BOXI REE-Nb-U deposit, Province of Quebec, Canada
For RUSH URANIUM Corp., August 6th, 2022

43-101 Technical Report

on the

BOXI REE-Nb-U deposit

Province of Quebec, Canada

for

RUSH URANIUM CORP.

Effective Date: August 06, 2022

Signing Date: August 06, 2022

Michel Jebrak, D. Sc, PGEO

michel_jebrak©yahoo.ca

Date and Signature Page:

The following report titled: "Technical Report on the Boxi REE-Nb-U deposit, Province of Quebec, Canada" dated August 6th, 2022, has been prepared by Michel Jebrak, PGEO (OGQ) an independent consultant.

The report has been completed in accordance with Form 43-101 F1 for Rush Uranium Corp., Vancouver, British Columbia. The property is considered to be at an early exploration stage and offer significant development potential.

The author, M. Jebrak, takes responsibility for and has made the necessary investigation to be able to rely reasonably on the information contained in the present technical report. The scientific and technical information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based upon information made available to the author at the time of preparation of the report and its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report has been mandated.

The present report and the attached summary can be used by Rush Uranium Corp., for any required filing with Canadian Securities Regulatory Authorities pursuant to National Standards of Disclosure for mineral projects and a copy of the report should be available at Rush Uranium Corp.' s office for reference.

Signed on: August 06th, 2022

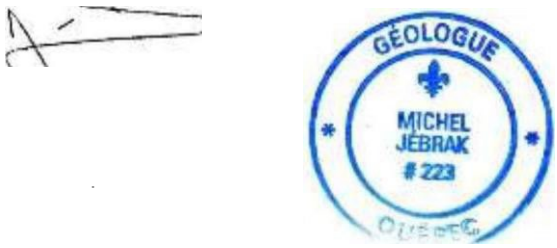

Table of contents

(NA): not applicable

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Annexes

Summary (item 1)

The present technical report covers pertinent scientific and technical information on the BOXI property located in in southwestern Quebec, Canada, approximately 250 km of Montreal. The claims are serviced by a gravel road. The block of claims forms a single contiguous claim block, consisting of map-staked mineral claims. was acquired by Ressources Maxima Inc. In November 2021, Ressources Maxima Inc. signed an asset purchase agreement with Rush Uranium Corp. under which Rush Uranium Corp. acquired a 100% interest in 10 claims comprising the Boxi property. Rush Uranium Corp. subsequently staked an additional 43 claims, resulting in the Boxi property that is the subject of this technical report being comprised of 53 mineral claims, as described in Annex 1. The logging community of Mont Laurier, located only 65 km southwest, providing extensive infrastructure and manpower. Property topography is generally moderate, with rolling hills. The claims are generally free of snow and ice from May through early November.

For the project understudy, the following technical report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) and follows guidelines of Form 43-101F1 (Technical Report).

The Boxi U-REE-Nb occurrence is hosted in a dyke of granitic pegmatite of large extension, more than 10 km, with an average thickness of 5 m. The dyke is hosted by a sliver of Proterozoic calc-silicate rocks that marks the contact between the Central Metasedimentary Belt and the migmatitic basement. The pegmatite is discordant and emplacement at the brittle stage. It belongs to a large field of U-REE pegmatites.

The mineralization in Uranium, Niobium and REE is directly related to the late pegmatite evolution in association with magmatic magnetite. Pyrochlore and columbite are the main Nb minerals. REE minerals include allanite, euxenite, and shynsizite. Late metal remobilization is related to carbonic fluid and may have relocated the economic elements. The magnetite is probably irregularly distributed along the dyke. The precise geometry of the dyke and of the mineralization within the dyke must be determined. Preliminary analysis reported in two previous GM show potential economic grade on selected samples. Although the geophysical signature of the dyke is consistent, there is a need for a systematic evaluation of the grade in uranium, niobium, and rare earths.

The property shows numerous similarities with the other REE-uranium pegmatitic district of the Grenville Province, especially the Bancroft district that was mined during the 20th century. These deposits belong to the magmatic clan, intrusive anatectic subtype of the AEA classification that comprise the world class Rossing U deposit in Namibia.

It is recommended to conduct a two-phase exploration program to define the extension of the mineralization along the Boxi dyke, evaluate the economic potential for Nb and REE and eventually U at the end of the present Quebec moratorium on U development.

The exploration program should be conducted in two phases focusing on rare earth elements and not uranium. Phase 1 should focus on: (1) super-high-resolution imagery with high resolution drone magnetic survey available from drone surveying. This will allow the mapping of the structures and the recognition of concentration of magnetite; (2) geological mapping, using N-S lines with 50 to 100 m spacing, with spectroscopic measurements on U Th K; (3) selected stripping and washing, cartography et trenching; (4) sampling of rocks and mineralization; and (5) a mineralogical study to document the position of the REE and U minerals, using the same Artsection technology or equivalent. Depending and contingent on the results of Phase 1, Phase 2 should consist of a 1200 m diamond drilling program to test the vertical continuity of the mineralization. The total budget for the proposed two-phase work program is $438,500.00.

Introduction (Item 2)

The following "Technical Report" has been mandated by Rush Uranium Corp., a company incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia). This report was commissioned by Rush Uranium Corp. to comply with regulatory and reporting requirements outlined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), companion policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, in support of Rush Uranium Corp.’s prospectus filing with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

In November 2021, Ressources Maxima Inc. signed an asset purchase agreement with Rush Uranium Corp. under which Rush Uranium Corp. acquired a 100% interest in 10 claims comprising the Boxi property. Rush Uranium Corp. subsequently staked an additional 43 claims, resulting in the Boxi property that is the subject of this technical report being comprised of 53 mineral claims, as described in Annex 1.

The scope of the report is to summarize all pertinent information on the mining claims referred to as the "Boxi property" in order to assess its exploration and development potential.

The present "Technical Report" has been prepared by Michel Jebrak, P. Geo. (OGQ), an independent consulting geologist, and summarizes the pertinent technical and scientific information relating to previous exploration and development carried out on the mining property under study. This report is prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects" and is formatted according to Form NI 43-101 F1.

For the present report, a property visit was officially conducted by Michel Jebrak on May 6th, 2022.

Reliance on Other Expert (item 3)

The author Michel Jebrak, P. Geo., independent consultant with Galet Bleu Inc., prepared all the items in this report. The information, conclusions and recommendations contained herein are based on:

- Information made available to the author by the previous owner (Ressources Maxima Inc., Michel Belisle) at the time of preparation of the report.
- Data supplied by outside sources (referenced).
- A detailed compilation of "assessment work files" (Sigeom a la Carte).
- Results from a new geophysical survey (Dube, 2022)
- New observations on three selected samples coming for the mineralization, with a technical study from IOS (Tremblay, 2022)
- A field visit on May 6th, 2022, with Michel Belisle, from Ressources Maxima Inc.
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in the report.

Some historical analytical data (collected in the Imperial measurement system) has not been presented as originally collected. The data in the present report has been converted into the Metric system, using factors of conversions presented in table 1.

Table 1: abbreviation and conversions factor used in this report

cm	**centimeter(s)**	**ft**	**feet**
DD11	**diamond drill bole (core)**	**FA**	**fire assay**
in.	**inch(es)**	**kg**	**kilogram**
km	**kilometer(s)**	**lb.**	**pound**
ton (s)	**imperial short ton**	**tonnes**	**metric ton**
m	**meter(s)**	**mi**	**miles**
Ma	**millions of years**	**oz Ault**	**ounces of gold per short ton**
opt	**ounces per ton**	**ppb**	**parts per billion**
ppm	**parts per million**	**RC**	**reverse circulation drill hole**
gpt	**grams per tonne**	**R.AB**	**rotary air blast drill**
cps	**counts per second**	**lb./t**	**pounds per imperial short ton**
nT	**nanotesla**	**mm**	**millimeters**

Uranium oxide content: 1,000 ppm — 0.1% = 2.0 pounds per ton
Conversions: U to $IIIO_K$ multiply by 1.1792 & Th to $Th0_2$ multiply by 1.1379

REEt: total REE

The author assumed that the references, reports, and other data listed in the "References" section are substantially accurate and complete. The author of the present "technical report" takes responsibility for and has made the necessary investigation to reasonably rely on the information contained in the present report. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein resulted from the author who personally conducted the review and appraisal of the data available to the author at the time of preparation of the report.

The author also believes that pertinent information included in the preparation of the report and its conclusions and recommendations are valid and appropriate considering the status of the project and the purpose for which the report in intended.

The author is not qualified to comment on legal title, tenure, land acquisitions, compensations and permitting. Accordingly, the author has relied upon the representations and judgement of Rush Uranium Corp. on such matters. Nevertheless, the author has made all reasonable efforts to outline any land tenure or environmental issues relating to the BOXI property that would make the report misleading.

The recommended exploration program is based on the project technical data which is judged to be appropriate in a reasonable progressive and economic mineral evaluation of such property.

Property Description and Location (item 4)

The BOXI property, recently acquired by Rush Uranium Corp, lies within the NE portion of the Central Metasedimentary belt of the Grenville Province, some 250 km north of Montreal, Quebec, Canada (Figures 1, 2). The claims are located within the, on NTS Sheet 31-005.

The property is comprised of 53 individual map-designated cells (claims) covering an aggregate area of approximately 2,896.88 hectares in one block (Figure 2).

For the present report, a property visit was officially conducted by Michel Jebrak on May 6th, 2022, with Michel Belisle, from Ressources Maxima.

Figure 1: Position of the Boxi property on a map of Southern Quebec (in Dube, 2022)

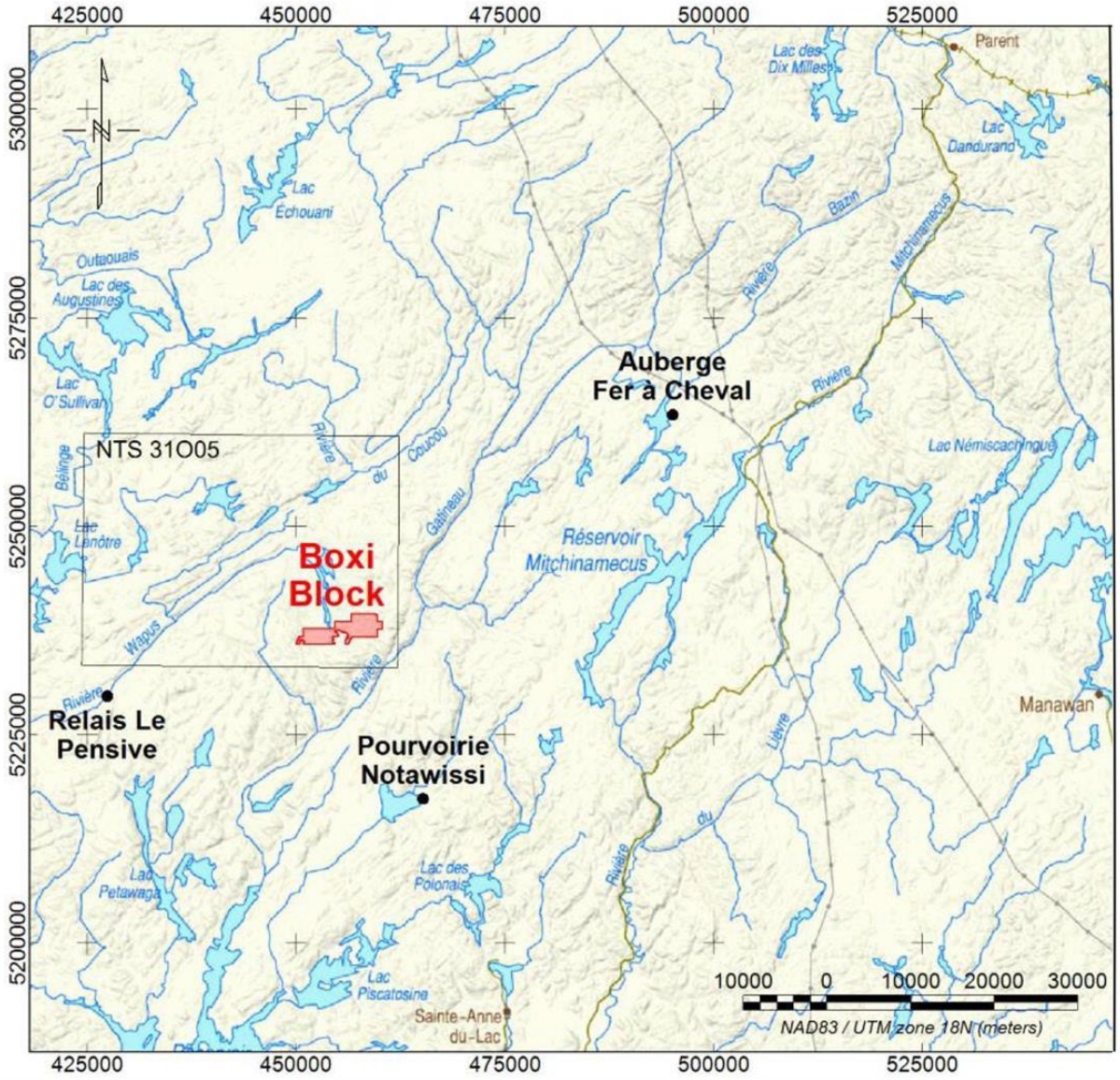

Figure 2: Position of the Boxi block of claims in the Upper Gatineau area (in Dube, 2022)

Land Tenure

In the Province of Quebec, the granting of rights related to mining for minerals is primarily governed by the Mining Act (Quebec) and administrated by the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources (the "Ministry" or the MERN). Rights in or over mineral substance in Quebec form part of the "domain of the State" (public domain) and are subject to limited exceptions for privately owned mineral substance. Mining titles for mineral substance within the public domain are granted and managed by MERN (www.Gestim.mines.gouv.qc.ca).

Mining Claims

A "claim" is the only exploration title for mineral substances (other than surface mineral substances, petroleum, natural gas, and brine) currently issued in the Province of Quebec. A claim gives its holder the exclusive right to explore for mineral substances in the lands subject to the claim but does not entitle its holder to extract mineral substances, except for sampling and then only in limited quantities. To mine mineral substance, the holder of a claim must obtain a mining lease.

The electronic map designation is the most common method of acquiring new claims from the MERN; whereby an applicant makes an online selection of available pre-mapped claim cells. In rare Territories claims can be obtained by staking.

A claim is issued for two-year periods. At the end of every two year period, a claim can be renewed by the holder provided that the holder: a-) submits a renewal application at least 60 days prior to the claim expiry date; b-) pays the required fees, which vary according to the surface area of the claim, its location and the date upon which the application is received; and c-) satisfies the work requirements related to the claims, which requires that the holder submits the assessment work report and work declaration forms at least 60 days before the claim expiry date.

When renewing a claim, a holder may apply excess work credits from another claim held under his control, up to the amount required for the renewal. The claim under renewal must be located within a radius of 4.5 km from the center of the claim from which the credits will be used but need not be contiguous. Excess work credits can only be carried forward for a period of 12 years, and after 12 years the balance of the unused credit is cancelled. If required work was not performed or was insufficient to cover renewal of the claim, the holder may renew the claim by paying an amount equal to double the minimum cost of work that should have been performed.

The group of claims referred to as the "Boxi property" is comprised of 53 individual map- designated irregular shape cells (claims), in three blocks. A list of the 53 active claims, belonging 100% to Rush Uranium Corp, is presented in Annex 1.

Small areas of constraint to exploration correspond to biological refuges which involve a withdrawn from forest management activities, a protection of the biological diversity and the temporary suspension of mining titles (Figure 3).

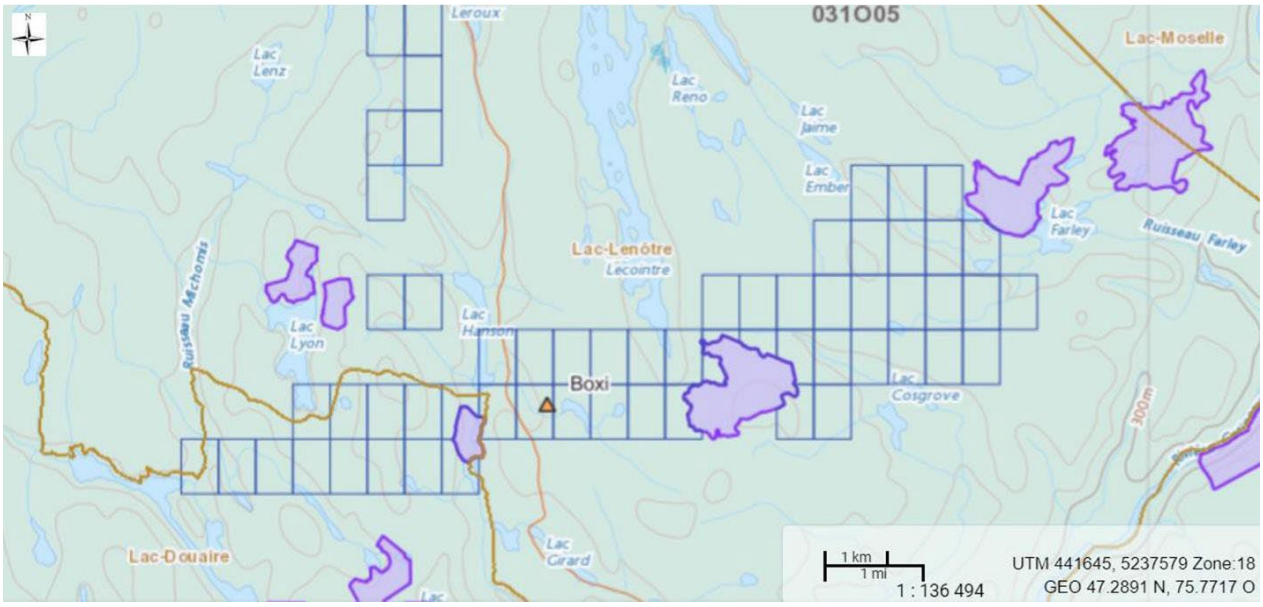

Figure 3: location of the Boxi property. Pink areas correspond to biological diversity (SIGEOM, 2022)

Permitting

When land in the Province of Quebec is not privately owned, it belongs primarily to the Crown, and in most relevant instances, this is the Province of Quebec. In the case of Crown land, access is generally unlimited. No work permit is required in the Province of Quebec to conduct mapping, sampling, and geophysical surveys in relation to a claim. The holder may extract and dispatch mineral substances, but only for geological or geochemical sampling and in a quantity not in excess of 50 metric tons.

A regular forest management permit or "permis d'intervention en foret" is required to be obtained from the MERN to conduct surface drilling, trenching, or stripping on the property. Additional permitting and environmental studies would be required if a claim were to be developed beyond the exploration stage.

Location, Access, Infrastructure, Climate and Physiography (item 5)

The Boxi property is located north of the Baskatong Reservoir, north of Mont-Laurier. It is located on NTS sheet 031005, southwest of the southern end of Lac Lenotre and Lac Lyon.

The mineralized pegmatite dyke straddles the contact between the municipality of Lac Lenotre, in the MRC de la Vallee-de-la-Gatineau, Outaouais administrative region, to the east, and the municipality of Lac-Douaire, in the MRC d'Antoine-Labelle, Laurentians administrative region, to the west.

The Boxi property is easily accessible from Highway 117. Once entering the La Verendrye Wildlife Reserve, turn right at the 288 km marker to take forest road 13 East (Chemin Lepine-Clova). The Relais Le Pensive is located about 25 km to the west of the block.

The access trail to the south connects to Lac Leroux.

The property is covered by a partly gravel road, bush/logging roads and walking trails. The bush/logging roads could be easily rehabilitated or upgraded to accept four-wheel drive vehicles by means of simple vegetation clearing and minor heavy equipment efforts. Most of the claim areas are accessible by a combination of car, four-wheel drive vehicles, 4 x 4 motorcycle, or foot.

There is no Amerindian agreement represented in the Sigeom.

A pair of major electrical power transmission lines passes near the property (Verendrye post). The property has abundant sources of water from rivers, lakes, and ponds to facilitate exploration efforts.

Property topography is generally moderate, with rolling hills and occasional steep cliffs. The elevation is ranging from 370 to 503 m above mean sea level (MSL). Numerous lakes, rivers and streams are scattered throughout the property and are commonly bordered by narrow strips of swampy ground. Three small lakes are located in the claim block, from west to east: Lac Lyon, Lac Hanson, and Lac Lenotre.

The property is covered by typical boreal forest, where hilltops are commonly covered by a moderately dense mix of coniferous and deciduous trees, while river and swampy valleys are

covered with thick brush, which can make walking difficult. Coniferous trees primarily include black spruce, white spruce, balsam fir, red pine, and tamarack, while deciduous tree species include maple, white birch, yellow birch, trembling aspen, and balsam poplar. Common local animal species include black bear, white-tailed deer, moose, snowshoe hare, partridge, and wolves.

Mont Laurier is the closest full-service community providing excellent infrastructure and skilled manpower.

Mont Laurier is the closest community to the property, for which there is Internet accessible weather information. The Government of Canada weather website (see Section 12.0 References) reports the weather statistics for the southwest Quebec community as follows. The average yearly precipitation is about 1,014 mm, with a regular distribution of precipitation throughout the year, although the months from December to March tend to be slightly drier. Summers are temperate, with average daytime temperatures from 11° C to 18° C (extreme summer high: —37° C). During the winter, the average daytime temperatures range from **-1 ° C** to -15° C (extreme winter low: -45° C). The month of January tends to be the coldest of the year. Average annual snowfall in the area is about 224 cm. An average snowpack will not greatly hinder most winter-suitable work. The property is generally free of snow and ice from May through early November.

History (item 6)

In the Mont-Laurier Basin region, an intense period of exploration took place in the 1970s, following the discovery of uranium mineralization by John Manville in 1967. The most recent rush occurred after 2000. The Boxi mineralization was discovered in 2009 by Michel Belisle during the Lecointre Project (GM 65556). Preliminary works include outcrops sampling and trenching.

Historical data are given in two simplified public reports deposited with the Quebec Ministry of Energy and Mines: GM65556 (May 2011) and GM66196 (January 2021) both by Michel Belisle.

In GM65556, mineralization is described as associated with an E-W pegmatite dyke, with a thickness up to 10 m, known on more than 2400 meters, open to the east. It is hosted by a biotite paragneiss, and on calc-silicate rocks several large breccias have been discovered 500 m to the South. Spectrometric measurements reach more than 1% U and 3200 ppm Th. The average U/Th is about 4. Massive magnetite is found in veinlets of more than 10 cm along its entire length. Corundum and topaz have been observed. Large late alkaline magmatic breccias were also observed. Recognized minerals include Uraninite, magnetite, hematite, dark quartz, sulfides, sphene, albite, muscovite,

K-feldspar, corundum, and uranium sulfate. Corundum have also been recorded in the Princess sodalite mine in Dungannon township, east of Bancroft, Ontario.

In GM66196, the objective of the exploration program was to recognize the pegmatitic dyke for uranium, rare earths, niobium, and tantalum. The pegmatitic dyke is strongly hematized, especially in its central part. Magnetite is abundant, massive or in veinlets. The average iron content is 8% eq. Fe203, up to 34% eq. Fe203. Selected samples yielded up to ± 12% U, 27% Nb, ± 2% REE, and 1.36% Ta. An average of over 1000 ppm uranium and 0.35% Nb205 would have been obtained along the length of the dyke.

The best values on selected samples were: 26,92% Nb205, 11,9% U308, 1,53% Th, 1,136% Ta205, 6250 ppm Pb, 3260 ppm W, 6,2 ppm Ag and 10410 ppm REE (corresponding to 2960 ppm Ce, 2730 ppm Nd, 639 ppm La and 4081 ppm Y) (sample. MB140311-01); 2,414% Nb205, 1,38% U308, 0,227% Th, 0,105% Ta205, 2790 ppm Pb and 3153 ppm REE (corresponding to 1670 ppm Ce, 803 ppm Nd, 680 ppm La) (sample MB010311-02).

The best results for trenching samples were: 1,01% Nb205, 5280 ppm U, 2380 ppm Th and 380 ppm Ta on 1 m (sample MB261111-02B); 0,613% Nb205, 2240 ppm Th, 2000 ppm U, 1880 ppm Ce and 868 ppm Nd on one meter (sample MB261111-06). The list of recognized minerals was completed by monazite and xenotime.

Geological Setting and Mineralization (item 7)

Regional Geology

The property is situated within the Central Metasedimentary Belt (CMB), or Mont Laurier Terrane; a sub-terrane of the mid to late Mesoproterozoic (1600 to 900 Ma) Grenville Structural Province of the Canadian Shield. The CMB forms the southwest portion of the Grenville Structural Province and is bound to the north by the Central Gneiss Belt (CGB) and to the east by the Central Granulite Terrane (CGT). It is composed of metasediments including pelitic and carbonate detritic rocks that were deposited between 1.3 and 1.25 Ga (Nantel et al., 2003; Nantel, 2008; Schneider et al., 2013). It is dominated by marble to the west, and quartzite to the east.

The CMB is also recognized as an allochthonous monocyclic belt (AMB), in contact with the allochthonous polycyclic belt (APB) to the west (Rivers et al., 1997). These two belts are separated by large tectonic zones, the Composite Arc Belt shear zone to the south, the

Cayamant shear zones, and the monocyclic belt boundary zone (MBBZ). To the North, the MBBZ is folded and locally aligned on NE-SW trending crustal faults. A typical fault of this type is visible on magnetic surveys north of Boxi (Fig. 2). The CMB is divided into four tectonic terranes, Mount Laurier (to the north), Bancroft (to the west), Elzevier (to the south) and the Frontenac (to the southeast).

Rocks of the Grenville Supergroup include calcsilicates, marble, dolomite, quartz-mica-chlorite schist, quartzite, mixed paragneiss, hornblende-rich paragneiss, quartz-feldspar paragneiss, amphibolite (sedimentary), and quartzite. The Grenville Supergroup lithologies are intruded by a variety of calc-alkaline plutonic rocks, before, during and after the Grenville orogeny (Lentz 1991). These variably metamorphosed (up to amphibolite facies) plutonic rocks include 1) gabbro and metagabbro, 2) mangerite (hypersthene-rich monzonite), 3) porphyritic monzonite and quartz monzonite associated with minor diorite, 4) biotite-bearing syenite and associated rocks and 5) pink granite.

Two maps are available from the governmental database (figures 4 and 5). The Boxi property is located near the folded contact between the CMB and its basement.

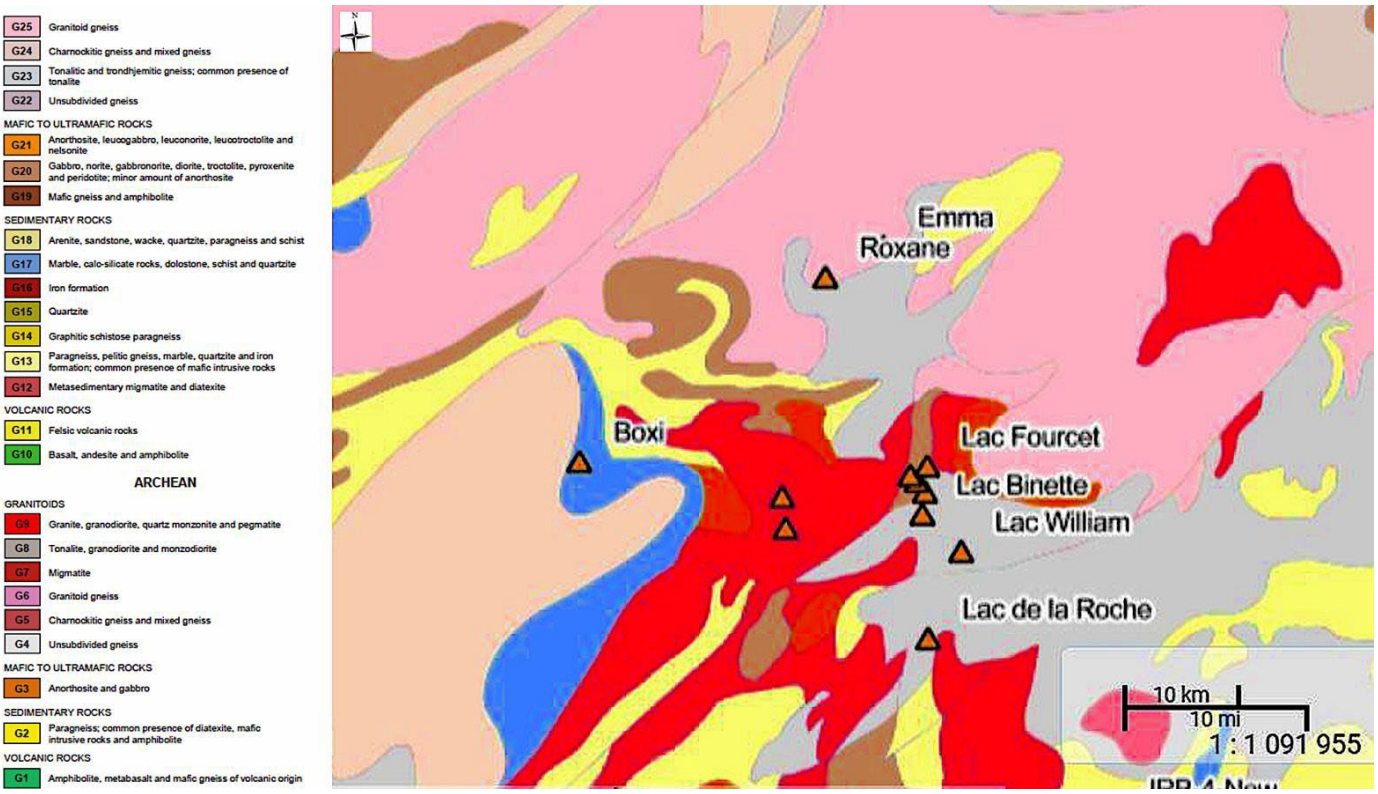

Figure 4: Geological map, from SIGEOM, based of old geological nomenclature (RP6060)

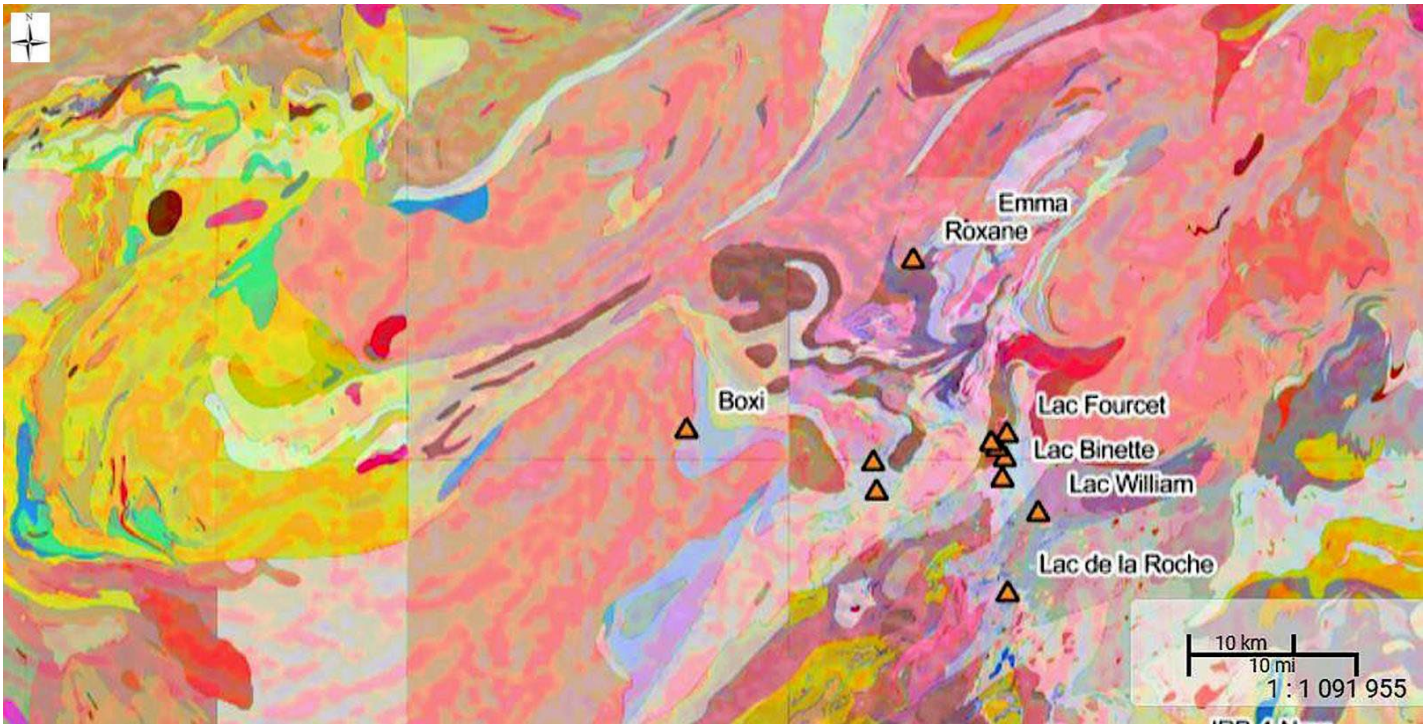

Figure 5: Geological map from SIGEOM, based of 1981 geological nomenclature (DP809; Avramtchev and Piche, 1981)

In both maps, the Boxi area is in a sliver of specific rocks: marble, calco-silicate rocks, dolomites, schist and quartzite, or calco-silicate rocks with white pegmatites. (M14-11G). This unit is located between a gneissic unit (Ogascanane gneiss, granitic gneiss with biotite and hornblende), and a paragneiss unit, with marble quartzite and iron formation, with some volcanic mafic units.

- The migmatite gneiss of Ogascanane are composed of leucocratic granitic gneiss, with biotite, biotite-hornblende, pink and grey (M6, BO, HB),
- The paragneiss unit, comprises marble, quartzite, and aluminous gneiss (M4(M13-M12- M1). This paragneiss belong probably to the Cabonda metamorphic suite, composed of paragneiss, marble, quartzite, and iron formation, with numerous mafic intrusions.

The simplest hypothesis would attribute the former unit to structural or lithologic magmatic basement under the CMB, whereas the latter would represent the CMB and its passive margin facies. In this hypothesis, the sliver of calco-silicate paragneiss that host the Boxi occurrence would represent an early sedimentary sequence of the CMB: quartzite, shale, evaporite, that could have acted as a ductile layer during subsequent deformation.

In this area, the limit of the CMB is folded by large regional folds, especially N50 trending folds that are easily observable on the regional magnetic survey (Figure 6).

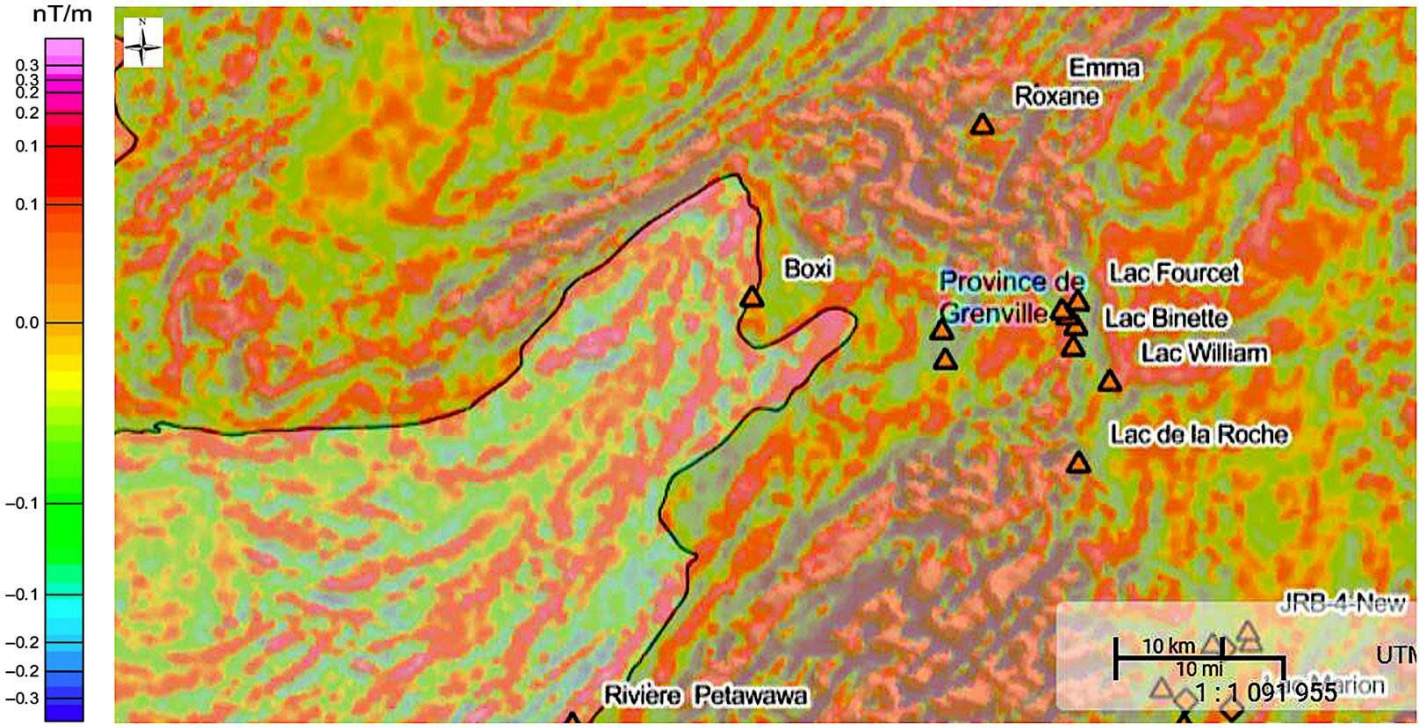

Figure 6: Regional magnetic signature showing the position of the Boxi pegmatite at the border between the paragneiss to the East and the migmatite to the West. SIGEOM, 2022.

Local Geology

The Boxi property occurrence is hosted by a large dyke of pegmatite, East-West to ENE-WSW orientated. The pegmatite dyke has a length of more than 8.5 km, and may be up to 14 km. The true thickness varies between 1 and 10 m, averaging 5 m. It is composed of several segments, probably organized in relays. The dyke is located on the flank of a regional fold and crosscuts all previous structures including a large NE-SW oriented fold.

Palisades growth of feldspar suggest a deposition of the pegmatite in an extension fault zone. It is possible that other dykes occur to the north and to the south. The analysis of the lineaments on a satellite image (source Ressources Maxima) shows the presence of a minimum of 5 structures that share the same lineament signature as the Boxi dyke (Figure 7). Structures A, B, C and D seem to be located ‘en echelon’ within the same lithological unit whereas structure E could be the extension of the Boxi dyke after the crossing of a NW-SE dextral fault. A more detailed analysis using high-definition imagery is recommended.

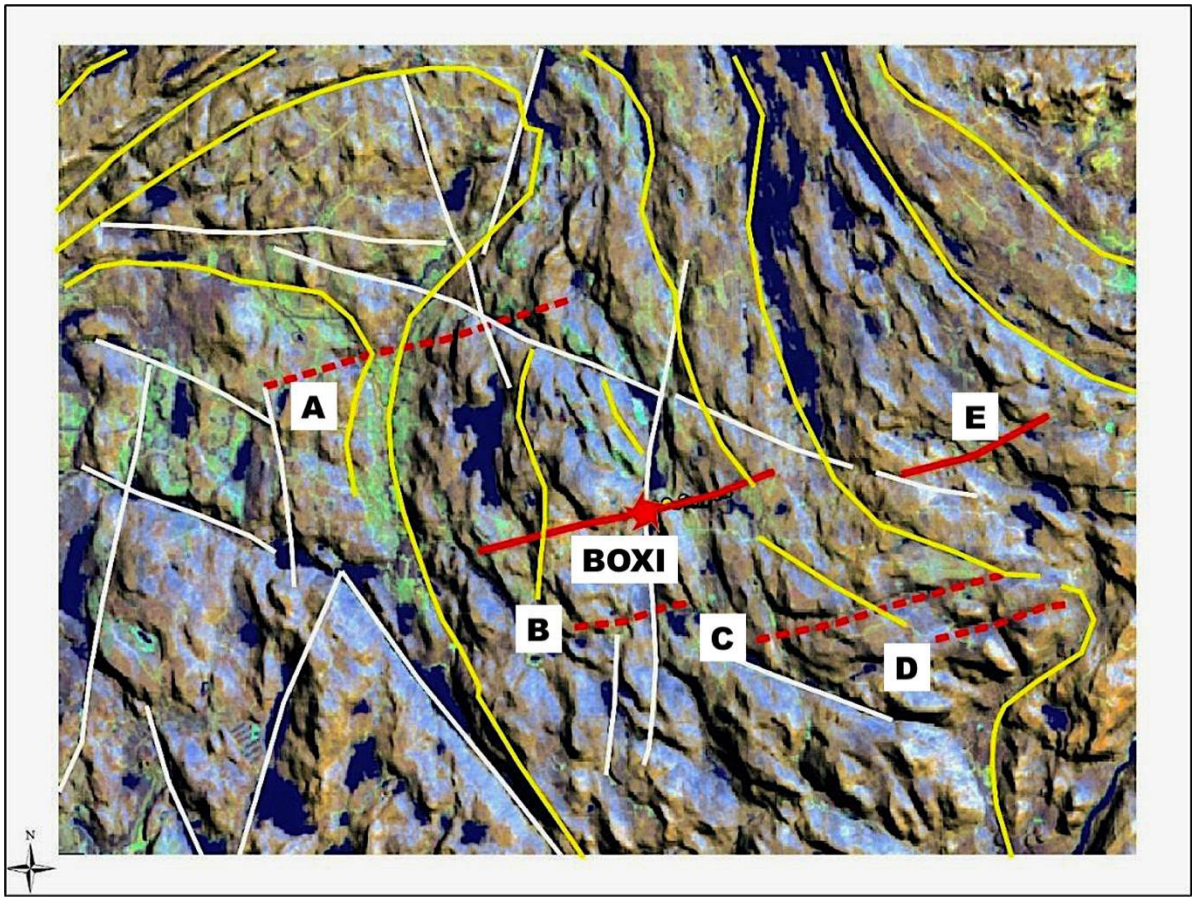

Figure 7: Structure around the Boxi property, on a satellite image. Yellow lines = schistosity; white line = brittle structures; red line (solid) Boxy pegmatite dyke; red line (dash) possible other pegmatite dykes. See text for details.

There is not enough whole rock geochemical analysis to determine the exact petrogenesis of the Boxi dyke. In the recognized classification of Cerny, P. and Ercit, TS (2005), three families are distinguished: the subaluminous to metaluminous NYC (Nb, Y and F) family, the peraluminous LCT family marked by prominent accumulation of Li, Cs and Ta, and a mixed NYF + LCT family, of diverse origins, such as contamination of NYF plutons by digestion of non-depleted supracrustal rocks.

The preliminary data suggest the peraluminous character of the pegmatite with the possible presence of corundum and topaz. But the study of thin sections shows the pre-eminence of a Nb-Y association that suggest a more alkaline shoshonitic to ultrapotassic affiliation, such as in the suite of Kensington Skootamatta (Corriveau

1990; Corriveau et al., 1990, Corriveau and Van Breement, 2000). They are typically associated with intense aeromagnetic highs, and generally have low to moderate eU and eTh contents on detailed airborne gamma ray spectrometric maps of the area. More analyses are required for a better assessment. It would be of interest to check if all the pegmatites in the area share the same magmatic affiliation.

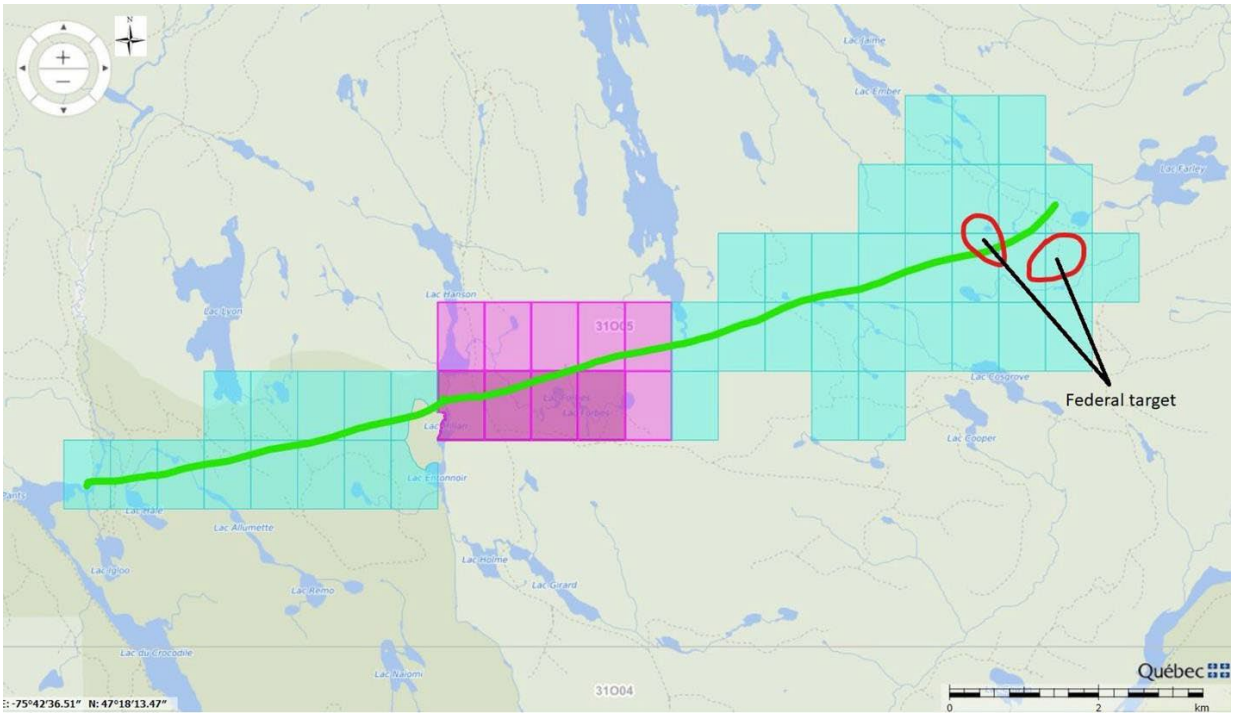

Figure 8: Map of the Boxy property: schematic position of the pegmatite dyke and location of 2 radiometric targets from the Federal survey (document Res. Maxima Inc).

Two radiometric anomalies have been discovered in the federal radiometric survey east of the property. Their significance remains unknown.

Mineralization

The Boxi dyke was subjected to detailed geochemical sectioning using spectrometry and systematic two-peak portable XRF Nitton analysis.

Figure 9: Photograph of the main outcrop of the Boxi pegmatitic dyke; view toward the east (photograph, May 2022)

On the main outcrop, the results clearly show:

- The increase of the radioactive signature in the pegmatite core, from 200-300 c/s in the host rock to >11500 c/s in the central zone.
- The increase in crystal size, which shows their development in these same zones.
- The chemical elements show 3 types of behavior along a systematic section realized by our care (Figure 10).
    - o Elements richer in the host-rocks than in the dyke: sulfur, calcium, strontium, Mo, and Cu, Zr, barium. These contents suggest that the metasediments could have an evaporitic origin (S, Sr. Ba), rich in

calcium salts (Ca, Cu, Mo), with a felsic contribution (Zr). The hypothesis of more or less remobilized evaporitic series at the base of the CMB (Mont-Laurier basin) would explain many characteristic geochemical associations.

- Elements depleted in the host rock, enriched in the pegmatite: essentially potassium family elements, K and Rb.
- Elements enriched punctually: iron, rubidium, marking notably the magnetite and the hydrothermal alterations; radioactive elements: Nb, U, Th, with Pb. Very variable U/Th ratio.

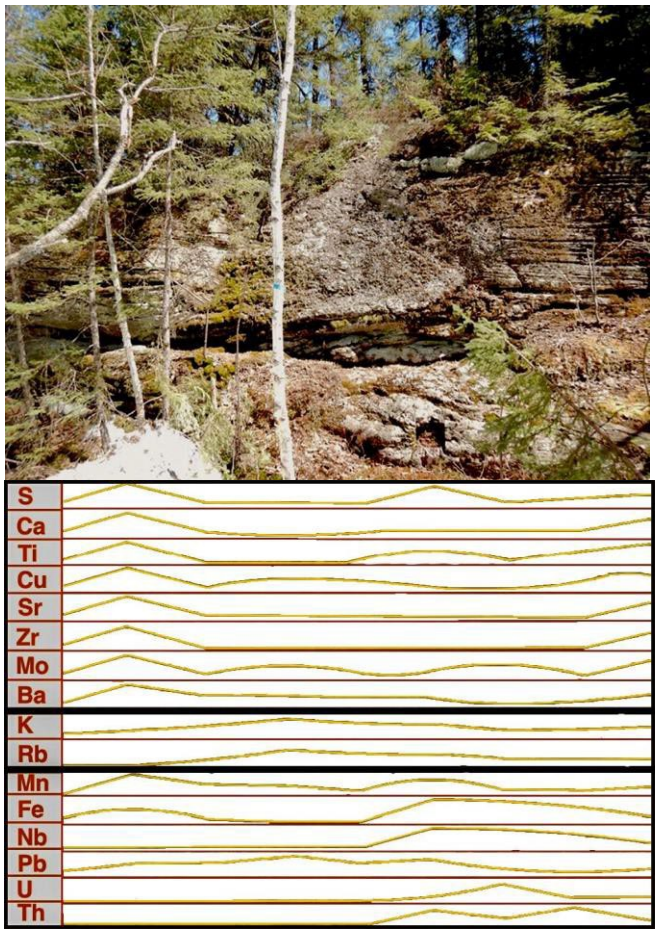

Figure 10: Geochemical cross section of the Boxi occurrence, using a Nitton portable spectrometer. Top elements are enriched in the host-rocks, K and Rb are enriched in the core of the pegmatites, and bottom elements displays a less organized distribution (original measurement, May 2022)

Radiometric measurements on the top of this outcrop display large variations in radiometric element, suggesting a surface redistribution.

Deposit Types (item 8)

The mineral paragenesis and the strong association of uranium, niobium, and rare earth with a granitic, potassic pegmatite are indicative of a magmatic hydrothermal mineralization. There is no indication of a true alkaline association. Boxi belong therefore to the magmatic clan of uranium deposits, more precisely in the 1.1. deposit subtype, intrusive anatectic (pegmatite-alaskite) subtype (IAEA, 2020).

The Boxi occurrence belongs to a large pegmatitic province that straddle from the Bancroft district in Ontario to the Mont-Laurier area. It presents numerous similarities with the Bancroft uranium mining district in the Faraday and Cardiff Townships. The Bancroft uranium belt contains more than 100 documented uranium deposits hosted principally by late tectonic pegmatitic granite dykes (Robertson 1978). Some of the uranium mineralization occurs locally as stratiform metasomatic deposits in carbonate metasedimentary rocks located adjacent to the granite dykes. White pegmatites tend to have a high U/Th ratio, whereas 'pink pegmatites' are biased towards low U/Th ratios (Lentz, 1991). For example, average U/Th ratios for the Mont Laurier and Johan Beetz white pegmatites range from about 2.0 to 4.5, while pink pegmatites found at Bancroft range from approximately 0.5 to 3.1 (Lentz 1991). Lentz (1991) also reports that, for Grenville Structural Province occurrences, total uranium content tends to be highest in pegmatites hosted by gneissic and amphibolitic rocks.

Ore mineralogy can include: uraninite, uranothorite, allanite, cyrtolite, titanite, thorite, pyrochlore group minerals, fergusonite, formanite, euxenite and polycase; with such secondary ore minerals as uranyl- and thorium-bearing mineral aggregates (uranophane). Gangue mineralogy includes quartz, muscovite, biotite, feldspar, sphene, zircon, magnetite, hematite, pyrite, molybdenite, and rare earth element oxides. Moderate to locally strong hematite alteration (oxidation) of the 'pink' phase metamorphic pegmatites is common. Uranium mineralization (uraninite, uranium-bearing biotite or secondary uranyl-bearing mineral aggregates) is normally concentrated in disseminations within preferential compositional bands/layers of the granitic host or along fractures.

The Faraday Mine (Bancroft, Ontario) is an example of potential mine: it produced uranium intermittently from 1957 to 1984, with a reported historical production of about 5.47 million pounds of uranium oxide from approximately 2.54 million tons of ore, at an average U308 concentration of 0.1074% (1,074 ppm or 2.15 lb./t).

The Bancroft district have been compared with the world-class Rossing uranium deposit, located near Swakopmund, Namibia (Jebrak and Marcoux, 2008). The mine has been exploited from 1976 to 2018 by Rio Tinto and is now the property of China National Uranium Corporation. U mineralization is hosted by leucogranite bodies which occur within a migmatite zone along a dome. The mine has produced more than 260 million pounds of uranium. The original pre-mining reserve was of the order of 200 000 tonnes of U308 at an average grade of 0.035 to 0.04% U308. In 2017, the remaining reserves and resources at Rossing were (PorterGeo): Proved + probable reserves - 80 Mt @ 0.040% U308 = 19 000 t of recoverable U308. Measured + indicated + inferred resources - 0.7 Mt @ 0.016% U308. Production in 2017 was 2110 t of U308 (Porter, 2017).

This type of mineralization displays a large range of grade and tonnage (Figure 12). Ore deposits with 0.1 % U grade have usually a tonnage between 100 and 10 000 t U.

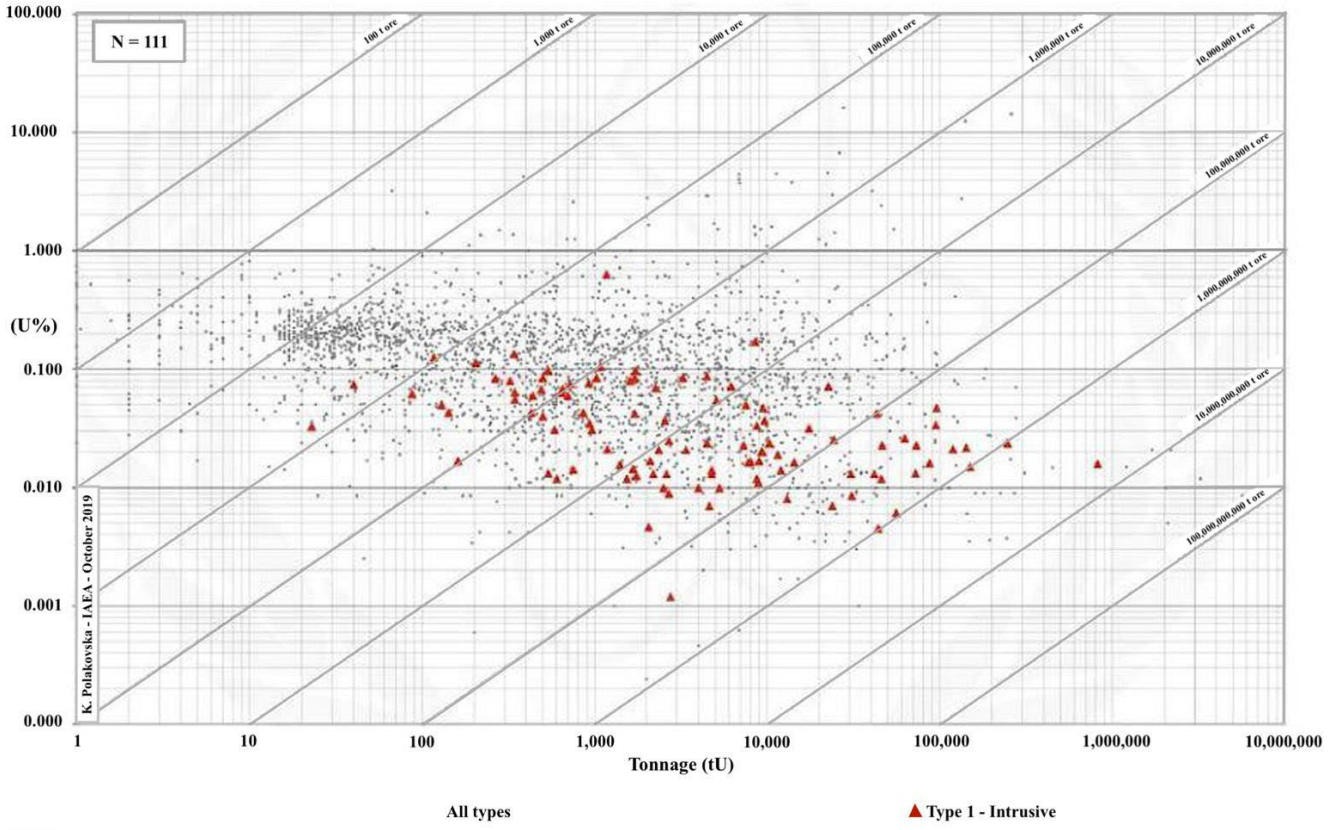

Figure 11: Grade and tonnage scatterplot highlighting intrusive uranium deposits (red dots) from the UDEPO database (IAEA, 2020).

The Boxi deposit has been interpreted as an unconformity-associated uranium deposit (GM65556) because it is located near the contact between the polycyclic and the monocyclic domain of the Grenville Province. The North Mont Laurier district have been also interpreted in the same way (GM62634). However, such deposits well known in the Athabasca basin, are associated with clastic basins and do not display any relation with magmatism. However, there is possibly a lithological control by the base of the Mont-Laurier sedimentary basin. The location of the dyke and the geochemical enrichment of Strontiium (Sr) in some of the host rocks could be indicative of a lithological control by paleo-evaporitic sediments located at the base of the CMB.

Common geochemical pathfinders are U, Th, K, He, Ra, Y, Mo, REE, Cu and Radon (Rn), any of which may be enriched in the rocks, soils, or waters adjacent to, or overlying ore zones, producing a halo.

Exploration (item 9)

Recent exploration in 2021-2022 was funded by Rush Uranium Corp. and includes: (1) Site preparation and prospecting; (2) Sampling analysis; (3) Ground spectrometer survey by Geophysique TMC; and (4) Heliborne high-resolution magnetic survey. These data allow to gain a better understanding of the mineralization and structure.

Table 2: Exploration Expenses Incurred by Rush Uranium Corp. (data from the company)

Item	Cost
Site Preparation and Prospecting	$23,450
Sample Analysis	$1,550
Ground geophysical survey (includes labour, equipment, lodging, travel and data processing)	$30,213.45
Airborne geophysical survey (includes labour, equipment, lodging, travel and data processing)	$42,844.28
Reporting and Documentation	$3000
Total	$101,057.73

1. Site Preparation and Prospecting

Site preparation include the claim designation and mining titles transfer, flight reconnaissance survey and ground checking.

The Boxi property is accessible using an old trail that could be difficult to access during winter. Several sites along the dyke were recognized, located, and prepared for geological observations, with clearing of brush and manually stripping. TMC teams visited the site during fall 2021 when snow was on the ground, needing preparation and an attempt to go to the site though the Gatineau River. Snow clearing was performed in the Boxi area that was covered by 2 m thick of snow. A second mission was organized for the realization of the present report and require special equipment due to the late abundance of snow.

2. Sample Analysis

Three samples were selected for detailed studies. These samples were analyzed by Expert Laboratory in April 2021 (report A11-2241) for major and trace elements by FUSICP (MB 140311- 01 to 03) (certificate All - 2241). The sample MB 40311 reach 15300 ppm Th, 26,92% Nb203, 1.138 Ta203, 11.9 % U308, 4081 ppm Y, 2960 ppm Ce, 2730 ppm Nd, >1000 ppm Gd and Dy

50-cm X 10-cm X 2-cm (approximately) samples were extracted from the main dyke using a diamond rotary saw. Quality control procedures included washing, bagging, sealing, and labeling all samples immediately following extraction. The samples were secured under lock and key in the Ressources Maxima office in Saint-Anne de Monts.

Three samples were selected for detailed studies. Three thin sections were studied, using a new analytical method using optic microscopy, scanning electron microscope and EDS analysis (Artsection technology, Tremblay 2022). Analyses were not calibrated and are therefore semiquantitative. This method is able to detect phases larger than 30 microns in diameter as very small particles may give wrong results.

Sample MB261111-02A correspond to a plagioclase-quartz association, with a small amount of K-Feldspar. The large plagioclases are slightly altered in white mica and cemented by late quartz, as a typical pegmatite. Accessory minerals include iron oxide, Nb-rutile, ilmeno-rutile, columbite and apatite. No uranium

minerals were observed although the uranium content reach 1100 ppm (0.11 `)/0) U.

Sample MB261111-03 is a mineralized quartz pegmatite, with K-feldspar and plagioclase. It is very rich in iron oxide, probably magnetite (>70%). This magnetite shows exsolution lamella in ilmenite that were form during cooling, a typical magmatic texture (Tan et al., 2016). Quartz is late. Accessory minerals also include ilmenite-Mn, biotite, iron and niobium-rich rutile, ilmenite, muscovite, U-rich pyrochlore (0,024%), probably U-rich oxy-natro-pyrochlore, Fe-rich columbite, and pyrophanite, a Mn-rich ilmenite. Gahnite and chamosite are also recorded. The determination of gahnite is dubious and could correspond to a false signal. But pyrophanite is also present and is classically associated to gahnite. Chamosite is a chlorite characteristic of low to moderate metamorphism, such as in the oolithic limestone. Its presence is dubious; it could be the result of the retromorphosis of iron-rich primary minerals.

This is a typical mineralized sample although U and Nb minerals are not abundant. There are niobium oxide minerals, columbite and pyrochlore. REE minerals include allanite, euxenite, and shynsizite. This mineralization is typically late, post magmatic magnetite. The presence of columbite is indicating of a moderately fractionated pegmatite (Trueman and Cerny, 1982). The position of Nb-U mineralization suggest that it should be possible to separate the Nb-U minerals without too much difficulty. Nb, REE and U are hosted often in the same minerals.

Sample MB261111-0 displays an early association of quartz, plagioclase, and K-feldspar. It is crosscut by veins of chamosite, especially abundant (12,4%); such determination should be doublechecked. A very diverse association of accessory minerals is recognized and occurs in association with the "chamosite". It has a very rich list of accessory minerals that include REE-, U-, Ti-rich silicate, carbonate, and oxide minerals: allanite (a REE silicate that has been altered in REE carbonate), Ilmenite (transformed in Nb- ilmenite, with exsolution rich in Nb), possible euxenite (U-Th-Ti-REE oxide), shynsizite, apatite, ilmeno-rutile, gahnite, thorite, oxides, and some pyrite (0,004%).

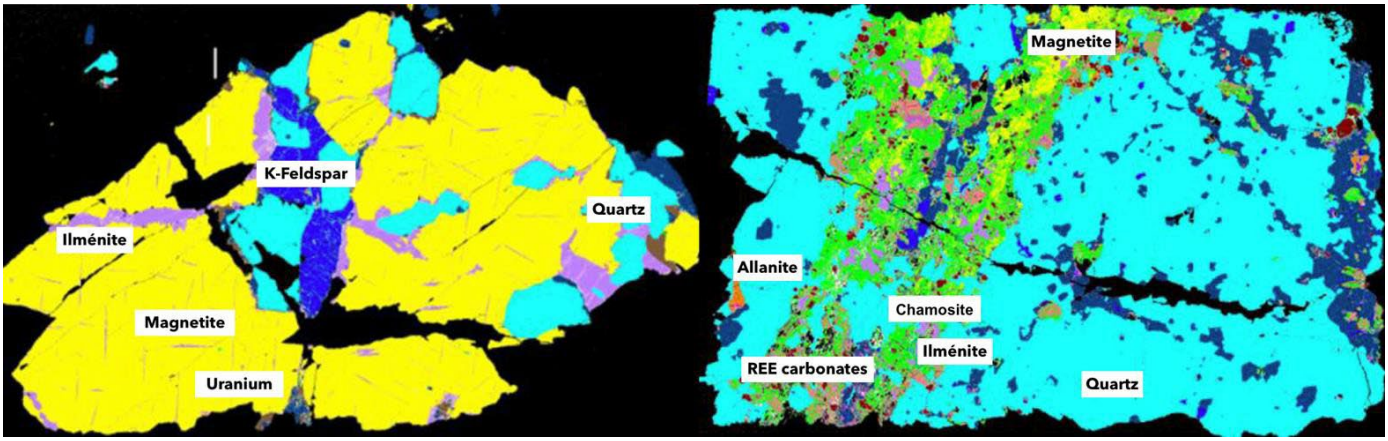

Figure 12: Left: sample MB261111-03, pegmatite with magmatic assemblage (quartz, magnetite, ilmenite and K-feldspar); right: Sample MB 261111-04, quartz-pegmatite with hydrothermal vein enriched in chamosite, magnetite and U Nb REE Ti minerals (Tremblay, 2022).

The study of these three samples allows several important conclusions to be state about the mineralized Boxi pegmatite:

1. The primary assemblage include quartz, plagioclase (K-feldspars) and magmatic magnetite. Local graphic texture indicates the simultaneous crystallization of phases from a silicate melt in the presence of a hydrous fluid phase.
2. This assemblage is crosscut (and may be destabilized) by magnetite and the mineralization where uranium, niobium and rare earth are strongly associated, even hosted by the same Ti-rich minerals. Some zinc (gahnite) could be associated and very limited iron sulfides.
3. A late carbonate alteration mobilizes the U, Nb, REE minerals, forming a late hydrothermal association.

3. Ground Spectrometer Survey

A spectrometric ground Survey was carried out by Geophysique TMC. 30-line kilometers were surveyed using a Radiometric Solutions RS 125 Gamma Ray Spectrometer in handheld mode. The survey was performed in the center portion of the claims. A line spacing of 20-m was used to cover the 2000 m by 300 m grid. 5220 individual readings (Uranium, Potassium and Thorium) were recorded during

the survey. The survey detected a positive radioactive linear trend, E-W to the west, for 1100 m and ENE- WSW to the East for 800 m (Fig. 13).

4. Heliborne Magnetic Survey

Prospectair Geosurveys conducted a heliborne high-resolution magnetic (MAG) survey over the Boxi property. The survey was flown on March 15, 2022. A total of 3 production flights were performed using Prospectair's Eurocopter EC120B, registration C-GTAZ (Figure 14). The Boxi property was flown with traverse lines at 50 m spacing and control lines spaced every 500 m. The survey lines were oriented NW25 while the control lines were oriented NW90. The average height above ground of the helicopter was 45 m and the magnetic sensor was at 26 m. One survey block was flown for a total of 437 l-km.

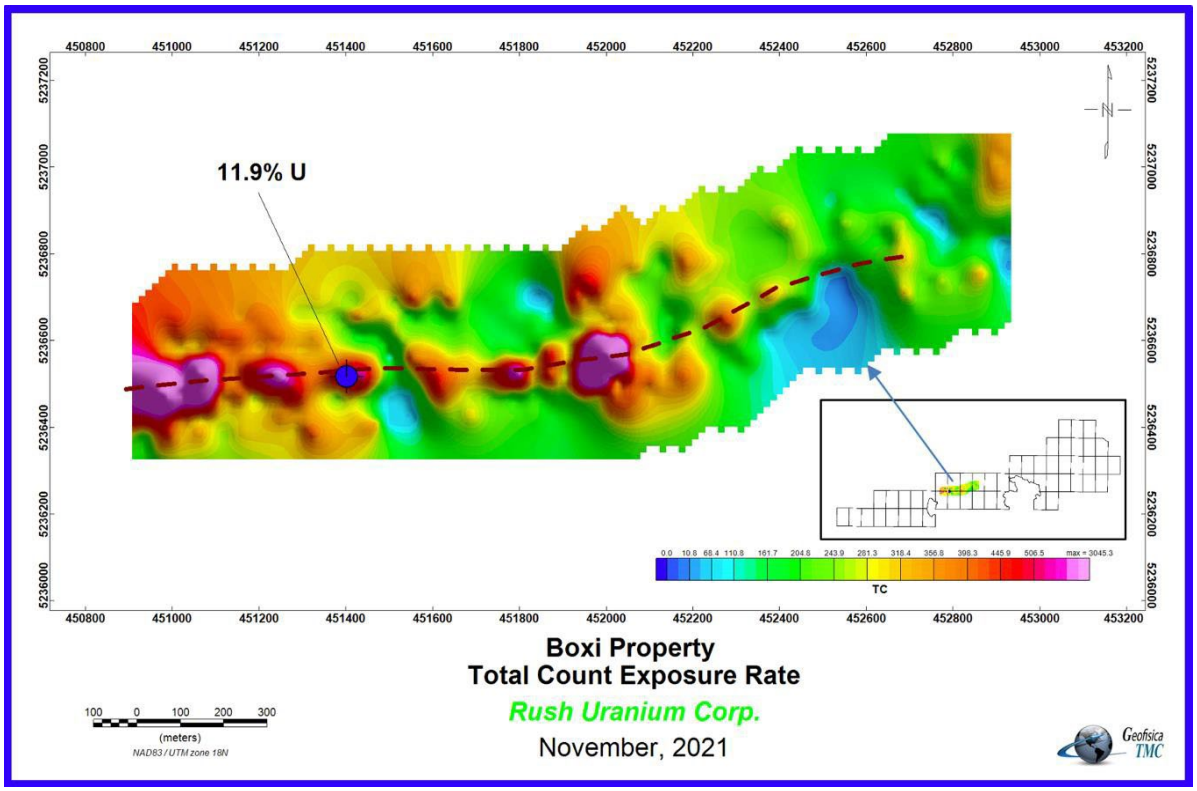

Figure 13: Ground Spectrometer

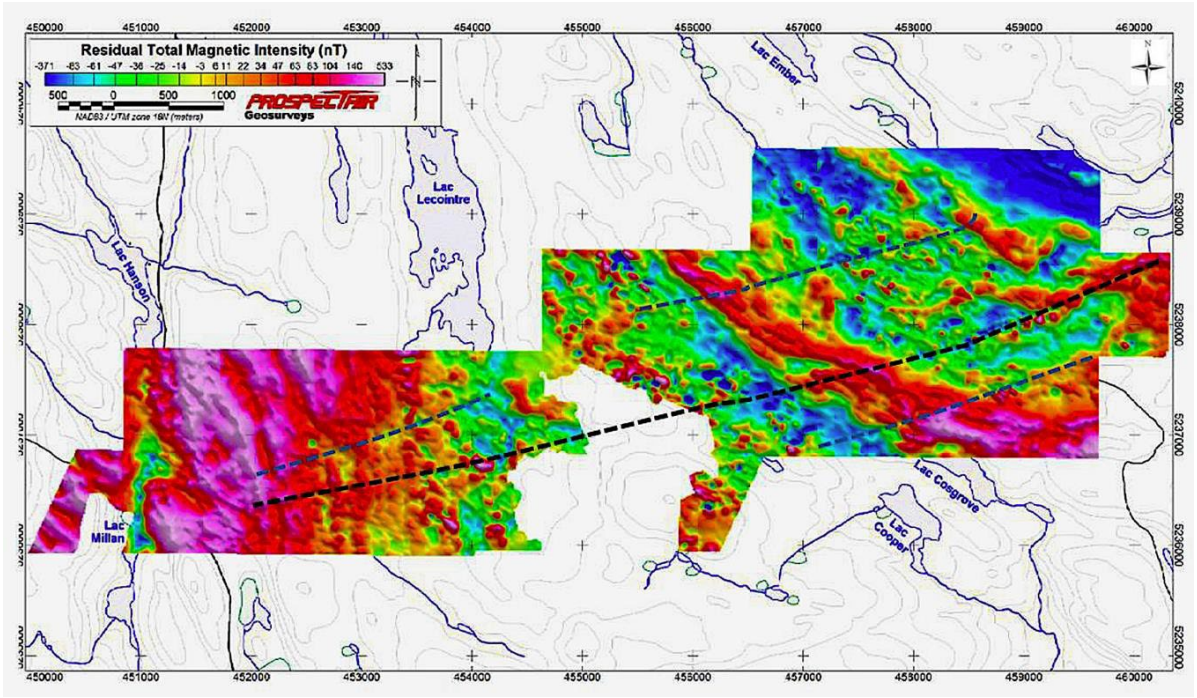

Figure 14: Residual Total Magnetic Intensity with equal area color distribution (Dube, 2022); interpretation of lineaments from observed discontinuities

Several discontinuities were observed during this survey. These discontinuities are orientated along ENE-WSW structures but require detailed ground checking.

Drilling (item 10)

A review could find no history of drilling anywhere on the property.

Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security (item 11)

No additional samples were collected by the issuer. Verification was performed on existing samples as described in item 12.

Data Verification (item 12)

Three samples were reanalyzed: MB 261111-02A, MB 261111-03, and MB 261111-04.

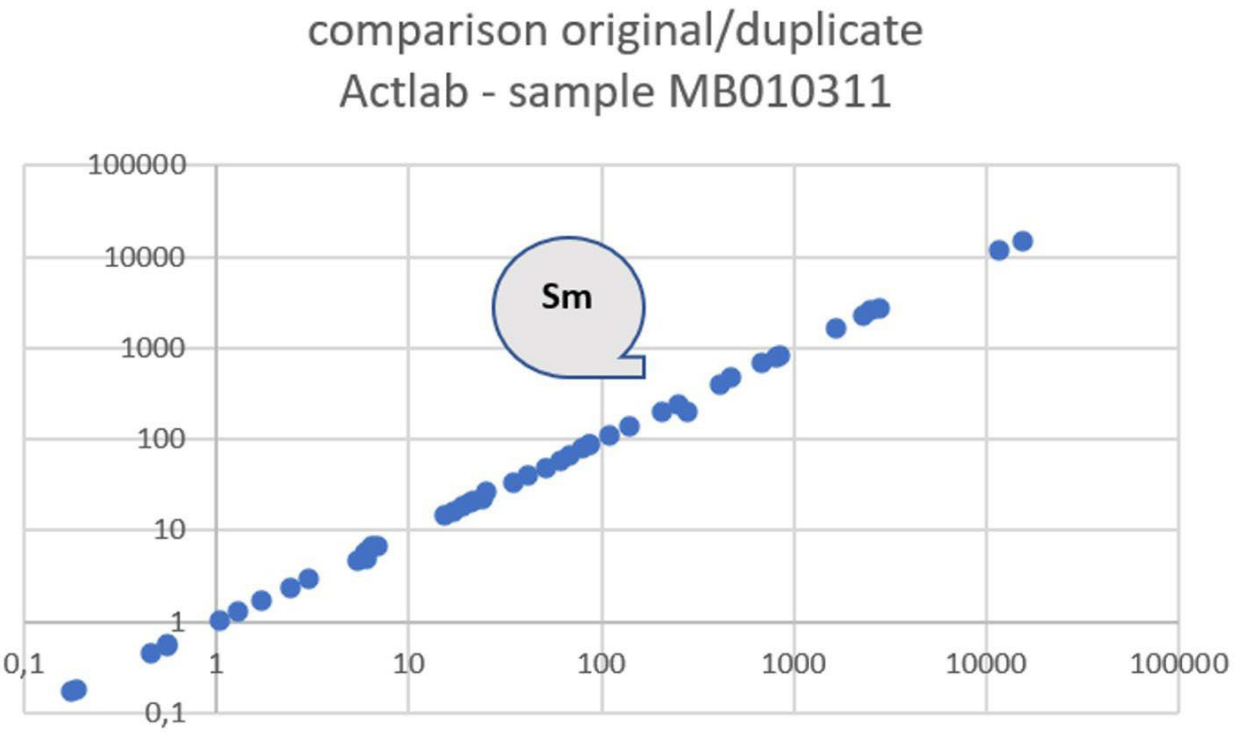

Figure 15: *Correlation plot for one analysis and duplicate, Boxi Property*

Samarium is a rare earth element with the symbol Sm and atomic number 62.

A typical comparison between original and duplicate is shown on Figure 15. This is typical for neutron activation analysis, with a very limited range of differences between original and duplicate samples. Average of the difference is 2,71 %. Maximum differences were observed for Co (16,7%), V (8%), Rb (5,9%), Ag (13%), Sn (8,3%), Sm, (9,5%), Hf (7%). These elements, and especially silver, are known to be difficult to analysis by this method. However, neutron activation analysis appears to be very consistent after this test analysis on some Boxi samples. The sample data is adequate for the purpose used in this technical report.

The author has located the claims, geologic maps and geophysical survey maps on available satellite imagery (google earth) to verify their positions and relevance. The author has also reviewed geological maps and geophysical surveys (including data from assessment work reports) as referenced in the report. In the opinion of the author, his review verifies the data in these reports has been generated with proper procedures, has been accurately transcribed from the original source and is suitable to be used for understanding the property potential, and to base work recommendations on, as described later under the Recommendations heading.

The author conducted a field visit to the property on May 6th, 2022 for the purposes of further data verification. In particular, the field visit enabled the author to confirm access to the property and the general geology of the property.

Given the early stage of work, the author believes the data verification of the claims, geology and in the field during the site visit is adequate and appropriate for the uses applied in this report.

Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing (item 13)

A review could find no previous analysis related to mineral processing or metallurgy, nor was one conducted in the context of the current report.

Mineral Resources Estimate (item 14)

There was no resource calculation done on the property previously or in the context of this report.

Mineral Reserves Estimate (item 15)

There was no mineral reserve estimate done on the property previously or in the context of this report.

Mining Methods (item 16)

NOT APPLICABLE

Recovery Methods (item 17)

NOT APPLICABLE

Project Infrastructure (item 18)

NOT APPLICABLE

Market Studies and Contracts (item 19)

NOT APPLICABLE

Environmental Studies, Permitting, Social or Community Impact (item 20)

NOT APPLICABLE

Capital and Operating Costs (item 21)

NOT APPLICABLE

Economic analysis (Item 22)

NOT APPLICABLE

Adjacent Properties (item 23)

Immediately adjacent properties

Two adjacent properties have been considered for REE-U. Both are related to the stream sediment exploration campaign done by the Ministere des Richesses Naturelles du Quebec in 1970 (Kelly et al., 1972). The following elements were analyzed: Cu, Zn, Pb, Ni, Co, Mn, Ag and U. The data were retreated and presented by Gagnon (1984). This survey does not cover the Boxi property, neither the south of Boxi that remains therefore open for discovery.

Field explorations were carried out between 2011 and 2013 and allow to discover several REE-U enriched pegmatites (Olivier Ayotte, for REEX ENTREPRISES OMS, Montreal). Results are presented in GM 68054, with multi-elements analysis and some mineralogical data.

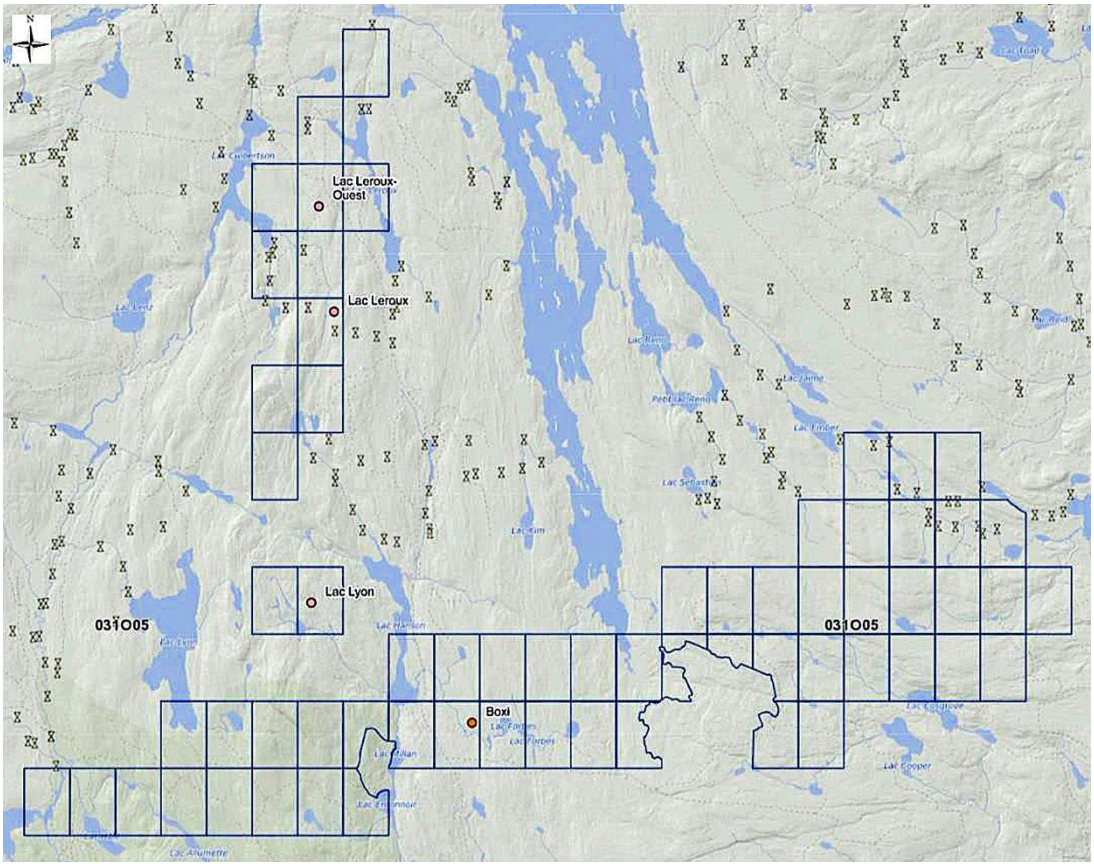

Figure 16: Boxi property and adjacent properties, with lidar draping, stream sediments samples (1970) and U-REE mineralized occurrences.

1. Lac Lyon

Located immediately to the north of the Boxi property, the two Lac Lyon active claims belong to Renetta Braatz since 2021 (file 32-2207) and were before the property of Olivier. Ayotte. No detailed exploration work has been carried out. The claim validities expire on November 15th, 2024.

The Lac Lyon REE occurrence is hosted by a pegmatite dyke, with allanite and britholite, crossing migmatitic gneiss (GM 68054). The mineralogy of the dyke includes K feldspars (70%), quartz (15%) and pyroxene (15%). The mineralization seems to be of hydrothermal origin with britholite and allanite, and some hydrothermal zircon. REE could be associated to the hydrothermal alteration of Th-rich pyroxenes.

On one sample, grades reach 1790,74 ppm **ETR** (0,21 `)/0 TREO) including Y (866 ppm Ce, 321 ppm La, 231 ppm Nd). Several samples show enrichment in Ba (>500 ppm) and K2O. Only one analysis (SCT 46-2) gave 114,5 ppm U, but most of the analyzed samples show others less than 5 ppm.

2. Lac Leroux

The Lac Leroux property is covered by 11 active claims (number 2543198). Their validity was suspended from April 9th, 2020, to April 9th, 2021.They belong 100% to an individual from Montreal, Olivier Ayotte. Two occurrences have been documented (GM 68054).

The first occurrence in Lac Leroux, is located about 960 m to the SW of Lac Leroux. Best values on selected samples include:

- 12875 ppm REEt (1,51 `)/0 TREO) including Y, (6290 ppm Ce, 2760 ppm La, 2370 ppm Nd), >1000 ppm Th (sample SCT-122).
- 13 915 ppm REEt (1,63 % TREO) including Y, (6730 ppm Ce, 3010 ppm La, 2570 ppm Nd), 3230 ppm Th (sample SCT-122-1).

More to the North, the Sigeom occurrence is labelled Lac Leroux Ouest. Best values include:

6181,07 ppm REEt (0,72 % TREO) including Y (3080 ppm Ce, 1320 ppm La, 1065 ppm Nd), 4520 ppm Zr (sample SCT-52).
9431,27 ppm REEt (1,11 % TREO) including Y (4780 ppm Ce, 2530 ppm La, 2180 ppm Nd), 616 ppm Th, 5510 ppm Zr (sample SCT-52-3).

Several other samples gave values superior to 1700 ppm REEt, 440 ppm Th and 3700 ppm Zr.

No exploration work has been carried out since 2013.

These small occurrences seem to have similarities with the Boxi occurrence. Some of the REE values exceed 10 000 ppm REEt and are therefore of economic interest. However, the data are very incomplete. We do not know the structural control of these pegmatites, nor their extension. Could they represent a more disseminated style of REE mineralization as suspected on the eastern extension of Boxi? More exploration work is required on a regional scale.

Regional data

The Boxi REE-Nb-U occurrence is one along many uriniferous districts in the Mesoproterozoic Grenville Province. They are located on the western border of the central metasedimentary belt. From North to South, five uriniferous districts could be recognized (Fig. 4):

- The Bancroft district, in Ontario, which was mined in the second half of the 20th century.
- The Calumet district.
- The Western Mont-Laurier district.
- The Baker Lake district, North of Mont Laurier, worked by Gulf Mineral then Nova Uranium until 2006.
- The Mitchinamecus Lake district, with several poorly known uranium occurrences. The Boxi occurrence belongs to this district.

In all these districts, Uranium is associated with late pegmatites. For instance, the Bancroft uranium district contains more than 100 documented uranium deposits hosted principally by late tectonic pegmatitic granite dykes (Robertson 1978). Some of the uranium mineralization occurs locally as stratiform metasomatic deposits in carbonate metasedimentary rocks located adjacent to the granite dykes. During the period 1956 to 1964, the Bancroft district produced a total of 5500 tons of U308 (4240 metric tons of uranium). Ore grades were approximately 0.17% U308 (about 3 lbs. U308 or 1440 ppm U), with between 0.0225 to 0.2% Th02 (200 to 1750 ppm Th) (Robertson 1978). At the end of 1981, total ore reserves were estimated at 1,360, 000 tonnes averaging 0.11 % U308.

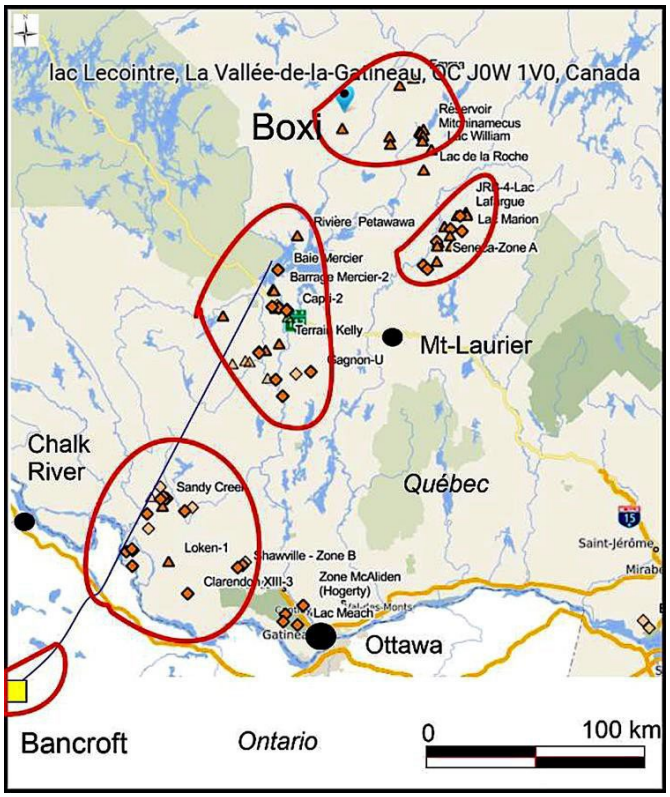

Figure 17: localization of Boxi and main uranium districts in the Gatineau area

Other Relevant Data (item 24)

The author is not aware of any environmental permitting, legal claim title, taxation, socio-political, marketing, or other constraints that could affect the development of the property under study.

Over the years, the Quebec government has demonstrated a willingness to encourage natural resources development through quick permitting, title security and financial incentives. However, since 2015, the Quebec government has decided on a moratorium on uranium development.

Interpretation and Conclusions (item 25)

This report is based on historic data, new geophysical survey, the study of 3 samples and a new geological interpretation of the Boxi pegmatite.

The results are the following:

- The Boxi U-REE occurrence is hosted in a dyke of calc-alkaline pegmatite of large extension, more than 10 km long, with an average thickness of 5 m (to be re-evaluated). This could represent a volume of more than 10 million tonnes for the first 100 m in depth. The pegmatite is discordant on the paragneiss and migmatite gneiss at the border of the Central Metasedimentary Belt.
- The Boxi pegmatite belong to a large field as demonstrated by the presence of numerous other occurrences sharing the same characters. However, the documentation of these occurrences is almost non-existent.
- Boxi is hosted by a sliver of calc-silicate rocks that marks the contact between the Central Metasedimentary Belt to the east and the migmatitic basement to the west. This contact is folded by NE-SW regional folds. The calc-silicates rocks could be the remnant of sedimentary, possibly evaporitic beds. The brittle emplacement of the pegmatite appears late in the tectonic evolution but could result from deeper mobilization.
- The mineralization in Uranium, Niobium and REE is directly related to the late pegmatite evolution in association with magmatic magnetite. Niobium minerals are pyrochlore and columbite. REE minerals include allanite, euxenite, and shynsizite. Late metal remobilization is related to carbonic fluid and may have relocated the economic elements. U, REE and Nb seem associated in the same minerals. The magnetite is probably irregularly distributed along the dyke from the magnetic survey. The geometry of the mineralization within the dyke must be determined.
- Based on a limited number of samples, the uranium grade reach 0.1% U308, a value rather typical from the pegmatites in the uranium districts of the Central metasedimentary belt. The Boxi pegmatite share numerous similarities with the other districts, including the Bancroft district. One of the specificities of the uranium mineralization as observed in this district is that it could be disseminated in the host rocks. Small pods have been observed at Boxi on surface. Previous radiometric survey from the federal government shows two zones of large anomalies east of Boxi that should be recognized. It is possible therefore to discover uranium mineralization outside pegmatite in skarn-like zones.
- Boxi belong to the magmatic clan of uranium deposits, more precisely in the 1.1. deposit subtype, intrusive anatectic (pegmatite-alaskite) subtype of IAEA, 2020. This clan of deposit include the world-class Rossing deposit in Namibia (more than 200 kt U308).

- Any exploration work should consider the actual moratorium of uranium development in Quebec and should focus on rare earth elements and not uranium.

Recommendations (item 26)

The Boxi property is at a preliminary stage of exploration. The next steps should include the recognition and the delimitation of zones of high REE-U grades and a limited drilling campaign to test the extension of the mineralization on the first 50 to 100 m.

The exploration program should be conducted in two phases focusing on rare earth elements and not uranium. Phase 1 should focus on:

1. Super-high-resolution imagery with high resolution drone magnetic survey available from drone surveying. This will allow the mapping of the structures and the recognition of concentration of magnetite.
2. Geological mapping, using N-S lines with 50 to 100 m spacing, with spectroscopic measurements on U Th K.
3. Selected stripping and washing, cartography and trenching.
4. Sampling of rocks and mineralization.
5. A mineralogical study to document the position of the REE and U minerals, using the same Artsection technology or equivalent.

Depending and contingent on the results of Phase 1, Phase 2 should consist of a 1200 m diamond drilling program to test the vertical continuity of the mineralization.

The proposed work program is budgeted at $438,500.00 in two phases.

Budget

The proposed program is judged to be fully warranted to adequately appraise and evaluate the mineral potential of this mining property, covering highly favorable geology and structure, in a reasonable and progressive manner. It is organized into 2 Phases. The Boxi property belong to a large U-REE pegmatitic district and it is recommended to extend the survey on the other occurrences.

Boxi Phase 1 Budget

Action	Unit	Number	Unit Cost	Cost
Planning and Logistics	days	8	650	5200
Radiometric Survey	line km	440	125	55000
Imagery	unit	1	1500	1500
Mapping and Sampling	days	20	500	10000
Mineralogy	unit	10	400	4000
Geology and Prospecting	days	40	600	24000
Stripping and washing	days	20	2200	44000
Assays (U, REE, Cu, Mo)	unit	200	40	8000
Field Technical Support	days	40	300	12000
Travel and Accommodation	days	40	300	12000
Technical Report	unit	1	15000	15000
Community Engagement	unit	1	3500	3500
Supervision	days	10	650	6500
			TOTAL	200700

Boxi Phase 2 Budget				
Action	**Unit**	**Number**	**Unit Cost**	**Cost**
Mapping and Sampling	days	10	500	5000
Mineralogy	unit	5	400	2000
Geology and Prospecting	unit	10	600	6000
Assays (U, REE, Cu, Mo)	unit	120	40	4800
Field Technical Support	days	10	350	3500
Diamond Drilling	unit	1200	150	180000
Travel and Accommodation	days	10	300	3000
Resource Estimation	unit	1	20000	20000
Community Engagement	unit	2	3500	7000
Supervision	days	10	650	6500
			TOTAL	237800

References (item 27)

IAEA, 2020. Descriptive uranium deposit and mineral system models / International Atomic Energy Agency, 328 p. ISBN 978-92-0-109320-2

Avramtchev, L.., Fiche, G. ,1981. Catalogue des gltes mineraux du Quebec; region de Laurentie Saguenay. DPV809 66 pages et 13 plans.

Cerny, P., Ercit, TS 2005. The classification of granitic pegmatites revisited. The Canadian Mineralogist, 43: 2005-2026.

Corriveau, L., 1990. Proterozoic subduction and terrane amalgamation in the southwestern Grenville province, Canada: Evidence from ultrapotassic to shoshonitic plutonism. Geology, 15: 615-617.

Corriveau, L., and van Breemen, 0. 2000. Docking of the Central Metasedimentary Belt to Laurentia in geon 12: evidence for the 1.17-1.16 Ga Chevreuil intrusive suite and host gneisses, Quebec. Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences, 37: 253-269.

Corriveau, L., Heaman, L.M., Marcantonio, F. and van Breemen, 0., 1990. 1.1 Ga K-rich alkaline plutonism in the SW Grenville Province. Contributions to Mineralogy and Petrology, 105: 473485.

Dube, J. 2022. High-Resolution Heliborne Magnetic Survey, Boxi property, Lac-Moselle Area, Vallee-de-la-Gatineau Region, Quebec. Dynamic Discovery Geoscience, Ottawa for Ressources Maxima Inc., 29 p.

Gagnon, G. 1984, Geochimie des sediments de ruisseaux de la region du reservoir Cabonga. Ministere des Richesses naturelles, Quebec (retraitement des donnees de 1970)

Jebrak, M. and Marcoux, E., 2008. Geology of mineral resources. Geological Association of Canada, 2015. Pp. 668. ISBN: 978-1-897-09573-7.

Kelly, R. - Tremblay, R.L., Cockburn, G.H., 1972 - Geochimie des sediments de ruisseau, region est du reservoir Cabonga. Ministere des Richesses naturelles, Quebec; S-138.

Lentz, D., 1991. Radioelement distribution in U, Th, Mo, and rare-earth-element pegmatites, skarns, and veins in a portion of the Grenville Province, Ontario, and Quebec. CJES 28: 1-12

Lefrancois, R. 2005. Report on the Mont-Laurier Uranium property, Perodeau and Decarie Township, Quebec, NTS 31J/14, 19 p. GM62634

Moore, M., Barrette, JP. (2007) Mont Laurier Uranium Project. 'South Claim Block' Southwestern Quebec, Canada. Exploration period October 2005-December 2006. For Nova Uranium Corporation, 121 p., GM62778

Nantel, S. 2008. Geologie et apercu de la geochronologie et des indices metalliques decouverts entre 1996 et 2007 dans la partie nord de la Ceinture centrale des metasediments, Province de Grenville, region de Mont-Laurier, 20 p. DV 2008-04

Nantel, S. Giguere, E., Clark, T. 2003. Geologie de la region du lac Duplessis (310/06). RG 200301, 54 p.

PorterGeo: Rossing, Namibia. http://portergeo.com.au/database/mineinfo.asp?mineid=mn900 Proulx, M. 1997. The Uranium mining industry of the Bancroft area: an environmental history and heritage assessment. PhD thesis, Trent University, 164 p.

Rivers, T. 1997. Lithotectonic elements of the Grenville Province: Review and tectonic implications. Precambrian Research, 86: 117-154.

Robertson, J.A. 1981. The uranium deposits of Ontario. Their distribution and classification. Ontario Geological Survey, Misc. paper 86, 37 p.

Robinson, SC. 1960. Economic Uranium deposits in granitic dykes, Bancroft District, Ontario. Canadian Mineralogist, 513-521.

Schneider, DA, Cope, N., Holm, DK. 2013. Thermochronology of the Mont Laurier Province, terrane, southern Canadian Grenville, and its bearing on defining orogenic architecture. Precambrian Research, 226: 43-58.

Tan, W., He, H., Wang, CY, Dong, H, Liang, X., Zhu, J. 2016. Magnetite exsolution in ilmenite from the Fe-Ti oxide gabbro in the Xinjie intrusion (SW China) and sources of unusually strong remnant magnetization. American Mineralogist, https://doi.org/10.2138/am-2016

Tremblay, J. 2022. Petrographie numerique de quatre (4) lames minces polies a l'aide de la technologie Artsection. Rapport IOS Services Geoscientifiques Inc. 2022-1510, 19 p. pour Ressources Maxima, 25 fevrier 2022.

Trueman, D.L. and Cerny, P. (1982) Exploration for Rare-Element Granitic Pegmatites. In: Cerny, P., Ed., Granitic Pegmatites in Science, and Industry: Mineralogical Association of Canada Short Course Handbook, Vol. 8, 463-494.

GM 63529 URANOR (2007) EVALUATION PRELIMINAIRE DU POTENTIEL URANIFERE, PROJET 114025, PROPRIETE MENJO, MONT-LAURIER, Quebec. Rapport, 124 p.

GM 60054 Ayotte, 0., (2013) RAPPORT DE TRAVAUX D'EXPLORATION SIMPLIFIE, PROJET LAC LEROUX , 114 p.

Certificate of Qualifications (item 28)

I, Michel Jebrak, P. Geo (OGQ), do hereby certify that:

1. I am a geologist, president of Michel Jebrak Inc./Galet Bleu Inc., who operates a main office at 6120 avenue ND de Grace, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4A1N4.
2. I am a qualified geologist, having graduated from Universite Pierre et Marie Curie in 1978, and Universite d'Orleans (France for a doctorat in geology (1978) and a doctorat in science (1984).
3. I am a member of the Order of Geologist of the Province of Quebec (member # 223), fellow member of the Society of Economic Geologists.
4. I have worked continuously as a geologist since graduation in 1978 and have worked as an independent consultant since 2000. My relevant experience as a consultant includes 40 years of exploration principally for precious and base metals, and uranium, mainly in Quebec, Maghreb, and West Africa, and all over the world (North and South America, Australia, Africa, Middle East, and Europe. I have successfully managed multi-millions of dollars contracts for private and public companies and for governmental and multilateral agencies. Other contract work such as regional geochemical surveys and mapping has also been completed for government agencies and Major Exploration companies.
5. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Project ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, relevant and continuous past experience in mining exploration, and my affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101), I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible to review all items discussed in the report entitled " Technical Report on the BOXI REE-Nb-U deposit Province of Quebec, Canada" for RUSH URANIUM CORP." signed and dated August 06, 2022 (the "Technical Report").
7. I carry out an official visit for the present property on May 6th, 2022.
8. I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose would make the Technical Report misleading.
9. I am independent of Rush Uranium Corp., applying all the tests in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 FI on Technical Report and I confirm that the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form FI.
10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

Signed and dated in Montreal; August 06, 2022

Michel Jebrak, P. Geo (OGQ)

Annex 1: list of mining titles, Boxi property, Rush Uranium Corp.

# Sequentiel	TITRE	LOCALISATION	SUPERFICIE (HA)
402712760	CDC-2627426	31005 X 0003 0035 0	58.38
403003568	CDC-2627427	31005 X 0003 0036 0	58.38
402712761	CDC-2627428	31005 X 0003 0037 0	58.38
402712762	CDC-2627429	31005 X 0003 0038 0	58.38
402712763	CDC-2627430	31005 X 0003 0039 0	58.38
402712764	CDC-2627431	31005 X 0003 0040 0	58.38
402711697	CDC-2627432	31005 X 0003 0041 0	58.38
403615234	CDC-2627433	31005 X 0003 0042 1	45.7
403003573	CDC-2627434	31005 X 0004 0038 0	58.37
402711720	CDC-2627435	31005 X 0004 0039 0	58.37
402711721	CDC-2627436	31005 X 0004 0040 0	58.37
402711722	CDC-2627437	31005 X 0004 0041 0	58.37
403615235	CDC-2627438	31005 X 0004 0042 1	39.94
403596233	CDC-2529439	31005 X 0004 0043 1	56.43
403003574	CDC-2529440	31005 X 0004 0044 0	58.37
402711725	CDC-2529441	31005 X 0004 0045 0	58.37
402711726	CDC-2529442	31005 X 0004 0046 0	58.37
402711727	CDC-2623327	31005 X 0004 0047 0	58.37
403716021	CDC-2633295	31005 X 0004 0048 1	41.02
403716008	CDC-2633296	31005 X 0004 0051 1	50.18
402711731	CDC-2627439	31005 X 0004 0052 0	58.37
402711751	CDC-2623328	31005 X 0005 0043 0	58.36
402711752	CDC-2623329	31005 X 0005 0044 0	58.36
402711753	CDC-2620899	31005 X 0005 0045 0	58.36
402711754	CDC-2620900	31005 X 0005 0046 0	58.36
402711755	CDC-2620901	31005 X 0005 0047 0	58.36
403716020	CDC-2633297	31005 X 0005 0048 1	58.18
403716012	CDC-2633300	31005 X 0005 0050 1	23.17
403716015	CDC-2633299	31005 X 0005 0049 1	11.46
403716011	CDC-2633301	31005 X 0005 0051 1	47.15
402711760	CDC-2627440	31005 X 0005 0052 0	58.36
402711761	CDC-2627441	31005 X 0005 0053 0	58.36
402711762	CDC-2627442	31005 X 0005 0054 0	58.36

402711763	CDC-2627443	31005 X 0005 0055 0	58.36
402711764	CDC-2627444	31005 X 0005 0056 0	58.36
402711787	CDC-2626467	31005 X 0006 0050 0	58.35
402711786	CDC-2626466	31005 X 0006 0049 0	58.35
403003583	CDC-2627445	31005 X 0006 0051 0	58.35
402711788	CDC-2627446	31005 X 0006 0052 0	58.35
402711789	CDC-2627447	31005 X 0006 0053 0	58.35
402711790	CDC-2627448	31005 X 0006 0054 0	58.35
402711792	CDC-2627450	31005 X 0006 0056 0	58.35
402711791	CDC-2627449	31005 X 0006 0055 0	58.35
403003584	CDC-2627451	31005 X 0006 0057 0	58.35
403002534	CDC-2627452	31005 X 0007 0052 0	58.34
402711814	CDC-2627453	31005 X 0007 0053 0	58.34
402711815	CDC-2627454	31005 X 0007 0054 0	58.34
402711816	CDC-2627455	31005 X 0007 0055 0	58.34
403716006	CDC-2633302	31005 X 0007 0056 1	55.7
402711840	CDC-2627456	31005 X 0008 0053 0	58.33
403002544	CDC-2627457	31005 X 0008 0054 0	58.33
402711841	CDC-2627458	31005 X 0008 0055 0	58.33
403716014	CDC 2633298	31005 X 0005 0049 2	16.70
		TOTAL:	**2,896.88**