lake appear to be aligned with poorly defined, weak strength EM anomalies that are prominent in the north portion of Property including a 2 kilometer long, relatively straight section of the Tsolum River (between Lost Lake and Blue Grouse Lake). The Regan Lake and Milkideal total field magnetometer anomalies, including the areas directly east of Regan Lake and Milkideal, are considered areas for follow-up ground geophysics and deep overburden soil geochemistry ().

EM conductive and low resistivity zones are coincident with positive magnetometer total field magnetics along the south side and east end of Regan Lake It would be of value to run NE oriented geophysical survey lines in the area of Regan Lake to test for NW trending anomalies as NE oriented lines would crossover NW trending structures. NW trending quartz-sulphide fissure-veins appear to be the most common orientation of veins mapped in Regan Creek.

The weak strength, 2-kilometer-long EM conductive linear feature along Tsolum Creek (between Lost Lake and Blue Grouse Lake), coincides with altered basalt that includes secondary quartz, calcite, chlorite, ankerite, and pyrolusite. Approximately 0.1-1% pyrite occurs as 0.1-2 mm sized dissemination and fracture filling mineralization and is hosted in basalt associated with secondary quartz-carbonate-Fe carbonate alteration. Trace amounts of chalcopyrite and malachite occur as late-stage fracture filling in or adjacent to quartz-carbonate veinlets ().

Figure 1: Isla Property Geology Faults and Airborne Interpretation



10 DRILLING

Blanton has not performed drilling on the Isla Property to date.

11 SAMPLING PREPARATION, ANALYSIS AND SECURITY

2012 Work Program

The rock and soil samples were collected at regular intervals from the potential mineralized locations and other areas of geological interest. Based on the author's review of the field work and the results of the exploration work, the samples appear to be representative of the sample locations indicated.

The rock chip channel samples collected during 2012 were placed in marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped directly to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia for Group 1DX2 - 31 element ICP analysis.

Stream sediment samples collected during this survey were placed in Hubco silt sample bags, which were then dried, placed into marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped directly to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia for Group 1DX15 - 36 elements ICP analysis.

Soil samples from the 2012 exploration work were collected from the "B" horizon, typically at a depth of 20-50 cm, with a shovel and spoon. Soil samples were placed in marked Kraft envelopes, which were then dried, placed into marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped directly to Acme Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia for Group 1DX15 - 31 element ICP analysis.

All the rock and soil samples collected during 2012 exploration work were prepared and analyzed by Acme Analytical Laboratories which is an independent accredited laboratory located in Vancouver, BC. Canada. Acme Analytical Laboratories is currently registered with ISO 9001:2000 and ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accreditation which requires implementing and maintaining a quality assurance system that is compliant with one of the three applicable models (i.e., ISO 9001, 9002 or 9003).

Each soil sample was dried and sieved to provide an -80-mesh fraction. A 30-gm split was collected from the -80-mesh fraction. All samples were leached with 60ml 2-2-2 HCL-HNO_3-H_2O at 95^oC for one hour and then diluted to 200ml. (Acme analysis code Group 1-DX).

All rock samples were crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250-gram split to -150 mesh (95%). A 30-gram cut of the -150-mesh material from each sample was then analyzed for Group 1DX2 - 31 element ICP analysis. (Acme Analytical Laboratories analysis code Group 1-DX2).

2016 Work Program

The rock chip channel samples collected during 2016 were placed in marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped directly to AGAT Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia for Group 74-104 36 element ICP analysis. An additional 6 rock samples were analysed via fire assay for gold content.

Stream sediment samples collected during this survey were placed in Hubco silt sample bags, which were then dried, placed into marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped directly to AGAT Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia for Group 74-104 - 36 element ICP analysis.

Soil samples from the 2016 exploration work were collected from the “B” horizon, typically at a depth of 20-50 cm, with a shovel and spoon. Soil samples were placed in marked Kraft envelopes, which were then dried, placed into marked poly bags, sealed with zap straps, placed into marked rice bags, double sealed with zap straps, and shipped directly to AGAT Analytical Laboratories of Vancouver, British Columbia for Group 74-104 36 element ICP analysis.

Each soil and silt sample were dried and sieved to provide an -80-mesh fraction. A 30-gm split was collected from the -80-mesh fraction. All samples were leached with 60ml 2-2-2 HCL-HNO3-H2O at 95oC for one hour and then diluted to 200ml.

All rock samples were crushed to -10 mesh followed by pulverizing a 250-gram split to -150 mesh (95%). A 30-gram cut of the -150-mesh material from each sample was then analyzed for Group 74-104 - 36 element ICP analyses as well as additional Au fire assay analysis of six rock samples.

2020 Work Program

Thirty-eight stream silt samples were taken from 1st and 2nd order streams and creeks located within or draining the property boundaries.

The finer fraction of sediment deposited following strong stream flow is found at the edges of the stream channel stranded on or along the banks, behind boulders or bushes, or on the inner flanks of bends. Material from these spots was collected with a long-handled spoon and placed in marked Hubco Sentry sample bags. These bags were then tied shut. Data such as UTM location, sample number, sample type, color, depth, and texture were recorded in the field and were transferred to a master excel spreadsheet. Two photographs were taken of each sample.

A total of 14,600 meters of grid was surveyed by GPS. Stations are marked at 25-meter intervals with blue and orange flagging. Each station displays the site co-ordinate ID number. This number as well as the Project ID is written on the associated kraft sample bag example: I-20 36500E, 18500N.

A total of 651 soil sample were taken on three separate grids which are named the Central, South, and LL grids. Grid lines have been surveyed as follows:

- Thirteen north-south lines were surveyed and sampled as extensions of the H-16 soil grid. These lines ranged from 300-500 meters in length and are 50 meters apart.
- Fifteen north-south lines were surveyed and samples as extensions of the H-16 soil grid. These lines are 300 meters in length and are 50 meters apart.
- Two 900-meter lines (37150E-37200E) were added to the eastern side of the grid and are 50 meters apart.

  Soil samples were taken at 25-metre stations along each line from the "B" horizon using a shovel and a spoon.

The LL grid consists of two 500-meter lines that were located by GPS at a 140° azimuth. Samples were taken at 25-meter intervals. Each station displays the site co-ordinate ID number. This number as well as the Project ID is written on the associated kraft sample bag example: LL-20 36707E, 22515N. The lines are 50 meters apart.

The soil sampled material was taken from the bottom of each hole from the "B" horizon using a shovel and a spoon. and placed in standard Kraft soil sample bags. The Kraft bags were dried and placed in marked poly bags, zap-strapped, placed in sealed rice bags and shipped via courier directly to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, BC.

Eighteen rock samples were taken on the property. Rock samples consisted of grab and chip samples up to 100 cm in length. Data such as UTM location and the characteristics of the sample site and material collected were noted. Photographs were taken of each sample and a witness sample for each individual sample has been retained and is available for viewing. Rock samples were placed in marked poly bags which were then zap-strapped, placed in marked rice bags, double zap-strapped, and shipped via courier directly to Activation Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C. (an accredited laboratory ISO 9001:2008).

All sample data has been recorded in an excel spread sheet and is available for review. All samples underwent assay package 1E3 which includes 36 element ICP analysis, and a 1A2 Au-Fire Assay.

For the present study, the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures used by the laboratories are considered adequate. No officers, directors, employees or associates of Blanton were involved in sample preparation. The samples are considered to be representative of the dominant mineralization type expected on the Isla Property.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author is satisfied with the adequacy of sample preparation, security, and the analytical procedures used in the Blanton Resource's Corp. 2020 exploration program on the Isla Property. The author is of the opinion that the description of sampling methods and details of location, number, type, nature, and spacing or density of samples collected, and the size of the area covered are all adequate for the current stage of exploration for the Isla Property.

There was no apparent bias in the sampling program completed on the Isla Property.

The author examined the Isla Property on December 1, 2020. During this time the author examined several locations, and collected eight rock samples on the Isla Property. During the site visit the author also examined the overall geological setting. The author reviewed the sample notes and assays results for the 2020 program and is satisfied that they meet current industry standards.

During the site visit the author observed a soil sample site and the soil sampling crew performing the sampling program.

The author took eight rock samples, and these were shipped to Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops, British Columbia (Figure 11 for location and Table 7 for assay results). Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Kamloops is ISO/IEC 17025 Accredited by the Standards Council of Canada. All samples underwent assay package UT-1-0.5g 1E3 which includes 63 element ICP Ultrarace 1 analysis. Activation Laboratories Ltd is independent of Blanton Resources Corp. and the Author.

Table 7: Author Collected Samples

Authors Sample	Original Sample	Nad83E	Nad83N	Original Assay				Author Assay			
				Au ppb	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm	Au ppb	Cu ppm	Ni ppm	Zn ppm
IK20-01	907472	338532	5515874	5	182	76	112	< 5	439	73.9	242
IK20-02	907461	338534	5515872	9	1520	49	106	15	1830	53.2	189
IK20-03	907462	338534	5515872	17	1970	60	131	5	574	89.4	158
IK20-04	907474	338534	5515872	78	2940	70	89	103	3350	83.5	143
IK20-05	907460	338552	5515875	9	701	32	87	7	731	27.8	73.2
IK20-06	907465	336956	5518807	20	2170	32	46	17	1470	35.4	68.3
IK20-07	907464	336958	5518807	29	2230	13	15	15	489	23.2	29.6
IK20-08	907467	336844	5518466	4	297	67	99	6	354	69.1	124

The samples collected by the author indicate that the gold and copper values are consistent with the samples taken by Blanton Resources Corp.

The author randomly reviewed and compared 65 assays in electronic data provided against the assay certificates provided results from the 2012, 2016, and 2020 exploration programs. The author did not detect any discrepancies.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The author has not found any evidence of mineral processing and metallurgical testing on the Property.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE

This is an early-stage exploration project; there are currently no mineral resources estimated for the Property.

15 THROUGH 22 ARE NOT APPLICABLE TO THIS REPORT

Items 15 through 22 of Form 43-101F1 do not apply to the property that is the subject of this technical report as this is not an advanced property.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Adjacent properties described below are directly south of the Isla Property are all held by North Bay Resources Inc.

The Mount Washington Copper and Domineer occurrences are located 1.5-2 kilometers south of the Property. The close proximity to Eocene-Oligocene quartz diorite hosted Cu-Ag-Au bearing mineral zones.

Ideal Occurrence

The Ideal occurrence is situated on claims currently owned by North Bay Resources Inc. The main showing consists of a 1 to 8 centimetre wide, 230° striking shear zone, with 10° to 20° northwest dips. The zone is hosted within the Benson conglomerate, about 1 metre above the unconformity with the Karmutsen Formation. The shear zone contains quartz and calcite veinlets up to 1.5 centimetres in width and locally up to 4 centimetres in width. The veins and adjacent rocks contain pyrite, sphalerite, galena, and chalcopyrite. The wallrock is moderately to strongly iron-carbonate altered.

A composite of grab samples of the veinlets (1 to 3 centimetres wide) assayed 9.87 grams per tonne gold, 24.6 grams per tonne silver, 0.05% copper, 0.8% lead, 1.2% zinc, and 0.4% arsenic.

A quartz-pyrrhotite-chalcopyrite veinlet occurs in a shear zone in basalt on the east wall of Murex Creek about 1.5 kilometres upstream from the above occurrence. Sample 49A assayed 0.42% copper and 2.43% zinc.

Realgar and arsenopyrite occur as disseminations and lenses in calcite veins. This showing is located about 2 kilometres to the northwest of the main showing on a southern branch of McKay Creek (Benvenuto, 1986).

Good Hope

The Good Hope occurrence is situated on claims currently owned by North Bay Resources Inc. The Good Hope arsenic showing occurs about 800 metres northwest of the north end of Wolf Lake. The showing is exposed in a dry creek bed at an elevation of 260 metres. For about 75 metres the creek follows, and has exposed, a breccia zone in andesitic rocks. This zone varies from 0.6 to 3.6 metres in width, strikes 035 degrees and appears to dip steeply to the southeast. It contains lenses and veins of calcite up to 1.8 metres in width in which numerous shattered and angular fragments of andesite are embedded. These bodies of calcite outcrop at intervals of about 45 metres along the creek bottom and contain occasional lenticular masses of realgar. The largest exposure of this arsenic sulphide measures 1.2 metres in length with a maximum width of 23 centimetres. Tiny veinlets of arsenopyrite occur locally within the andesitic wall rock. In some instances, realgar has been replaced by native arsenic. Chalcopyrite has also been observed. The best assay from this zone was 4.9 grams per ton silver and 0.1% copper over 2 metres (Cooke, 1985).

Cliff Showing

The Cliff showing was discovered on the Lupus claims in the probable vicinity of the Good Hope arsenic showing. A 5-centimetre-wide pyrite-arsenopyrite-quartz vein occurs in Nanaimo Group sediments. The vein has a vertical dip and a westerly trend. A grab sample assayed 15.77 grams per tonne silver, 0.10 grams per tonne gold, 0.52% arsenic and 0.13%copper (Verley, 1986).

Mount Washington

The Mount Washing occurrence is situated on claims currently owned by North Bay Resources Inc. The Mount Washington Copper deposit is located on a ridge on the north side of Mount Washington, 400 metres north of the Domineer/ Lakeview occurrence. The Tertiary quartz diorite stock is variably porphyritic and is centered on McKay Lake northeast of the summit of Mount Washington. Several sills and dykes of diorite, quartz diorite and quartz diorite porphyry are related to the stock.

The Mount Washington Copper deposit is considered to be a porphyry-type deposit with a later superimposed epithermal gold-copper-arsenic event. Mineralization has been defined over a length of more than 750 metres, and continues further to the south as the auriferous epithermal zone of the Domineer/Lakeview occurrence.

The mineralization is contained in a 1.5- to 7.6-metre-wide sub-horizontal tabular zone at or near the contact of Comox Formation sediments and the "Pit diorite" sill of the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite. The zone contains a stockwork of chalcopyrite- pyrite-quartz veins, and disseminated chalcopyrite in the sediments and the sill. Low gold and silver values are associated with the veins. Bornite, covellite, realgar, orpiment, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena are present.

Between 1964 and 1967, 381,773 tonnes of ore were mined from two open pits producing 131 kilograms of gold, 7235 kilograms of silver and 3548 tonnes of copper. An estimated 305,720 tonnes grading 1.07% copper remain adjacent to the open pit.

Domineer

The Domineer occurrence is situated on claims currently owned by North Bay Resources Inc. The Domineer epithermal deposit comprises the Domineer, Lakeview, and West Grid zones. The deposit lies 400 metres south of the Mount Washington Copper open pit.

The centre of the Lakeview zone is located 510 metres to the west of the Domineer zone, and the West Grid zone lies about 200 metres northwest of the Lakeview. The zones form a continuous shallow-dipping tabular body of argillic alteration containing discontinuous, en-echelon or stacked lenses of mineralization.

The mineralized zone occurs within a sub horizontal package of Tertiary pyroclastics and underlying clastic sediments of the Upper Cretaceous Nanaimo Group (Comox Formation). Intruding both formations is a Late Eocene to Early Oligocene quartz diorite stock of the Mount Washington Intrusive Suite (formerly Catface Intrusions - dated at 35 million years (+/- 6 million years).

Mineralization at the Domineer deposit has a defined strike length of 1.5 kilometres and an average width of 61 metres. Diamond drilling indicates that mineralization extends from the Domineer zone to the Lakeview-West Grid area. Mineralization consists of a tabular zone of alteration containing a stockwork of auriferous quartz- pyrite-arsenopyrite veins and lenses. The zone occurs within one of several sub horizontal fractures and breccias which post-date the Tertiary intrusions and volcanic activity, and may represent either thrust faults or decollements (Muller, 1989).

Enveloping the quartz-sulphide veins and lenses, is a zone of pervasive kaolinite alteration. A 2- to 5-metre-wide zone of hydrothermal breccia usually lies at the centre of the alteration zone. This breccia consists of angular clasts of altered wallrock in a matrix of quartz and sulphides. Locally, the sulphides envelop these clasts and exhibit a banded appearance. Away from the central alteration zone is a stockwork of smaller quartz-sulphide veins. With increasing distance, the veins decrease in size and frequency, alteration becomes limited to vein selvages and chlorite becomes the dominant alteration mineral.

The dominant sulphide minerals within the gold zone are pyrite and arsenopyrite. Chalcopyrite, covellite, sphalerite, galena, bornite, tennantite, wehrlite, hessite, chalcocite, realgar and orpiment are also present in varying amounts. Pyrrhotite, molybdenite and magnetite are present in the general vicinity but appear to be unrelated to the gold-bearing mineralization.

Two pods have been identified. A northern pod, centred on the Domineer showing, averaged 6.99 grams per tonne gold and 58.63 grams per tonne silver over an average thickness of 1.6 metres. The southern pod, centred 180 metres to the south of the northern pod, averaged 7.06 grams per tonne gold and 45.26 grams per tonne silver over an average thickness of 2.56 metres (Bristow, 1987).

Underground exploration and surface diamond drilling to August 1989 have established drill indicated reserves of 550,298 tonnes grading 6.75 grams per tonne gold and 32.23 grams per tonne silver (George Cross News Letter August 3, 1989).

Cautionary statement: Investors are cautioned that the potential quantity indicated above, which the author has been unable to verify and is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Isla Property that is the subject of the technical report, nor does it comply with the current CIM standards. It has been provided only for illustration purposes. At this time, there is insufficient public information to verify the information.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any historical production from mineralized zones on the Isla Property. The author is not aware of any environmental liabilities associated with the Isla Property. Blanton is bound by the laws of the Province of BC concerning environmental compliance.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

This report was commissioned by Blanton Resources Corp. and was prepared by Derrick Strickland P.Geo. This technical report was prepared to support a listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) and an associated equity financing.

The Isla Property has good year-round road access from the city of Campbell River, British Columbia. From the Inter-Island Highway, a series of two-lane gravel roads traverse through the centre of the Mineral Claims. Logging roads provide access to the rest of the Mineral Claims. Campbell River, Comox, and regional airports are located approximately 18 km and 30 km respectively from the Isla Property.

The mineralization found on the Isla Property may have formed as mesothermal veins along structures related to Middle Jurassic thrust faults marginal to ophiolitic crustal and or mantle lithologies. The most applicable deposit model considered for the Isla Property is Au-Cu Vein model which requires a systematic exploration approach by understanding local geology, structure, alteration, and geochemical trends. The available historical data and reports suggest that the distribution of many mineral deposits in south-eastern British Columbia is controlled, at least in part, by deep crustal structures. The crustal structures appear to have controlled the distribution of granitic magmas, outflow of hydrothermal fluids, and the formation of a variety of mineral deposit types. The 2012, 2016, and 2020 exploration work programmes have outlined soil. silt, and rock geochemical anomalies. The South grid 2020 soil sampling program gave rise to 1880 ppb Au The highest areas of anomalous geochemical response may indicate areas of buried undiscovered mineralization.

Historical and current stream sediment surveys results indicated that the Isla area stands out in terms of relative concentrations of gold and copper.

Based on the review of the historical data and results of the present study, it is concluded that the Isla Property is a property of merit and possesses a good potential for discovery of copper, gold, and other mineralization. Good road access and availability of exploration and mining services in the vicinity make it a worthy mineral exploration target.

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

In the qualified person's opinion, the character of the Isla Property is sufficient to merit the following phased work program.

The suggested work program includes compilation of all the historical geological, geophysical, and geochemical data available for the Isla Property and rendering this data into a digital database in GIS formats for further interpretation. This work will include georeferencing historical survey grids; samples, trenches, geophysical survey locations, and detailed property geological maps.

The fieldwork component of this phase will include ground geophysical magnetics, as well as hand trenching, sampling, and mapping as warranted on the soil geochemical anomalies. Anomalies that have been outlined as a result of the 2020 re-interpretation of the airborne data should be investigated.

Table 8: Proposed Budget

Item	Unit	Rate	Number of Units	Total ($)
Creation of GIS database	Lump Sum	$10,000	1	10,000
Project Geologist	Days	$750	20	15,000
Field Crew of three	Days	$1,650	20	33,000
Assaying rock samples	sample	$35	250	8,750
Ground Geophysics	Days	$1,000	10	10,000
Accommodation and Meals	Days	$150	100	15,000
Vehicles : 2 – 4x4 trucks	Days	$300	20	6,000
Supplies and Rentals	Lump Sum	$2,500	1	2,500
Reports	Lump Sum	$7,500	1	7,500
		Subtotal		107,750
TOTAL (CANADIAN DOLLARS)				$107,750

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28 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

I, Derrick Strickland, do hereby certify as follows:

I am a consulting geologist at 1251 Cardero Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This certificate applies to the technical report entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Isla Property Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS 92F14, -49° 80' North Latitude -125° 28' West Longitude" with an effective and signature date March 5, 2021.

I am a graduate of Concordia University of Montreal, Quebec, with a B.Sc. in Geology, 1993. I am a Practicing Member in good standing of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists, British Columbia, license number 278779, since 2003. I have been practicing my profession continuously since 1993 and have been working in mineral exploration since 1986 in gold, precious, base metals, coal mineral, and diamond exploration during which time I have used applied geophysics/geochemistry across multiple deposit types. I have worked throughout Canada, the United States, China, Mongolia, South America, South East Asia, Ireland, West Africa, Papua New Guinea, Jamaica, and Pakistan.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional organization (as defined in NI 43-101), and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

I visited the Isla Property on December 1, 2020.

I am responsible for and have read all sections of the report entitled NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Isla Property Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS 92F14, -49° 80' North Latitude -125° 28' West Longitude" with an effective and signature date March 5, 2021.

I am independent of Blanton Resources Corp., and Andrew Molnar in applying the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. For greater clarity, I do not hold, nor do I expect to receive, any securities or any other interest in any corporate entity, private or public, with interests in the Isla Property Nor do I have any business relationship with any such entity apart from a professional consulting relationship with the Company. I do not hold any securities in any corporate entity that is any part of the subject Isla Property.

In 2012 I wrote an assessment report that covers a portion of the current property for another company. Other than that, I have no prior involvement with the Property that is not disclosed in this Technical Report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101F1, and this technical report and this report has been prepared in compliance with the Instrument.

As of the effective date of this technical report, I am not aware of any information or omission of such information that would make this Technical Report misleading. This Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Isla Property Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada, NTS 92F14, -49° 80' North Latitude -125° 28' West Longitude" with an effective and signature date March 5, 2021 is signed:

"Original Signed and Sealed"

On this day March 5, 2021
Derrick Strickland P. Geo.