NI 43-101 Technical Report
Listing Level
Vernon Hills Project
Tooele, Utah

Effective Date: March 23, 2023
Report Date: March 23, 2023
Revised Date: June 30, 2023

Report Prepared for

Blast Resources Inc.

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Report Prepared by

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1 Summary

This report was prepared as a Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report (Technical Report) for Blast Resources Inc. (Blast) by James Balagna senior geologist at Burgex Mining Consultants, Inc. (Burgex) on the Vernon Hills Project. Dated March 23, 2023 revised June 30, 2023. This is a grass-roots cobalt property with possible ancillary minerals. I have visited the property on October 18, 2021 and again on November 4, 2021. Mr. Balagna as author of this report titled “NI 43-101 Technical Report, Listing Level, Vernon Hills Project, Toole, Utah” dated and effective March 23, 2023 and revised June 30, 2023 am responsible for all sections. This report is based upon a personal examination of all available company and government report pertinent to the project. These are noted in the text, tables and figures where applicable.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Vernon Hills Project is a stratabound, structurally controlled cobalt prospect located in central Tooele Country, Utah, approximately 5.4 kilometers (km) E of Vernon and 84 km SSE of Salt Lake City, at 40°05’49.7” Lat, 112°21’52.8” Lon. The prospect is secured by ten (10) lode claims (VH-07 through VH-16) and is solely owned by Western Cobalt, LLC and optioned to Blast. Pursuant to an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") dated December 31, 2022, Blast has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Vernon Hill Project by paying US$50,000 to Western Cobalt in cash, issuing 1,000,000 common shares of Blast to West Cobalt and incurring exploration expenditures of CAD$100,000 on the Vernon Hills Project.

1.2 Geology and Mineralization

The Vernon Hills Project is a hydrothermally altered, stratabound cobalt target hosted in the Bingham Mine Formation, Oquirrh Group, of upper Pennsylvanian (Missourian and Virgilian-aged) Paleozoic sedimentary units. These Paleozoic rocks were deposited along a passive margin and, later, a rapidly subsiding basin. The dominant lithologies are sandstone and limestone of the Oquirrh Group. (Kirby, 2010)

The mineralized zone is hosted in brecciated limestone strata of the Bingham Mine Formation. Sedimentary formations of the Oquirrh group experienced structural deformation (compressional-regime) during the Sevier Orogeny and have, and are currently, exhibiting the results of Basin and Range deformation (extensional-regime). The mineralized zone’s lithological origin is currently undefined; however, field observations indicate either a depositional hypothesis (syn-sedimentary breccia) or a structural hypothesis (fault breccia).

Cobalt mineralization within the breccia suggests an acidic, hydrothermal fluid intruded the brecciated bed during an undefined event, was buffered by the limestone unit within the Bingham Mine Formation, and precipitated hydroxides bearing cobalt.

Preliminary geochemical assays show concentrations of cobalt ranging from 332 to 6060 ppm Co in this brecciated unit. The identified mineralized breccia contains cobaltiferous minerals within the matrix. The mineralogical assemblage includes psilomelane, quartz, rhodochrosite, and tephorite.

1.3 Status of Exploration, Development and Operations

At this time, exploration has been limited to surficial observations, aerial imaging, and sample collection. This exploration has been informed by historic maps, data, and reports. Aerial survey data including orthomosaic, digital terrain model, and digital elevation model is included in Appendix D.

Blast plans to begin a robust exploration plan beginning with detailed mapping and a sampling program accompanied by geochemistry. Following phases will include trenching, drilling, and, ultimately, the construction of a 3D block-model to establish an initial resource.

1.4 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No Metallurgical Testing has been completed on the Vernon Hills Project.

1.5 Mineral Resource Estimate

No mineral resource estimate has been prepared on the Vernon Hills Project. Limited assay data from preliminary exploration indicates the possibility of a high-concentration hydrothermal deposit.

1.6 Mineral Reserve Estimate

No mineral reserve estimate has been prepared on the Vernon Hills Project.

1.7 Mining Methods

No mining methods are applicable to this project at this stage.

1.8 Recovery Methods

No recovery methods are applicable to this project as this stage.

1.9 Project Infrastructure

No project infrastructure has been designed at this stage.

1.10 Environmental Studies and Permitting

There are no current permits open or in progress on the property. No environmental studies have been done on the Vernon Hills Project by the current operator.

1.11 Capital and Operating Costs

No capital costs have been estimated for the project at this stage.

1.12 Economic Analysis

No economic analysis has been done for the project at this stage.

1.13 Project Implementation

No mine development work has been performed on the project. The Vernon Hills Project is an early-stage exploration venture.

1.14 Conclusions and Recommendations

This project shows a reasonable possibility for advancement in this author's opinion. The preliminary geochemical assays indicate high-concentration values of cobaltiferous

mineralization along a marker bed in the Bingham Mine Formation. The author believe further exploration has a good possibility of advancing the Vernon Hills Project.

The exploration recommended by this author are discussed in Section 26. This exploration program is broken into phases to promote a methodical approach to defining the mineralized zone.

2 Introduction

2.1 Terms of Reference and Purpose of the Report

This report was prepared as a Listing-level Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Technical Report (Technical Report) for Blast Resources Inc. (Blast) by Mr. James Balagna on the Vernon Hills Project.

2.2 Qualifications of Consultant

The Consultant preparing this technical report is a specialists in the fields of geology, exploration, Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve estimation and classification, underground mining, permitting, and mineral economics. I am independent of the issuer (Blast Resources Inc.), and of the optionors of the subject property, applying the tests set out in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have no interest in the property, which is the subject of this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest in this property or any other owned by the issuer or the optionors. Prior to this report I have had no involvement with the property.

Neither the Consultant nor any associates employed in the preparation of this report has any beneficial interest in Blast. The Consultant is not an insider, associate, or affiliate of Blast. The results of this Technical Report are not dependent upon any prior agreements concerning the conclusions to be reached, nor are there any undisclosed understandings concerning any future business dealings between Blast and the Consultant. The Consultant as an employee of Burgex is being paid a fee for his work in accordance with normal professional consulting practice.

The following individuals, by virtue of their education, experience and professional association, are considered Qualified Persons (QP) as defined in the NI 43-101 standard, for this report, and are members in good standing of appropriate professional institutions. QP certificates of author are provided in Appendix A. The QP is responsible for all sections of this report.

James L. Balagna III, BA Geology, Senior Geologist (CPG), is the QP responsible for all sections of this report.

2.3 Details of Inspection

The author visited the site on October 18, 2021, and again on November 4, 2021. During these visits Mr. Balagna toured the site with a representative of Western Cobalt, the owners of the property at that time. During the October visit the author walked the claim block and inspected the various mineralized outcrops and surrounding geology. No environmental issues were encountered at this time. On the November visit the mineralized outcrops were again inspected and sampled at this time. These samples are discussed later in the report.

2.4 Sources of Information

This report is based in part on an internal Vernon Hills technical report (this report was not written to NI 43-101 standards), maps, published government reports, company letters and memoranda, and public information as cited throughout this report and listed in the References Section 27.

2.5 Effective Date

The effective date of this report is March 3, 2023 revised June 30, 2023.

2.6 Units of Measure

The US System for weights and units has been used throughout this report except where noted. Tons are reported in short tons (st) of 2,000 lb except where noted as metric tonnes (mt) of 1,000 kilograms (kg). All currency is in U.S. dollars (US$) unless otherwise stated.

Units of Measure and Abbreviations

Above mean sea level	amsl
Billion Years Ago	gya
Cubic foot	ft^3
Cubic inch	in^3
Cubic yard	yd^3
Degree	°
Degree Fahrenheit	°F
Gallon	gal
Gallon per Minute	gpm
Gram	g
Grams per Tonne	g/t
Hectare	ha
Hour	h
Inch	in,"
Kilo (1000g)	k
Micron	um
Million Years Ago	Ma
Milligram	mg
Ounces per Ton	opt
Parts per Billion	ppb
Parts per Million	ppm
Percent	%
Pounds	lb
Ton (short ton 2000 lb)	st
Ton US	t
Metric Tonne (long tone 2205 lb)	mt
Specific Gravity	SG
Square Foot	ft^2
Square Inch	in^2
Yard	yd
Year	yr

Metric Conversion

Short Tons to Tonne	1.10231
Pounds to Tonne	2204.62
Ounces Troy to Tonne	32150
Ounces Troy to Kilo	32.150

Ounce Troy to Gram	0.03215
OPT to G/T	0.02917
Acers to Hectares	2.47105
Miles to Kilometers	0.62137
Feet to Meters	3.28084

Abbreviations

American Institute of Professional Geologists	AIPG
American Society for Testing and Materials	ASTM
Atomic Absorption Spectrometry	AAS
Bureau of Land Management	BLM
Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	CIM
Canadian National Instrument 43-101	NI 43-101
Certified Professional Geologist	CPG
Diamond Drill Hole (core)	DDH
Geologist in Training	GIT
Global Positioning System	GPS
Internal Rate of Return	IRR
Metallic Screen Fire Assay	MSFA
Net Smelter Royalty	NSR
Net Present Value	NPV
Qualified Person (NI 43-101)	QP
Reverse Circulation Drilling	RC
Selective Mining Unit	SMU
United States Forest Service	USFS
Universal Transverse Mercator	UTM

3 Reliance on Other Experts

The Consultant's opinion contained herein is based on information provided to the Consultant by Western Cobalt, LLC or Blast throughout the course of the investigations as well as samples taken under the author's supervision. Mr. Balagna has relied upon the work of other consultants under his direct supervision in the project areas in support of this Technical Report. The author believes that this information can be relied upon, but the accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

4 Property Description and Location

4.1 Property Location

The Vernon Hills Project is a hydrothermal, strata-bound cobalt deposit located in the southern end of Rush Valley, west of the Tintic mining district, central Utah, U.S.A. approximately 6 kilometers (km) E of Vernon, Utah, at 40°06'01" N, 112°21'47" W (Figure 4-1). These claims are in sections 23, 24, 25, and 26 of T.8S., R.5W and cover an area of approximately 207 acres or 84 hectares. Figure 4-1 presents the location of the Project.

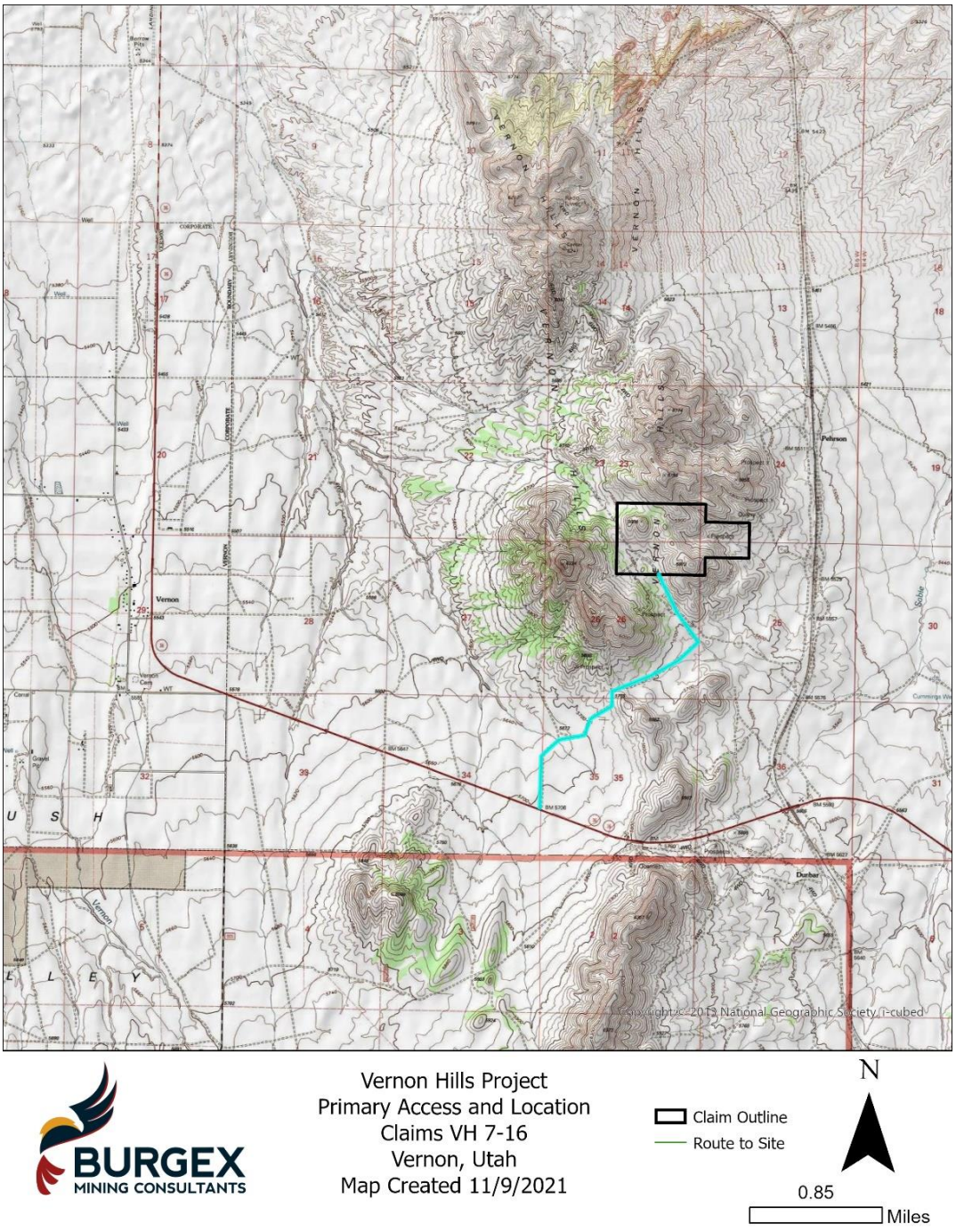

Figure 4-1: Location Map

4.2 Mineral Titles

Western Cobalt holds ten (10) unpatented mining claims covering 20.67 acres (8.36 hectares) in Rush Valley/Vernon Hills, shown in fig 4-2 and listed in table 4-1. The claims are valid subject to renewal on September first of every year. These are the claims that have been optioned to Blast pursuant to the Option Agreement. The claims are in good status and the US Bureau of Land Management fees have been paid for the current assessment year. The assessment fees are due

the first day of September each year. Failure to pay these fees will result in the claims being invalidated and subject to claim by other companies or individuals. The U.S. claims under the 1872 mining act give Western Cobalt and subsequently Blast Resources the mineral rights to claimed ground and grant surface access to the claims. This right can be used for casual exploration (non-mechanized exploration) at any time. More intensive exploration will involve the completion of the proper federal and state permits and any supporting studies required but the respective federal and state agencies including biological, cultural and environmental up to and including an Environmental Impact Study as described in BLM rules and the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Property is currently 100% owned by Western Cobalt, LLC and optioned to Blast under the Option Agreement, whereby Blast may earn up to a 100% interest in the Property through the payment of cash, issuing shares and incurring expenditures on or before the dates specified in table 4.1 below.

Date for Completion	Cash Payment	Shares	Expenditures
15 business days after listing its common shares on the CSE	US$50,000	100,000	Nil
1 year after the listing date	Nil	400,000	CAD$100,000
2 years after the listing date	Nil	500,000	Nil

Table 4.1 Figure 4-2 shows Western Cobalt's current land package (as optioned to Blast) simplified for ease of viewing in this document. Table 4-2 and show a detailed listing of the claims**.**

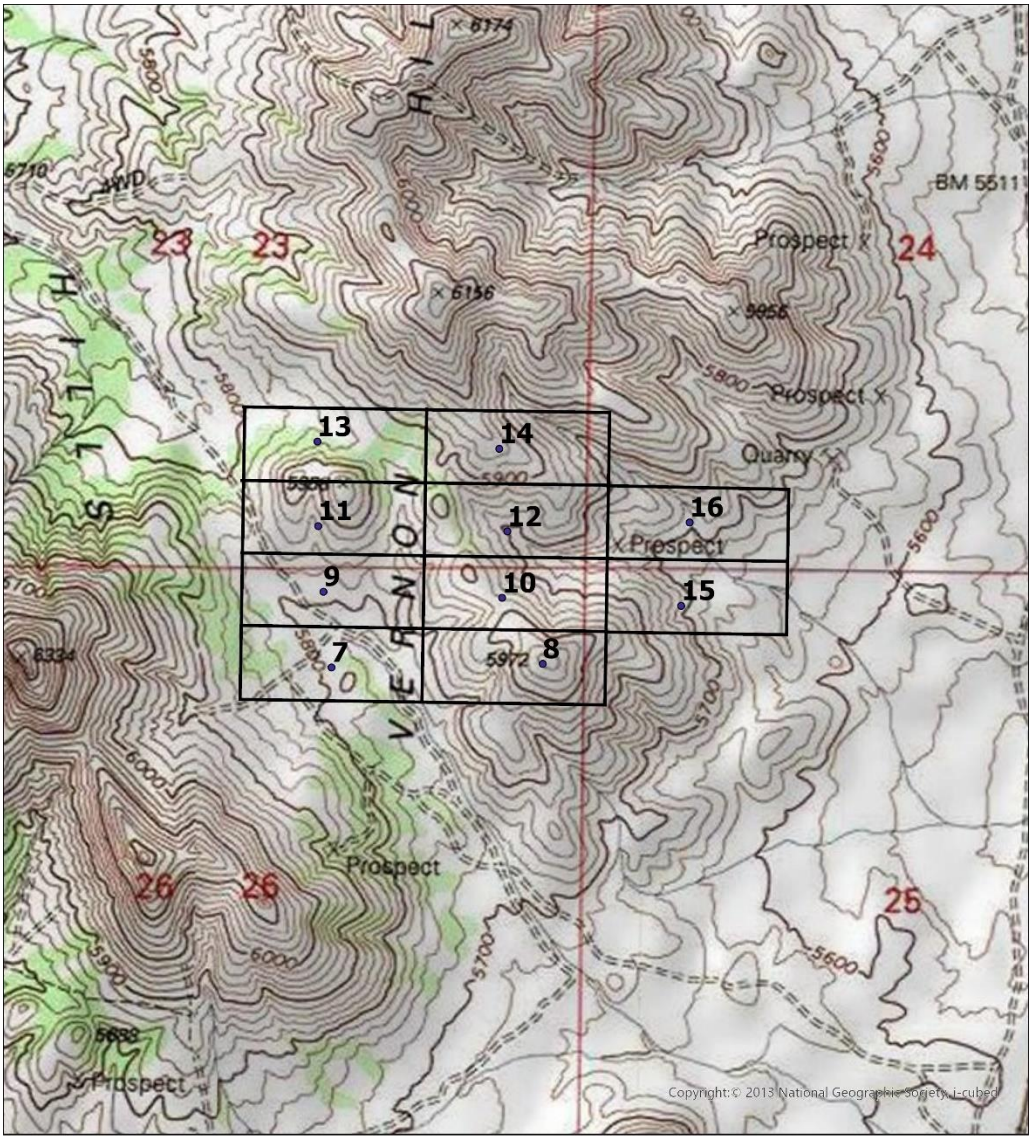

Figure 4-2: Western Cobalt Claim Ownership

Serial Number	Lead File Number	Claim Name	County	Case Disposition	Claim Type	Date of Location	Meridian Township Range Section	Quadrant
UT101557083	UT101557083	VH 7	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S09	NE, NW
UT101557084	UT101557084	VH 8	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S25	NW
							UT26 T 08S R05W S26	NE
UT101557085	UT101557085	VH 9	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S23	SE, SW
							UT26 T 08S R 05W S26	NE, NW
UT101557086	UT101557086	VH 10	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S23	SE
							UT26 T 08S R 05W S24	SW
							UT26 T 08S R 05W S25	NW
							UT26 T 08S R 05W S26	NE
UT101557087	UT101557087	VH 11	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S23	SE, SW
UT101557088	UT101557088	VH 12	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S23	SE
							UT26 T 08S R 05W S24	SW
UT101557089	UT101557089	VH 13	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S23	SE, SW
UT101557090	UT101557090	VH 14	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S23	SW
							UT26 T 08S R 05W S24	SW
UT101557091	UT101557091	VH 15	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S24	SW
							UT26 T 08S R 05W S25	NW
UT101557092	UT101557092	VH 16	Tooele	Active	Lode	1/14/2019	UT26 T 08S R 05W S24	SW

Table 4-2: Mining Claims owned by Western Cobalt

4.3 Royalties

There are no royalties associated with the property. Mineral title is solely owned by Western Cobalt and optioned to Blast as outlined in section 1.1.

4.4 Environmental Liabilities and Permitting

There are no historic environmental liabilities associated with the property and all the work done by the current operator has been casual use and resulted in no environmental damage. No exploration permits have been applied for or issued to the company at the time of this report. No environmental liabilities have been incurred by the company or the pervious owners. Federal and state permits will be need for the further trenching and drilling exploration recommended.

5 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Topography, Elevation and Elevation

The Vernon Hills Project is located in low hills on the western flank of Rush Valley. The elevation ranges from 5,640 feet to 5,972 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at the highest point in the claim block (Figure 5.1). The vegetation consists of Juniper trees, scattered sage, and grass (Figure 5.2)

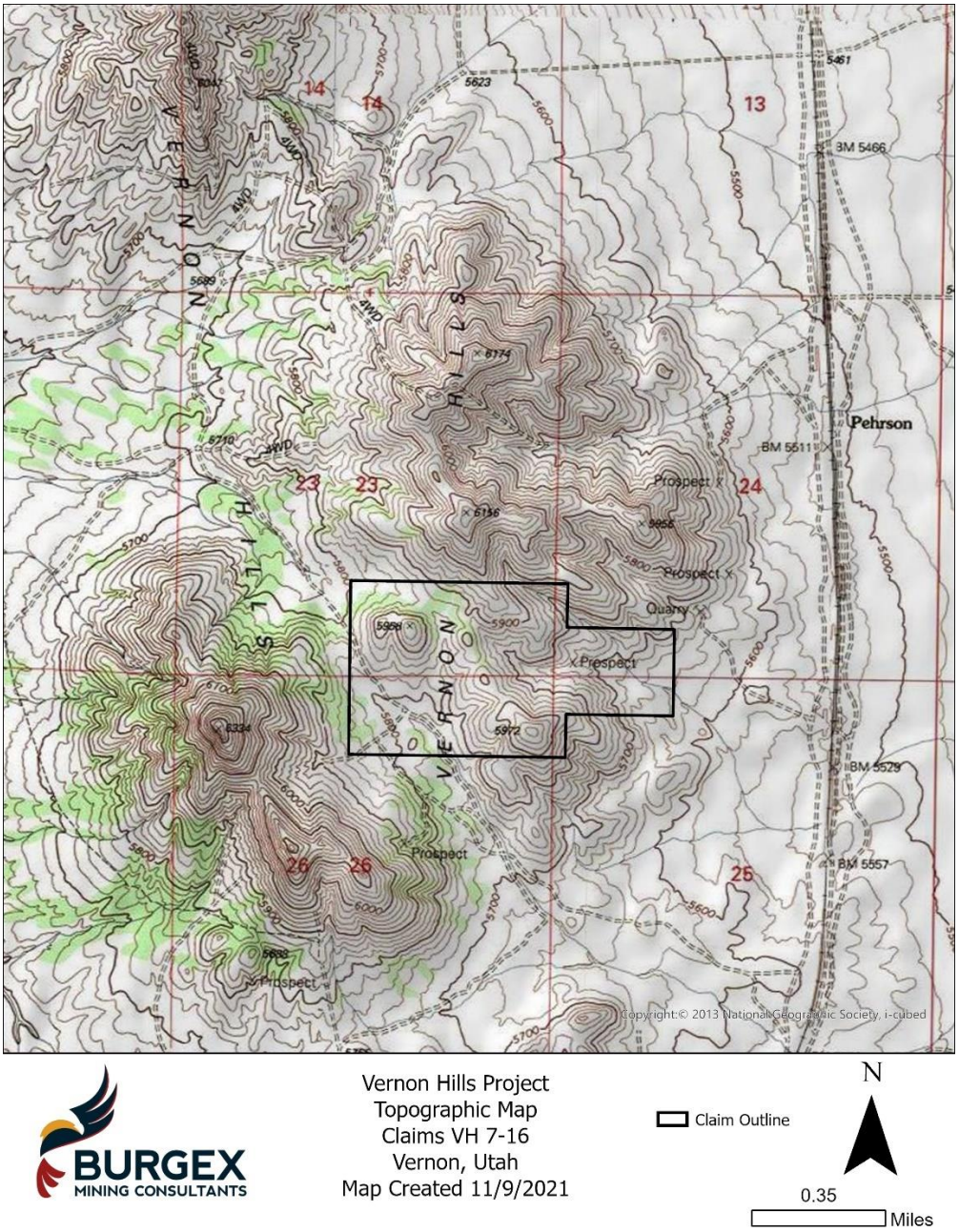

Figure 5.1: Topographic map of the Vernon Hills Project.

Figure 5.2: Typical terrain and vegetation of the Vernon Hills Project.

5.2 Accessibility and Transportation to the Property

Access to the project is via Utah State Route 36. This route connects to the north with Interstate 80 in Tooele County and with US Highway 6 in Juab County in the south. Within the project area,

access is by gravel roads maintained by the US Bureau of Land Management. Access off roads is moderate. Future exploration work will be limited to existing roads and trails, although improvements may be needed in initial stages to allow for machinery access. Current road conditions are adequate and well-maintained (Figure 5.3; road condition).

Figure 5.3: Road conditions within Vernon Hills Project area.

5.3 Climate

The Vernon Hills Project area is subject to hot summer days with cool nights, to cold winter days with below freezing at night. Average high/low temperatures for July are 87°F /62°F and for January are 33°F/19°F. Summer months experience, on average, 3" of precipitation per month, while winter months can experience cumulative snow fall up to 38". (USCLIMATEDATA.COM)

5.4 Sufficiency of Surface Rights

The claim block is current and all fees for the year 2021 have been paid. As of 11/9/2021, no senior claims or competing claims exist within the Vernon Hills Project area.

5.5 Infrastructure Availability and Sources

The town of Vernon, Utah is 6 km west of the Vernon Hills Project, however services are extremely limited. The nearest major city is Tooele, Utah, located approximately 50 km north via Utah State Route 36. Lehi, Utah, and the Salt Lake Valley are located 71 km to the northeast via Utah State Route 36, Pony Express Trail Road, and Utah State Route 73. Both cities are major economic centers for the area. Rail is accessible within 1 km of the project area via the Union Pacific rail, and this rail connects north to Tooele, UT. The economy of central Utah is diverse, however the prospect of mining in the area has long-lived history and is received well by the local community.

6 History

6.1 Prior Ownership and Ownership Changes

The Vernon Hills Project claims were previously held by Mendenhall Geological Exploration and Consulting, Inc. These claims were transferred to Western Cobalt, LLC via Quit Claim Deed in October of 2021. This Quit Claim Deed can be reviewed in Appendix B.

6.2 Exploration and Development Results of Previous Owners

There is no evidence of significant development of this mineralized zone. However, several prospect pits do exist within the claim boundaries. These include Prospect Pit #1, located at 40°06'00" N, 112°21'49" W, and Prospect Pit #2, 40°06'08" N, 112°21'49" W. A recreational quarry of decorative "wonder stone" is located at 40°06'09" N, 112°21'23" W.

6.3 Historic Production

Historic production of cobalt, or cobalt-peripheral resources in the area immediately around the Vernon Hills project is nonexistent. However, the general region of the Oquirrh basin has produced significant precious metals, with many notable covered silver plays that historically produced 4.83 million short tons of silver and other metals in the Tintic Mining District to the east of the Vernon Hills Project (Morris and Lovering, 1979).

7 Geologic Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The geology of the Vernon Hills Project area is exposed over a 6 km trend of structural deformation, oriented NW to SE. The Pennsylvanian-aged units of the Oquirrh Group were deposited in the rapidly subsiding Oquirrh Basin around 300 million years ago (Ma). The stratigraphy of project lithology can be reviewed in Figures 7-1 and 7-2.

In the Jurassic Period (160 Ma), these units were folded and faulted by eastward thrust faulting (compression). Compressional tectonic deformation of the Oquirrh Group continued until the waning of the Sevier Orogeny in the Eocene Epoch (~50 Ma). In the late Eocene, the collapse of the Sevier fold-belt resulted in crustal extension and significant regional volcanism (Kirby 2010a, 2010b). After 20 Ma, Basin and Range tectonic regime resulted in further extension and significant normal faulting in the Vernon Hills Project Area. These structural relationships can be observed in Figure 7-3.

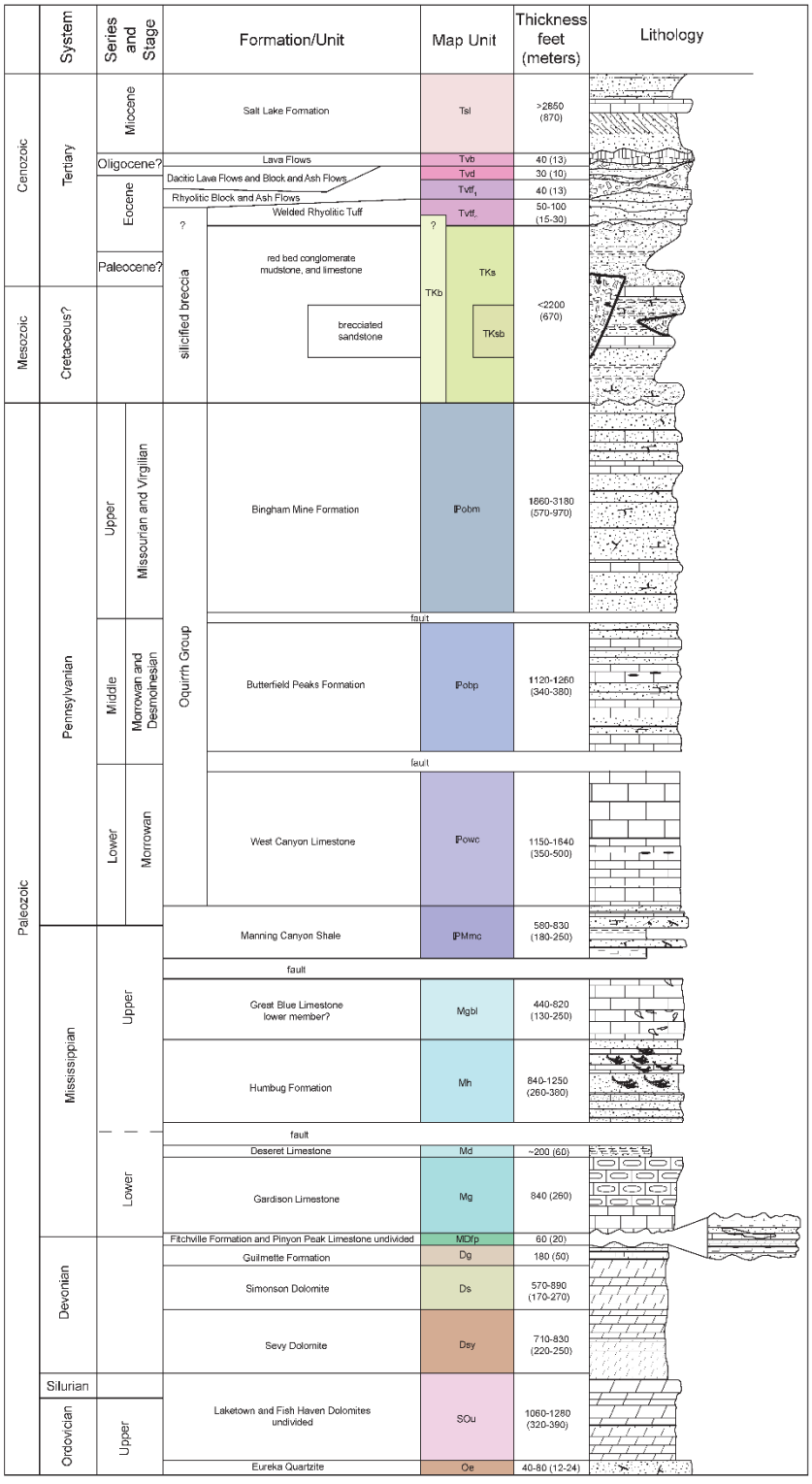

Figure 7-1: Stratigraphic column of lithological units exposed in the Vernon Hills area (Kirby, 2010a)

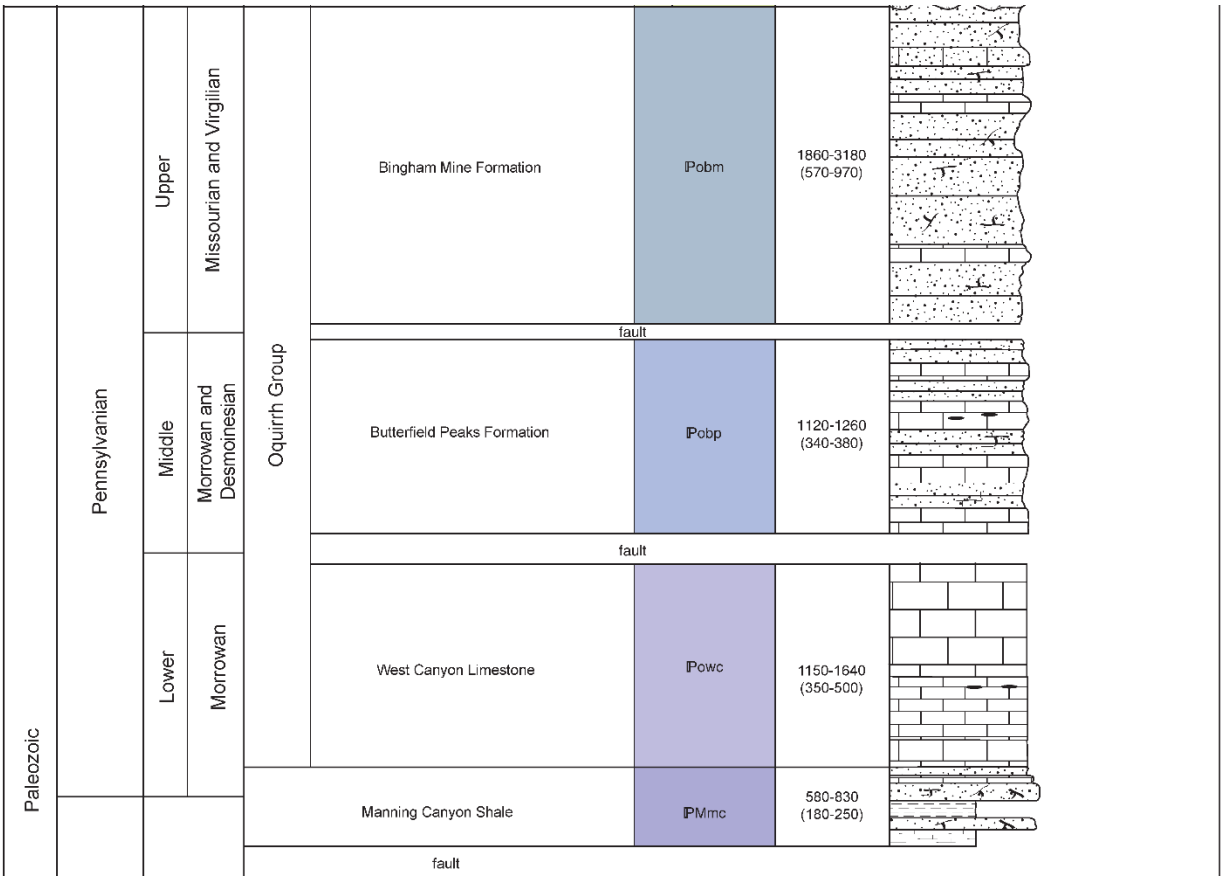

Figure 7-2: Stratigraphic column of Project units exposed in the Vernon Hills Project area (Kirby, 2010a)

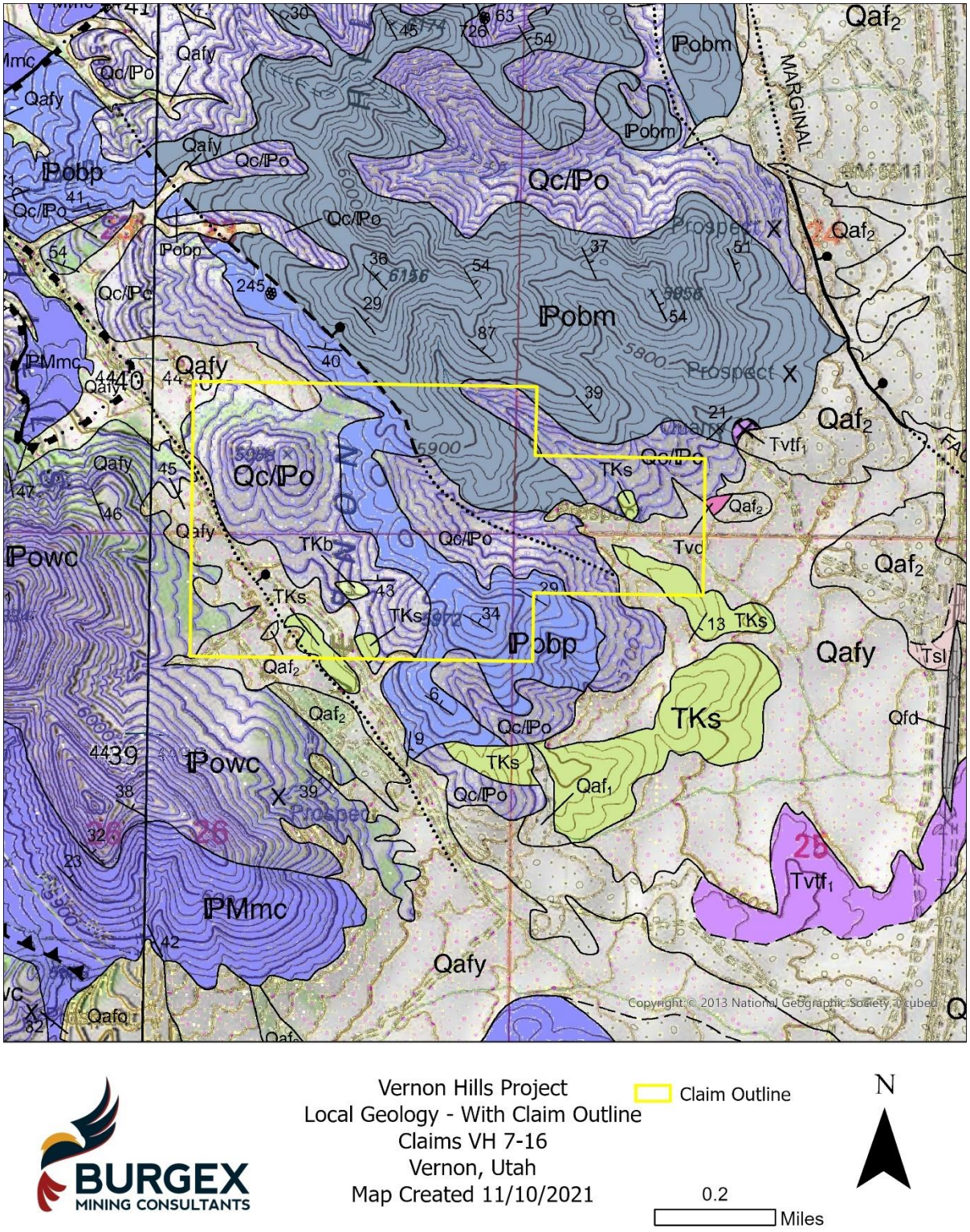

Figure 7-3: Vernon Hills Project Regional Geology (Kirby, 2010a and Kirby, 2010b)

7.2 Local Geology

Local geology has been informed by previously published maps, reports, and company documents. Large scale features are well documented, and the work of Kirby (2010a, 2010b) was utilized to develop an understanding of the regional geology. The Vernon Hills Project area is generally on the down-dropped hanging wall (eastern side) of the Vernon Hills fault. The key stratigraphy for the Vernon Hills Project can be viewed in Table 7-1.

Within the project area, several small-scale normal faults within the Bingham Mine Formation were observed in outcrop. These exposed a brecciated unit at the base of a massive limestone bed (Figure 7-4). This brecciated unit shares the character of the mineralized zone. Although exposures along strike are covered by modern colluvium, samples were collected from this interval where exposed.

Generalized Stratigraphic Section of the Oquirrh Group		
	Formation Name	Description and Thickness
Oquirrh Group *IPo*	Bingham Mine Formation *IPobm*	Brown to tan-weathering calcareous and quartzitic sandstone with interbedded medium-gray, medium to thick-bedded, commonly sandy limestones. In fault contact, but not exposed with underlying formation. 1,860-3,180' thick
	Butterfield Peaks Formation *IPobp*	Brown to gray-weathering, fine to medium-grained calcareous and quartzitic sandstone with medium-gray, fine to medium-grained limestone and sandy limestone; contains minor siltstone. Locally contains minor chert beds and chert nodules. In fault contact with underlying formation. 1,120-1,260' thick
	West Canyon Limestone *IPowc*	Light to medium-gray, fine to medium-grained limestone, sandy limestone, and fossiliferous limestone; locally laminated with brown silt. Lower contact is gradational facies change into Manning Canyon Shale. 1,150-1,640' thick

Table 7-1: Oquirrh Group sedimentary unit thicknesses and description adapted from Kirby (2010a)

Figure 7-4: Massive Limestone unit within the Bingham Mine Formation with detail photograph of breccia at base partially covered by colluvium.

7.3 Project Geology

In the Vernon Hills Project area, outcrops of late Paleozoic units are plentiful as a result of the normal faulting caused by Basin and Range extension. Normal faulting is the most apparent structural feature observed on the surface. Two normal faults are mapped within the claim area, and these expose the Bingham Mine Formation parallel to the large-scale thrust faults of the Sevier orogeny.

During the mapping the lithology was confirmed and the structure was confirmed and expanded. The fault separating the IPobm and IPobp and the related breccia zone has been extended to the northwest and southeast increasing the possible strike length of the mineralized zone.

Although the property is predominately covered in both modern soils and Quaternary conglomerates, samples were taken from relevant outcrops by Jake Alexander under the supervision of Mr. Balagna. These samples were briefly described in the field with location and outcrop being the primary focus. Detailed descriptions of the hand samples procured were written, and reviewed by James Balagna. These samples descriptions are presented in Table 7-2. Sample locations within Vernon Hills Project area are shown on the map in Figure 7-5.

Sample #	Formation	Description
VH-02-001	Bingham Mine Formation	Significant outcrop covered by Quaternary colluvium. Calcareous cemented sandstone; pink to orange when weathered, tan to gray when fresh. Photo PB040008.
VH-02-002	Bingham Mine Formation	Isolated outcrop covered by Qc. Limestone with mild dolomitization. Fizzed vigorously with acid. Medium grey when fresh, pink to white when weathered. Intermediate amount of calcrete build up on weathered surfaces. Small <1mm felsic dike within hand sample. Photo PB040010.
VH-02-003	Bingham Mine Formation	Calcareous sandstone. Pink to red when fresh, significant calcrete build up on weathered surfaces. Diagenetic alteration has obscured primary fabric of sandstone in sections, however hand sample appears to be originally fine- to medium-grained sandstone with hydrothermal alteration. Minor biotite blebs. Photo PB040014.
VH-02-004	Bingham Mine Formation	Dolomitic limestone with quartz veins cross-cutting in outcrop. Recrystallized calcite with vuggy limestone host. Quartz crystals in veins are 1-2mm in thickness. Pink beige when fresh, white with calcrete where weathered. Photos PB040016 and PB040017.
VH-02-005	Bingham Mine Formation	Black when weathered, alteration/mineralized zone within limestone unit. Fizzes slightly on black surface. Fresh surface has no fizz and is a medium-grained sandstone clast. Hydrothermal breccia. From prospect pit. Photo PB040028.

VH-02-005.1	Bingham Mine Formation	Host rock of mineralized zone in prospect pit. Fizzes vigorously with acid. Micaceous crystals evenly dispersed <1mm in diameter. Small angular chert. Small <1mm width calcite veins. Medium grey when fresh, orange to tan where weathered. Photo PB040029.
VH-02-006	Bingham Mine Formation	Thinly bedded limestone (<10cm). Light gray when fresh, micritic. Recrystallized with drusy calcite and plentiful calcite veins <1cm thick. Oxidized along fractures. Weathers to dull gray cobbles in float. Dipping NE at 30°. Photo PB040034.
VH-02-007	Bingham Mine Formation	Brecciated limestone clasts in clay-rich matrix; subjacent to massive limestone outcrop. Laterally continuous below massive limestone bed, although covered in places. Minimum thickness is 0.5 m. Recrystallized calcite within limestone clasts. Clay is pink to orange and powders easily. Coarse calcite crystals within vugs of precursor limestone. Similar in appearance to hydrothermal breccia observed in VH-02-005.
VH-02-008	Bingham Mine Formation	Calcareous sandstone unit, pink to red when fresh. Calcrete along surface. Black weathering, streaked, along fractures similar to Prospect Pit #1. Sample from Prospect Pit #2 - Photo PB040042.
VH-02-009	Butterfield Peaks Formation	Silicified mineralization within limestone of IPobp formation. Jasperoid in heavily recrystallized limestone with calcite veins showing along secondary normal faulting. Matrix in fault rock is limonitic. Sample taken from footwall of fault contact with Bingham Mine Formation. Photo PB040048.

Table 7-2: Vernon Hills (VH-02, 2021) Sample Descriptions

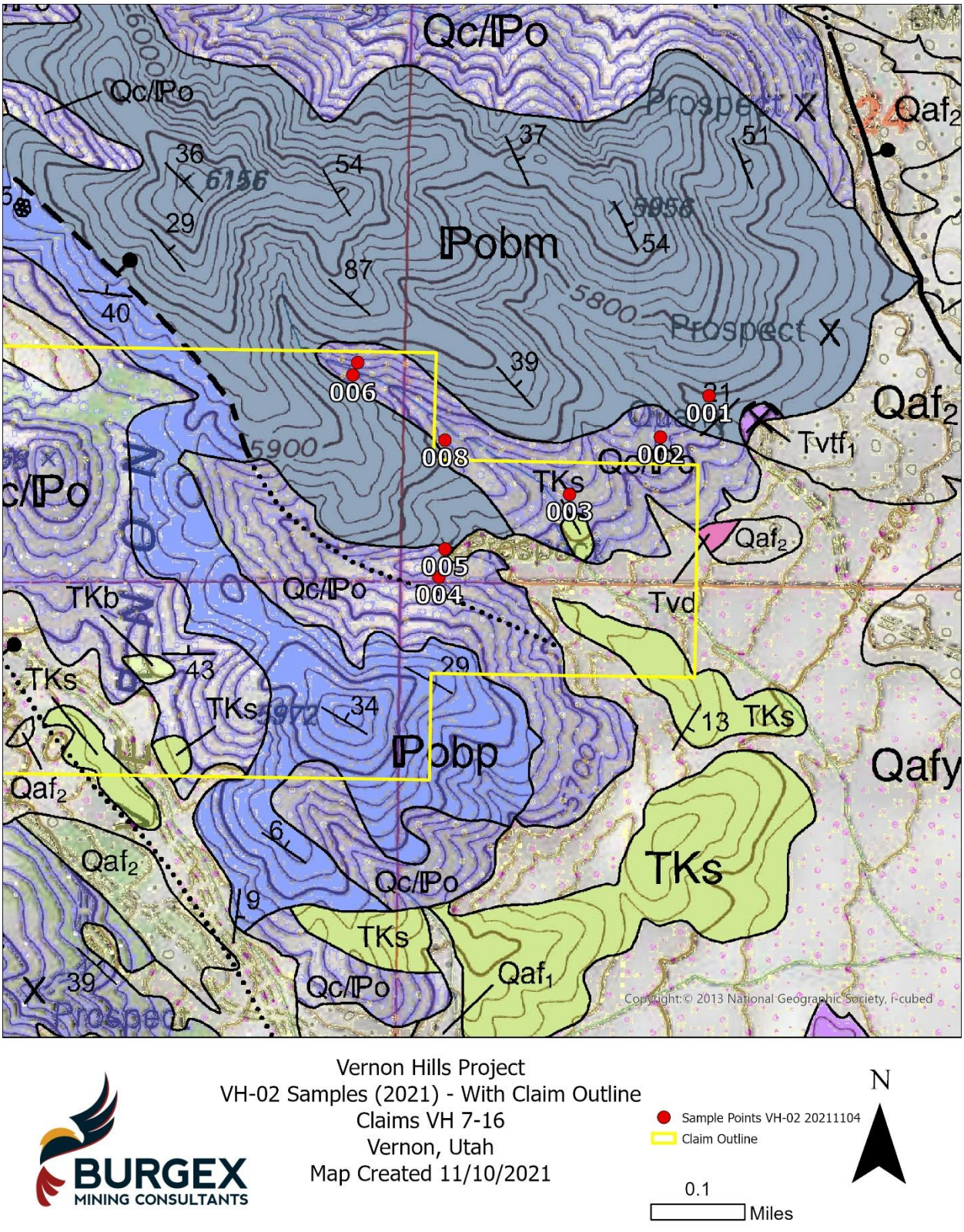

Figure 7-5: Vernon Hills Sample Locations VH-02 (2021)

7.4 Significant Mineralized Zones

The inferred mineralized zones are derived from limited mapping, sampling and photography compiled by the author. This zone is a brecciated limestone bed with an oxidized wad constituting the matrix. This breccia is within the calcareous sandy limestones of the Bingham mine Formation near the contact with the calcareous sandstones, sandy lime stones and siltstones of the Butterfield Peak Formation. Higher resolution mapping, measurement, and correlation of this type of bed is necessary to fully define the dimensions of the possible mineralization. Estimations from measurement in the field indicate that this bed is variable in thickness and averages 1 m where exposed at the surface. When observed in the field, the brecciated bed lies subjacent beneath a resistant, massive limestone bed within the Bingham Mine Formation. No resource can be estimated at this time, with the limited data available. Photographs of the mineralized zone can be seen below in Figure 7-6.

Figure 7-6: Photographs of mineralized zone in breccia of Bingham Mine Formation exposed at Prospect Pit #1. Top photo is from Ure (2019), bottom photo is from same location.

8 Deposit Type

8.1 Mineral Deposit

The Vernon Hills Project area has been preliminarily determined to be a hydrothermal stratabound cobaltiferous prospect. The mineral psilomelane was identified amongst the manganese wad within the breccia of the mineralized bed in the Bingham Mine Formation (Miranda, 2019). In areas with significant cobalt concentrations, the black sooty material has been identified as the hydrated oxide absolane. Most likely, these two minerals are the primary species contributing to the elevated cobalt concentrations.

The measured thickness of the mineralized bed is approximately 1 m thick, although it could be as much as 2 m thick depending on the thickness of the brecciated zone. The lateral extent and continuity of this bed has not been well documented. Future exploration work will better constrain the mineralized zone within the subsurface.

The author is of the opinion that the Company is applying an appropriate deposit model to the Project for use in exploration.

8.2 Geological Model

The Vernon hills mineralization fits hydrothermal stratabound cobaltiferous model type. This is the basis for the future exploration plan. These deposits are represented by hydrothermal magnesium wad with cobalt replacing favorable stratigraphic units in the Bingham Mine Formation and along structures. These are similar to the cobalt deposits in the Idaho cobalt belt. The Vernon Hills mineralization has a distinct structural component, this may allow the mineralization to extend to other favorable horizons. This model will be tested by the initial trenching component of the exploration plan. If this is successful, the drilling phase will follow.

9 Exploration

9.1 Historical Exploration

The historic exploration is limited in scope, and a timeline of events is lacking. Surficial excavations in the form of prospect pits (Prospect Pit #1 and Prospect Pit #2) were dug with hand tools into the mineralized zone potentially in search of precious metals, although no documentation exists. It is this author's opinion that these prospect pits were opened because of the apparent oxide mineralization and weathering of oxides at the surface. Potentially, these prospectors were exploring for silver, as oxides such as chlorargyrite, AgCl, (also known as cerargyrite) weather to black sooty material when exposed in arid conditions such as in Utah. No significant production from this area is reported in any publicly accessible database. Photographs of Prospect Pit #1 and Prospect Pit #2 can be seen in Figure 9-1.

Figure 9-1: Prospect Pits at Vernon Hills in Claim Area

9.2 Relevant Exploration Work

Previous exploration work was conducted by Matthew Ure (2019) for Western Cobalt. Thirty samples were procured from within the Vernon Hills Project area. These sample locations were evaluated for quality and location accuracy by Burgex staff geologist Jake Alexander under the supervision of James Balagna on 11/4/2021. Of the thirty samples (VH-01-001 through VH-01-030), the first ten (10) samples were confirmed to be procured from *in situ* outcrop within the project area. The remaining 20 samples were taken from areas with no apparent outcrop present, indicating that these samples were “float” and can’t be reasonably tied into any future geologic mapping, modelling, or potential mineralized zones. A topographic map with superimposed geology and sample locations from this survey can be viewed in Figure 9-2. Geochemistry results from the ten samples with quality-confirmed location can be seen in Table 9-1. A mapping and sampling program was undertaken in May of 2022 buy Burgex geologists under the supervision of Mr. Balagna. Eleven samples were taken covering the project area. These samples returned cobalt assays ranging from 2ppm to 3300 ppm the results are shown in Figure 9-3 and table 9-2.

Blast has done no work on the property as of the writing of this report.

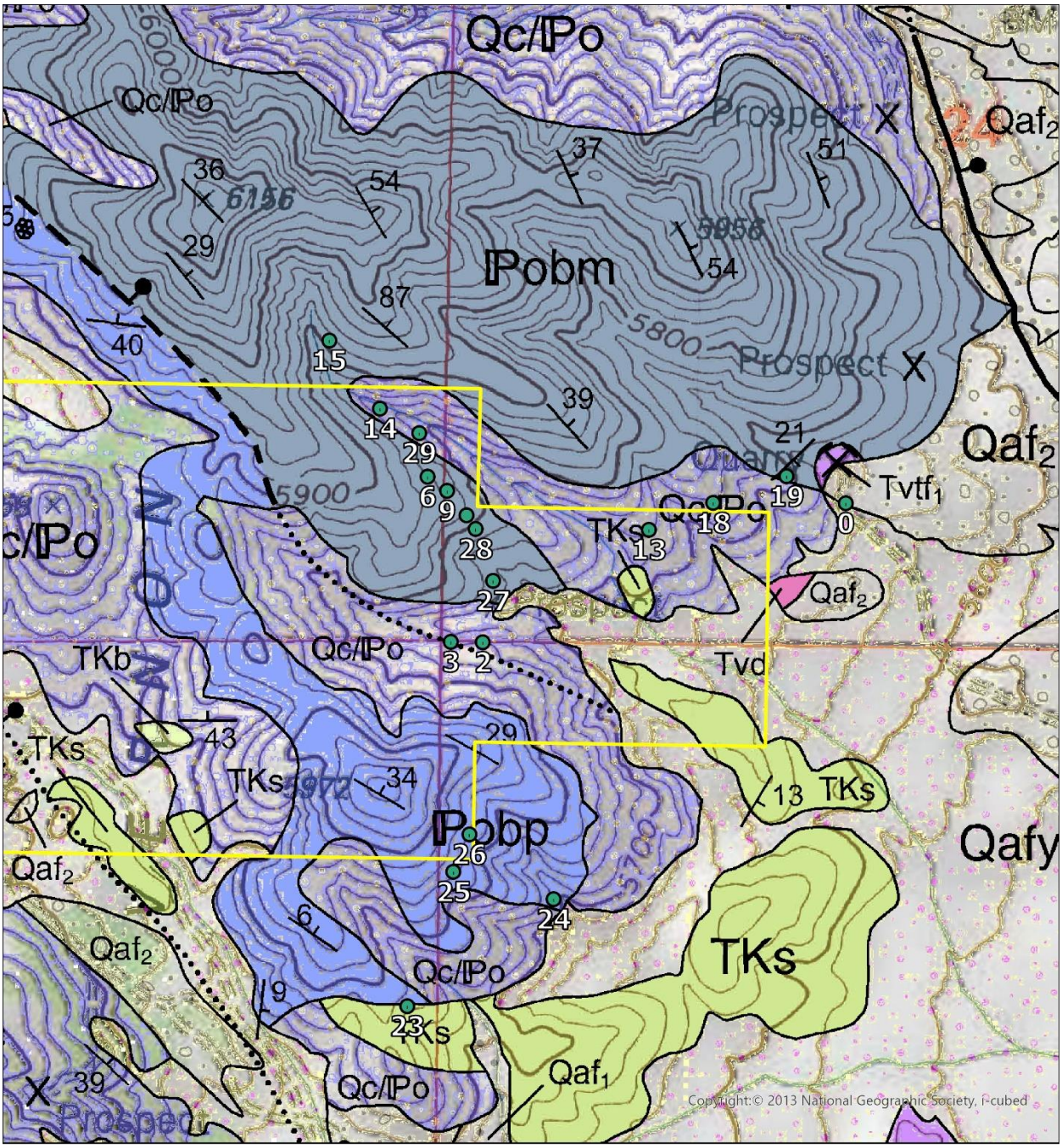

Figure 9-2: Vernon Hills VH-01 Sample Locations (2019)

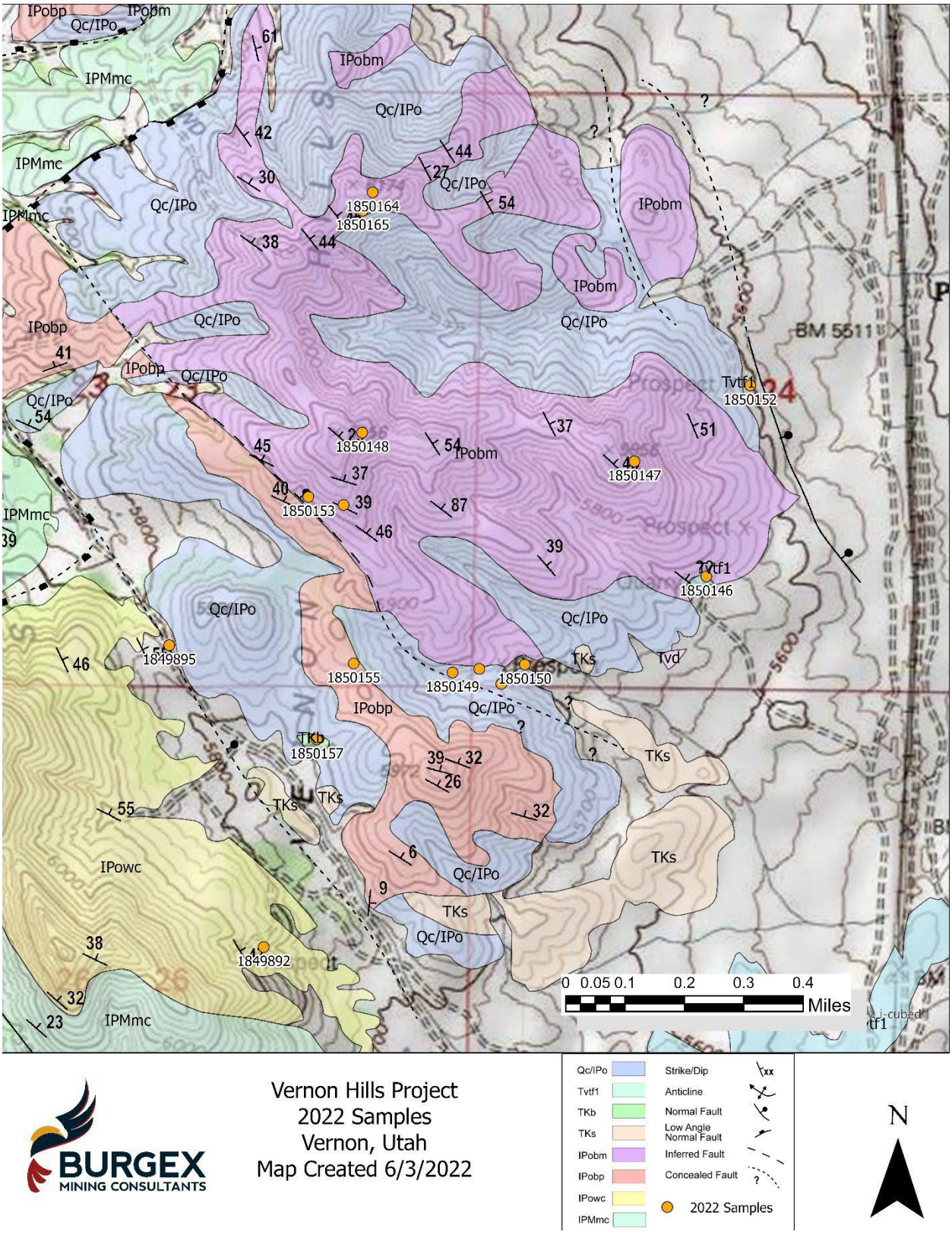

Figure 9-3: Vernon Hills Map (2022) with sampling

Geochemistry Results for Cobalt Concentration in Samples VH-01-001 to VH-01-010 (Ure, 2019)	
Sample Name	**Cobalt (ppm)**
VH-01-001	3.3
VH-01-002	4230
VH-01-003	3750
VH-01-004	6060
VH-01-005	332
VH-01-006	1420
VH-01-007	7.2
VH-01-008	2.1
VH-01-009	876
VH-01-010	19.9

Table 9-1: Geochemistry results of VH-01-001 through VH-01-010

Geochemistry Results for Cobalt Concentration in Samples Burgex May 2022	
Sample Name	**Cobalt (ppm)**
1850147	2
1850150	1560
1850151	3300
1850158	22.5
1850159	1935
1850160	70.9
1850161	2990
1850162	48.6
1850164	8.8
1850165	51
1849897	2.5

Table 9-2: Geochemistry results Burgex sampling May 2022

9.3 Sampling Methods and Sample Quality

Three limited sampling programs have been conducted by Western Cobalt, LLC. A primary rock-chip sampling program was conducted in early 2019 (Matt Ure, 2019) with follow-on soil sampling (6) performed in the late spring of 2021. The soil sampling program did not detect cobalt in the surficial colluvium, this may be due to poor practice as the sampling program did not collect adequate location data, or it was not provided to the author. More recently, Western Cobalt performed under the supervision of the author a QA/QC review on the early 2019, whole-rock sampling.

Another round of sampling was conducted along with a mapping project in May of 2022 under the supervision of the author (the samples in Table 9-2).

The quality of sample documentation for samples VH-01-001 through VH-01-010 of the 2019 program was confirmed, although samples VH-01-011 through VH-01-030 were determined to be float samples. This limits the outcrop data for future modelling. The samples were duplicated via outcrop samples (VH-02-001 through VH-02-010) for QA/QC under the supervision of the author.

9.4 Significant Results and Interpretation

Geochemical results of the mineralized zone indicate the possibility of significant cobaltiferous mineralization amongst the oxidized wad within the matrix of the brecciated bed of the Bingham Mine Formation. This combined with the stratigraphic and structural interpretation of this report provides a solid basis for further exploration of this project.

10 Drilling

10.1 Type and Extent

No historic drilling has been performed on this property to the author's knowledge.

10.2 Procedures

N/A

10.3 Interpretation and Relevant Results

N/A

11 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

11.1 Security Measures

The samples once taken were held in the position of the geologist in charge at the time of sampling. This was confirmed with Mr. Ure (personal communication). The samples taken under Mr. Balagna's supervision were delivered to ALS labs.

11.2 Sample Preparation for Analysis

The samples taken by Mr. Ure and Dr. Mendenhall were received at ALS in Elko, Nevada. They were dried and weighed, then fine crushed 70% < 2mm and split. The split sample was then pulverized to 85% < 75um. The pulp was then sent to ALS in Reno, Nevada for assay.
The samples taken under Mr. Balagna's supervision were received at ALS in Elko, Nevada. These were received dried and weighed, then crushed and split. The split sample 250g was then pulverized to 85% < 75um. The pulp was then sent to ALS in Reno, Nevada for assay.

11.3 Sample Analysis

The original samples were analyzed using ALS PGM-MS25NS (PGM by Ni Sulfide FA Fusion-ICLMS)
The samples collected under Mr. Balagna's supervision were then analyzed using ALS MS41 (Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS)
The later was used for better low-level analysis.

11.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures

No standard or blanks were inserted onto the samples.

11.4.1 Standards

None were used due to the small sample size.

11.4.2 Blanks

None were used due to the small sample size.

11.4.3 Duplicates

None were used due to the small sample size.

11.5 Opinion on Adequacy

The sample population was so small and most samples were duplicated or near duplicates of pervious samples the company felt no standards or blanks were needed. While the sample population is small it does show highly anomalous values which justify further exploration.

12 Data Verification

The author has verified that the 2019 vintage samples VH-01-001 through VH-01-010 were appropriately taken from whole rock outcrops within the project area. This data was analyzed as described in section 11, by ALS Laboratories, Reno, Nevada, who hold ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation from both ANSI and SCC.

12.1 Limitations

The concentration data from previous geochemical assays has been determined to meet minimum quality standards.

12.2 Opinion on Data Adequacy

The historic data was reviewed, and the float samples were determined to not be of uses. The outcrop samples were field checked, and duplicates were taken from as close as possible to the original sites. These provided assay results that the author finds adequate for this listing-level NI 43-101 Report.

13 Metallurgy

No NI 43-101 compliant metallurgical studies have been conducted as of this time.

13.1 Introduction

One historic sample was analyzed in the AMICS report attached for reference. This data on mineral identification utilized AMICS technology of electron back-scatter analysis. This dataset is confined to one sample from within the mineralized zone, and thus is limited in terms of analysis. No other metallurgical or mineralogical studies have been made on the project.

13.2 [PEA, PFS, FS] Metallurgical Program

None is planned at this time.

13.3 Recovery Estimate

No data is available to make and recovery estimate at this time.

13.4 Significant Factors

N/A

25 Interpretation and Conclusions

The Vernon Hills Project is an early-stage cobalt and ancillary mineral prospect. Preliminary sampling and field studies indicate a brecciated limestone bed that has a matrix containing high concentrations of the cobaltiferous mineral psilomelane within the Bingham Mine Formation. The brecciated bed is variable in thickness, but field measurements indicate an average thickness of 1 meter. The identification of this bed in multiple outcrops and historic prospect pits indicate the possibility of a laterally continuous bed, however, follow-on work is necessary to constrain the mineralized zone. Exposing this surface in notable outcrops and trenches will be combined with interval sampling and geochemical assays to define the extent of the mineralization. If the initial trenching shows continuity of the mineralization, then this data will inform a limited exploration drilling program that will provide necessary data to aid in the construction of a 3D geological model. Ultimately, this 3D model is needed to visualize the geometry and sub-surface boundaries of this prospect.

The project is a grass root target and continuity, and extent of the mineralization is not known at this time and may prove to be insufficient to support a mining operation. Further exploration is needed to confirm or discount the extent of the mineralized zone or zones. There is a risk that the volume may prove too small or discontinuous to be minable.

a. Property Description and Ownership

The Vernon Hills Project is early-stage grassroots, stratabound cobaltiferous prospect. Consisting of ten lode claims that are solely owned by Western Cobalt, LLC and optioned to Blast Resources.

b. Geology and Mineralization

The Paleozoic units of the Oquirrh Group in the Vernon Hills record a history of deposition in a subsiding basin, deformation from the Sevier Orogeny, and extension from orogenic belt collapse and subsequent Basin and Range extension. The mineralized zone is a +/-1 m bed of brecciated limestone within the Bingham Mine Formation, Oquirrh Group. In outcrop, this brecciated zone is undulous at the base and with the overlying limestone bed of the Bingham Mine Formation. Although the genesis of the brecciated bed (either syn-sedimentary or fault-breccia) is unclear currently, the presence of high concentrations of cobalt-bearing psilomelane and the evidence of other oxidation minerals suggests a hydrothermal fluid-derived mineral system. The lateral extent and continuity of this mineralized zone is not defined at the present time, and future work will be needed to refine this zone.

c. Status of Exploration, Development and Operations

The Vernon Hills Project is an early-stage exploration project. Historic sample collection needs to be verified with additional geochemical assays of renewed outcrop sampling. Further mapping of the mineralized bed is necessary and trenching along strike with known outcrop will allow for measured sampling to commence this will also provide data on the existents and orientation of the mineralized zones. If this data is positive, then the drilling of several short-interval drill holes into covered areas between known outcrops will allow for defining mineralization and aid in the compilation of a 3D geologic model. There has been no development work done in the area with respect to cobaltiferous deposits.

d. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

N/A

e. Mineral Resources Estimate

N/A

f. Mining and Mineral Reserves

N/A

g. Recovery Methods

N/A

h. Project Infrastructure

N/A

i. Environmental Studies and Permitting

No current environmental studies are underway on the Vernon Hills Project area.
There are no open or pending permits for the Vernon Hills Project.

j. Capital and Operating Costs

N/A

k. Economic Analysis

N/A

26 Recommendations

The Vernon Hills project is a very early-stage project. The area has been mapped on a large scale and some outcrops have been sampled. Detailed mapping of the claims and the surrounding area should be the initial step taken. Outcrops observed by this mapping that are mineralized or hydrothermally altered should be sampled at the time of mapping. In conjunction with this initial stage, the author suggests a program of trenching to extend the mineralization along strike from outcrops that show cobalt values and top determine the orientation of any mineralizing structures. Once this is completed and sufficient positive results of mineralization are received, an initial 3D model can then be generated from the mapping and trenching information. After this model is built a drilling program can be developed to determine the extent of mineralization and refine the model. If the initial drilling defines a volume of mineralization with sufficient grade an infill drilling plan can be devised to bring the project forward. The program should be reviewed periodically and can be terminated at any step if the results are unsatisfactory.

a. Mineral Resources

N/A

b. Mining Methods

N/A

c. Recovery Methods

N/A

d. Project Infrastructure

N/A

e. Environmental Studies and Permitting

No Bureau of Land Management or US Forest Service Plan of Operations has been written for any proposed work. Permitting should begin as early as possible on the new multi-phased exploration plan. No environmental studies are expected at this time, as disturbance will be kept to a minimum under notice level activities. Background environmental data should be collected as work progresses to aid in future permitting.

f. Recommended Work Program Costs

These costs are for a stepped exploration program and can be spread over a period if at any time the results don't warrant continued exploration the program can be cancelled.

Proposed Exploration Costs for Vernon Hills Cobalt Project by Phase						
Phase One						
			Cost $USD			Cost $USD
Buffer Claims		127 additional claims	$58,000.00			$58,000.00
Permitting			Cost est.			
			$15,000.00			$15,000.00
Mapping			Cost est.			
		13 days one geo and a tech	$23,000.00			$23,000.00
Trenching						
Excavator	Days		Cost/day			
	5		$3,500.00			$17,500.00
Assay work	samples		Cost/Sample			
	150		$55.00			$8,250.00
Soil Sampling	Samples		Cost/Sample			
	250		$60.00			$15,000.00
					Total Cost	$136,750.00
Phase Two						
Permitting			Cost est.			Cost
			$25,000.00			$25,000.00
Road Work and Pads	10 holes		Cost est.			
			$7,000.00			$7,000.00
Drilling						
Drill Holes	Feet		Cost/Foot			
	2000		$125.00			$250,000.00
Assay work	Feet	Samples 10 Foot	Cost/Foot			
	2000	200	$70.00			$14,000.00
Photo	Footage	Boxes	Cost/Box			
	2000	211	$4.65			$978.95
Prep	Boxes	Footage	Cost/Box	Cost/Foot	Cost Misc.	
	211	2000	$2.30	$7.60	$142.00	$15,826.21
					Total Cost	$312,805.16
					Total Cost	$458,055.16

27 References

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Kirby, S.M., 2010b. Interim geologic map of the Vernon Quadrangle, Tooele County, Utah. Utah Geological Survey, Open-File Report 564, 22 pp.

Miranda, P., 2019. AMICS Analysis, Eagle Engineering, 6 pp.

Morris, H.T., Lovering, T.S., 1979. General geology and mines of the East Tintic Mining District, Utah and Juab Counties, Utah. United States Geological Survey, Professional Paper 1024, 208 pp.

Ure, M, 2019. Epigenetic Co-Mn-Ni-Ba Mineralization at Vernon Hills, Utah, 26 pp.

Certificate of Qualified Person

I James L Balagna III am professional geologist currently working for Burgex Mining consultants in Salt Lake City. I reside in both Reno, NV and Salt Lake City, UT.

I visited and examined the property on October 18, 2021 and again on November 4, 2021.

I am responsible for all sections of the technical report titled "NI 43-101Technical Report Listing Level Vernon Hills Project Up-date Tooele, Utah" dated and effective March 23, 2023 and revised on June 30, 2023, of which I am the author. This report is based upon a personal examination of all available company and government reports pertinent to the subject property. Where applicable, sources of information are noted in the body of the text or illustrations.

I am independent of the issuer (Blast Resources Inc.), and of the optionors of the subject property, applying the tests set out in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. I have no interest in the property, which is the subject of this report, nor do I expect to receive any interest in this property or any other owned by the issuer or the optionors.

I have not had any prior involvement with the property.

I am a certified professional geologist with the American Institute of Professional Geologists, registration number 11607 (AIPG #11607). I graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geology from the University of Colorado Denver, Denver, Colorado in 1985.

I have over 34 years of geologic experience in precious metal and base metal exploration and mining, along with oil and gas exploration.

I have reviewed the available data and have visited the Vernon Hills Project site as well as made a thorough study of the geologic information on the area.

As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Discloser of Mineral Projects.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101.

As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge the information, this report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Signed and Sealed

James L Balagna III, CPG # 11607, QP

Dated: June 30, 2023