



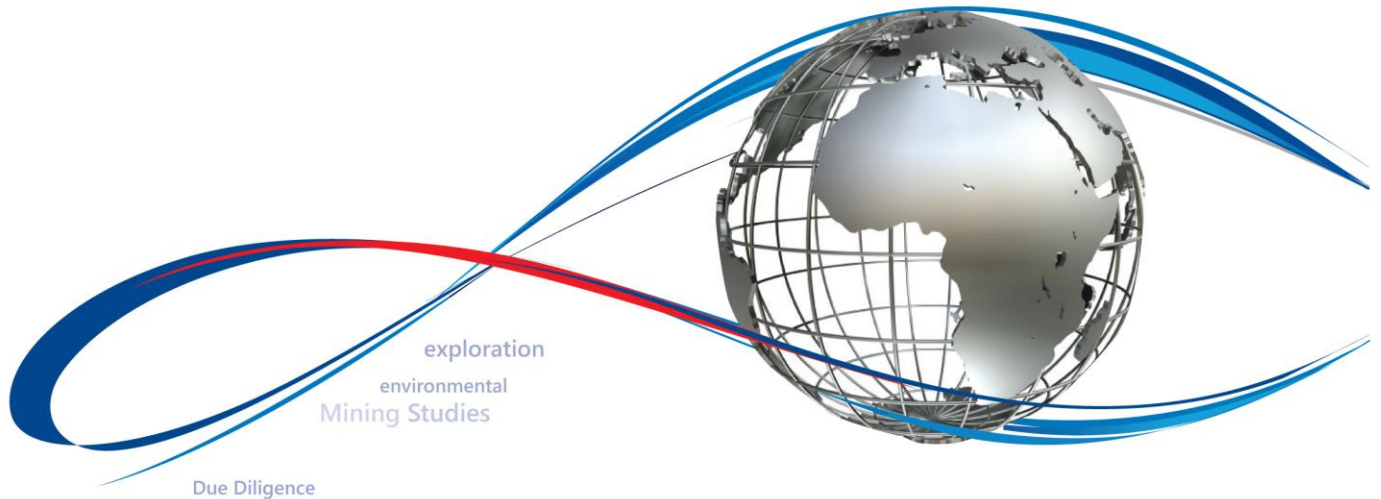
Specialist Consultants to the Mining Industry

## Copper Mountain Uranium Project, Fremont County, Wyoming, USA

NI 43-101 Technical Report

Prepared By The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd for:  
Myriad Uranium Corp. and Rush Rare Metals Corp.

Mineral Resources  
reporting  
ISO 9001



**Prepared By:**

George van der Walt

Pr.Sci.Nat., FGSSA

**Reviewed By:**

Michael Cronwright

Pr.Sci.Nat., FGSSA

**Effective Date:** 31 March 2026**Report Date:** 17 April 2026**MSA Project No.:** J4638**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

*This report was prepared as a National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report for Myriad Uranium Corp. (Myriad) and Rush Rare Metals Corp. (Rush) by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd (MSA), South Africa. The quality of information, conclusions and estimates contained herein is consistent with the level of effort involved in MSA's services, based on: i) information available at the time of preparation, ii) data supplied by outside sources, and iii) the assumptions, conditions, and qualifications set forth in this report. This report is intended for use by Myriad and Rush subject to the terms and conditions of their contract with MSA. Except for the purposes legislated under Canadian provincial securities law, any other uses of this report by any third party is at that party's sole risk.*



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

- 1 SUMMARY ..... 1**
  - 1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference ..... 1
  - 1.2 Property Description and Location ..... 1
  - 1.3 Ownership, Agreements and Royalties ..... 1
  - 1.4 Geological Setting and Mineralisation ..... 1
  - 1.5 Exploration History ..... 2
  - 1.6 Historical Estimates ..... 3
  - 1.7 Recent Exploration by Myriad ..... 4
  - 1.8 Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations ..... 5
  - 1.9 Risks and Uncertainties ..... 6
  - 1.10 Interpretation and Conclusions ..... 6
  - 1.11 Recommendations ..... 7
  
- 2 INTRODUCTION ..... 8**
  - 2.1 Scope of Work ..... 8
  - 2.2 Principal Sources of Information ..... 9
  - 2.3 Qualifications, Experience and Independence ..... 9
  
- 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS ..... 10**
  
- 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION ..... 11**
  - 4.1 Project Location ..... 11
  - 4.2 Mineral Tenure, Permitting, Rights and Agreements ..... 11
    - 4.2.1 Applicable Mineral Law ..... 11
    - 4.2.2 Mining Claim Types and Fees ..... 13
    - 4.2.3 Lands Covered ..... 14
    - 4.2.4 Summary and Maintenance of Mining Lode Claim Titles ..... 15
    - 4.2.5 Federal Land Status ..... 16
    - 4.2.6 Third Party Mining Claims ..... 17
    - 4.2.7 Royalties and Contractual Agreements ..... 17
  - 4.3 Environmental Liabilities ..... 20
  - 4.4 Permits to Conduct Exploration ..... 21
    - 4.4.1 Key Regulatory Bodies ..... 21
    - 4.4.2 Drilling Notification ..... 21
    - 4.4.3 Plan of Operations ..... 21
  - 4.5 Major Risks ..... 22



<b>5</b>	<b>ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>23</b>
5.1	Location and Accessibility .....	23
5.2	Physiography and Climate.....	24
5.3	Local Resources and Infrastructure.....	27
<b>6</b>	<b>HISTORY.....</b>	<b>29</b>
6.1	General History Summary.....	29
6.2	Rocky Mountain Energy Company (1969 – 1981).....	30
6.2.1	Deposit and Target Exploration.....	30
6.2.2	Drilling.....	35
6.2.3	Methods of Sampling .....	36
6.2.4	Discrepancy in Grades.....	36
6.2.5	Historical Estimates.....	38
6.2.6	Canning Historic Reserve Estimates.....	42
6.2.7	Early Amenability Testing.....	44
6.2.8	Mining Studies.....	44
6.3	Bendix Field Engineering Corporation Target Assessment (1976 – 1982).....	46
6.3.1	Background and Purpose.....	46
6.3.2	Control and Assessment Areas .....	46
6.3.3	Methodology.....	48
6.3.4	Key Outcomes.....	49
6.4	Anaconda Uranium (1991 – 1997).....	50
6.5	Neutron Energy and Strathmore (2005 -2012).....	50
6.6	Rush and Myriad (2022 – Present).....	51
<b>7</b>	<b>GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION .....</b>	<b>52</b>
7.1	Regional Geology.....	52
7.1.1	Uplift Formation and Timing.....	53
7.1.2	Tectonic Setting .....	53
7.2	Project Geology.....	55
7.2.1	Stratigraphy and Petrography.....	56
7.2.2	Geological Maps .....	58
7.2.3	Lithology and Mineral Phases .....	61
7.2.4	Alteration and Oxidation .....	61
7.2.5	Uranium Mineralisation.....	61
7.3	Mineralisation Model .....	62
7.3.1	Uplift and Collapse.....	62
7.3.2	Genetic Model .....	64
7.4	Copper Mountain Uranium Deposits and Occurrences.....	66



- 7.4.1 Canning (aka North Canning)..... 66
- 7.4.2 Fuller ..... 68
- 7.4.3 Mint-Allard ..... 68
- 7.4.4 Hesitation..... 70
- 7.4.5 Gem..... 71
- 7.4.6 Arrowhead ..... 72
- 7.4.7 Other Targets ..... 73
- 8 DEPOSIT TYPES..... 79**
- 8.1 Classification ..... 79
- 8.2 Granite Related Mineralisation ..... 79
- 8.3 Sedimentary Mineralisation ..... 80
- 8.4 Thrust Unconformity Mineralisation..... 81
- 9 EXPLORATION ..... 82**
- 9.1 Ground Magnetometer Survey..... 82
  - 9.1.1 Survey Parameters..... 82
  - 9.1.2 Equipment ..... 83
  - 9.1.3 Data Processing and Analysis ..... 83
  - 9.1.4 Results..... 83
- 9.2 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey ..... 85
  - 9.2.1 Survey Specifications..... 86
  - 9.2.2 Geophysical Data ..... 87
  - 9.2.3 Aircraft and Equipment ..... 87
  - 9.2.4 Survey Operations..... 88
  - 9.2.5 Data Processing..... 89
- 9.3 Interpretation..... 92
- 10 DRILLING..... 95**
- 10.1 Drill Planning ..... 95
- 10.2 Drilled Locations..... 96
- 10.3 Equipment and Methods ..... 97
  - 10.3.1 Drilling..... 97
  - 10.3.2 Downhole Logging ..... 97
- 10.4 Drilling Controls..... 98
  - 10.4.1 Positioning and Orientation ..... 98
  - 10.4.2 Core Recovery ..... 99
  - 10.4.3 RC Sample Recovery..... 99
- 10.5 Core Processing, Data Collection and Sampling ..... 99
  - 10.5.1 Core and RC Chip Processing ..... 99



- 10.5.2 Geological Logging..... 99
- 10.5.3 Sampling Procedures ..... 100
- 10.5.4 Uranium Grade Data ..... 100
- 10.6 Drilling Results and Interpretation ..... 100
- 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY ..... 104**
- 11.1 Security and Chain of Custody ..... 104
- 11.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis ..... 104
- 11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control ..... 105
  - 11.3.1 QAQC Procedure ..... 105
  - 11.3.2 Reference Materials ..... 105
- 11.4 Qualified Person Opinion ..... 110
- 12 DATA VERIFICATION ..... 111**
- 12.1 Historic Data ..... 111
- 12.2 Current Data..... 111
  - 12.2.1 Collar Survey Verification ..... 111
  - 12.2.2 Determination and Verification of eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Grades ..... 112
  - 12.2.3 Radiometric Disequilibrium ..... 112
- 12.3 Site Verification ..... 112
- 12.4 Qualified Person Opinion ..... 112
- 13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING ..... 113**
- 14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES ..... 114**
- 15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES ..... 115**
- 16 MINING METHODS ..... 116**
- 17 RECOVERY METHODS ..... 117**
- 18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE ..... 118**
- 19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS ..... 119**
- 20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT ..... 120**
- 21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS ..... 121**
- 22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS ..... 122**
- 23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES ..... 123**
- 23.1 Historical Mining ..... 123
- 23.2 Adjacent Third-Party Mining Claims..... 123
  - 23.2.1 Global Uranium US Corp. Claims..... 123
  - 23.2.2 Non-Overlapping Third-Party Claims ..... 123



<b>24</b>	<b>OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION .....</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS .....</b>	<b>126</b>
25.1	Basis of Interpretation.....	126
25.2	Geological and Structural Interpretation.....	126
25.3	Interpretation of Historical Exploration and Estimates .....	126
25.4	Interpretation of the Bendix Exploration Target.....	127
25.5	Interpretation of Recent Exploration Activities .....	127
25.6	Risks and Uncertainties in Interpretation .....	129
25.7	Interpretive Conclusions .....	129
<b>26</b>	<b>RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>	<b>131</b>
26.1	Recommended Exploration Stages.....	131
26.1.1	Stage 1: Data Verification and Mineralisation Confirmation.....	131
26.1.2	Stage 2: Mineralisation Expansion and Exploration Target Testing .....	132
26.1.3	Stage 3: Resource Delineation and Preliminary Technical Studies .....	133
26.2	QAQC and Data Integrity.....	134
26.3	Environmental and Permitting Considerations .....	134
26.4	Risk-Based Alignment of Recommendations .....	134
26.5	Budget and Programme Rationale .....	134
26.6	Summary and Expected Outcomes.....	135
<b>27</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>137</b>

## LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 4-1	BLM fees schedule – new claims filed on or after 1 September 2024.....	13
Table 4-2	Unpatented Mining Lode Claims summary list.....	15
Table 4-3	State Mineral Mining Leases .....	17
Table 6-1	RMEC Project Drilling Summary .....	36
Table 6-2	Copper Mountain Historical Estimates – RMEC 1977 .....	38
Table 6-3	Canning historical estimates by the RMEC Casper District Office - 1977 .....	40
Table 6-4	Canning historical estimates by the RMEC Mine Evaluation Department - 1977.....	41
Table 6-5	Comparison of historical estimates for Canning by RMEC 1977 .....	41
Table 6-6	Canning Summary of Mineable Reserves (30x30x10 foot blocks) .....	43



Table 7-1 Generalised stratigraphic column for the Copper Mountain district.....	58
Table 7-2 Comparison of historical estimates for Canning by RMEC 1977 .....	62
Table 9-1 Survey flight line specifications for Copper Mountain survey block.....	86
Table 9-2 Contract survey specifications .....	89
Table 10-1 Drilled locations at the Canning Deposit.....	96
Table 10-2 Comparison of assay and spectral gamma probe grades above 1,000 ppm.....	102
Table 11-1 Blank CRM specifications .....	106
Table 11-2 Standard CRM specifications.....	107
Table 26-1 Copper Mountain budget for 12 months of operation .....	135

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

---

Figure 4-1 Regional Location of the Copper Mountain Project.....	11
Figure 4-2 Copper Mountain Project area land coverage .....	14
Figure 4-3 Individual Mining Claims and Leases - February 2026.....	16
Figure 5-1 Project location and accessibility.....	23
Figure 5-2 Project area surface ownership and access control .....	24
Figure 5-3 Regional topographic map .....	25
Figure 5-4 Elevation map of the Project area .....	26
Figure 5-5 Climate data for Lysite, Wyoming .....	27
Figure 5-6 Infrastructure map of the Project area .....	28
Figure 6-1 Infrastructure map of the Project area .....	30
Figure 6-2 General arrangement of a large scale mine concept for Copper Mountain .....	45
Figure 6-3 Bendix Control and Assessment areas relative to claim areas .....	48
Figure 6-4 Targeting areas identified by Bendix.....	49
Figure 7-1 Basement map of the Wyoming Archean Province and surrounding areas .....	52
Figure 7-2 Tectonic map of Wyoming showing major structural elements including uplifts and arches of the Laramide belt.....	54
Figure 7-3 Detailed tectonic map and cross-section of the Owl Creek fault zone .....	55



Figure 7-4 Project Geology ..... 60

Figure 7-5 Interpretive cross section of the Owl Creek uplift and sites of uranium deposition ..... 63

Figure 7-6 Copper Mountain mineralisation styles ..... 64

Figure 7-7 Canning Fault Mineralising Model ..... 66

Figure 7-8 Canning geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation ..... 67

Figure 7-9 Fuller geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation ..... 68

Figure 7-10 Mint-Allard geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation ..... 69

Figure 7-11 Hesitation geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation ..... 70

Figure 7-12 Gem geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation ..... 72

Figure 7-13 Arrowhead geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation ..... 73

Figure 7-14 Other targets geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation ..... 74

Figure 8-1 Interpretive cross section of the Owl Creek uplift and sites of uranium deposition ..... 79

Figure 9-1 Location of the ground magnetic survey grid ..... 82

Figure 9-2 Processed Output Images from the Ground Magnetometer Survey ..... 84

Figure 9-3 Magnetic Image with Trend Removal and Interpretation with structures and deposit outline overlaid ..... 85

Figure 9-4 Copper Mountain Helicopter-borne Survey Block Location ..... 86

Figure 9-5 Copper Mountain Helicopter-borne Survey Block Flight Lines ..... 87

Figure 9-6 Precision GeoSurveys Helicopter and Survey Equipment ..... 88

Figure 9-7 General view of Magnetic Data Outputs ..... 90

Figure 9-8 General view of Radiometric Data Outputs ..... 91

Figure 9-9 Updated interpretation of structure on CHG background ..... 93

Figure 9-10 Updated interpretation of structure on radiometric (eU) background ..... 94

Figure 10-1 Historic drilling, structures and grade shells modelled at above 500 ppm  $eU_3O_8$  ..... 95

Figure 10-2 Drilled locations at the Canning Deposit ..... 97

Figure 10-3 Results of drilling showing maximum grade intervals ..... 101

Figure 10-4 Comparison between historic, probe and assay grade shells above 500 ppm ..... 103

Figure 10-5 Comparison between historic grade shells and mineralisation in Myriad boreholes ..... 103

Figure 11-1 Myriad core shed facility in Riverton, Wyoming ..... 104



Figure 11-2 Photos of Paragon Geochemical laboratory in Sparks, Nevada taken during QP visit. .... 105

Figure 11-3 Blank chips control chart ..... 106

Figure 11-4 MEG-U-1 control chart ..... 107

Figure 11-5 OREAS 101b control chart ..... 108

Figure 11-6 OREAS 102a control chart ..... 108

Figure 11-7 OREAS 122 control chart ..... 108

Figure 11-8 Coarse reject duplicate regression plots ..... 109

Figure 11-9 Coarse reject duplicate relative difference plot ..... 109

Figure 12-1 Historic reports and information recovered for the Project ..... 111

Figure 23-1 Adjacent properties ..... 124

Figure 25-1 Exploration targeting at Copper Mountain ..... 129

Figure 26-1 Locations of Stage 1 and Stage 2 targeting areas at Copper Mountain ..... 133

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

---

**APPENDIX 1: CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON ..... 140**

**APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY OF TECHNICAL TERMS ..... 142**

**APPENDIX 3: MINING LODE CLAIMS INFORMATION ..... 149**

**APPENDIX 4: CANNING BOREHOLE STRIP LOGS ..... 180**

**APPENDIX 5: TABULATIONS OF REPORTED GRADES AT VARIOUS CONCEPTUAL CUT-OFFS ..... 215**



# 1 SUMMARY

## 1.1 Introduction and Terms of Reference

This Technical Report (the "Report" or the "Technical Report") has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements of National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101), Companion Policy 43-101CP, Form 43-101F1, and the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves. The report was commissioned by Myriad Uranium Corp. ("Myriad") and Rush Rare Metals Corp. ("Rush") and prepared by The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd (MSA) as an independent technical evaluation of the Copper Mountain Uranium Project located in Fremont County, Wyoming, USA.

The effective date of the Report is 31 March 2026, and the Report reflects information available up to that date.

## 1.2 Property Description and Location

The Copper Mountain Uranium Project is situated in the Copper Mountain district of the Wind River Basin, Fremont County, Wyoming, USA, approximately 59 km northeast of Riverton, 26.5 km northeast of Shoshoni, and 140 km northwest of Casper. The Project is accessible year-round via paved highways and an extensive network of secondary gravel roads.

As at the effective date, the Project comprises 966 unpatented Federal Mining Lode Claims and a number of State and Private mineral leases, covering a total area of approximately 7,426 hectares (18,351 acres). The claims are not all contiguous but collectively define a large and highly prospective uranium district.

## 1.3 Ownership, Agreements and Royalties

The Project is held through Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Rush. Under the Copper Mountain Option Agreement, Myriad has earned a 75% interest in the Project after completing required cash payments, share issuances, and exploration expenditures totalling US\$5.5 million. Rush retains a 25% carried interest, subject to the terms of the agreement. Following a merger with Rush (expected to be completed in 2026), Myriad shall hold a 100% interest.

The Project is subject to:

- A 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over approximately 79% of the current claims comprising the Project (certain of the Project claims in the far south (Cedar Ridge) and far west (Railroad) are not subject to the 2.5% NSR).
- A 1%–3% net returns royalty on portions of the Project leased from Diamond X Ranch LLC (covering 320 acres of the total ~18,351 acres), depending on mineral ownership, and
- Standard United States federal and State of Wyoming royalty regimes applicable to uranium mining.

## 1.4 Geological Setting and Mineralisation

Copper Mountain lies within the Owl Creek Uplift, part of the Wyoming Laramide foreland deformation system. Uranium mineralisation is spatially associated with fracture-controlled Precambrian crystalline basement rocks and overlying Eocene Wagon Bed Formation sediments.



Two dominant uranium mineralisation styles are recognised:

- Fracture-controlled granite-hosted uranium mineralisation, particularly at Canning, Mint-Allard, Hesitation, and Gem; and
- Porosity-controlled sediment-hosted uranium mineralisation, such as at Arrowhead and Cedar Ridge.

Uranium mineralisation occurs primarily as pitchblende (uraninite) and coffinite, with secondary minerals including uranophane, frequently associated with pyrite and hydrocarbons that acted as reducing agents.

## 1.5 Exploration History

The Copper Mountain district has a long history of uranium exploration and development dating back to the early 1950s, including limited historical production of approximately 500,000 lbs  $U_3O_8$  from the Arrowhead (Little Mo) Mine. Initial exploration was driven by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission procurement programme and focused on both sediment-hosted and crystalline-basement uranium occurrences.

Major exploration and development campaigns were undertaken by Union Pacific Corporation and its subsidiary Rocky Mountain Energy Company (RMEC) between 1969 and 1981. During this period:

- Approximately 1,850 drill holes were completed for a total of more than 274,000 m of combined rotary-hammer and diamond drilling.
- Extensive geological mapping, geophysical surveys, radiometric logging, and metallurgical test work were undertaken.
- Multiple historical resource and reserve estimates were prepared for deposits including Canning, Fuller, Mint-Allard, Hesitation, Gem, and Arrowhead using the estimation methodologies and classification systems current at the time.
- Conducted early amenability testing that showed high  $U_3O_8$  extractions were possible with most uranium dissolutions being in the range of 92% to 96% or higher.
- Commenced with preliminary feasibility studies to evaluate mining alternatives for the Copper Mountain deposit – these studies were curtailed when the project was shut down.
- Identified a conceptual large-scale, six pit, hub and spoke mine plan that was anticipated to start production in 1983 but was suspended due to the decline in the uranium market.

In parallel with RMEC's exploration activities, the Copper Mountain district formed part of the U.S. Department of Energy's ("DOE") National Uranium Resource Evaluation ("NURE") programme. Under this programme, Bendix Field Engineering Corporation ("Bendix") undertook comprehensive district-scale investigations between 1976 and 1982. Bendix conducted detailed geological, structural, geochemical, and geophysical studies across the Copper Mountain area, including 7 holes drilled by Bendix in and around the Canning deposit and compilation and reinterpretation of data from 1,193 mineralised boreholes supplied by RMEC from within a high-confidence Control Area of approximately 17.8 km<sup>2</sup>. Interpretations of this work, limited to a depth of around 180 m (600 ft), were then applied to the broader Assessment Area of approximately 103 km<sup>2</sup>.

Bendix developed a structural-genetic exploration model that emphasized the critical role of fault systems, graben margins, fault intersections, and subsidiary fracture arrays in controlling uranium



mineralisation within the Precambrian crystalline basement and overlying Eocene sedimentary units. Using a quantitative structural scoring methodology, Bendix identified multiple areas of favourable structural preparation, including areas beyond the limits of the RMEC deposits that lacked direct drill testing at the time. On this basis, Bendix defined district-scale conceptual exploration targets for low- to intermediate-grade uranium mineralisation (100 – 500 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>), with a target range of ~245 Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> to ~655 Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> within both granite-hosted and sediment-hosted environments in the Control and Assessment areas. Following the recent expansion of the Project claim areas, Myriad now controls around 80% of the Control Area and 62% of the overall Assessment Area.

While the Bendix estimates were developed as conceptual exploration targets rather than mineral resources and pre-date the adoption of National Instrument 43-101 and CIM Definition Standards, the work remains highly relevant. It provides an independent, district-scale framework for understanding the controls on uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain and continues to inform modern exploration targeting beyond areas constrained by historical resource estimates.

Subsequent evaluations of the Project and its extensive historical dataset were conducted by Anaconda Uranium, Neutron Energy, Strathmore, and other companies between the early 1990s and early 2010s. These studies largely comprised data review, reinterpretation, and conceptual target generation, but no new field work or drilling was completed during this period due to unfavourable uranium market conditions. Modern, systematic field exploration at Copper Mountain was only re-initiated when Myriad Uranium Corp. commenced exploration activities in 2024, building on the extensive work of RMEC and Bendix using current exploration methods, QAQC standards, and geological modelling techniques.

## **1.6 Historical Estimates**

Numerous historical uranium resource and reserve estimates have been prepared for deposits within the Copper Mountain district, particularly during the period of intensive exploration and evaluation undertaken by Union Pacific and its subsidiary Rocky Mountain Energy Company (“RMEC”) between 1969 and 1981. These estimates primarily relate to the Canning, Fuller, Mint, Allard, Hesitation, Gem and Arrowhead deposits and were generated using historical classification systems, methodologies and assumptions that pre-date the adoption of National Instrument 43-101 and current CIM Definition Standards.

A 1977 RMEC compilation reported an aggregated historical estimate of approximately 48.95 million tons of mineralised material in seven deposits grading an average of 269 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, containing ~26.6 million pounds eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, based on a cut-off of 200 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in the Inferred and Indicated categories. These estimates were derived largely from down-hole radiometric (gamma probe) data, supplemented by limited chemical assay information, and were prepared using polygonal, sectional and early computer-assisted estimation methods. Parts of some of the deposits are not fully contained within the Myriad claim or lease boundaries.

Later estimate reviews for the Canning deposit by different departments within RMEC using slightly different methodologies and evaluation criteria arrived at an average historical estimate for Canning of around 10.08 Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at an average grade of 444 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. In 1980, Fluor estimated Global (all category) Reserves for Canning of 10.49 Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at an average grade of 214 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>,



using a 100 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> cut-off. While these historical estimates are considered relevant as an indication of the presence, continuity and scale of uranium mineralisation within the district, they do not constitute current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves as defined under NI 43-101. A Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to classify these historical estimates as current resources, and they should not be relied upon as such.

In addition to deposit-specific historical estimates prepared by RMEC, a district-scale exploration target was defined by Bendix Field Engineering Corporation under contract to the U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”) as part of the National Uranium Resource Evaluation (“NURE”) programme during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Bendix conducted extensive geological, geochemical and geophysical investigations over the Copper Mountain district, including airborne radiometric and magnetic surveys, structural analysis, surface geochemistry, and the compilation and reinterpretation of approximately 1,200 mineralised boreholes within a high-confidence Control Area covering approximately 17.8 km<sup>2</sup>, and a broader Assessment Area of approximately 103 km<sup>2</sup>.

Using a structural-genetic model and a quantitative structural scoring methodology, Bendix identified multiple areas of favourable structural preparation, including fault intersections, graben margins, subsidiary fault arrays and zones of enhanced basement fracturing. On this basis, Bendix defined a conceptual exploration target representing the potential for additional low to intermediate grade (100 – 500 ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) uranium mineralisation beyond the limits of the known RMEC deposits. The conceptual exploration target (as defined by NI 43-101) in fracture-controlled Precambrian granite and sediment-hosted environments ranged from approximately 245 million pounds eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> within the Control Area, and up to ~655 million pounds eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> within the overall district-scale Assessment Area.

These Bendix exploration targets are conceptual in nature and were developed to guide regional exploration planning rather than to define mineral resources. They are based on geological interpretation, structural favourability and historic drilling density, and there has been insufficient exploration to define any part of these targets as Mineral Resources under NI 43-101. It is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the delineation of a Mineral Resource. However, the Bendix work remains highly relevant, as it demonstrates the large-scale mineral endowment potential of the Copper Mountain district and provides an important framework for targeting mineralisation outside areas covered by historical estimates.

Myriad’s recent and ongoing exploration programmes have been designed in part to test and refine these historical concepts and targets using modern exploration techniques, QAQC protocols, and geological modelling consistent with current disclosure standards.

## **1.7 Recent Exploration by Myriad**

Myriad Uranium Corp. has re-initiated systematic exploration at the Copper Mountain Uranium Project following a prolonged period of limited activity since the early 1980s. Since entering into the Copper Mountain Option Agreement in October 2023, Myriad has acted as the Project operator and has implemented a modern, phased exploration strategy designed to verify historical data, refine the geological and structural model, and advance the Project toward a maiden NI 43-101-compliant Mineral Resource estimate.



Myriad completed its inaugural modern drilling programme in October–November 2024, marking the first drilling conducted at Copper Mountain in more than four decades. The programme was completed under Drilling Notification DN0497, approved by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The programme comprised 34 drill holes (approximately 35–40% of the originally permitted 84 holes), including 18 diamond drill (HQ core) holes and 16 reverse-circulation (RC) holes. Drilling focused on the Canning (North Canning) Deposit, targeting structurally controlled uranium mineralisation associated with the North Canning Fault and subsidiary structures. Hole orientations were predominantly angled northward to optimally intersect south-dipping mineralised structures, representing an improvement on the largely vertical drilling completed during historic RMEC programmes.

Drilling objectives were to:

- Verify the presence and continuity of historical uranium mineralisation.
- Confirm grade–thickness relationships using modern sampling and analytical protocols.
- Test structural interpretations derived from historic and newly acquired geophysical data.
- Provide calibration data to reconcile down-hole radiometric ( $eU_3O_8$ ) measurements with chemical assay results, recognizing known disequilibrium issues in the district.

Results from the 2024 drilling programme confirmed the presence of intermediate- to locally high-grade uranium mineralisation, particularly in the northern portion of the Canning deposit, with chemical assays commonly exceeding equivalent spectral gamma probe grades by 20% – 60%. These results support the robustness of the historic mineralisation model and validate the continued exploration focus on structurally prepared basement domains. The drilling also identified mineralisation at depths below 180 m (600 ft) that was the limit of exploration during historical exploration.

To support drill targeting and district-scale structural interpretation, Myriad has completed multiple modern geophysical surveys:

- A ground magnetometer survey over the Canning area in July 2024 (approximately 105 line-km), which successfully delineated major east–west and subsidiary fault structures associated with known uranium mineralisation; and
- A high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey completed in November 2025, covering approximately 192 km<sup>2</sup> with 2,114 line-km of data acquisition over the broader Project area.

These datasets have been integrated with historical RMEC and Bendix data to refine the district-scale structural model and to identify new priority targets outside areas constrained by historical estimate boundaries, including previously underexplored fault corridors and areas of favourable radiometric response.

## **1.8 Environmental, Permitting and Social Considerations**

The Project is located in a historically mined district with no known material environmental liabilities. All historic surface disturbances are understood to have been reclaimed by previous operators and the BLM. There are no known environmental impediments to continued exploration.



Myriad holds the necessary permits to conduct exploration drilling on federal, state and private lands, subject to standard reclamation bonding and environmental management requirements mandated by the BLM and the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). This includes permitting of a substantially expanded exploration programme in an approved Plan of Operations issued by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in September 2025, allowing for up to 222 boreholes to be drilled. The reclamation bond has been increased to approximately US\$233,000, currently covering 70 approved drill holes, with additional amendments required to expand bonded disturbance for future drilling phases.

## **1.9 Risks and Uncertainties**

The Project is classified as an exploration-stage project. Key risks include:

- Geological continuity and grade uncertainty (radiometric vs chemical grades),
- Reliance on historic data and estimates,
- Permitting and environmental compliance requirements,
- Future uranium market conditions and pricing,
- Potential changes to U.S. federal or Wyoming mining regulations.

## **1.10 Interpretation and Conclusions**

The Copper Mountain Uranium Project is an advanced exploration-stage project located within a geologically and structurally favourable setting in the Owl Creek Uplift of central Wyoming. The Project benefits from an extensive historical exploration database, multiple known uranium deposits, and significant district-scale exploration potential.

Interpretation of the geological, structural, geophysical, and geochemical data indicates that uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain is primarily controlled by structural preparation within uranium-enriched Precambrian basement rocks, with secondary mineralisation developed in overlying Eocene sedimentary units where permeability and redox conditions are favourable. Fault intersections, brecciated zones, and areas of enhanced fracture density are interpreted to be the principal controls on mineralisation distribution and continuity.

Historical exploration and estimation work conducted by Rocky Mountain Energy Company and others demonstrates the presence and scale of uranium mineralisation across the district. However, these estimates pre-date National Instrument 43-101 and therefore do not constitute current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves. A Qualified Person has not completed sufficient work to classify these estimates as current resources, and they should not be relied upon as such.

District-scale studies completed by Bendix Field Engineering Corporation under the U.S. Department of Energy's NURE programme provide independent confirmation of the structural-genetic model for uranium mineralisation and identify multiple structurally favourable areas beyond historically drilled deposits. While the Bendix exploration targets are conceptual and do not represent Mineral Resources, they demonstrate the potential for significant additional mineralisation and provide a sound framework for prioritising further exploration.

Recent exploration activities undertaken by Myriad and Rush, including drilling, geophysical surveys, and modern QAQC implementation, are broadly consistent with historical interpretations and enhance confidence in the geological model. Nevertheless, uncertainties remain regarding



grade distribution, continuity outside historically defined areas, and the extent of mineralisation at depth.

Based on the interpretation of all available data, the Copper Mountain Uranium Project is considered to possess sufficient technical merit to warrant continued, systematic exploration. These conclusions form the technical basis for the phased exploration and evaluation strategy outlined in Section 1.11 and Chapter 26 of this Report.

## **1.11 Recommendations**

The Copper Mountain Uranium Project is an advanced exploration-stage project supported by a substantial historical dataset, multiple known uranium deposits, and significant district-scale exploration potential. Although no Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves have been defined under National Instrument 43-101, the Project is considered to warrant continued, systematic exploration.

MSA recommends a phased exploration and evaluation programme to reduce geological uncertainty, verify historical data, expand known mineralisation, and advance the Project toward a maiden NI 43-101-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate.

The recommended strategy for the next Phase of work comprises:

- Stage 1 – Data Verification and Mineralisation Confirmation, focused on targeted diamond drilling and resampling to verify historical uranium grades, geological interpretations, and structural controls at priority deposits and targets, using modern QAQC protocols.
- Stage 2 – Mineralisation Expansion and Exploration Target Testing, involving step-out drilling to test lateral and depth continuity of known deposits and first-pass drilling of high-priority targets identified from historical Bendix studies and recent geophysical interpretations.
- Stage 3 – Resource Delineation and Preliminary Technical Studies, contingent on positive Stage 1 and Stage 2 results, comprising infill drilling to support a maiden Mineral Resource Estimate, together with preliminary metallurgical, geotechnical, and recovery-method screening studies.

The exploration targets referenced in this Report are conceptual, based on geological interpretation, structural favourability, and historic drilling density. Insufficient exploration has been completed to define Mineral Resources, and there is no certainty that further work will result in their delineation.

The recommended programme emphasises ongoing data QAQC, independent verification, and responsible environmental management to support future technical and permitting requirements. An indicative budget of approximately US\$ 5.95 million, including contingency, is recommended over a 12-month period to execute the initial stages of work, with subsequent activities contingent on technical success.

Successful implementation of the proposed programmes is expected to materially improve confidence in the scale, continuity, and grade of uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain and to provide a robust technical basis for future resource and Project advancement decisions.



## 2 INTRODUCTION

Myriad's mineral properties are considered to represent an "Exploration Project" which is inherently speculative in nature. However, MSA considers that the properties have been acquired on the basis of sound technical merit. The properties are also generally considered to be sufficiently prospective, subject to varying degrees of exploration risk, to warrant further exploration and assessment of their economic potential, consistent with the proposed work programmes.

Exploration and evaluation programme costs are summarised in section 26. The funds currently held by the Company are sufficient for its short term (one to two year) running costs and development objectives in the United States of America. The Company has prepared staged exploration and evaluation programmes, specific to the potential of the project, which are consistent with the budget allocations.

### 2.1 Scope of Work

The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd ("MSA") was commissioned by Myriad Uranium Corp. ("Myriad") and Rush Rare Metals Corp. ("Rush") to provide an Independent Technical Report (the "Report" or the "Technical Report") on the Copper Mountain Uranium exploration property located (the "Project") in Fremont County, Wyoming, United States of America, in which Myriad holds a 75% interest and Rush holds a 25% interest. Following a merger with Rush (expected to be completed in 2026), Myriad shall hold a 100% interest.

Myriad's principal business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral property assets. Copper Mountain hosts multiple uranium deposits and past-producing mines (historically reported), including the Arrowhead Mine (approximately 500,000 lbs  $U_3O_8$  produced). The district saw extensive exploration and development by Union Pacific in the late 1970s, including the drilling of approximately 2,000 boreholes and advanced mine planning prior to uranium market downturn conditions in 1980. Union Pacific is estimated to have invested approximately C\$117 million (2024 dollars) in exploration and development at Copper Mountain, which supported a number of historical resource estimates.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, Form 43-101F1, and the CIM Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014.

This Report is to be filed by Myriad and Rush pursuant to the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101) in connection with the information circular disclosure of Rush seeking shareholder approval for the acquisition of all of the issued shares of Rush by Myriad pursuant to a proposed plan of arrangement.

All monetary figures expressed in this report are in United States of America dollars (US\$) unless otherwise stated. Tons means short tons, unless otherwise stated as metric tonnes. Coordinates shown on maps and sections are relative to WGS84 Geographic system or UTM Zone 13 North (T), and metres above mean sea level ("mamsl"), unless otherwise stated.



## **2.2 Principal Sources of Information**

MSA has based its review of the Project on information provided by Myriad, along with technical reports by Government agencies and previous tenements holders, and other relevant published and unpublished data. A listing of the principal sources of information is included at the end of this Report (Item 27). The Qualified Person has visited the Copper Mountain Uranium Project in Fremont County, Wyoming, USA on numerous occasions and is actively involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company. The most recent site visits were conducted on 23 and 24 February 2026. MSA have endeavoured, by making all reasonable enquiries, to confirm the authenticity and completeness of the technical data upon which the Report is based. A final draft of the Report was provided to Myriad and Rush, along with a written request to identify any material errors or omissions prior to lodgement.

This Report has been prepared on information available up to and including 31 March 2026. MSA has provided consent for filing of this Report and has not withdrawn that consent prior to lodgement.

## **2.3 Qualifications, Experience and Independence**

MSA is an exploration and mining consulting and contracting firm, which has been providing services and advice to the international minerals industry and financial institutions since 1983.

This report has been compiled by George van der Walt, who is a professional geologist with 22 years' experience, significant portions of which (at least 15 years) have involved the exploration and evaluation of uranium properties in South Africa, Niger and the USA. He is a Principal Consultant with The MSA Group, a registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) with the South African Council of Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa (FGSSA). He has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience, competence and independence to act as a "Qualified Person" as that term is defined in National Instrument 43-101 (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects). George is responsible for all sections of this Report.

Peer review has been undertaken by Michael Cronwright, who is a professional geologist with 25 years' experience in exploration and mining of mineral properties, within Africa and elsewhere internationally. Michael is a registered Professional Natural Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) with the South African Council of Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and a Fellow of the Geological Society of South Africa (FGSSA) and has extensive training and experience in exploration for most types of mineral deposits, including critical minerals. Michael is a Principal Consultant and is based in the MSA UK office.

MSA does not, and has not, previously held any material interest in Myriad or Rush or the mineral properties in which they have an interest. MSA's relationship with Myriad and Rush is solely one of independent consulting group. This Report is prepared in return for professional fees based upon agreed commercial rates and the payment of these fees is in no way contingent on the results of this Report. George van der Walt is employed by MSA. As at the date of this Report, Mr van der Walt owns a limited number of Myriad restricted share units and Myriad stock options and is therefore not independent of Myriad under NI 43-101. Mr van der Walt does not have any commercial interest in Rush and is independent of Rush under NI 43-101 (Appendix 1).



### 3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The Copper Mountain Project is understood to consist of 966 Mining Lode Claims covering a total area of 6,330.19 hectares (15,642.23 acres) and a further approximately 1,096 hectares (2,709 acres) of State and Private leases, resulting in an aggregate Project area of approximately 7,426 hectares (18,351 acres), located in Fremont County, Wyoming.

MSA's opinion contained herein is based on information and data provided to MSA by Myriad, Rush and their partners throughout the course of the investigations. MSA have relied on Myriad and Rush for input on Project ownership, history, geology, exploration, permitting and market studies in support of this Technical Report. MSA used their experience to determine if the information from previous reports was suitable for inclusion in this Report and adjusted information that required amending. This Report includes technical information which required subsequent calculations to derive subtotals, totals and weighted averages. Such calculations inherently involve a degree of rounding and consequently introduce a margin of error. Where these occur, MSA do not consider them to be material.

MSA has not independently verified, nor is it qualified to verify, the legal status of these concessions. The legal status of certain of the claims, including Federal, State and Private Lands, associated with the tenure of the Copper Mountain Project properties, is the subject of a separate Solicitor's Title Report by Welborn Sullivan Meck & Tooley, P.C., and a Limited Mining Claim Report by Land Resources USA, both dated 12 November 2025, which are discussed in section 4.2 of this Report. This information was more recently updated through direct communications with Land Resources USA up to and including 31 March 2026, where new claims have been registered since the Title reports were completed. The present status of tenements listed in this Report is based on the information and copies of documents provided to MSA and has been prepared on the assumption that the tenements will prove lawfully accessible for exploration and evaluation.

Neither MSA nor the authors of this Report are qualified to provide extensive comment on legal issues associated with the Myriad and Rush option or merger agreements. Comment on these agreements is for introduction only and should not be relied on by the reader.

Similarly, neither MSA nor the authors of this Report are qualified to provide comment on environmental issues associated with the Copper Mountain Project.

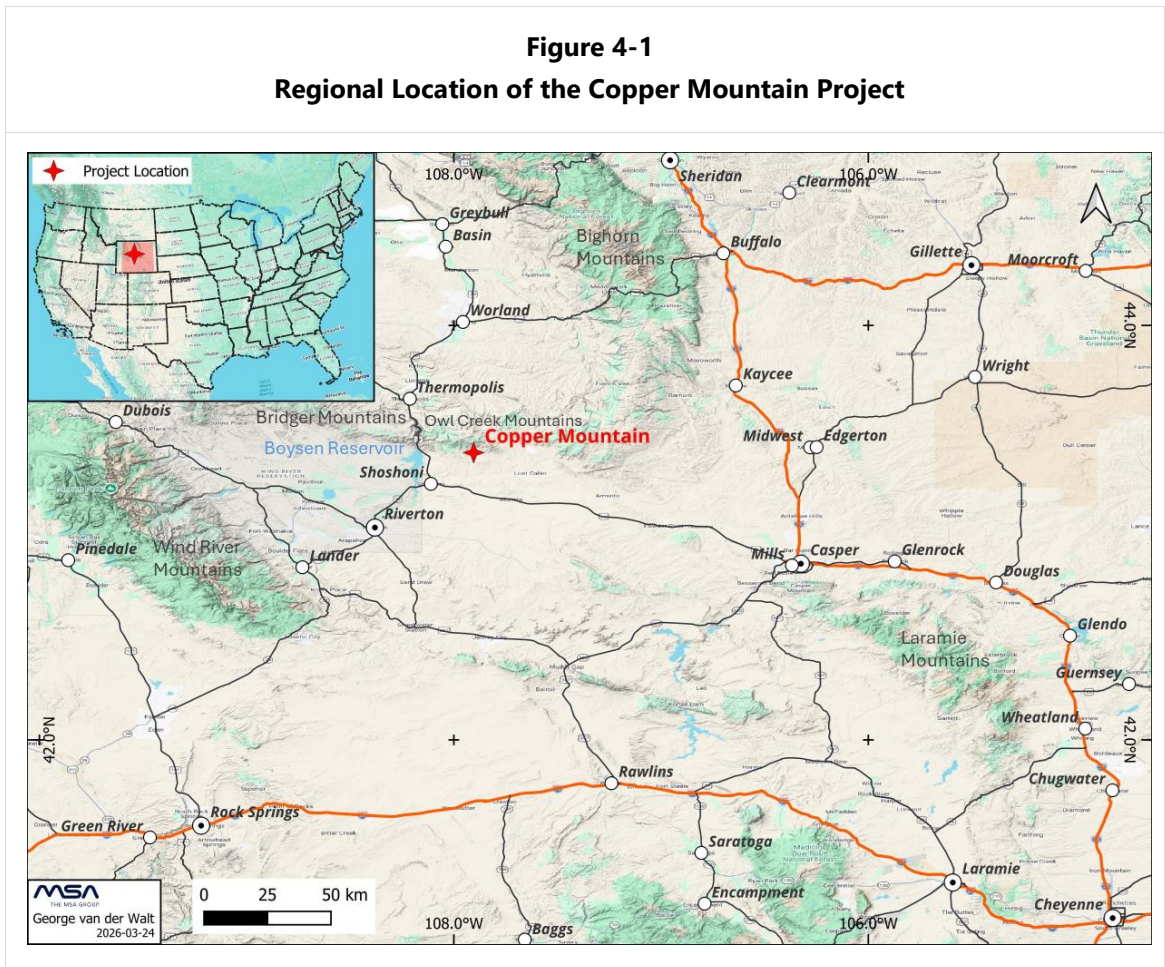
No warranty or guarantee, be it express or implied, is made by MSA with respect to the completeness or accuracy of the legal or environmental aspects of this document. MSA does not undertake or accept any responsibility or liability in any way whatsoever to any person or entity in respect of these parts of this document, or any errors in or omissions from it, whether arising from negligence or any other basis in law whatsoever. This includes any personal communications between MSA and Myriad, Rush or their legal advisors up to and including the date of this Report.



## 4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

### 4.1 Project Location

The Copper Mountain Project is located in the Copper Mountain district, Wind River Basin (WRB), Fremont County, Wyoming, U.S.A, approximately 59 kilometres (km) (~36.5 miles (mi)) northeast of the city of Riverton, 140 km (87 mi) northwest of the city of Casper, and 26.5 km (16.4 mi) northeast of the town of Shoshoni (all distances as the crow flies), accessible via tarred roads (Figure 4-1). As of the date of this Report, the Project area covered 966 Mining Lode Claims as well as State and Private leases totalling approximately 7,426 hectares (18,351 acres).



Source:MSA (2026). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.

### 4.2 Mineral Tenure, Permitting, Rights and Agreements

#### 4.2.1 Applicable Mineral Law

The following is a summary and not a comprehensive overview and does not provide a legal opinion on mineral law or tenure. In the United States, mineral rights (subsurface resources) are legally separate from surface rights, and different parties may own each. A mining claim grants the right to explore for and extract minerals on eligible federal land under the Mining Law of 1872, which sets the basic framework for locating and holding claims.



The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages federal surface and mineral estates and regulates exploration and mining activities. These activities must comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), BLM Surface Management regulations (43 CFR 3809), and relevant Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) requirements. Mining claims must also be recorded according to Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) Section 314.

Activities on BLM-administered land follow 43 CFR 3715 and 3809, with additional rules for Wilderness Study Areas. Operators must prevent unnecessary environmental degradation.

Two regulatory pathways apply:

- Notice — required for exploration disturbing  $\leq 5$  acres or bulk sampling  $< 1,000$  tonnes.
- Plan of Operations — required for disturbances  $> 5$  acres, bulk sampling  $> 1,000$  tonnes, or work beyond casual use, including in special-status areas.

Additional laws governing mining and minerals include, but are not limited to:

- The Mining and Mineral Policy of 1970.
- The Stock Raising Homestead Act Amendment of April 16, 1993.

Commonly used mining-related entries in the 43 CFR<sup>1</sup> include:

- 43 CFR 1822 - Filing a document with BLM, clauses 1822.10 and 1822.14.
- 43 CFR 3000.120 - Fee schedule for fixed fees.
- 43 CFR 3700 - Public Law 167; Act of July 23, 1955.
- 43 CFR 3730 - Public Law 359; Mining in Powersite Withdrawals; General.
- 43 CFR 3740 - Public Law 585; Multiple Mineral Development.
- 43 CFR 3800 - Mining Claims under the General Mining Laws (Includes 3809 Surface Management Regulations).
- 43 CFR 3810 - Lands and Minerals Subject to Location.
- 43 CFR 3820 - Areas Subject to Special Mining Laws.
- 43 CFR 3830 - Locating, Recording, and Maintaining Mining Claims or Sites; General Provision.
- 43 CFR 3832 - Locating Mining Claims or Sites.
- 43 CFR 3833 - Recording Mining Claims and Sites.
- 43 CFR 3834 - Required Fees for Mining Claims or Sites.
- 43 CFR 3835 - Waivers from Annual Maintenance Fees.
- 43 CFR 3836 - Annual Assessment Work Requirements for Mining Claims.
- 43 CFR 3837 - Acquiring a Delinquent Co-Claimant's Interest in a Mining Claim or a Site.
- 43 CFR 3838 - Special Procedures for Locating and Recording Mining Claims and Tunnel Sites on Stockraising Homestead Act (SRHA) Lands.
- 43 CFR 3860 - Mineral Patent Applications.
- 43 CFR 3870 - Adverse Claims, Protests and Conflicts.

---

<sup>1</sup> Accessible on <https://www.ecfr.gov/current/title-43>



#### 4.2.2 Mining Claim Types and Fees

A mining claim is a parcel of federal land where a claimant asserts the right to explore for and extract a discovered valuable mineral deposit. These rights apply only to subsurface minerals, not to exclusive surface use. Protection of the claim is valid only after a valuable discovery is made.

Minerals on federal land fall into three categories:

- Locatable minerals (governed by the Mining Law of 1872) — includes uranium.
- Leasable minerals — governed by various Mineral Leasing Acts.
- Saleable minerals — managed under the Materials Act of 1947.

Locatable minerals such as uranium can be claimed on public domain lands. Claims may be held by U.S. citizens, those intending to become citizens, or state-incorporated companies. There is no limit to the number of claims an eligible claimant may hold.

Two types of mining claims exist:

- Lode claims — for minerals enclosed in hard/solid rock; maximum size 457.2 m x 182.9 m (1,500 ft x 600 ft), i.e. 8.36 hectares (20.66 acres).
- Placer claims — for unconsolidated deposits found on surface, such as stream sediments or gravel; maximum 8.09 hectares (20 acres) per individual or 64.75 hectares (160 acres) for an association.

Claims must be marked on the ground with visible, wildlife-safe corner and sideline posts. States may have additional recording and staking requirements. In Wyoming, claims can be located on federally administered land managed by the BLM (subsurface) and the Forest Service (surface on National Forest Service (NFS) lands).

To hold a federal mining claim, claimants must:

- Pay annual BLM maintenance fees by 1 September,
- File a notarized Notice of Intent to Hold with the county clerk, and
- Submit required processing, location, and initial maintenance fees when filing new claims.

Maintenance fees, accompanied by Form 3830-5 are payable by 1 September annually, at a cost of US\$ 200 per lode claim and US\$ 200 for each 8.09 hectares (20 acres) or a portion thereof for placer claims. Fee schedules updated after 1 September 2024 apply to new filings or filings made at the start of a new assessment year (Table 4-1).

<b>Table 4-1</b>			
<b>BLM fees schedule – new claims filed on or after 1 September 2024</b>			
<b>Claim type</b>	<b>Document required</b>	<b>Date due</b>	<b>Per claim fee</b>
Lode claims	Notice of Location	Within 90 calendar days after the date of the claim location	Processing fee – US\$ 25
			Location fee – US\$ 49
			Annual Maintenance Fee – US\$ 200
			Total per claim fee – US\$274
Placer claims	Notice of Location	Within 90 calendar days after the date of the claim location	Processing fee – US\$ 25
			Location fee – US\$ 49



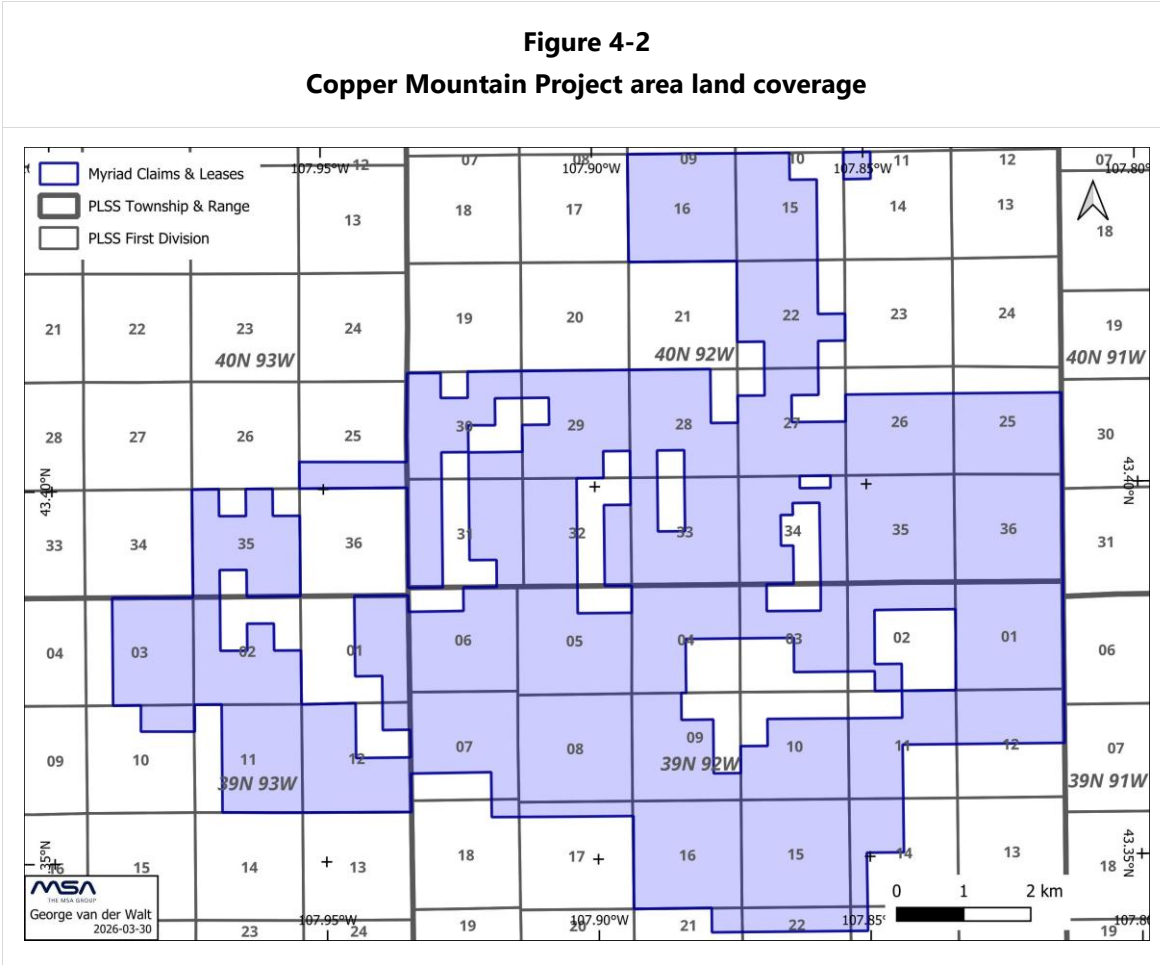
Claim type	Document required	Date due	Per claim fee
			Maintenance Fee – US\$ 200 for each 20 acres or a portion thereof

**Source:** MSA (2025), after BLM (2025).

**4.2.3 Lands Covered**

As of the date of this Report, the Project area covered 966 Mining Lode Claims as well as State and Private leases totalling approximately 7,426 hectares (18,351 acres). The claims are not all contiguous. The Mining Claims, the BLM Oil and Gas Leases (WYW-178032, WYW-185941, and WYW-187359), and the Diamond X Ranch Lease located in the Copper Mountain Project area, consist of the following lands (Subject Lands), as defined by the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), and located in Fremont County, Wyoming. All, or parts of (Figure 4-2):

- Township 39 North, Range 92 West, 6th P.M.: Sections 1-12, 14-16 and 21-23
- Township 39 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.: Sections 1-3, 10-12
- Township 40 North, Range 92 West, 6th P.M.: Sections 14-16, 22, and 25-36
- Township 40 North, Range 93 West, 6th P.M.: S/2, Section 25; All, Sections 35, 36



**Source:** MSA (2026). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.



#### 4.2.4 Summary and Maintenance of Mining Lode Claim Titles

Based upon examination of all available records in a Title Opinion by Welborn Sullivan Meck & Tooley, P.C., and a Limited Mining Claim Report by Land Resources USA, both dated 12 November 2025, a total of nine hundred and sixty-six (966) unpatented Mining Lode Claims are vested in Rush Uranium Wyoming, LLC, being the following listed in Table 4-2 and shown on Figure 4-3<sup>2</sup>. All Mining Lode Claims require annual holding fees of \$200 per claim.

All location notices for the Mining Claims have been properly filed with the BLM and recorded in the county records of Fremont County for the 2025-2026 mining year. The Land Resources Report states that all Notices of Intent to Hold have been properly filed within Fremont County within the 60-day time period. A full list of Mining Claim Title details is provided in Appendix 3.

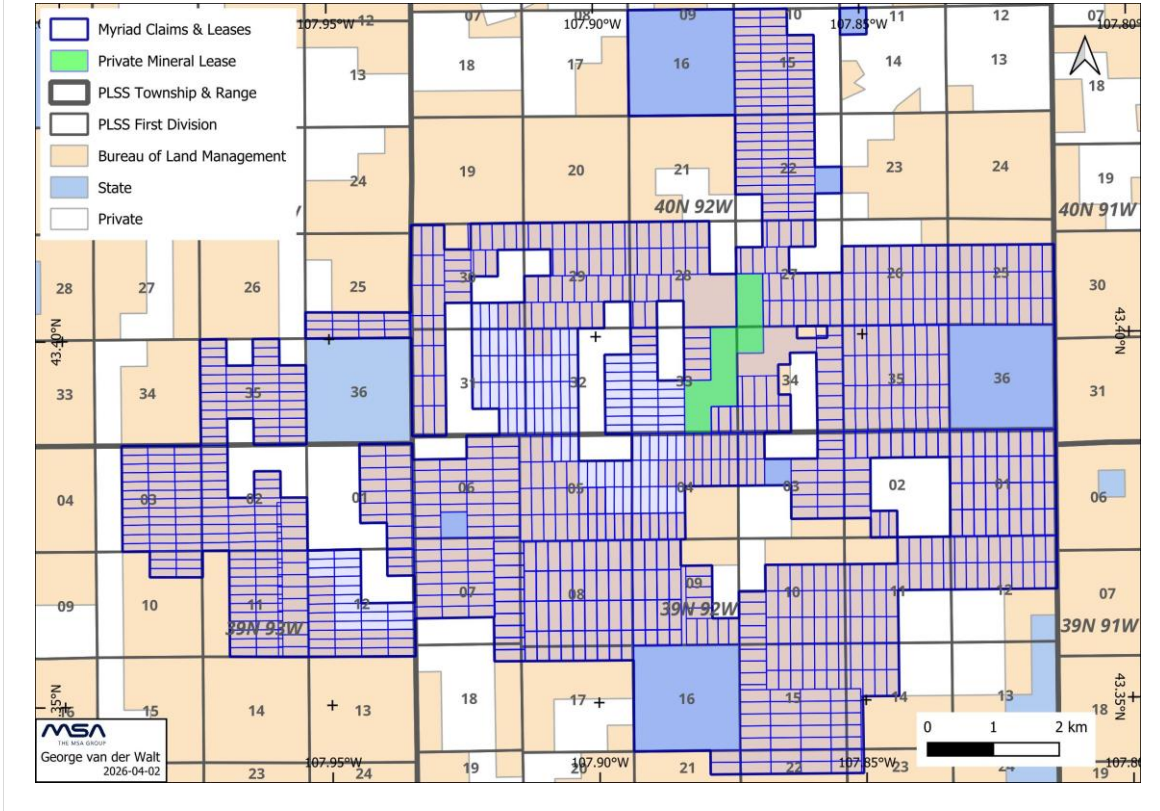
<b>Claim Group Names</b>	<b>Claim Quantity</b>	<b>Total Extent (acres)</b>	<b>Total Annual Fees (USD)</b>
Rush-1 to Rush-115	115	1,900.95	\$ 23,000
CMW-18 to CMW-27	10	206.60	\$ 2,000
Midnight-1 to Midnight-45	45	799.93	\$ 9,000
BK-1 to BK-21	21	279.93	\$ 4,200
Knob-1 to Knob-52	52	789.57	\$ 10,400
Mole-1 to Mole-63	63	1,127.79	\$ 12,600
FT-1 to FT-3 and FCM-1 to FCM-96	99	1,319.67	\$ 19,800
Cedar Ridge-1 to Cedar Ridge-45	45	929.70	\$ 9,000
Lucky Cliff-1 to Lucky Cliff-66	66	879.78	\$ 13,200
Railroad-1 to Railroad-39	39	519.87	\$ 7,800
West Mesa-1 to West Mesa-12	12	159.96	\$ 2,400
West Knob-1 to West Knob-93	93	1,239.69	\$ 18,600
Steffen-1 to Steffen-16	16	330.56	\$ 3,200
South Steffen-1 to South Steffen-46	46	950.36	\$ 9,200
East Steffen-1 to East Steffen-15	15	196.95	\$ 3,000
AS-1 to AS-26	26	489.86	\$ 5,200
Fuller Peak-1 to Fuller Peak-54	54	959.58	\$ 10,800
South Mole-1 to South Mole-105	105	1,787.72	\$ 21,190
East Knob-1 to East Knob-44	44	773.76	\$ 8,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>15,642.23</b>	<b>\$ 193,390</b>

**Source:** MSA (2026), after Land Resources USA (2026).

<sup>2</sup> More information regarding the Mining Claims is available at <https://reports.blm.gov/reports/MLRS/>. Search Mining Claims by BLM Serial Number using the “Mining Claims – Claim Name/Number Index” tab. Enter the state in which the Mining Claim is located, the name of the claim, and the BLM Serial Number. Mining Claims may also be searched by location using the “Mining Claims – Geographic Index Report” tab. To search, enter the state, township, and range in which the Mining Claim is located.



**Figure 4-3**  
**Individual Mining Claims and Leases - February 2026**



**Source:** MSA (2026), after Land Resources USA, MSA (2026). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.

**4.2.5 Federal Land Status**

Pursuant to the Land Resources Report (Land Resources USA, 2025), all federal public lands within the Area of Interest were open for mineral entry on the dates of location of the Mining Claims.

FT Claim Nos. 1 through 3, FCM Claim Nos. 1 through 96, and Knob Claim Nos. 1 through 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 25 through 30 are located on split estate land where the minerals are federally owned, but the surface is privately owned. The portion of these claims that were located on a split estate were located under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916 and were therefore done so in accordance with federal law.

All state land is open to mineral leasing. Land Resources USA, LLC has leased the twelve state lands listed in Table 4-3. These State Leases are in the process of being transferred to Myriad.

BK Claim Nos. 1 through 21 and LCL Claim Nos. 1 through 66 may overlap with land owned by the State of Wyoming covered by the Wyoming State Leases described above. If these claims do overlap, the claims are valid as to those portions of the claims located on federal public lands and are not valid only as to those portions of the claims that overlap with land owned by the State of Wyoming. Land Resources USA, LLC is owner of all of the Wyoming State Leases for the benefit of Rush Uranium Wyoming, LLC, owner of the overlapping claims (Table 4-3).



**Table 4-3  
State Mineral Mining Leases**

<b>Lease Number</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Commenced</b>	<b>Expiring</b>
0-43874	Uranium*	640.00 acres T39N R92W Sec 16 All	02 June 2024	01 June 2034
0-43875	Uranium*	40.00 acres T39N R92W Sec 06 SESW	02 June 2024	01 June 2034
0-43876	Uranium*	40.00 acres T39N R92W Sec 03 SENW	02 June 2024	01 June 2034
0-43961	Uranium*	40.00 Acres T40N R92W Sec 14 NWNW	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43962	Uranium*	640.00 acres T40N R92W, Sec 16 All	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43963	Uranium*	40.00 acres T40N R92W, Sec 22 NESE	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43964	Uranium*	640.00 acres T40N R92W, Sec 36 All	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43965	Au, Ag, PM**	640.00 acres T40N R9 3W Sec 36 All	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43966	Au, Ag, PM**	640.00 acres T40N R9 2W Sec 36 AI	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43967	Au, Ag, PM**	40.00 acres T40N R92W NESE Sec 22	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43968	Au, Ag, PM**	640.00 acres T40N R92W Sec 16 ALL	02 February 2025	01 February 2035
0-43969	Au, Ag, PM**	40.00 acres T40N R92W NWNW Sec 14	02 February 2025	01 February 2035

**Source:** MSA (2026), after original lease certificates.

**Notes** \*and Associated Minerals.

\*\*Metallic and Non-metallic Rocks and Minerals Gold, Silver and Precious Metals

**4.2.6 Third Party Mining Claims**

There are no active third-party mining leases overlapping the Subject Lands other than the Diamond X Ranch Lease. Record title to the leasehold interests in the BLM Oil and Gas Leases WYW-178032 and WYW-185941 is vested in Zavanna Resources LLC, and record title to the leasehold interests in BLM Oil and Gas Lease WYW-187350 is vested in Irish 11, LLC. There is no production on the Subject Lands for BLM Oil and Gas Leases WYW-178032 and WYW-185941, which expire on 28 May 2026 and 31 May 2027, respectively.

The Land Resources Report states that there are two third-party mining claims located in Section 34, Township 40 North, Range 92 West that do not overlap or conflict with the Mining Claims, as well as multiple third-party mining claims located in Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10, Township 39 North, Range 92 West that were recently filed with the Fremont County Clerk’s Office but have not been filed with the BLM. As noted in the Land Resources Report, the overlapping third-party mining claims were filed by Global Uranium US Corp., and include “CM” claim series claims that are known to overlap with FCM Claim No. 72, S Claim Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13 and 14, ES Claim Nos. 1 through 15, and SS Claim Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18, 21 and 22. The Land Resources Report states that the examiner was not able to map all of the Global Uranium US Corp. claims to determine whether or not they overlap with additional Mining Claims other than those identified above. However, Rush Uranium Wyoming, LLC filed their claims prior to Global Uranium US Corp. at the Fremont County Clerk’s office. Further, these third-party claims have not been filed with the BLM according to the Land Resources Report, and, as a result, all of the Global Uranium US Corp. claims are junior to the Rush Uranium Wyoming, LLC claims.

**4.2.7 Royalties and Contractual Agreements**

Uranium mining royalties in Wyoming vary based on land ownership (state, federal, or private) and production value, often ranging from 2% to 10% of gross sales, with specific rates tied to sales price



thresholds. State-leased lands generally follow rules from the Office of State Lands and Investments, while private projects may involve 4% or higher gross income royalties.

Key Aspects of Wyoming Uranium Royalties:

- Federal/State Rates: Uranium royalties on federal or state lands can vary, with some structures based on the gross yearly sales realization:
  - 2.0% for prices less than \$20 per pound.
  - 2.75% for prices between \$20 and \$26 per pound and
  - 3.0% for prices over \$26 per pound.
- Private/Lease-Specific Royalties: Private or company-specific royalties can be higher, such as gross income royalty, sometimes capped when combined with state royalties.
- Alternative Royalties: Some projects may have specific agreements, such as a 0.5% Net Profit Interest (NPI).
- Production Value Scale: Royalty rates for certain mineral leasing can increase with the sales value per ton, ranging from 5% (<\$50/ton) up to 10% (>\$150/ton).

Royalties generated from state lands in Wyoming are used to fund designated beneficiaries<sup>3</sup>.

#### **4.2.7.1 Private Leases**

There are several privately owned ranch areas within or adjacent to the Project claim areas. Rush currently holds a 20-year mining lease agreement with Diamond X Ranch LLC covering 320 acres (of the total ~18,351 project acres), dated February 9, 2024, with automatic extensions should mining be in progress. Uranium produced from portions of the leased area where Diamond X holds only surface rights will attract a flat 1% royalty on net returns. Uranium produced from areas where Diamond X holds both surface and mineral rights will attract a flat 3% royalty on net returns. "Net returns" means the amount actually received by the Company from the sale of Leased Substances less "Allowable Charges" to the extent actually incurred and borne by the Company as listed in the Rush-Diamond X Mining Lease (2024).

#### **4.2.7.2 Myriad-Rush Copper Mountain Project Option Agreement**

On October 18, 2023, Myriad entered into a property option agreement (the "Copper Mountain Option Agreement") with Rush Rare Metals Corp. ("Rush"), under which Myriad had the option to earn up to a 75% interest in and to the Project, located in Wyoming, USA (subject to an underlying 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over approximately 79% of the current claims comprising the Project (certain of the Project claims in the far south (Cedar Ridge) and far west (Railroad) are not subject to the 2.5% NSR)).

Under the Copper Mountain Option Agreement, Myriad had the option to acquire an initial 50% interest in the Project by:

1. making an initial cash payment of \$100,000 (paid) to Rush and issuing 576,209 common shares (issued) to Rush on the date of execution (the "Effective Date") of the agreement;

---

<sup>3</sup> Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments (<https://lands.wyo.gov/trust-land-management/mineral-leasing/solid-mineral-leases>)



2. making an additional cash payment of \$35,000 (paid) to Rush on the date which is 90 days from the Effective Date;
3. issuing an additional \$150,000 worth of Shares to Rush on the date which is one year from the Effective Date (issued);
4. issuing an additional \$250,000 worth of Shares to Rush on the date which is two years from the Effective Date (issued); and
5. within two years of the Effective Date, making expenditures of no less than \$1,500,000 on the Project (completed).

On successfully earning a 50% interest in the Copper Mountain Project, Myriad had the option to acquire an additional 25% interest (for a total interest of 75%) in the Copper Mountain Project by making additional expenditures of no less than \$4,000,000 (for total expenditures of no less than \$5,500,000) on the Copper Mountain Project within four years of the Effective Date. In addition, upon completion of a Prefeasibility Study or Preliminary Economic Assessment respecting the Project, Myriad is obligated to issue an additional \$2,500,000 worth of Shares to Rush.

On October 25, 2024, Myriad delivered formal notice to Rush confirming that Myriad had met its obligations and had earned an initial 50% interest in the Project. Upon Myriad successfully earning an initial 50% interest in and to the Copper Mountain Project, Myriad, at its discretion, shall have the right to form a joint venture with Rush for the purposes of the continued exploration, development and exploitation of the Project. On exercise of this right, the parties will negotiate, execute and deliver a joint venture agreement which shall include such terms and conditions normally provided for in commercial transactions of such nature that are mutually acceptable to the parties including without limitation: (i) the operator of the joint venture from time to time; (ii) Myriad's right to earn an additional 25% interest (for a total interest of 75%) in and to the Copper Mountain Project; (iii) Myriad's potential right to earn an additional 25% interest (for a total interest of 100%) in and to the Copper Mountain Project at fair market value; and (iv) a 50% net profit interest held by Rush on the initial \$50,000,000 in net profits from the Copper Mountain Project, following commencement of commercial production. Myriad has not exercised this right to form a joint venture.

As of October 31, 2025, Myriad had completed the aggregate spending of \$5.5 million as required by the Copper Mountain Option Agreement to acquire 75%, subject to review from Rush. On December 8, 2025, Myriad received notice that Rush agreed with the aggregate spend milestone and that Myriad had earned a 75% interest in the Copper Mountain Project.

On execution of the Copper Mountain Option Agreement, the Copper Mountain Project comprised approximately 769 hectares (1,900 acres). Subsequent to execution of the agreement, the Project area was increased through staking of approximately an additional 809 hectares (2,000 acres). In April 2024, Rush entered into a twenty-year mining lease with Diamond X Ranch, LLC, for an additional claim area which is also now included in the Copper Mountain Project. Any uranium produced from assets where Diamond X holds only surface rights will require a 1% royalty on net returns, and uranium produced from areas where Diamond X holds both surface and mineral rights will require a 3% royalty on net returns. On March 10, 2026, Myriad announced a significant



expansion of the Project, increasing the Project area from approximately 3,820 hectares (9,439 acres) to approximately 7,426 hectares (18,351 acres).

Myriad is engaged in an ongoing process of developing the core project area and ongoing expansion based on the results of work completed to date. In particular, Myriad completed a successful inaugural drilling programme in November 2024 and plans on completing a second exploration and drilling programme in 2026.

#### **4.2.7.3 Contractual Agreements**

Ten of the mining claims comprising the Copper Mountain Project are subject to a Project Sale Agreement (the "Copper Mountain Sale Agreement"<sup>4</sup>) between Rush as buyer and Nucor Inc. ("Nucor") and Miller and Associates, LLC ("Miller") as sellers, whereby the sellers agreed to sell their collective 100% interest in ten mining claims to the buyer. Rush became party to the Copper Mountain Sale agreement pursuant to the assignment and assumption agreement made effective on 8 May 2022 ("Copper Mountain Project Assignment Agreement"<sup>5</sup>). Ongoing contractual commitments relating to the Copper Mountain Sale Agreement and the Copper Mountain Assignment Agreement include:

- an annual payment of US\$25,000 to be divided equally between the vendors of the Copper Mountain Project (i.e. Nucor and Miller), due on or before April 8th of each year; and
- a 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over approximately 79% of the current claims comprising the Project (certain of the Project claims in the far south (Cedar Ridge) and far west (Railroad) are not subject to the 2.5% NSR).

In addition, pursuant to a lease agreement dated 9 April 2024 between Myriad's earn-in partner, Rush, and the Diamond X Ranch, with respect to certain claims comprising the Copper Mountain Property, minerals produced from portions of the leased area attract a flat 1% to 3% royalty on net returns, depending on the particular location of the mineral production..

#### **4.2.7.4 Liens and Encumbrances**

No liens or other encumbrances were found.

### **4.3 Environmental Liabilities**

The environmental liability for the Project area falls under the jurisdiction of the State of Wyoming, Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)-Land Quality Division (LQD), which regulates the Permit to Mine and Source Materials Licence.

There are no known environmental impediments related to the Project area. Surface disturbances, including drill access roads and drill pads that were part of the RMEC activities on the properties were reclaimed by RMEC and its successors. To the extent known, all historic mining-related

---

<sup>4</sup> Copper Mountain Sale Agreement: means the project sale agreement dated as of April 8, 2022 between Myriad, as buyer, and Nucor and Miller, as sellers, pursuant to which the sellers agreed to sell their entire collective 100% interest in 10 mineral claims comprising the Copper Mountain Project to the buyer (Rush, 2022).

<sup>5</sup> Copper Mountain Assignment Agreement: means an assignment and assumption agreement made effective as of May 8, 2022 among Rush, Myriad, Nucor and Miller, pursuant to which Myriad assigned to Rush all of Myriad's right, title and interest in and to, and all of its obligations under, the Copper Mountain Sale Agreement (Rush, 2022).



disturbances on the Project area have been reclaimed by the BLM, e.g. the inactive Arrowhead (Little Mo) and Last Hope mines – discussed later in this report.

#### **4.4 Permits to Conduct Exploration**

In Wyoming, for non-oil and gas activities (primarily mining, mineral exploration, and geotechnical drilling), a Drilling Notification (DN) is a streamlined, low-impact notice for small-scale exploration, while a Plan of Operations (PoO) is a comprehensive, approved plan required for larger, high-impact operations. Both require reclamation bonds, but the approval timeline, complexity, and scrutiny differ significantly.

##### **4.4.1 Key Regulatory Bodies**

For non-oil and gas exploration (locatable minerals), if the activity is more than casual use but doesn't meet the Plan of Operations threshold, a Notice is filed with the BLM, which is different from both a "Notification" for the state and a formal "Plan of Operations". The following key regulatory bodies are involved:

- Wyoming DEQ Land Quality Division (LQD): Manages non-coal exploration on state and private land.
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Wyoming: Manages surface mining and exploration on federal public lands.
- Wyoming State Engineer's Office (SEO): Authorizes water wells used for drilling operations.

##### **4.4.2 Drilling Notification**

A Drilling Notification is used for smaller, temporary exploration projects designed to gather geological data.

- Trigger: Generally used for exploration disturbing 5 acres or less (on BLM land) and, in some cases, for water well construction outside of a permitted mine.
- Requirements: Requires a notification form sent to the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Land Quality Division (LQD) or the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for federal lands.
- Contents: Information on the number of holes, depth, and a map of approximate locations.
- Approval Time: The regulator usually reviews this in a timely manner (e.g., within 60 days).
- Reclamation: Requires a reclamation bond, but the reclamation requirements are generally less rigorous than a full mine permit.

The first round of drilling by Myriad in 2024 was conducted under a Drilling Notification (DN0497). The DN allowed for the drilling of up to 84 holes and the reclamation bond amount was set at \$202,450. At the end of the 2024 drilling season, 34 holes had been completed under DN0497 within the limits of surface disturbance and all surface disturbance was successfully reclaimed BLM requirements and bonding conditions. This left 50 holes still available under the existing DN for future drilling.

##### **4.4.3 Plan of Operations**

A Plan of Operations ("PoO") is a detailed document required when the proposed exploration or mining activity exceeds defined thresholds of surface disturbance or complexity.



- Trigger: Required for exploration disturbing more than 5 acres, bulk sampling of 1,000 tons or more of ore, or operations in special-status areas.
- Requirements: A comprehensive written plan that must be reviewed and officially approved by the BLM (for federal surface) or Wyoming DEQ-LQD.
- Contents: Detailed information on the operation, including construction materials, water use, waste management, and comprehensive reclamation plans.
- Scrutiny: Involves detailed on-site inspections, environmental analysis (NEPA on federal land), and often involves public involvement.
- Reclamation: Requires a robust, detailed reclamation cost estimate and bond approval.

On September 25, 2025, the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM) approved a Plan of Operations (PoO) submitted by Myriad for an expanded exploration drilling programme. The original DN allowed for the drilling of up to 84 holes, of which 34 holes were drilled, leaving 50 available under the existing DN bond conditions (see Section 4.4.2). The approved PoO replaces DN0497 and allows for the drilling of up to 222 boreholes, subject to certain limitations or restrictions on water use, raptors, migratory birds (including sagebrush-obligate songbirds), big game crucial winter range, greater sage grouse, weeds and cultural resources. At this point, Myriad has increased the existing bond for an additional 20 holes, bringing the total to 70 holes with a total reclamation bond amount of \$233,000. Changes to the PoO to change specified drilling areas, or increase the reclamation bond for additional holes, will require amendments to be submitted to the BLM and LQD.

#### **4.5 Major Risks**

No significant factors or risks are known that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the Project.

Risks associated with the development of the Copper Mountain Project are similar in nature to other exploration projects in general, and uranium exploration projects in particular, i.e.:

- Variances in drilling and exploration costs.
- Geological, metallurgical or other technical factors that may affect mineability and processing.
- Future uranium demand and pricing.
- Environmental and political acceptance of the Project (ESG and social license).
- Any changes at a Federal level regarding USA mining claims.
- Any changes at a State level (Wyoming) regarding royalties and lease payments.

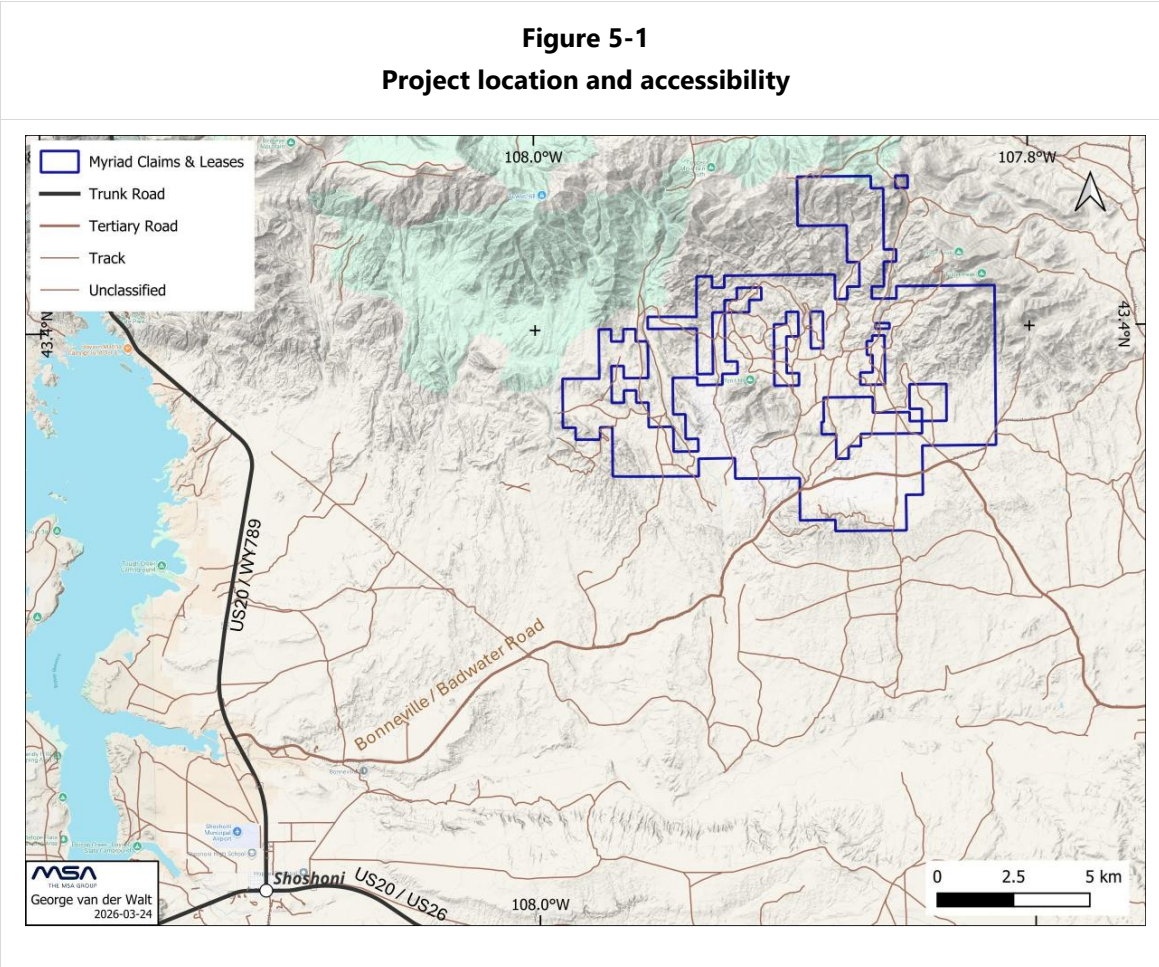
According to the Land Resources Report, there are no actions involving Rush Uranium Wyoming, LLC as of 12 November 2025 per the records maintained through the "Pacer" system.



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

### 5.1 Location and Accessibility

The Project is located approximately 20 km (12.5 mi) north-east of Shoshoni, in Fremont County, Wyoming. The area is accessible via a well-developed network of secondary (dirt) roads leading off US Highway 20, between Shoshoni and Thermopolis (Badwater Road via Bonneville), and between Shoshoni and Casper (via Lysite). From Bonneville, continue on the Badwater Road, for another 23 km (14.25 mi) to the two-track access roads leading onto the Project area (Figure 5-1).

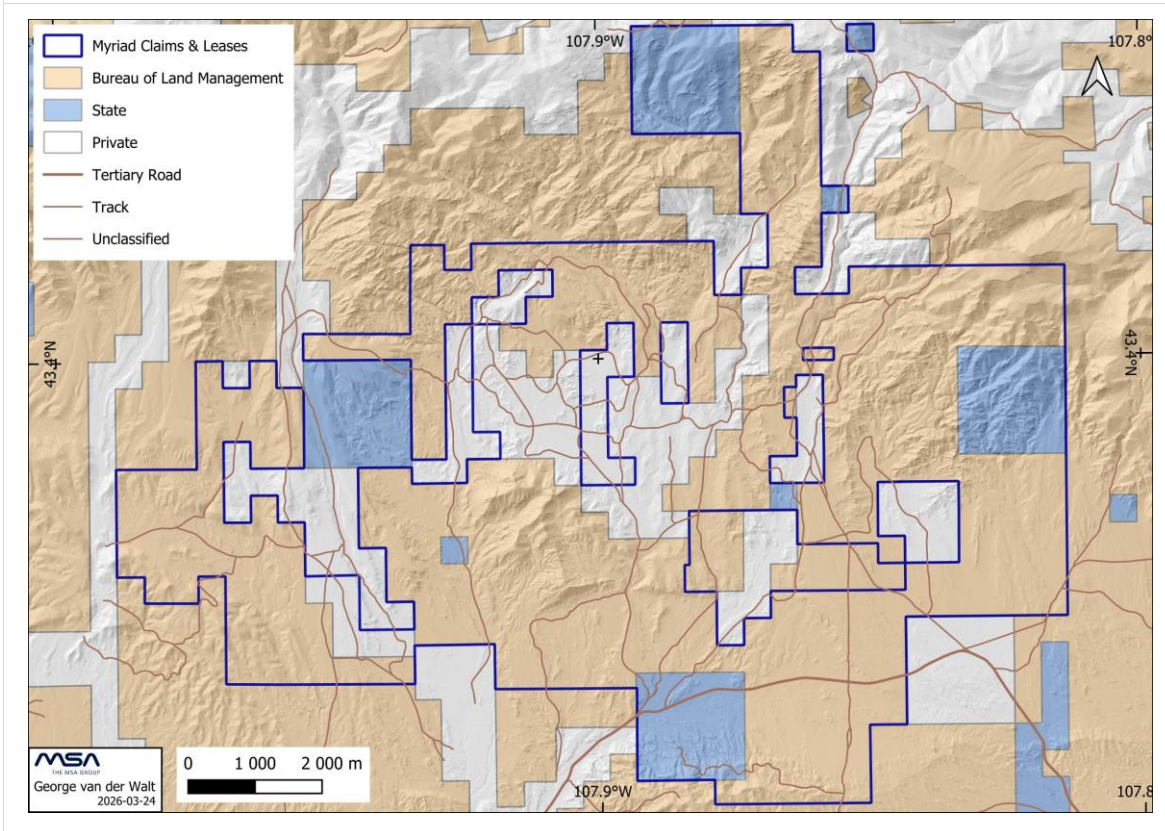


**Source:** MSA (2025). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.

Surface ownership in the Project area is comprised of a combination of Federal, State and Private lands (Figure 5-2). Access to private land is controlled by the surface owners and requires appropriate permissions for the most part, whereas access to the Federal and State lands is not specifically controlled. Where necessary, Myriad has permission to access the Project in terms of agreements with the relevant surface owners.



**Figure 5-2**  
**Project area surface ownership and access control**



**Source:** MSA (2025). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.

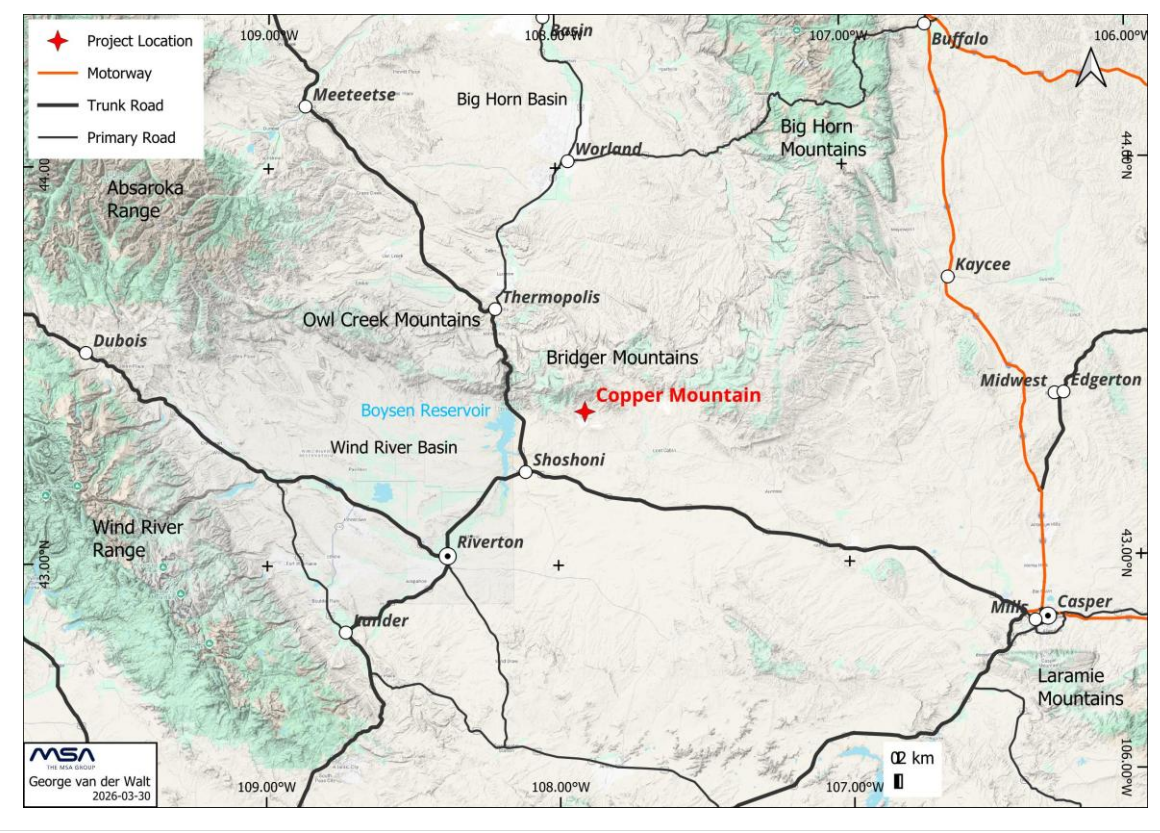
## 5.2 Physiography and Climate

Copper Mountain in Wyoming is a mountainous area located within the Bridger Mountains, also known as Copper Mountain Range. The Bridger Mountains are a short subrange of the Rocky Mountains, approximately 64 km (40 mi) long, in central Wyoming in the United States (). The range forms a bridge between the Owl Creek Mountains to the west and the southern end of the Bighorn Mountains to the east. The Wind River passes through the gap between the range and the Owl Creek Mountains. Bridger Creek passes through the gap between the range and the Bighorns. The highest point in the range is Copper Mountain at 2,535 m (8,317 ft).

The area is characterized by dry, mountainous terrain with scattered limber pine and juniper on rocky slopes (as is the case for the Copper Mountain Range), standing in contrast to the waters of nearby Boysen Reservoir (Figure 5-3).



**Figure 5-3**  
**Regional topographic map**



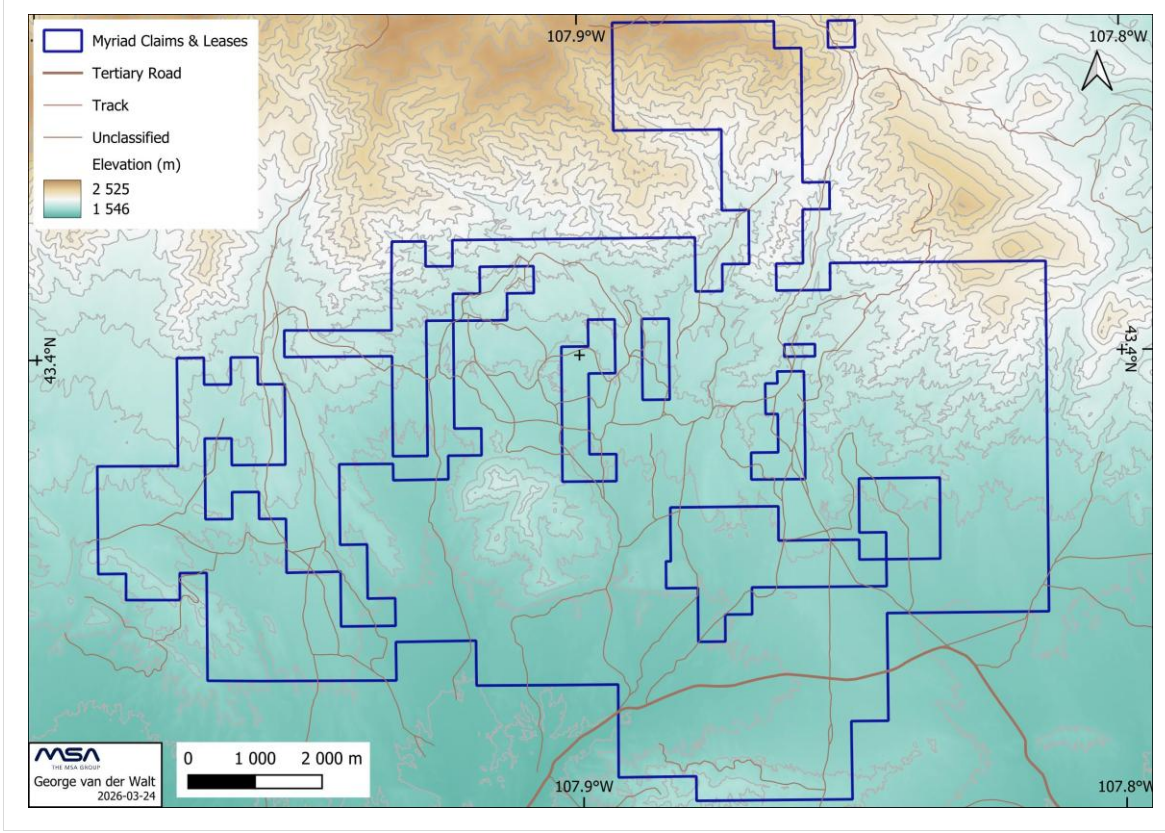
**Source:** MSA (2025). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.

Ground surface elevations around the Project area vary between approximately 1,547 m (5,075 ft) and 2,525 m (8,284 ft) above mean sea level and the terrain varies from being rugged in the north to gentler in the south (Figure 5-4).

The climate in the area is influenced by the Rocky Mountains, which blocks moisture from the Pacific Ocean to the west, resulting in a semi-arid climate with low humidity and high wind speeds to the east of the range.



**Figure 5-4**  
**Elevation map of the Project area**



**Source:** MSA (2025). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.

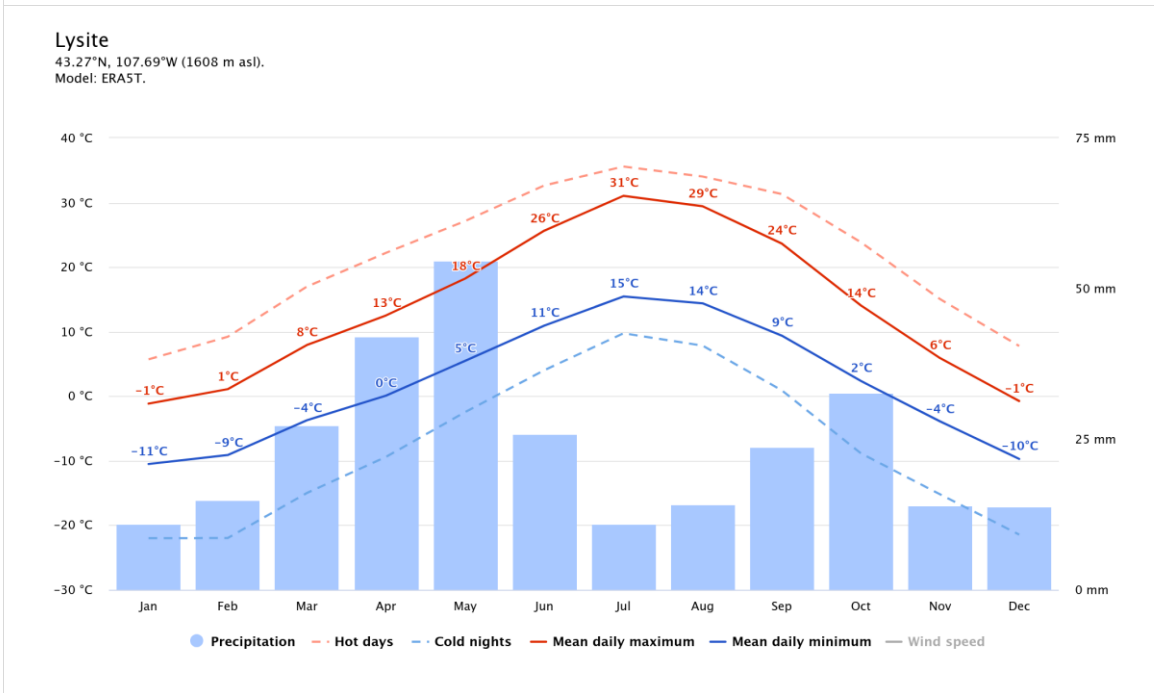
The Project area experiences a cold, semi-arid climate, categorized as BSk according to the Köppen-Geiger system. This means it has cold winters, warm summers, and relatively low precipitation. Temperatures can range from -7°C (20°F) to 24°C (75°F) but can drop to -26°C (-15°F) or rise to 38°C (101°F). The average annual precipitation is about 348 mm (13.7 inches) with 64 rainy days annually (Figure 5-5). The area also subject to potentially strong winds which can reach up to 40 kmph (25 mph) – calm to strong breeze, but rarely exceeds 56 kmph (35 mph) – high wind. The highest average wind speed of 24 kmph (15 mph) – moderate breeze, occurs around mid-January, at which time the average daily maximum wind speed is 39 kmph (24 mph) – strong breeze. The lowest average wind speed of 9 mph (gentle breeze) occurs around the end of July, at which time the average daily maximum wind speed is 20 mph (fresh breeze).

Due to the Project’s location on the southern slopes of Copper Mountain, it tends to accumulate more snow than the lower-lying areas immediately to the south. Operations can be conducted year-round although during the winter months and early spring, from December through March, winter storms can intermittently limit access.

Vegetation is characterized by sagebrush and grasses typical to Wyoming’s high plains terrain. Scattered juniper trees are found along the ridges and concentrate in drainages on steep hillsides. Cottonwood trees are found where water is present in larger drainages.



**Figure 5-5  
Climate data for Lysite, Wyoming**



Source: meteoblue.com<sup>6</sup>.

### 5.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Infrastructure in Fremont County and in the vicinity of the Project area is excellent, with well-developed and maintained road, rail and electricity distribution network (Figure 5-6). However, the Project area is considered rural and has minimal directly linked utility services present.

Bighorn Divide and Wyoming Railroad (BDW) currently operates railyards in Bonneville, Shoshoni, and Casper, Wyoming. With its shortline designation BDW interchanges with the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway to efficiently link area rail users to the global economy.

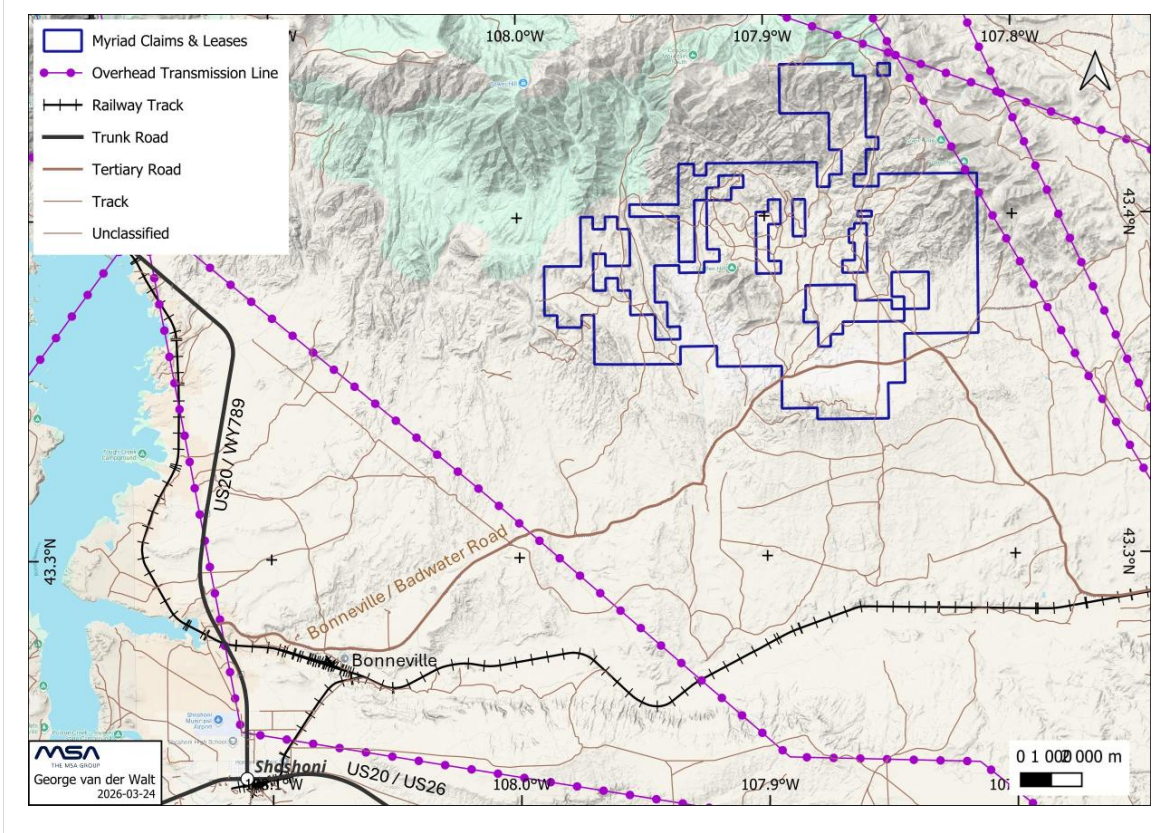
There are no apparent surface water sources, so mine operations would need to develop ground water resources. For recent drilling activities, water has been sourced from the Town of Shoshoni’s bulk water supply and two groundwater boreholes located on the Project.

Basic manpower could come from neighbouring communities including Riverton, Shoshoni, Thermopolis, and Casper, Wyoming. However, specific mining skills may need to be sourced from further afield (USA or even North America more generally).

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/lysited-united-states\\_5831363](https://www.meteoblue.com/en/weather/historyclimate/climatemodelled/lysited-united-states_5831363)



**Figure 5-6**  
**Infrastructure map of the Project area**



**Source:** MSA (2025). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.



## 6 HISTORY

### 6.1 General History Summary

The history of the Copper Mountain area includes a long period of exploration and mineral production dating back to the late 1800s. The following is a general summary of the history of mining and exploration at Copper Mountain, based on various sources of information, including Southard *et. al.* (1979), Kendall *et. al.*, (1980), Liller (1991), Zabev (1997) and Carter (2008):

- Initial mining activities focused on copper and gold-bearing veins, such as at the De Pass and Gold Nugget mines, with some underground development but limited production. Pegmatite deposits were mined for industrial minerals like feldspar, beryl and mica, and tungsten occurrences were mined primarily during World War II. Feldspar production from pegmatites also took place in the 1970s.
- Uranium exploration began in the 1950s, driven by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission's uranium procurement and production bonus programme. The original uranium discovery in the area is credited to Kerr-McGee Oil in 1953. The Arrowhead (Little Mo) Mine started production in March 1953 and produced about 500,000 pounds of uranium, from Tertiary conglomerate sediments, until its closure in 1971. Other small production occurred at the Day-Berger and Bonanza pits.
- Uranium was first discovered in Precambrian-hosted deposits by prospectors at the Gem Pit and Last Hope Mine. The Fuller deposit was discovered in the late 1950s by Utah International (Pathfinder), and the Knob deposit was discovered by Kerr-McGee in 1965.
- Rocky Mountain Energy Company (RMEC), a Union Pacific subsidiary, first became interested in Copper Mountain after evaluating the Last Hope claims in 1969. Early exploration confirmed uranium mineralisation in the granitic core, leading RMEC to form a partnership with Great Basins Petroleum in 1971, later joined by Mono Power in 1972. As exploration intensified, Copper Mountain was advanced to a development project on January 1, 1978, with joint venture interests set at 30.3% for RMEC, 39.7% for Mono Power, and 30.0% for Great Basins, with RMEC as the operator.
- Between 1969 and the early 1980s, RMEC drilled over 1,800 holes totalling more than 900,000 feet (~274,000 m), identifying and expanding several uranium deposits. The programme—costing over US\$20 million (~US\$92 million in 2025)—included exploration, development drilling, resource estimation, and multiple technical and environmental studies. Activities ceased in the early 1980s following the collapse of the uranium market.
- Anaconda Uranium acquired the properties in 1991 and purchased the extensive RMEC database, which included drilling data, assays, metallurgical tests, engineering studies, resource/reserve calculations, and environmental studies. Summary reports were written, but no physical exploration was undertaken.
- Other companies such as Rampart Gold Ventures and Strathmore staked claims in the late 1990s and early 2000s but dropped the properties due to poor uranium market conditions. Neutron Energy acquired mineral rights and claims in 2005 and conducted independent technical reviews but did not undertake any physical exploration.



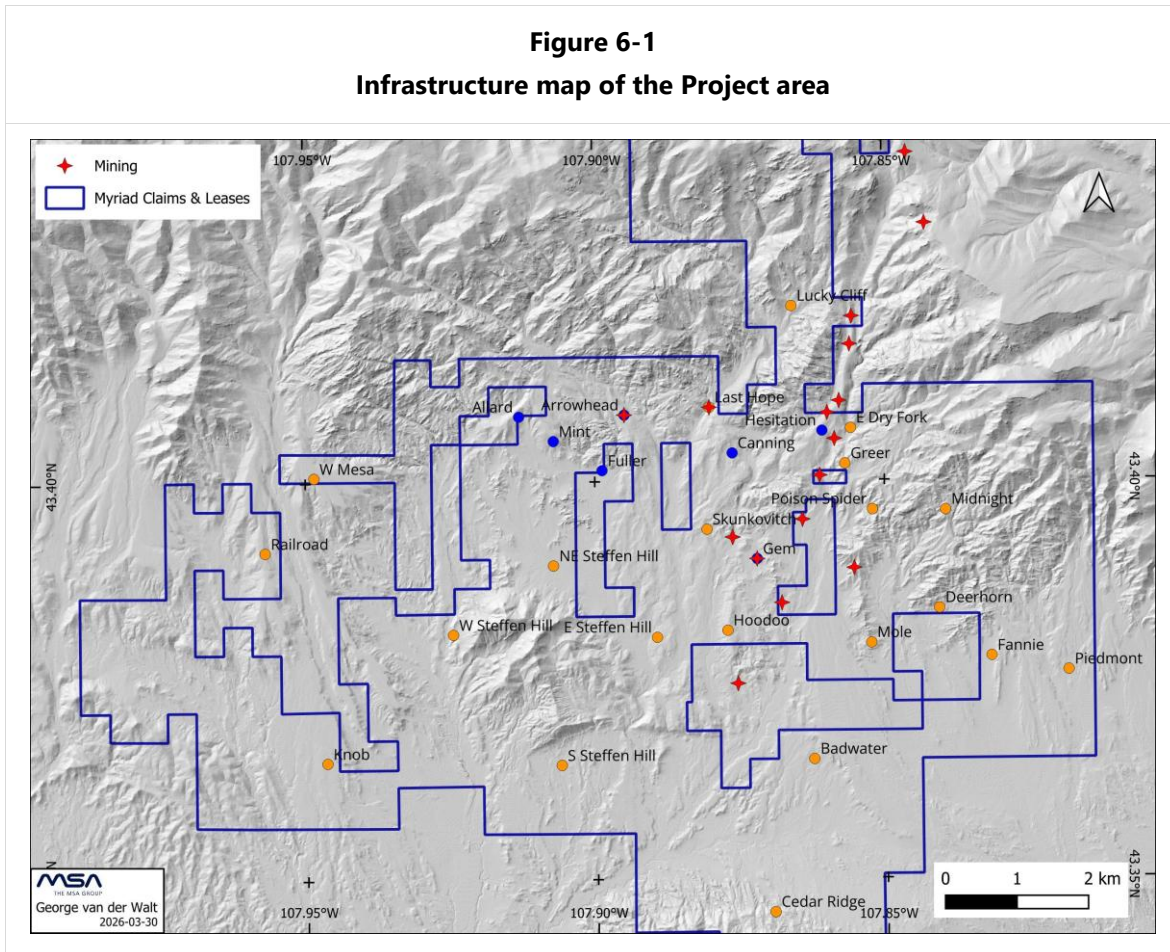
In summary, the Copper Mountain area has a rich history of mineral exploration and production, transitioning from early copper and gold mining to significant uranium exploration and development primarily during the mid to late 20th century, with extensive work by RMEC and subsequent data acquisition by Anaconda Resources. In addition, RMEC had developed a comprehensive plan for a large-scale conventional uranium mining operation.

## 6.2 Rocky Mountain Energy Company (1969 – 1981)

### 6.2.1 Deposit and Target Exploration

Union Pacific began uranium reconnaissance in 1966 through its Natural Resources Division, initially targeting sandstone-hosted deposits. Early efforts yielded limited success, though interest in the district persisted due to numerous established geophysical and geochemical anomalies along the southeastern flank of Copper Mountain.

In 1969, a joint venture with American Feldspar Corporation renewed exploration, focusing on the Last Hope Prospect, where uranium was identified in association with an altered mafic dike. Although the dike produced notable radon anomalies, subsequent core drilling showed that uranium enrichment was restricted to locally fractured zones (Figure 6-1).



**Source:** MSA (2025). Coordinate grid system: WGS84.



A new partnership formed in 1971 between Union Pacific and Great Basins Petroleum which continued evaluating the dike, but drilling results—combined with broader geological and literature reviews—shifted exploration toward the potential for uranium hosted within the granite.

Under a joint venture between Union Pacific, Southern California Edison and Great Basins Petroleum, exploration intensified in 1972, culminating in the discovery of significant uranium mineralisation in the North Canning area (Voss, 1973).

Union Pacific later continued exploration under a subsidiary, Rocky Mountain Energy Company (RMEC). Historic exploration by Union Pacific and RMEC at the Copper Mountain deposits and targets prior to 1980 are summarised from extensive descriptions by Southard *et. al.* (1979) and Kendall *et. al.* (1980).

Note that estimates of grade or resources are historical in nature and do not represent current mineral resources estimates under the category definitions provided by NI 43-101. Myriad and Rush are not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources. The estimates represent potential mineral endowments that would require exploration work and drilling to verify. The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimates are described later in this chapter. There are no more recent estimates of this type. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.

#### **6.2.1.1 Arrowhead**

The Arrowhead Mine area (Dry Creek valley) has a history of exploration, development and production activities dating back to the late 1950's. Susquehanna Western Inc. began exploring and developing old underground workings in December 1961. They mined approximately 500,000 pounds at an average grade of 0.15%  $U_3O_8$  up to 1964, and Western Nuclear continued production from 1968 to 1970. The Arrowhead Mine Area is located between the Fuller and Canning deposits (Figure 6-1). The area lies mostly in the northwest trending valley formed by the east fork Dry Creek, and elevations range from 1,783 m (5,850 ft) to 1,875 m (6,150 ft) above sea level (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

#### **6.2.1.2 Canning**

In an exploratory adit driven along the contact between Wagon Bed rocks and the Archean granitic complex at the Last Hope Prospect, asphaltic material was seen dripping from the back, and uranium minerals were found along fractures in distributed throughout the granite and along mafic dikes (Yellich and others, 1978). Subsequent drilling near the Last Hope adit intercepted uranium minerals in intensely altered and fractured granites and metamorphic rocks. This led to the discovery of the Canning Deposit in 1972, which is the largest known uranium deposit in the district (Sayala *et. al.*, 1982).

#### **6.2.1.3 Cedar Ridge**

Uranium mineralisation up to 0.12%  $U_3O_8$  was sampled on the northeast side of Cedar Ridge. The mineralisation is associated with residual oil in a bleached medium to coarse grained sandstone with interbedded siltstones (Figure 6-1). One mile north of this area, Kerr McGee drilled a borehole that intersected 1.8 m (6 ft) of 0.13%  $eU_3O_8$  at a depth of 137 m (450 ft). Several outcrops of coal on the south side of Cedar Ridge contain significant uranium mineralisation (Davis and Marrs, 2009).



#### **6.2.1.4 East Steffen Hill**

No drilling had been done prior to 1979 by RMEC. Geologic modelling RMEC had shown the area to have potential for uranium mineralisation, and a drill programme was initiated to test the target. A drilling programme consisting of three hammer holes and one core hole was carried out in 1979 (Figure 6-1). This drilling programme was designed to test: 1) the northern edge of the east-west trending horst block for possible uranium mineralisation, and 2) the structural preparation and hydrocarbon accumulation present along the bounding horst block fault. Drill holes were located normal to and across the trend of the horst block near the project boundary. Hole depths ranged from 91 m (300 ft) to 262 m (860 ft). Mineralised zones were intercepted in only one hole, namely GM-44. Holes GM-43, GM-45, and MGCH-152 were barren of mineralisation. Mineralised zones in hole GM-44 ranged from 0.3 m (1 ft) to 4.6 m (15 ft) and occurred at depths in the granite between 234.7 m (770 ft) and 256 m (840 ft). The best intercept in GM-44 was 4.6 m (15 ft) of 0.011% at a depth of 237 m (777 ft) (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

#### **6.2.1.5 Fuller**

Prior to 1973, Utah International discovered a small deposit and estimated resources of 107,000 pounds at depths of 30–200 feet (~9–60m). In 1973 and 1974, RMEC drilling intercepted significant mineralisation along the eastern boundary of the area that was the focus of Utah International's earlier work. These results indicated additional mineralisation potential could also occur in other directions (Figure 6-1).

In 1976, an expanded drilling programme was undertaken to test this potential, consisting of 32 rotary hammer holes and three core holes. A detailed geophysical programme was also completed to complement the drilling and support geologic interpretation. Following the 1976 work, resources were estimated by RMEC at 853,448 pounds eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (equivalent uranium oxide).

In 1978, the Fuller area was included in a development drilling programme. A total of 94 rotary hammer holes and 4 vertical core holes were completed, further expanding the deposit and defining its northern and eastern boundaries (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

#### **6.2.1.6 Gem**

The Gem area is located approximately 1.6 km (1 mi) south of the main Canning deposit. Several thousand tons of uraniferous granite were excavated from the Gem Mine in the 1950's by John Jay of Riverton, Wyoming, the original owner (Figure 6-1). None of the excavated material was milled, and stockpiles adjacent to the mine were reported to average 0.07% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (the location has since been remediated by the BLM).

RMEC's activities in the area began in 1973 and consisted of various geophysical and geochemical surveys, surface mapping, and a limited programme of hammer and core drilling. Work in 1979 consisted of the completion of detailed surface mapping and evaluation of the area's potential as a bulk sampling site. Additional drilling defined a resource area which at the time had potential to be a full-scale production pit. Initial resource estimates showed approximately 3.07 million tons of mineralised granite containing 1.44 million pounds eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at an average grade of 0.023% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> to depths of 61 m (200 ft) (GxT/Total Thickness, non-mine-diluted) (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).



Subsequent detailed geologic evaluation in 1979 and preliminary mine planning indicated that the mineralisation was continuous over a smaller area than had been defined in the initial rough resource calculations. This resulted in the use of a smaller pit volume in subsequent detailed reserve calculations performed by Mine Evaluation. Because of the smaller pit volume used and the use of mine-diluted intercepts, Mine Evaluation calculated reserves to be less (1.4 million tons containing 0.5 million pounds eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at 0.019% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) than the preliminary resource calculations, as expected. It was recommended that additional drilling be carried out along fault trends where they coincide with areas of Tertiary aged cover (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

#### **6.2.1.7 Hesitation**

In 1969, RMEC intercepted low grade mineralisation at Hesitation (>0.02% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) in the Eocene Teepee / Wagon Bed Trail formation with three shallow rotary holes. Initial drilling was prompted by anomalous radioactivity found in shallow bulldozer cuts in the Tertiary sediments. Rocky Mountain Energy Company subsequently secured the area by acquiring the Hesitation claims in 1976, and an old set of Discovery claims from Timberline Resources. A drilling programme was initiated in 1978 to determine the uranium potential of the area. A total of 66 rotary hammer holes and five core holes were drilled (Figure 6-1). The limits of the Hesitation mineral deposit have been defined by drilling completed on ~61 m (200-foot) centres (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

#### **6.2.1.8 Knob**

During the mid-1960s, Kerr-McGee discovered the Knob deposit. A total of 53 drill holes were drilled in the terrain surrounding the Knob deposit as of mid-1966 and 11 holes intersected significant mineralisation (Figure 6-1). Most boreholes in this graben complex penetrated Precambrian granites or Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks beneath the Wagon Bed Formations (Sayala *et. al.*, 1982). The Knob target was speculated to contain up to 500,000 pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, but there has been insufficient drilling to support a resource estimate (Davis and Wilton, 2010).

#### **6.2.1.9 Last Hope**

Mapping revealed local high-grade occurrences (up to 1% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) found along the major northeast-trending fault, but the average grade ran about 0.04% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (Voss, 1973). Minor mining activity was carried out in the late 1950's at the Last Hope decline, located to the north of Canning. However, no ore material was known to have been shipped for processing from the site (Zabev, 1997). Last Hope was the first prospect that RMEC became interested in at Copper Mountain after evaluating the claims in 1969 (Figure 6-1).

#### **6.2.1.10 Lucky Cliff**

The Lucky Cliff area was selected as a drill target by RMEC on the basis of favourable geological and geochemical criteria. Work consisted of geologic mapping, a magnetic survey, and rotary-percussion drilling (Figure 6-1). A close-spaced 152 m (500-foot) centres) stream sediment sampling programme identified several highly anomalous areas (to 118 ppm U), and follow-up work was designed to test these anomalies. Twenty holes were drilled by RMEC, but no resource estimates were completed. Drilling intersected several shallow, very thick, low-grade intersections in boreholes LK-9 and LK-11. LK-9 intersected 108 m (355 ft) of 0.027% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> starting at 18 m (59 ft) – this included 63 m (207 ft) of 0.032% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. LK-11 intersected 9.4 m (31 ft) of 0.02% at 6.5 m



(21.5 ft) and 18 m (59.5 ft) of 0.025% at 25.5 m (83.5 ft). Other intersections in this target area included 4.7 m (15.5 ft) of 0.055% at 16.8 m (55 ft) in hole LK-10 (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

#### **6.2.1.11 Midnight**

In the 1950's, the previous owners of the Midnight Claims (Big Sky Uranium Corp.) drilled a hole near the syenite occurrence which intercepted 2.6 m (8.5 ft) at 0.53% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at a depth of 4.9 m (16 ft) and a small prospect pit was subsequently excavated on the outcrop (Figure 6-1). RMEC activity in the area commenced in 1973 and consisted of an airborne radiometric survey, a regional stream sediment survey, a Radem VLF-EM survey, a radon survey and a wide-spaced drilling programme consisting of eight holes, two of which were drilled in the Midnight area. The drill hole targets were based on favourable structural intersections as determined by the VLF-EM and radon surveys.

In 1978, Applied Geophysics ran VLF-EM and magnetometer surveys over the western portion of the area as part of RMEC's project-wide surveys. Line spacing of 61 m (200 ft) was used with readings taken every 15.2 m (50 ft) along lines. In 1979, one hammer hole and two core holes were drilled to test the uranium potential of the Midnight fault zone and to gain a better understanding of the structures. Mineralised intervals intersected by the RMEC drilling included GM-50, drilled in the southern portion of the Midnight fault zone, which intercepted 3 m (10 ft) of 0.014% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at 145.2 m (476.5 ft); MGCH-156, an angled/inclined core hole, which intercepted 3 m (10 ft) of 0.015% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at 19.4 m (63.5 ft). This work was completed alongside Bendix Field Engineering Corporation, which included airborne radiometric, rock-chip and soil sampling, radon and helium soil-gas surveys, and a regional aeromagnetic survey (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

#### **6.2.1.12 Mint-Allard**

Western Nuclear Inc. completed the first drilling in the Mint area in 1968, with two holes to depths of ~52 m (170 ft) and ~72 m (230 ft). Mineralisation in sedimentary rocks reached up to 0.24% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over a downhole width of ~1.2 m (4.0 ft). RMEC began geologic studies in 1977, including a drilling programme to test for uranium mineralisation. They intercepted 35 feet (10.7m) of mineralisation in sediments grading 0.01–0.16% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and also discovered mineralisation in granite, with a best intercept of ~14.5 m (47.5 ft) at 0.096% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Uranium hosted along fractures in granite and in the vicinity the Fuller fault became the primary exploration target (Figure 6-1).

Detailed surface mapping of the Mint/Allard area was completed in 1978–79 by S.L. Reyher and B. Atherley and finalized by K.A. Taylor in 1979 using colour aerial photographs. In early 1979, Reyher identified a ridge just south of the Parker (Allard) Ranch—the Allard area, adjoining the northwestern Mint area—as a potential target. Three holes were drilled along this ridge, intersecting mineralisation from trace amounts up to 3.0 m (10.0 ft) at 0.107% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. This led to an expanded drilling campaign in the Allard area through August 1979. Across the combined Mint and Allard areas, 160 holes were completed using rotary-percussion (hammer) drilling on a ~61 m (200-foot) grid (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

#### **6.2.1.13 Mole**

The Mole area was defined and evaluated in RMEC in 1979 as part of the Copper Mountain Exploration programme. Several favourable criteria appeared to be present for the area to host



uranium mineralisation: 1) good structural preparation along the east-west trending fault, 2) presence of a reducing environment, indicated by pyrite and hydrocarbons, and 3) the presence of overlying Tertiary cover (Figure 6-1). Evaluation of the area included geologic mapping, interpretation of Bendix airborne radiometric data, and interpretation of VLF-EM data.

A four-hole programme, to test the extent of structural preparation and mineralisation, was initiated by RMEC on the basis of the geologic mapping and VLF-EM interpretation. Mineralisation encountered in the four holes ranged from 10 (3m) feet of 0.009% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in GM-38 to 3 m (10 ft) of 0.031% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in GM-37. Intercepts of 3 m (10 ft) of 0.021% and ~2 m (7 ft) of 0.011% were found in GM-36 and GM-49 respectively. Depth to mineralisation ranged from 34.4 m (113 ft) to 148 m (485 ft) with the best intercepts found between 93.9 m (308 ft) and 114 m (374 ft), with the exception of GM-38 where the best intercept was at 32 m (105 ft). Mineralisation throughout the holes is generally less than 0.01% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and very sporadic/patchy (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

#### **6.2.1.14 Railroad**

Drilling by Anaconda Copper Company (ANCC – not related to Anaconda Resources) in 1979 established the presence of significant uranium mineralisation on the eastern Railroad claims (Figure 6-1). Three of the four boreholes drilled in that year contained intercepts of 0.01% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> or higher. Borehole CH 5-3 contained 1.83 m (6 ft) of 0.1% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> within a 15 m (50 ft) zone of 0.033% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at a depth of 178 m (585 ft), which ANCC described as a “discovery hole” with characteristics similar to those encountered elsewhere by RMEC. A total of 10 boreholes is known to have been drilled in the target area (Nelson, 1980).

#### **6.2.1.15 Skunkovitch**

Skunkovitch area, south of Canning (Figure 6-1), was speculated by RMEC to have the potential for several million pounds of mineralisation, but this has yet to be tested (Liller, 1991). Gamma probe logs from drilling by Bendix show uranium mineralisation in excess of 200 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at varying depths near surface in several holes (Bendix, 1982).

#### **Cautionary Statement on Historic Estimates**

*The estimates referred to are historical in nature and do not represent current mineral resources estimates under the category definitions provided by NI 43-101. Myriad and Rush are not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources. The estimates represent potential mineral endowments that would require exploration work and drilling to verify. The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimates are described later in this chapter. There are no more recent estimates of this type. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*

### **6.2.2 Drilling**

All drilling in the area was conducted prior to 1980 by the various companies active in the district at the time, namely, Kerr-McGee, Utah International, Anaconda Copper and Union Pacific / RMEC. The bulk of drilling in the area was conducted by RMEC (a subsidiary of Union Pacific), which drilled approximately 1,850 holes totalling over 274,000 m (900,000 ft) of combined core and hammer drilling (Table 6-1). A total of 1,405 of these boreholes are located within the current claim areas



that constitute the Copper Mountain Project. The majority of this drilling occurred in seven main target areas, namely, Canning, Fuller, Mint, Allard, Arrowhead, Hesitation and Gem. The following tabulates the total number of holes, footage and drilling method completed during exploration and development programmes (Liller, 1991).

<b>Table 6-1 RMEC Project Drilling Summary</b>			
<b>Drill Type</b>	<b>Number of Holes</b>	<b>Footage</b>	<b>Metres</b>
Hammer	1,740	>841,000	>256,000
Core	110	>60,000	>18,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,850</b>	<b>&gt;901,000</b>	<b>&gt;274,000</b>

**Source:** MSA (2025), after Liller (1991).

Additional drilling by Anaconda Copper in the Railroad project west of the RMEC exploration areas during the period 1970 to 1979 amounted to 19 holes for a total of 5,224 m (17,139 ft).

**6.2.3 Methods of Sampling**

Union Pacific Mining Corporation (under subsidiary RMEC) identified uranium mineralisation in the Canning deposit in 1972. Sampling at Canning (and other deposits) consisted of core and radiometric (electric log) probing of drill holes. The core was scanned by hand-held Mount Sopris scintillometers, measured (for recovery), logged and recorded on Geolog computerized sheets, and a core library was taken in the field. The core was shipped to the RMEC Denver lab where it was photographed, selective mineralised samples were taken for thin section (petrographic study) and other studies, it was then crushed and ground and assayed by beta-gamma scaler. Splits of the core pulp were forwarded for wet chemical assay by Hazen Research and Skyline Labs. Selective samples were forwarded to Barringer and the A.E.C. of Canada for assaying. The gamma-log (probe radiometric) recordings were hand calculated and also run through a computer after digitizing.

**6.2.4 Discrepancy in Grades**

During exploration at Copper Mountain by RMEC, it became apparent that there was a discrepancy between equivalent uranium grades derived from natural gamma probe ( $eU_3O_8$  or 2KN) data and other methods of grade determination. Various studies were conducted to try and understand and resolve this issue, one of the most recent being detailed in a report by R.E. Enwall (September 1980).

The aim of this study was to resolve large, systematic differences between quantitative gamma-ray log (“probe”) grades and core assay grades when estimating  $U_3O_8$  reserves in the Canning deposit.

The approach was as follows:

- Statistical analysis of matched probe and assay data over 1.5 m (5 ft) intervals.
- Controlled logging of Bendix (Department of Energy) thin-dipping-bed (TDB) models to test gamma-log assumptions.
- Isotope analyses (Ra-226, Th-230, Po-210, Th-232, K-40) on seventy-five 0.3 m (1 ft) core samples to assess disequilibrium and background contributors.

The key findings of the study were as follows:



1. Root causes of probe–assay discrepancy:
  - Probe grades contained bias because a linear K-factor calibration is being applied where the true response is non-linear (power-law). Result:
    - Positive bias at low grades.
    - Negative bias at high grades.
  - Calibrations across several logging units consistently showed non-linearity.
2. Standard gamma-log assumptions failed in Canning conditions:
  - Thin and dipping zones: TDB model tests showed strong broadening of response and Grade-Thickness (GT) overestimation; K-factor from thick-zone calibration did not transfer to thin zones.
  - Deconvolution weights (Scott/AEC) did not match actual thin/dipping responses, adding error.
  - Background subtraction (one number per hole) introduced negative bias and distorted the low-grade distribution (and thus cut-off behaviour); replacing negatives with zero further distorted results.
3. Radiochemical disequilibrium:
  - Overall (deposit-scale) disequilibrium was minimal: Delayed Fission Neutron (DFN) and Closed Can (CC) assay lognormal means were within ~9% ( $D \approx 0.92$ ). Therefore, disequilibrium did not explain the global probe to assay gap.
  - Local disequilibrium exists and can affect mining selectivity. The dominant mode below the water table was Ra-226 migration (often downward), consistent with known geochemistry and supported by isotope patterns (Th-230 as immobile reference).
  - Short-term Rn-222 effects can locally perturb radiometric signals and should be handled with care in logging or grade control.
4. Extraneous gamma sources:
  - Th-232 contributed modestly; K-40 influence was negligible in the studied range. Probe response correlated most strongly with Ra-226.

The implications for Resource/Reserve estimation were that using linear probe grades inflates low-grade tonnage and mis-states high-grade content. Resource/Reserve differences versus Delayed Fission Neutron (DFN)-equivalent estimates grew dramatically at higher cut-offs. At the time, DFN assays were considered the most precise/accurate chemical reference for  $U_3O_8$ , while Closed Can (CC) was reliable as a Ra-equivalent comparator.

Evaluation of all data available led to the conclusion that laboratory assay (DFN) grades from core samples were the most reliable basis for reserve analysis and project feasibility. Since both electric (gamma) log and core data were available from each core hole, Fluor Mining and Metals used these data pairs to develop a reliable method of calculating core-equivalent DFN grades from electric (gamma) log  $eU_3O_8$  values. This method was a modified log-normal regression, and statistical testing had shown it to be a reliable unbiased means for predicting core-equivalent grades from probe data. This method was used to create a 1.5 m (5 ft) composite core-equivalent database for all 674 drill holes used in the Fluor (1980) reserve estimation of the Canning study area.



**6.2.5 Historical Estimates**

Historical estimation of mineral resources was carried out in 1977 by RMEC for each of the seven deposit areas under investigation at the time. The historical estimates tabulated below (Table 6-2) were compiled from the resource estimation work done by RMEC using eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> grades prior to the reserve estimates by Fluor, which used the DFN-adjusted assay grade values:

<b>Table 6-2 Copper Mountain Historical Estimates – RMEC 1977</b>					
<b>Deposit</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Tons (Mt)</b>	<b>Average Grade (ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)</b>	<b>Content (Mlbs)</b>	<b>Attributable %</b>
Canning	Inferred + Indicated	28.0	260	14.84	92
Fuller	Inferred + Indicated	5.08	260	2.60	11
Mint	Inferred + Indicated	3.97	300	2.38	75
Allard	Inferred + Indicated	4.11	330	2.70	28
Hesitation	Inferred + Indicated	4.38	250	2.20	100
Gem	Inferred + Indicated	3.07	234	1.44	100
Arrowhead	Inferred + Indicated	0.31	700	0.47	100
<b>Total Estimated</b>		<b>48.95</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>26.63</b>	

**Source:** MSA (2026) from Zabev (1997), after D.S. Robertson & Assoc. (1978) and Southard et. al. (1979).

**Notes:** The cut-off used for the historical estimates was 100 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (0.02% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>).

*Inferred and Indicated categories were not reported separately by RMEC.*

*Attributable % refers to the approximate proportion of the deposit area contained within the current Myriad claim or lease areas. The Fuller and Allard deposits are not fully contained within the Project area, hence the lower attributable %.*

**Cautionary Statement Regarding Historical Estimates**  
*The historical estimates are historical in nature and do not represent current mineral resource estimates under the category definitions defined by NI 43-101. Myriad and Rush are not treating the historical estimates as current mineral resources. The estimates represent potential mineral endowments that would require exploration work and drilling to verify. There are no more recent estimates of this type. The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimates are described in this document and are considered appropriate and relevant. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources.*

**6.2.5.1 Canning Historical Estimate Reviews**

In January 1978, in support of the earlier estimation efforts by RMEC, David S. Robertson & Associates (DSR&A) carried out an independent technical review of a RMEC geologic report for the (North) Canning area. This report contained information about RMEC’s data, methods, geologic model, radiometric interpretations, potential reserves, and preliminary costs. The report also describes the methodology applied by RMEC to resource estimation using probe data, prior to the decision to use grade adjustments to DFN assays. Estimations by RMEC were carried out independently for the Canning deposit by three different offices or departments, namely the Casper



District Office, the Geologic Services Department and the Mine Evaluation Department, for comparison of the results.

### ***Casper District Office***

The method used by the Casper District involved construction of detailed cross-sectional correlations on a scale of 1:300. Every drill hole was used in projection of the mineralisation and for its individual influence on mineralisation and grades. All calculations were based on radiometric (probe) grades and thus subject to the discrepancies described in section 6.2.4. A grade cut-off of 0.020% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and grade-thickness (GT) of 0.200 ft.% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> was used. Each mineralised intercept and individual grade was planimeted in cross section for area of influence. Cross sections were oriented north-south, and their mineralised intercepts were correlated in these planes and projected east-west toward adjacent control. Correlation and projection limits for classification using the various U.S. Bureau of Mines categories at the time were as follows (these categories do not necessarily correspond with the resource categories defined by current NI 43-101 guidelines).

- **Measured Resources** - projected one-half the distance toward the nearest control (i.e. another drill hole) or a maximum of 15.2 m (50 ft) whichever occurred first. If correlateable mineralisation was not in the adjacent control or no adjacent control existed, a maximum of 7.6 m (25 ft) of projection was allowed. A variance of 1.5-3 m (5-10 ft) between controls above the maximum was excepted in a few cases.
- **Indicated Resources** - any mineral intercept at or above the cut-offs stated was considered to be at least of Indicated categorization. Isolated holes (i.e. those positioned greater than 30.5 m (100 ft) from adjacent holes) were allowed a maximum projection of 7.6 m (25 ft) to the centre of the side of a square (a maximum area of influence = 25 ft. x 25 ft. or 625 square feet). Between drill control, where correlations were feasible, but limits exceeded those for Measured categorization, Indicated resources were extended and projected one-half of the remaining distance or 7.6 m (25 ft) beyond the Measured area, if correlation to adjacent control was not feasible.
- **Inferred Resources** - mineralisation projected beyond the Measured and Indicated resource limits in areas bounded by surrounding drill control were categorized as Inferred. Grades and thicknesses of these areas were determined by averaging the intercepts from surrounding control. Inferred resources were projected to distances ranging from 7.6 to 365.8 m (25 to 1,200 ft).
- **Hypothetical Resources** - areas included by Hypothetical resources were conservative and based on geologic evidence that suggested they should occur. They were influenced, but not surrounded by, adjacent drill control and by geologic projection. Their average grades and thicknesses were similarly influenced by adjacent holes. According to RMEC, experience at the time showed an increase in average grade with an increase in drilling density.

A total of 13,485,398 pounds eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, averaging 0.044% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> was estimated for all categories at North Canning by the Casper District Office. The results are tabulated below (Table 6-3):



**Table 6-3  
Canning historical estimates by the RMEC Casper District Office - 1977**

<b>Category</b>	<b>Pounds (Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)</b>	<b>Average Grade (ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)</b>
Measured	2.27	520
Indicated	0.39	540
<b>“Demonstrated” (Measured + Indicated)</b>	<b>2.65</b>	<b>530</b>
Inferred	7.61	440
<b>Total Estimated</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>463</b>
Additional “Hypothetical”	3.22	400

**Source:** MSA (2026), after D.S. Robertson & Assoc. (1978).

**Notes:** The cut-off used for the historical estimates was 200 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (0.020% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>).

*Totals may differ due to rounding.*

*“Hypothetical” category is not a recognised category under NI 43-101.*

*Attributable % refers to the approximate proportion of the deposit area contained within the Myriad claim areas.*

*The Fuller and Allard deposits are not fully contained within the Project area, hence the lower attributable %.*

### **Geologic Services Department**

This department estimated resources by correlating mineralised intervals across three detailed cross-sections. Where correlations were strong, projections extended up to 23.2 m (76 ft); where weaker, projections were limited to as little as 3 m (10 ft). These correlated areas were classified as Measured and Indicated, while mineralisation located more than 15.2 m (50 ft) from a drillhole, assuming poorer correlation between holes, either up- or down-dip, was classified as Inferred.

A grade cut-off of 0.020% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> and grade-thickness (GT) of 0.200 ft.% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> was used. Average GT data from the three detailed sections were projected east and west using adjacent drillhole control, inferring continuity of mineralisation in areas of approximately 298.7 m (980 ft), 246.9 m (810 ft) and 307.8 m (1,010 ft) in different parts of the deposit area (exact locations were not available in the historic report). The resulting estimate totalled 3,829,022 pounds of uranium at an average grade of 0.063% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> across the Measured, Indicated, and Inferred categories for these areas.

### **Mine Evaluation Department**

The Mine Evaluation Department completed a computer-based resource estimate for the North Canning deposit, modelling extraction in 3 m (10 ft) mining lifts and incorporating dilution from barren material. Two cut-off grade scenarios and two projection parameters were applied. Measured resources were defined using a 15.2 m (50 ft) radius around drill control, while Indicated and Inferred resources were assigned using a 61 m (200 ft) radius.

The first estimate used a minimum interval of 3 m (10 ft) at a cut-off of 0.020% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (GT = 0.200% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>). The second applied a reduced cut-off of 0.010% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (GT ≥ 0.100% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>). Differences in total estimated resources reflect the applied cut-off grades, grade-thickness thresholds, and projection distances. These results are shown in Table 6-4.



**Table 6-4**  
**Canning historical estimates by the RMEC Mine Evaluation Department - 1977**

Criteria	Total Pounds (Mlbs eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Diluted Average Grade (ppm eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )
10 ft / 0.020% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ; 50 ft radii (Measured)	2.38	450
10 ft / 0.020% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ; 200 ft radii (Indicated/Inferred)	7.50	420
10 ft / 0.010% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ; 50 ft radii (Measured)	3.07	530
10 ft / 0.010% eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> ; 200 ft radii (Indicated/Inferred)	10.17	300

**Source:** MSA (2026), after D.S. Robertson & Assoc. (1978).

**Notes:** The cut-off used for the historical resources was 200 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (0.020% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>).

Categories may differ from currently recognised categories under NI 43-101.

### 6.2.5.2 Comparative Table of Historical Estimates for Canning

Table 6-5 provides a comparison of the various historical estimates completed for Canning by the different departments of RMEC in 1977.

**Table 6-5**  
**Comparison of historical estimates for Canning by RMEC 1977**

Category	Total Tons (Mt)	Average Grade (ppm eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Total Pounds (Mlbs eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> )	Source
<b>Inferred + Indicated</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>14.84</b>	<b>RMEC Field Office</b>
Measured	NR	520	2.27	Casper District Office
Indicated	NR	540	0.39	Casper District Office
Inferred	NR	440	7.61	Casper District Office
<b>Totals</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>10.27</b>	<b>Casper District Office</b>
Measured	NR	450	2.38	Mine Evaluation
Indicated + Inferred	NR	420	7.50	Mine Evaluation
<b>Totals</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>Mine Evaluation</b>

**Source:** MSA (2026), after D.S. Robertson & Assoc. (1978).

**Notes:** The cut-off used for the historical estimates was 200 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (0.020% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>).

Categories may differ from currently recognised categories under NI 43-101.

NR = not reported.

Using slightly different methodologies and assessment criteria, the Casper District Office and Mine Evaluation Department arrived at broadly comparable estimates (total for all categories), which have an average total of 10.08 Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at an average grade of 444 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> for the Canning deposit. This represents a 32% reduction in overall resources between the RMEC Field Office and other departments, but at a higher average grade.

**Cautionary Statement Regarding Historic Estimates**

*The estimates are historical in nature and do not represent current mineral reserve estimates under the category definitions provided by NI 43-101. Myriad and Rush are not treating the historical estimates as current mineral reserves. The estimates represent potential mineral endowments that would require exploration work and drilling to verify. The key assumptions, parameters, and*



*methods used to prepare the historical estimates are described in this document. There are no more recent estimates of this type. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral reserves.*

### **6.2.5.3 QP Opinion on Historical Resource Estimates**

The historical resource estimates were completed using appropriate procedures, methodologies and reporting terminologies available at the time and are considered relevant. However, considering the uncertainty around the uranium grades used in the various estimates, the proportions of mineralisation assigned to the higher confidence estimate categories may vary from a more modern interpretation under current reporting standards. Additional care should be taken when interpreting the reliability of these results.

### **6.2.6 Canning Historic Reserve Estimates**

In October 1979, Rocky Mountain Energy Company (RMEC) contracted Fluor Mining and Metals, Inc. (Fluor) to conduct a study of the uranium mineral reserves at the Canning (aka North Canning) deposit. Fluor was contracted to conduct this study in two phases. Phase I comprised the review of existing data and past work, and the formulation of a scope of work for Phase II. Phase II called for a geostatistical estimation of the ore reserves in the Canning deposit (Hennesy, 1980).

The Phase II Scope of Work contained:

- Correction for disequilibrium.
- Construction of a three-dimensional dowel-rod model.
- Geostatistical structural analysis.
- Determination of global grade-tonnage curves.
- Creation of a computerized block model.
- Development of a bulk sampling programme.

#### **6.2.6.1 Summary and Conclusions**

RMEC reached the conclusion that systematic grade discrepancies between down-hole gamma probe measurements ( $eU_3O_8$ ) and laboratory DFN assays required correction, with probe data consistently overestimating uranium grades at lower grades and underestimating at higher grades. To address this disequilibrium, Fluor compared paired  $eU_3O_8$  and DFN grades across the deposit and developed regression-based correction equations tailored to specific domains.

Following these corrections, in-situ reserves were estimated. Since mining selectivity depends on the size of the selective mining unit (SMU), RMEC evaluated grade-tonnage relationships and selected a 9.1 x 9.1 x 3.0 m (30 x 30 x 10 ft) SMU as optimal for practical uranium recovery.

Given the highly variable mineralisation at Canning, traditional polygonal and sectional methods were unsuitable, and kriging alone would produce biased global estimates. Instead, a conditional lognormal approach was adopted. For each SMU, kriging was used to estimate the mean and standard deviation of the conditional distribution, assumed lognormal based on composite grade distributions. Applying various cut-off grades allowed calculation of expected tonnage and grade above cut-off for each 36.6 x 36.6 x 9.1 m (120 x 120 x 30 ft) panel. RMEC received both the



underlying block statistics and the reserve calculation programme, enabling recalculation under different scenarios.

To evaluate mineable reserves, Fluor then applied open-pit optimization (COPOR program) to the corrected block model, simulating mining at 0.010% and 0.020% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> cut-offs under marginal costs of US\$40 – 70 per pound (Hennessy, 1980).

**6.2.6.2 Tabulation of Reserves**

The tabulation of “mineable reserves” for Canning estimated by Fluor at various cut-offs is presented in Table 6-6.

<b>Table 6-6</b>			
<b>Canning Summary of Mineable Reserves (30x30x10 foot blocks)</b>			
<b>All Classes (Global Reserves)</b>			
<b>Cut-off (ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)</b>	<b>Average Grade Above Cut-off (ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)</b>	<b>Tons of Ore Above Cut-off (Mt)</b>	<b>Pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Above Cut-off (Mlbs)</b>
100	214	24.5	10.49
150	288	13.43	7.74
175	325	10.31	6.71
200	362	8.08	5.84
225	398	6.43	5.12
250	435	5.18	4.51
<b>Class A (Proven Reserves)</b>			
<b>Cut-off (ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)</b>	<b>Average Grade Above Cut-off (ppm U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)</b>	<b>Tons of Ore Above Cut-off (Mt)</b>	<b>Pounds U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Above Cut-off (Mlbs)</b>
100	221	14.0	6.22
150	292	8.16	4.77
175	327	6.4	4.19
200	362	5.09	3.69
225	397	4.11	3.26
250	431	3.35	2.89

**Source:** MSA (2026), after Flour (1980).

**Cautionary Statement Regarding Historic Reserves**

*The historical reserve estimates are historical in nature and do not represent current mineral reserves under the category definitions provided by NI 43-101. Myriad and Rush are not treating the historical reserve estimates as current mineral reserves. The estimates represent potential mineral endowments that would require exploration work and drilling to verify. There are no more recent estimates of this type. The key assumptions, parameters, and methods used to prepare the historical estimates are described in this document and are considered appropriate and relevant. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimates as current mineral resources or mineral reserves.*



#### **6.2.6.1 QP Opinion on Historical Reserve Estimates**

The historical reserve estimates were completed using appropriate procedures, methodologies and reporting terminologies available at the time and are considered relevant. However, considering the uncertainty around the uranium grades used in the various estimates, the proportions of mineralisation assigned to the higher confidence estimate categories may vary from a more modern interpretation under current reporting standards. Additional care should be taken when interpreting the reliability of these results.

#### **6.2.7 Early Amenability Testing**

In July 1976, RMEC authorized Hazen Research, Inc., to test the amenability of their Copper Mountain uranium samples to standard dilute sulphuric acid leaching. High U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> extractions were obtained from the majority of samples. With two exceptions, uranium dissolutions were greater than 92% with most exceeding 96%. Reagent consumptions ranged from 17 to 172 lb H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and 0 to 8 lb NaClO<sub>3</sub> per ton of mineralised material (Madgett, 1976). This work was conducted at a very early stage of historic exploration and new test work will be required by Myriad to confirm these results.

#### **6.2.8 Mining Studies**

Golder Associates ("Golder") completed a in August 1978 and published a multi-volume report in August 1979. Only part of the report volumes was available for review, therefore only the purpose and key conclusions and limitations of the study is summarised in bullet form below (Golder, 1979).

##### **6.2.8.1 Purpose of the Study**

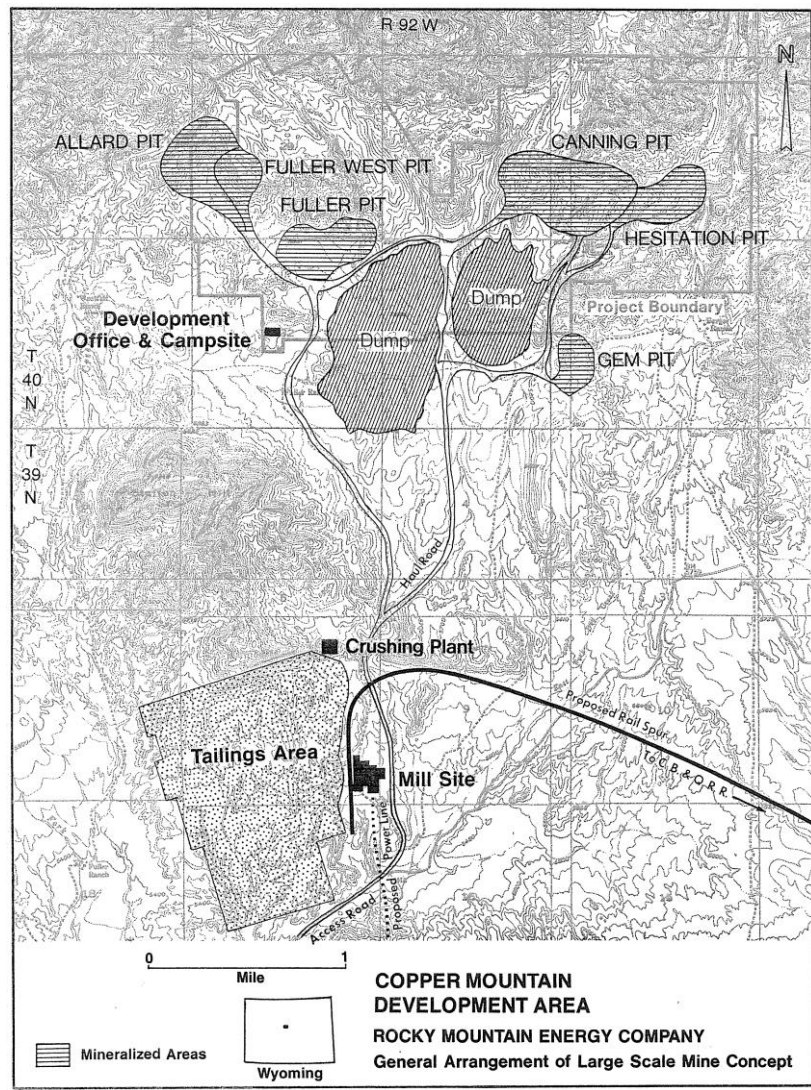
- Evaluate mining alternatives for the Copper Mountain deposit.
- Develop a preliminary open pit mine design, layout and mining strategy, equipment plan, and cost estimates.
- Provide a basis for more detailed Feasibility Study.
- Underground and in-situ options were not assessed.

##### **6.2.8.2 Key Conclusions and Limitations**

- The financial evaluation was incomplete at the time.
- Design was preliminary and based on limited data.
- There was no clear evidence at the time of a highly profitable mining scenario.
- More detailed analysis was planned for later phases of work.
- The study established a feasible open-pit mining concept, including design, equipment and costs, but highlighted uncertainties (geotechnical, economic) that must be resolved before moving forward.



**Figure 6-2**  
**General arrangement of a large scale mine concept for Copper Mountain**



Source: RMEC (1980).

**6.2.8.3 RMEC Internal Evaluation of the Large-Scale Mining Concept**

An internal economic evaluation of the proposed large-scale, low-grade mining operation (Figure 6-2) was completed by RMEC in 1980 (Casey, 1980), following completion of the mining study completed by Golder (1979). The analysis covered the entire development area and relied on operating and capital cost estimates from studies by Golder as well as Davy McKee, and Harza. Actual performance data from Bear Creek informed mining cost estimates. The Bear Creek uranium mine was a five-pit open-pit mining operation and mill in Converse County, Wyoming, operated by Bear Creek Uranium Company from 1977 to 1986 (USNRC<sup>7</sup>). Factors such as milling, tailings, average annual operating and capital unit costs were reviewed. Although further refinement was possible, the cost projections were considered sufficiently reliable at the time.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/decommissioning/uranium/bear-creek>



A financial analysis was completed, but due to growing uncertainty regarding the viability of a large-scale, low-grade operation following the decline in uranium market conditions, no extensive sensitivity analysis was undertaken. The results indicated that RMEC's price forecasts did not support the commercial development of such a project at the time (Casey, 1980).

### **6.3 Bendix Field Engineering Corporation Target Assessment (1976 – 1982)**

#### **6.3.1 Background and Purpose**

In September and December 1982, Bendix Field Engineering Corporation (Bendix), contracted to the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), released two reports relating to the Copper Mountain project. These were:

- An Exploration Systems Approach to the Copper Mountain Area Uranium Deposits, Central Wyoming (Hennesy, September 1982).
- Copper Mountain, Wyoming, Intermediate-Grade Uranium Resource Assessment Project Final Report (Sayala *et. al.*, November 1982).

The studies involved literature review, field examinations, data compilation, geologic interpretation, and final report preparation. The multi-disciplinary studies were completed during the time that RMEC, was actively exploring in the district, and who provided property access and critical data, records, and pertinent materials on the Project area.

The studies were conducted as part of the Uranium Halo Identification Project (Halo Project), which was part of a larger programme called the National Uranium Resources Evaluation (NURE). The objectives of the Halo Project were to 1) characterize specific deposits, 2) develop or improve genetic models, and 3) develop and evaluate cost-effective exploration methods for deposits in specific geologic environments. In particular, the main objective of the second report was to derive target mineral endowment estimates by presenting the following information:

- A description of the data and methodology used in the mineral endowment estimates.
- An explanation of the geological conditions responsible for the mineralisation.
- Estimates of the potential mineral endowment based on geologic interpretation and industry-supplied borehole data.

The key outcomes of the study are summarized here be used by Myriad and will form the basis of exploration targets to be developed at numerous locations, outside of the known historical estimate areas, which will in turn inform Myriad's strategy for developing these targets.

#### **6.3.2 Control and Assessment Areas**

Uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain occurs in two distinct geologic environments:

- Fracture-controlled uranium mineralisation hosted in Precambrian/Archaean-aged granite, syenite, isolated occurrences along the margins of diabase dykes and in association with meta-sediment xenoliths or rafts in granite; and
- As disseminations in coarse-grained sandstones and coatings on cobbles and boulders in the Eocene/Tertiary-aged Teepee Trail Formation (Wagon Bed Group) sediments, such as at the Arrowhead (Little Mo) mine and other localities.



Uranium mineralisation is thought to have resulted through supergene and hydrothermal enrichment processes. In both cases, the source of the uranium is thought to be the granites of the Owl Creek Mountains.

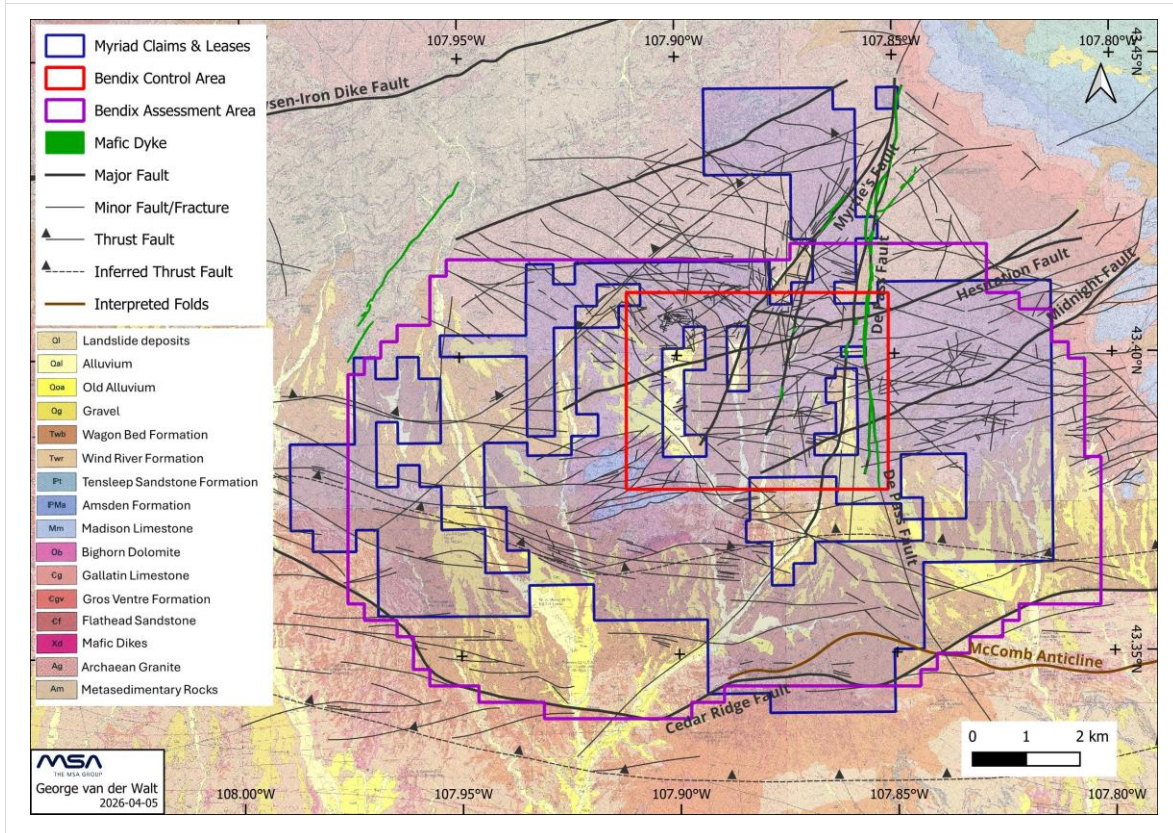
The Canning deposit, where Myriad completed verification drilling in November 2024, and nearby deposits with known historical estimates was selected by Bendix as the primary research location (Control Area) for the studies. According to Bendix, the Control Area was a rectangular area covering 17.8 km<sup>2</sup>, 3,658 m (12,000 ft) north-south by 4,877 m (16,000 ft) east-west, that has a high density of surface and subsurface geologic information. It included the Canning, Fuller, Arrowhead, Allard-Mint, Last Hope, Hesitation, and Gem deposits.

The broader district Assessment Area, to which the data and methodology of the Control Area was applied to arrive at a district scale target estimate, is an area of favourable host rock covering approximately 103 km<sup>2</sup> (40 square miles). The area is defined geologically on the northern boundary by the northern limit of the collapsed toe portion of the Owl Creek uplift, on the southern boundary corresponding to the Cedar Ridge Fault, on the eastern boundary along or near the western boundary edge of a large remnant of Palaeozoic sedimentary rocks that wrap around the eastern nose of the Owl Creek Uplift, and on the western boundary the inferred western edge of the quartz monzonite of the Canning stock. The Project area currently includes claims and leases covering approximately 80% of the Control Area and approximately 62% of the overall Assessment Area (Figure 6-3).

Detailed subsurface geologic information and interpretation within the Control Area was compiled from the close-spaced exploration drilling done in the past. DOE provided (with Union Pacific's permission) data for 1,193 mineralised boreholes within the bounds of the Control Area. Bendix also collected its own geological, geochemical (including drilling) and geophysical data for the assessment. This high-confidence area was used for geologic interpretations and structural interpretations essential to the assessment and used to develop the genetic models of uranium mineralisation in the district.



**Figure 6-3**  
**Bendix Control and Assessment areas relative to claim areas**



**Source:** MSA (2026), modified after Bendix (1982).

### 6.3.3 Methodology

Bendix relied on a vast amount of information for their assessment. The information was a combination of data provided by Union Pacific and data collected by Bendix. This included detailed geological studies (general geology, tectono-depositional analysis, structure and metallogeny), surface geochemical studies (lithochemical, soil and stream surveys), subsurface geochemical studies (drilling, spectral radiometric probing and core geochemistry), geophysics (radiometric, magnetic and electrical methods) and emanometric (helium and radon) studies. Seven holes (CM-series) were drilled by Bendix in and around the Canning deposit. The data from a further 1,193 holes drilled by RMEC in the Control Area was also supplied to Bendix for their studies.

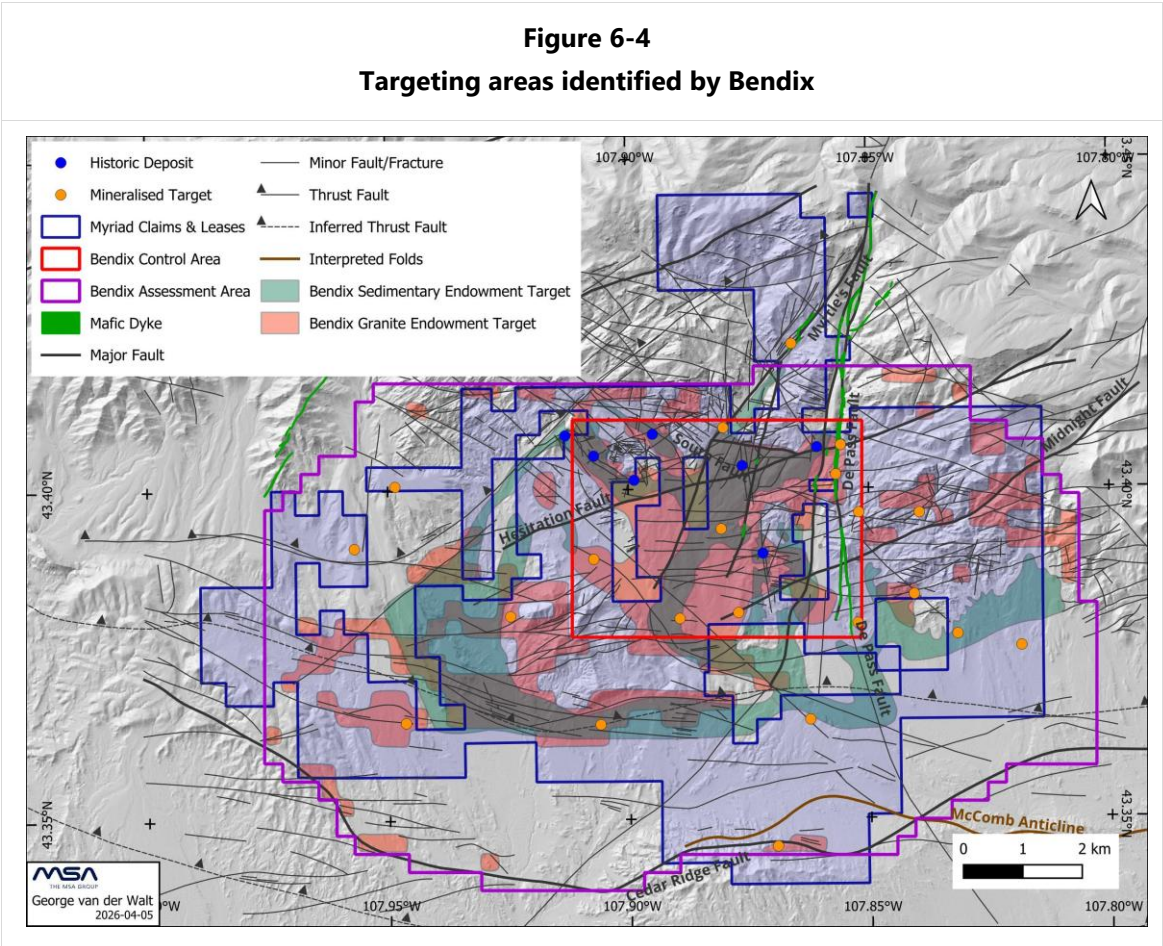
The data was used to develop a genetic model for uranium mineralisation in the Precambrian and Eocene sedimentary host rock environments, and to develop a structural scoring system in the high-confidence control area to establish the basis for estimations of uranium mineralisation endowment in the total Assessment Area. The model ultimately relied on the relationship between structure and uranium mineralisation, which is the primary style of mineralisation control in granite at Copper Mountain. The scoring system developed for structural favourability (aside from favourable granitic host rock) was based on the following parameters and their potential contribution to structural preparation: 1) the presence of a graben(s); 2) the presence of a major east-west-trending fault zone(s); 3) the presence of fault intersections; 4) the presence of variously oriented subsidiary faults;



and 5) positioning along a known or inferred favourable structural trend. The scoring system was applied across the Control Area and compared with known deposit locations.

**6.3.4 Key Outcomes**

The results of the assessment and the structural scoring in the Control Area demonstrated the importance of structural preparation in the formation of uranium deposits in the Canning Stock. It also delineated potential target areas where drill-hole data are lacking (Figure 6-4).



**Source:** MSA (2026), modified after Bendix (1982).

With these outcomes the key conclusions that were drawn from the study were as follows:

1. The maximum structural preparation in the Assessment Area is associated with grabens, fault intersections, and numerous subsidiary faults and fractures. The highest-grade uranium occurs along major east-west-trending faults that bound the grabens.
2. Known deposits scored highly in the Control Area, compared to areas that were tested and did not produce promising results – thereby demonstrating the robustness of the genetic model.
3. Several probable target areas for extensive intermediate-grade uranium (100 – 500 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) mineralisation were identified by structural scoring of the Assessment Area, including locales in the control area that lacked drill-hole data.



4. The exploration target potential in sediments of the Eocene/Tertiary-age, Wagon Bed Formation was estimated at between 6,700 tons (~13.4 Mlbs) eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in the Control Area and 24,000 tons (~48 Mlbs) eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in the total Assessment Area.
5. The exploration target potential in the Precambrian granites was estimated at between 116,000 tons (~232 Mlbs) eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in the Control Area and 300,000 tons (~608 Mlbs) eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in the total Assessment Area.
6. This put the total exploration target potential in a range between ~245 Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (Control Area) and ~655 Mlbs eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (total Assessment Area).

Following the recent expansion of the Project claim areas, Myriad now controls around 80% of the Control Area and 62% of the overall Assessment Area.

While it is understood that the structural classification of the area is not a guarantee of finding mineralisation, the structural scoring of the Control Area successfully delineated known uranium deposits, extended favourable trends related to the known deposits, and delineated potential target areas for additional uranium deposits. However, these targets remain untested and require extensive exploration work to realise. The use of this study will enable efficient exploration planning and optimise the use of exploration funding and time and Myriad plans to use this information as the basis for their ongoing exploration programme.

**Cautionary Statement on Exploration Targets**

*The basis on which the potential quantity and grade have been determined are summarised above and described in detail in the two reports produced by Bendix (Hennesy 1982 and Sayala et. al., 1982). The potential quantity and grade are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and that it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.*

**6.4 Anaconda Uranium (1991 – 1997)**

Anaconda Uranium (no relation to Anaconda Copper) acquired all of the historical data related to Copper Mountain and spent several years analysing the data. They focused on an “Area of interest” at the Canning deposit. Two review reports (1991 and 1997) produced during this period confirmed that Copper Mountain has substantial uranium mineralisation with heap leach potential, and possibly an option for In-Situ Recovery (ISR), but no physical exploration or testing for ISR amenability was carried out. Both reports recommended bulk sampling and testing as part of further work.

**6.5 Neutron Energy and Strathmore (2005 -2012)**

Both companies held parts of the Copper Mountain Project. Their ownership had divided Canning Deposit and most of the entire district. Neutron Energy brought back geologist Jim Davis, who was the Exploration Manager for RMEC during the historical exploration, and re-evaluated all the historical data, which was summarized in a 2008 technical report. They recommended various programmes targeting several styles of mineralisation, but these were never executed.



## 6.6 Rush and Myriad (2022 – Present)

Ten of the mining claims comprising the Copper Mountain Project are subject to a Project Sale Agreement (the “Copper Mountain Sale Agreement”<sup>8</sup>) between Rush as buyer and Nucor Inc. (“Nucor”) and Miller and Associates, LLC (“Miller”) as sellers, whereby the sellers agreed to sell their collective 100% interest in ten mining claims to the buyer. Rush became party to the Copper Mountain Sale Agreement pursuant to the assignment and assumption agreement made effective on 8 May 2022 (“Copper Mountain Project Assignment Agreement”<sup>9</sup>). On October 18, 2023, Myriad entered into a property option agreement (the “Copper Mountain Option Agreement”) with Rush, under which Myriad had the option to earn up to a 75% interest in and to the Project (subject to an underlying 2.5% Net Smelter Return (NSR) royalty over approximately 79% of the current claims comprising the Project (certain of the Project claims in the far south (Cedar Ridge) and far west (Railroad) are not subject to the 2.5% NSR)). Myriad has been the main Project operator since the Copper Mountain Option Agreement was executed.

The exploration completed by Rush and Myriad is described in Chapter 9 of this report.

---

<sup>8</sup> Copper Mountain Sale Agreement: means the project sale agreement dated as of 8 April 2022 between Myriad, as buyer, and Nucor and Miller, as sellers, pursuant to which the sellers agreed to sell their entire collective 100% interest in 10 mineral claims comprising the Copper Mountain Project to the buyer (Rush, 2022).

<sup>9</sup> Copper Mountain Assignment Agreement: means an assignment and assumption agreement made effective as of May 8, 2022 among Rush, Myriad, Nucor and Miller, pursuant to which Myriad assigned to Rush all of Myriad’s right, title and interest in and to, and all of its obligations under, the Copper Mountain Sale Agreement (Rush, 2022).

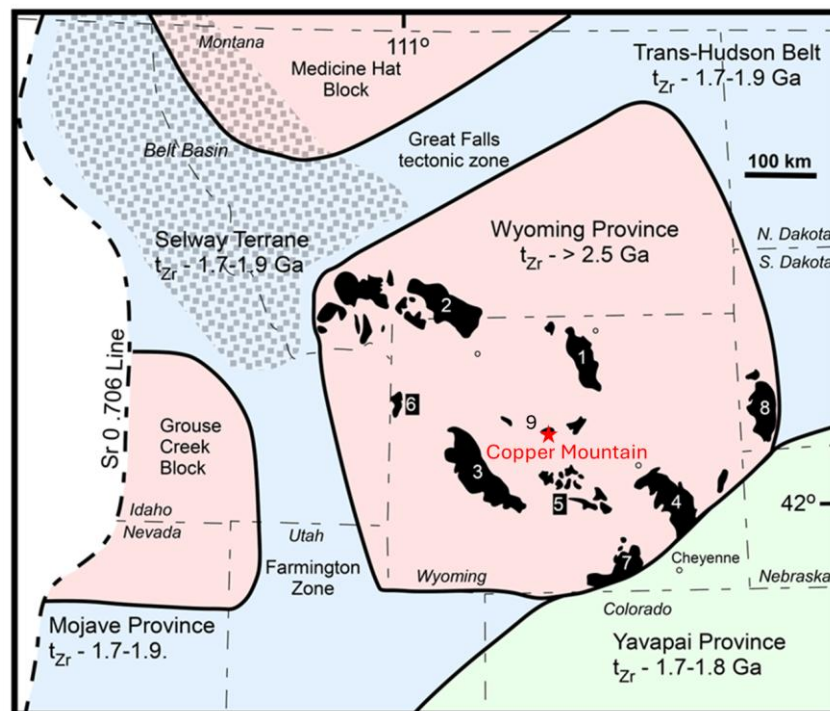
## 7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALISATION

The Project is located near the base of Copper Mountain, which was formed as part of the Owl Creek Uplift during the Laramide Orogeny (occurring approximately 80 – 40 Ma), which was initiated by the Farallon Plate Subduction that commenced some 200 million years ago. Some of the earliest studies by the US Atomic Energy Commission (Loomis, 1956; Loomis and Marks, 1957) recognised the importance of structures, source rocks (Archean age granites) and reductants (including hydrocarbons) for uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain. This involved multiple and prolonged stages of structural deformation and reactivation of pre-existing structures that acted as conduits for mineralising fluids. Since that time, numerous studies have served to refine the models and understanding of mineralisation controls at Copper Mountain.

### 7.1 Regional Geology

During the Laramide Orogeny, basement uplifts in Wyoming resulted from complex structural deformation, primarily involving thrust faults and wrench faulting. These uplifts, such as the Bighorn and Wind River ranges, are characterized by Archean basement rocks uplifted during the Late Cretaceous to early Eocene period (approximately 80 – 40 Ma). The structural style of these uplifts is influenced by the underlying basement rocks, with differential movement of fault blocks contributing to the deformation of overlying sedimentary rocks.

**Figure 7-1**  
**Basement map of the Wyoming Archean Province and surrounding areas**



**Source:** Stevens et. al. (2024).

**Notes:** The areas in black are where Archean rocks are presently exposed at the core of Laramide uplifts. 1 = Big Horn Mountains, 2 = Beartooth Uplift, 3 = Wind River Range, 4 = Laramie Range, 5 = Granite Mountains, 6 = Teton Range, 7 = Sierra Madre, 8 = Black Hills, 9 = Owl Creek.



### 7.1.1 Uplift Formation and Timing

The uplifts are composed of basement rocks of the Wyoming Archean Province (aged 2.9 – 2.55 Ga). East-verging thrusts and southwest-verging thrusts (like the Wind River thrust) are associated with these uplifts, placing basement rocks in contact with younger, synorogenic strata (Caylor *et. al.*, 2023). Wrench faulting, along with transpression, is believed to have played a role in shaping the Laramide Orogeny and influencing the orientations of uplifts. The Laramide Orogeny also led to the development of basins, such as the Powder River and Wind River basins, where synorogenic sedimentary sequences fill in the depressions.

The timing and mechanisms responsible for the formation of the modern topography in Wyoming are still debated. The present general consensus is that these structures formed from WSW-ENE horizontal contraction of the foreland, resulting in significant basement arches bounded by thrust/reverse faults adjacent to the surrounding basins (Bader, 2018). Age data from key Laramide ranges and basins in the Wyoming Laramide Province indicate that the ranges were exhumed 100–50 Ma and were subsequently buried by Cenozoic basin fill deposited between 50 and 10 Ma. Caylor *et. al.* (2023) suggest that Wyoming's modern topography began to develop after ~10 Ma due to widespread incision and sediment evacuation along continental-scale river systems such as the paleo-Mississippi.

### 7.1.2 Tectonic Setting

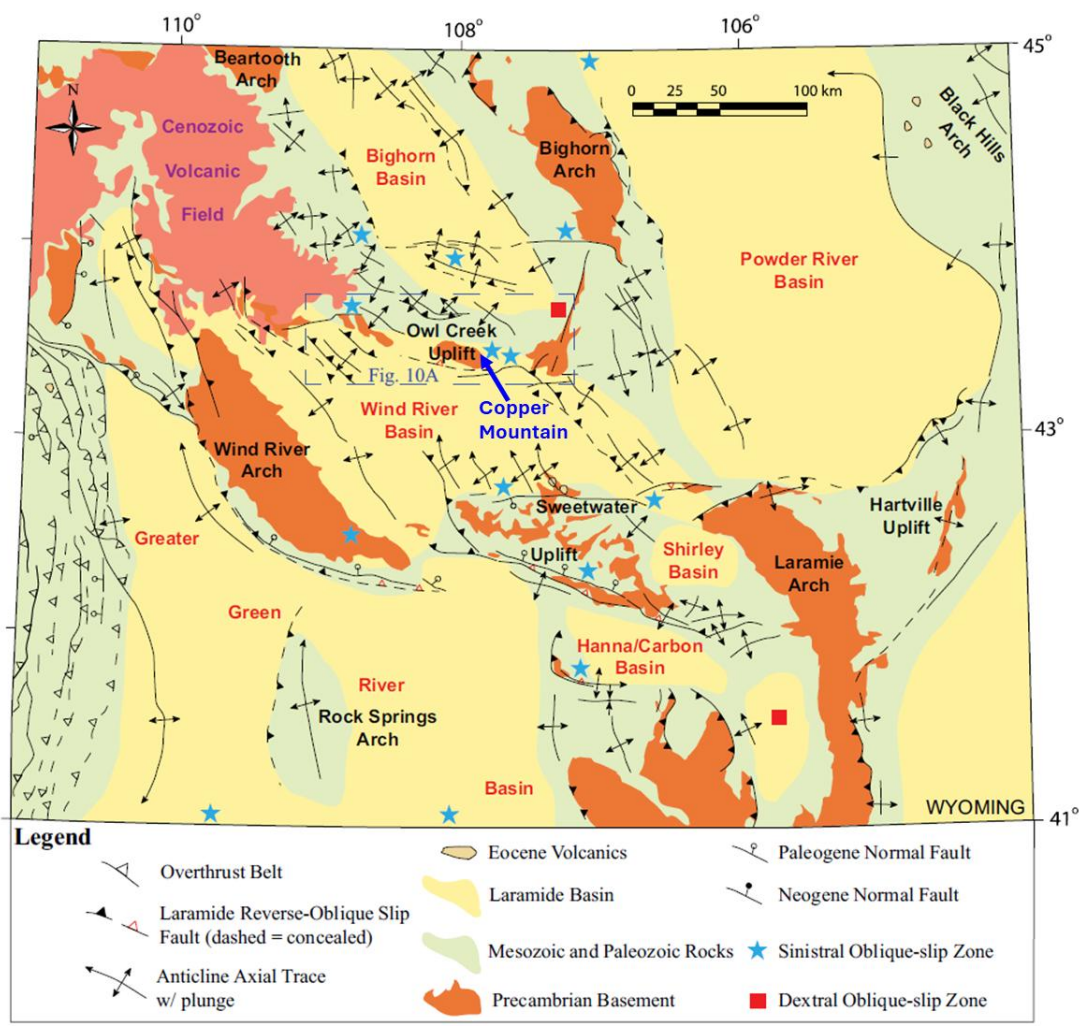
The Laramide belt of Wyoming shows a general NW-SE structural grain, but individual structural trends vary from WNW to NNE and may merge along strike, creating a somewhat symmetrical, curvilinear/rhombic- shaped network of deformation. Folding of sedimentary cover is variable ranging trend from N-S to E-W trends, exhibiting varying degrees of vergence, with both right- and left-stepping *en échelon* zones formed locally (Figure 7-2). Some major Laramide faults, such as the Piney Creek and Wind River thrusts, have dips of 30° – 45° (i.e., moderate-angle reverse faults), and movement on these faults has created kilometres of structural relief relative to surrounding basins (Bader, 2018).

Based on the observed configuration (attitude and slip) of major Laramide faults on the surface and in basement rocks of Wyoming numerous oblique-slip faults (uplifts striking WNW and NE) appear to be present and are interconnected with large thrust and/or moderate-angle reverse faults (“prototypical” arches striking NNW). This interconnected pattern of deformation is present across Wyoming and suggests that the Laramide-style arches of Wyoming may be the product of a fundamental, multicomponent structural/tectonic system that had beginnings with initial formation during the Archean and culminated in the Laramide Orogeny (Bader, 2018).

Copper Mountain is located at the Owl Creek Uplift indicated on Figure 7-2.



**Figure 7-2**  
**Tectonic map of Wyoming showing major structural elements including uplifts and arches of the Laramide belt**



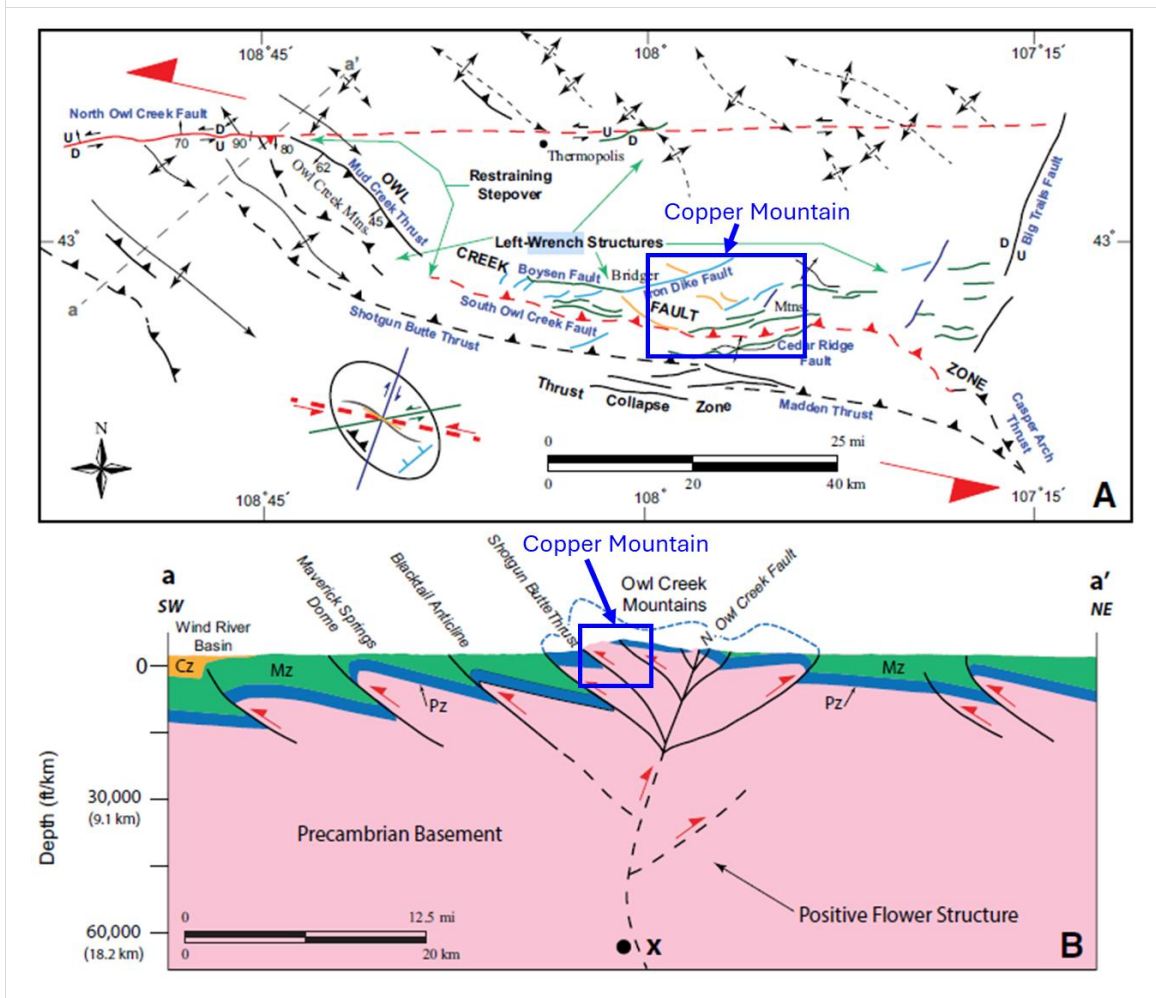
**Source:** Bader (2018).

**Notes:** Areas of Laramide oblique-slip motion documented in the literature are shown with blue stars (sinistral) and red squares (dextral); evidence for both is described in the text. The inset area around the Owl Creek Uplift is shown in more detail in Figure 7-3.

The Owl Creek and Bridger Mountains separate the Bighorn Basin from the Wind River Basin to the south. These mountains are the product of SW-directed oblique slip along the complex, WNW-striking Owl Creek fault zone. The western and eastern Owl Creek fault blocks define the axis of an oblique-slip deformation zone that shows regional evidence for sinistral (left-slip) movement, associated with nearly 8,000 m of vertical reverse separation due to thrusting. Curvilinear thrust/reverse splays strike to the SE off the North Owl Creek fault, including the aforementioned Shotgun Butte and Madden thrusts, and the South Owl Creek fault. To the east, these faults become subparallel with the master North Owl Creek fault (Bader, 2018) (Figure 7-3).



**Figure 7-3**  
**Detailed tectonic map and cross-section of the Owl Creek fault zone**



**Source:** Modified from Bader (2018) – Approximate position of Copper Mountain added in blue outline.

**Notes:** (A) Strain ellipse shows sinistral simple-shear wrench faulting for comparison. Faults: solid lines are surface, dashed lines are buried, long arrows indicate direction and/or dip of fault, half arrows indicate direction of relative movement, U—up, D—down. Inferred subsurface trace of North Owl Creek fault is shown as dashed red line. Folds: solid lines are surface, dashed lines are on top of the Tensleep Sandstone surface. (B) Cross section a-a' across North Owl Creek fault in the western block. Faults: arrows indicate direction of relative movement, x—away from observer, l—toward observer. Cz—Cenozoic, Mz—Mesozoic, Pz—Paleozoic.

The left-slip nature of the high-angle North Owl Creek fault, and the thrust and synthetic splays off the master fault are visible from the interpretation of surface (field mapping) and subsurface (seismic and well logs) data and is consistent with the model of an underlapping 30° restraining stepover. Thus, as Bader (2018) argues, the entire Owl Creek fault zone represents a relay zone connecting major NNW-striking structures (e.g., Casper Arch thrust).

## 7.2 Project Geology

The eastern Owl Creek block is complicated by a configuration of faults and folds, including the Boysen–Iron Dike and Cedar Ridge faults, and the McComb anticline, a curvilinear fold trending across the Cedar Ridge fault (Figure 7-4). These structures bound the Project area to the north and



south. Faulting in the eastern Owl Creek block is further complicated by a zone of normal faults at the southern margin of the system. These normal faults likely represent post-Laramide Paleogene collapse of the hanging-wall block, which was thrust over the northern margin of the Wind River Basin during Laramide orogenesis. Such extensional collapse likely affected older, high-angle, E–W-striking faults (e.g., Boysen–Iron Dike fault) further to the north along the eastern Owl Creek block (Bader, 2018).

Mafic dykes located south of, and parallel to, the North Owl Creek fault are Precambrian in age, indicating that older structural trends likely influenced fault development during the Laramide Orogeny. However, regional foliations mapped by Paylor and Yin (1993) suggest rotation along a sinistral fault, implying that basement structures may not have fully controlled Laramide deformation. The presence of mafic dykes where the fault changes orientation supports, but does not confirm, a Precambrian structural control. Additionally, metasedimentary fabrics (e.g. folding, foliation or schistosity) in the Copper Mountain supracrustal belt trend subparallel to the Boysen–Iron Dike Fault, further suggesting basement influence on Laramide faulting similar to that observed along the North Owl Creek fault (Bader, 2018).

## **7.2.1 Stratigraphy and Petrography**

Rock types within the Project area are limited to the Archean Basement Complex (oldest) with younger Eocene and Quaternary cover. The stratigraphy specific to the Project area is provided below, as described by Kendall *et. al.* (1980).

### **7.2.1.1 Precambrian Bedrock**

Various rock types are recognized across the general Project area.

#### **Archean Metamorphic Complex**

The oldest rocks found in the Project area are amphibolites (hornblende schist), quartz-feldspathic gneiss and biotite gneiss. These rocks are part of a metamorphic sequence dated at 3.2 Ga. Within the Project Area, these units occur as xenoliths within the younger (2.6 Ga) granite (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

#### **Microcline-Albite Granite**

The dominant rock type in the Project Area, and host to the Canning Stock, is massive, equigranular, medium to coarse grained microcline-albite granite, which has an intrusive dated at 2.6 Ga. Accessory minerals observed are apatite, zircon, monazite, magnetite, rutile, allanite and uranothorite. Alteration minerals vary considerably, depending on structural preparation. Alteration minerals include montmorillonite and kaolin after feldspars, chlorite, leucoxene and epidote after biotite; calcite as fracture fillings and as a replacement of plagioclase; pyrite and marcasite as fracture fillings and replacing magnetite; hematite and limonite in fracture fillings as oxidation products of the minor sulphides, and as a dusting in microcline grains, giving a red altered appearance to some samples (Kendall *et al.*, 1980).

#### **Potassium Feldspar Syenite**

Medium grained, phaneritic and equigranular syenite occurs in the northern “LSD” Fault area of Canning and in both sub-surface and outcrop in the Fuller area. Alteration assemblages consist of



chlorite and epidote after biotite, montmorillonite and kaolin after feldspars, sericite; and leucoxene, pyrite and hematite and limonite as fine dustings in microfractures. In the Fuller central area, the syenite exhibits extreme chloritic alteration and high specular hematite concentrations. Outcrops of syenite appear significantly more haematitic than surrounding granite and tend to a light maroon colour. Occurrences of syenite are generally related to zones of structural weakness (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

### **Pegmatite**

Pegmatite veining is common throughout the area. Occurrences vary from veins several inches wide to irregular bodies ~60 – 90 m (200 – 300 ft) across. The pegmatites are simple in composition, consisting of microcline, quartz and muscovite. A second type of pegmatite occurs intercalated with the metamorphic sequence and appears to be a differentiate of this sequence. These pegmatites appear to be composed of albite, quartz and muscovite (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

### **Diabase**

The diabase is the youngest Precambrian rock unit exposed in the Project area and has been dated at 1.6 Ga. The diabase occurs as north to northeast trending dikes ranging in width from 0.9 – 3.7 m (3 – 12 ft). The diabase is fine grained and generally medium to dark greenish grey (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

#### **7.2.1.2 Eocene Sediments**

The Eocene rocks in the Project area are mainly represented by the Wagon Bed Formation. The formation covers most of the known mineralised zones in the area with thicknesses ranging from ~1.5 m (5 ft) in the north to ~91 m (300 ft) along the southern edge. Composition and clast/grain size is variable, from boulders to mudstone, representing different stages of deposition or depositional environments. In the Canning area, the sediments would consist of arkosic grey to green-grey sandstone with varying oxidation; boulder conglomerate, with boulders of granitics, metamorphic rocks and Palaeozoic sediments ranging from 2.5 cm (1 inch) to several 10's of cm (feet) in diameter in a matrix of clay packed sand or sandy claystone; red to green-grey bentonitic claystones or mudstones with varying clastic content; siltstone and silty clay, similar to mudstone, but coarser- grained, sometimes oxidized; and sandstone, coarse to pebbly arkosic and sometimes mineralised.

The Wind River Formation is exposed only in the southern parts, or south of, the Project area in complexly faulted areas in horsts partially buried by younger formations. The formation consists of sandstone, siltstone and conglomerates. The sandstone is silty and clayey, pale yellowish grey and greyish orange, but parts of some beds are stained shades of brown and are well cemented by iron oxides. These sandstones are mainly composed of angular to subangular quartz, with the coarsest beds containing significant percentages of angular feldspar. Sandstone beds grade, top and bottom, into adjacent claystone and siltstone beds. Most are even bedded, but shallow crossbeds are not uncommon (Thaden, 1980).



### 7.2.1.3 Younger Sediments

The youngest Pleistocene and Holocene (Quaternary) deposits consist of unconsolidated gravel and alluvium in landslide, aeolian, terrace, bench and alluvial fan deposits. Grains and clasts vary from fine silt and sand to cobbles and boulders (Kendall *et al.*, 1980).

A generalised stratigraphic column for the Copper Mountain area is shown in Table 7-1. The Cambrian to Palaeocene formations are not well represented within the main Project areas.

<b>Table 7-1 Generalised stratigraphic column for the Copper Mountain district</b>			
Age	Map Code	Units	Comment
Holocene	Qt	Tufa	
	Qa	Alluvium	
Upper & Middle-Eocene	Tw	Wagon Bed formation (60'-1,000')	
Lower Eocene	Twdr	Wind River formation (0'-7,100')	Exposed only in the southern parts
	Tcw	Clastic wedge member Twdr (0'-2,000')	
Palaeocene	Tfs	Shotgun member (620'-1,150')	Thickens to north
	Tfw	Waltman shale member (860'-1,320')	
	Tfl	Fort Union (lower)	
Cretaceous	Kc	Cody shale	
Jurassic	Jm	Morrison formation	
	Js	Sundance formation (380')	
	Jgs	Gypsum Spring formation (1')	
Triassic	Tcm	Crow Mountain sandstone (260')	
	Ta	Alcova limestone (10')	
	Trp	Red Peak formation (460')	
	Td	Dinwoody formation (43')	
Permian	Pp	Park City formation (200')	
Pennsylvanian	Pt	Tensleep sandstone (310')	
Penns. & Miss.	PMa	Amsden formation (200')	
Mississippian	Mm	Madison limestone (80')	
Ordovician	Ob	Bighorn dolomite (20')	Thickens to west
Cambrian	Eg	Gallatin limestone (340')	
	Egv	Gros Ventre (350')	
	Ef	Flathead sandstone (65')	
Proterozoic	Xd	Mafic dykes	
Archaean	Ag	Granite	Intrusive into Am
	Am	Metasedimentary	

**Source:** MSA (2026), modified from Davis & Marrs (2009).

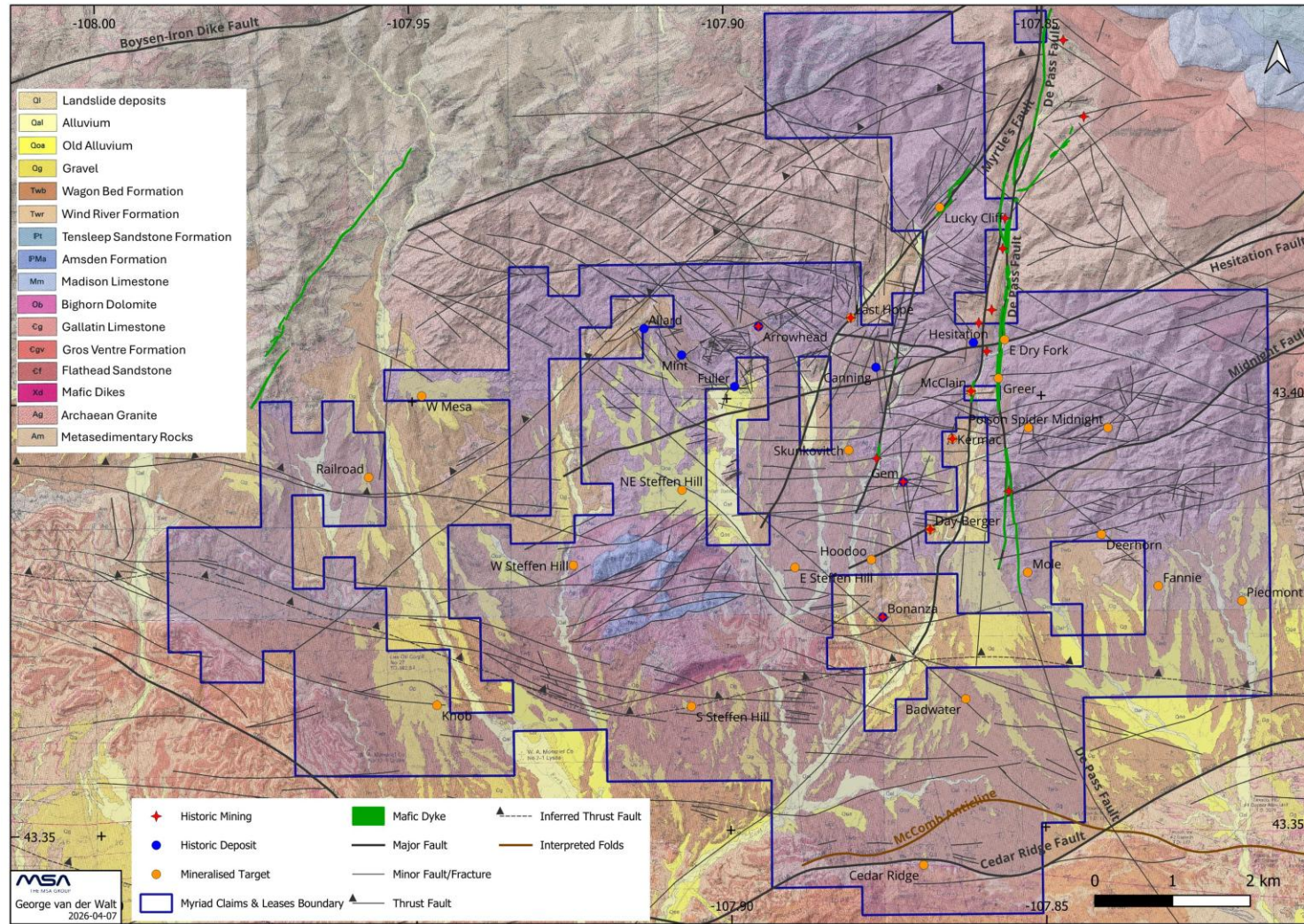
### 7.2.2 Geological Maps

The Project areas are covered by four USGS Geologic Quadrangle Maps (1:24,000 scale) namely, De Pass (GQ-1526), Guffy Peak (GQ-1527), Gates Butte (GQ-1538) and Pickard Ranch (GQ-1539), all produced by Thaden (1980). The geology and structures for the project areas at this scale, divided



into Northern, Western and Southern Project areas, is shown in Figure 7-4. The locations of several of the known deposits with reported historical resources (blue points) and mineral occurrences or targets (orange points) are indicated on the maps. Historic mining activity locations are indicated by the red symbols.

**Figure 7-4  
Project Geology**



Source: MSA (2026). Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).



### 7.2.3 Lithology and Mineral Phases

The uranium deposits at Copper Mountain occur within a consistent lithological framework dominated by fractured Precambrian crystalline rocks, principally quartz monzonite of the Canning stock, microcline-albite granites, syenite, pegmatite, and locally preserved metamorphic xenoliths. The Canning stock itself is characterized by anhedral plagioclase (albite–oligoclase), quartz, and anhedral microcline microperthite, with plagioclase grains frequently showing albite twinning, weak zoning, and sericitic alteration in grain cores, as well as bent and displaced twins. Quartz commonly contains rutile needle inclusions, and K-feldspar megacrysts host subordinate plagioclase and quartz inclusions, with only slight to absent argillic alteration noted in the feldspar component (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

### 7.2.4 Alteration and Oxidation

Alteration across the district is primarily propylitic, expressed by biotite alteration to chlorite, with localized but significant argillic alteration of feldspars to montmorillonite or kaolinite. These processes intensify in structurally disturbed zones including faults, breccia corridors, and areas of high fracture density. Oxidation is widespread, manifested as limonite and hematite coatings in both basement rocks and Eocene sedimentary cover units, with oxidation intensity similarly increasing in more heavily fractured intervals (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

### 7.2.5 Uranium Mineralisation

Mineralisation throughout the district is influenced primarily by structural preparation in older crystalline basement rocks such as Canning, Mint–Allard, Hesitation, and Gem, whereas porosity and permeability-controlled mineralisation occurs mainly in overlying (Eocene) sediment-hosted environments such as at Arrowhead. Uranium minerals occur in microfractures or within permeable Eocene sandstones and conglomerates where groundwater flow promotes uranium mobility and deposition. In several localities, hydrocarbons appear to have contributed to reducing conditions favourable for uranium precipitation, particularly in zones where associated pyrite is abundant within fractures. A more detailed discussion on deposit types is provided in chapter 8.

Uranium mineralisation occurs mainly as sooty pitchblende (uraninite) and coffinite coating fractures within the quartz monzonite, granites, syenite, and metamorphic xenoliths, commonly in association with pyrite. Petrographic and XRD (X-ray diffraction) analyses show that pitchblende is the dominant uranium phase in hard-rock environments, while secondary uranophane also occurs within both the basement fractures and the overlying Wagon Bed sediments. Additional uranium-bearing minerals include uranothorite, thorianite, zircon, huttonite-brabantite, allanite, and monazite, reflecting the uranium-enriched character of the Canning stock. Secondary phases such as uranophane, boltwoodite/weeksite, limonite, pyrite, and clays occur in microfractures and micro-breccias, with uranium minerals paragenetically later than these assemblages. Evidence of local uranium remobilization suggests that the Canning stock is favourable for the release and reconcentration of labile uranium within structurally prepared rock volumes or permeable sedimentary rock formations (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

Table 7-2 lists the uranium-bearing minerals mentioned, as well as others typically encountered in uranium deposits, in order of relative importance.



**Table 7-2  
Comparison of historical estimates for Canning by RMEC 1977**

Mineral Name	General Chemical Formula	Typical U Content (% U)	Relative Abundance	Extractability (Ease of Processing)
Uraninite (Pitchblende)	UO <sub>2</sub> to U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	70–90%	Very common (primary ore)	Very high – direct acid/alkaline leaching
Coffinite	USiO <sub>4</sub> · nH <sub>2</sub> O	60–80%	Common	High – slightly more complex than uraninite
Carnotite	K <sub>2</sub> (UO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (VO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 3H <sub>2</sub> O	50–55%	Common	Moderate–High – ISR/heap leach friendly
Tyuyamunite	Ca(UO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (VO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 5–8H <sub>2</sub> O	50–55%	Common	Moderate–High
Autunite	Ca(UO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 10–12H <sub>2</sub> O	45–50%	Secondary	Moderate
Torbernite	Cu(UO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> · 8–12H <sub>2</sub> O	45–50%	Secondary	Moderate
Uranophane	Ca(UO <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub> (OH) <sub>2</sub> · 5H <sub>2</sub> O	40–50%	Secondary	Moderate – silica interference
Brannerite	(U,Ca,Ce)(Ti,Fe) <sub>2</sub> O <sub>6</sub>	30–55%	Less common	Low–Moderate – refractory
Davidite	(La,Ce,Ca)(Y,U)(Ti,Fe) <sub>20</sub> O <sub>38</sub>	10–20%	Rare	Low – complex metallurgy
Boltwoodite / Weeksite	(K,Na)(UO <sub>2</sub> )(SiO <sub>3</sub> OH) · 1.5H <sub>2</sub> O (approx.)	40–55%	Secondary (oxidized zones)	Moderate – silicate-bound U
Uranothorite	(Th,U)SiO <sub>4</sub>	5–15% (U variable)	Rare	Low – thorium-rich, refractory
Thorianite	(Th,U)O <sub>2</sub>	0–15% (often Th-dominant)	Rare	Low–Moderate – U minor, Th complicates processing
Zircon	ZrSiO <sub>4</sub> (U substitutes in lattice)	<0.1–1%	Very common accessory	Very low – U is trace, not an ore
Huttonite–Brabantite Series	ThSiO <sub>4</sub> ↔ CaTh(PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (solid solution)	Trace–5%	Rare	Very low – Th-rich, U minor
Allanite	(Ca,Ce,La,Y) <sub>2</sub> (Al,Fe <sup>3+</sup> ) <sub>3</sub> (SiO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> (OH)	<0.1–1%	Common accessory	Very low – U trace only
Monazite	(Ce,La,Nd,Th)PO <sub>4</sub>	<0.1–0.5% (can be higher locally)	Common (placers)	Very low (for U) – processed for REEs/Th, not U

**Sources:** MSA (2026), after Robb (2005), IAEA (2004), Pohl (2011).

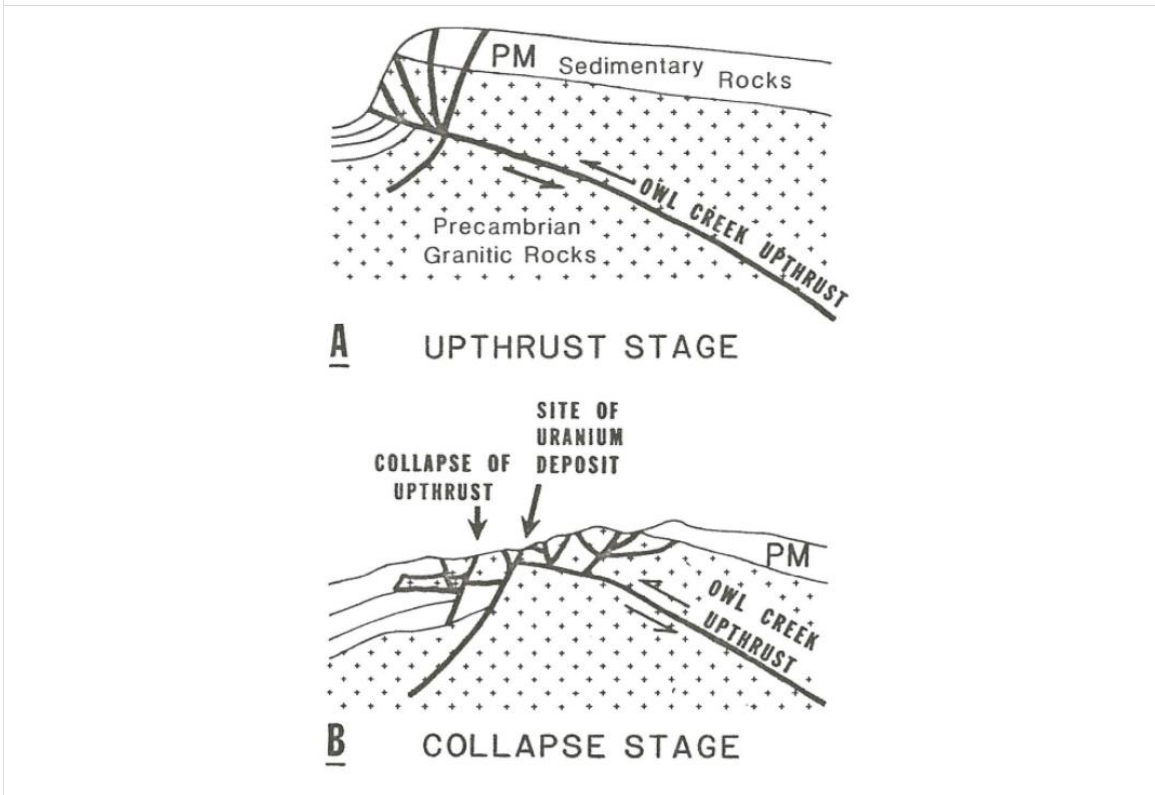
### 7.3 Mineralisation Model

#### 7.3.1 Uplift and Collapse

Yellich and others (1978) proposed a two-stage structural setting where the upper brittle plate of granitic rocks fractured in response to the tensile stress of arching during upthrust movement. This was followed by collapse of the leading edge of the upper plate that contributed to faulting and shattering at the deposit scale (Figure 7-5).



**Figure 7-5**  
**Interpretive cross section of the Owl Creek uplift and sites of uranium deposition**



**Source:** Nash (1980) - modified from Yellich and others (1978).

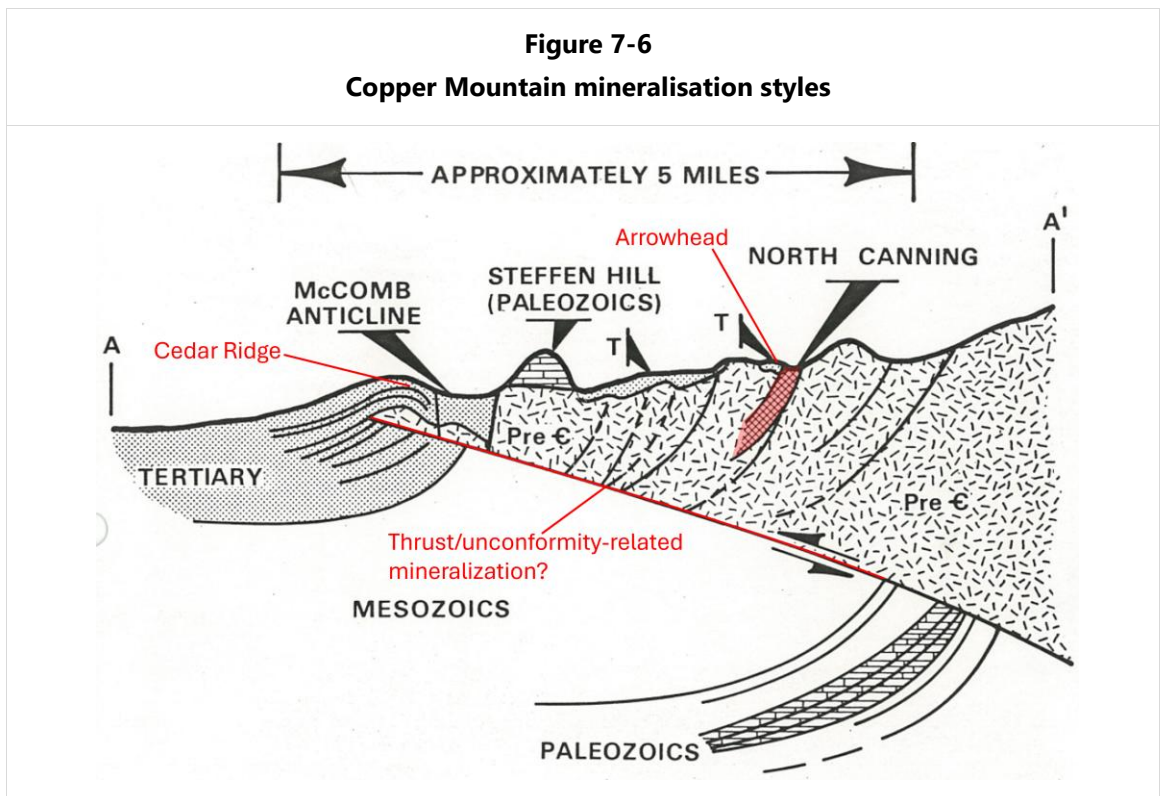
The key catalytic effects arising from this model are a dynamic series of elements and events that focused on relatively local preparation of the rock masses for the release, transport, and deposition of uranium and other minerals. The stages of this development are summarised from Cramer (2006) as follows:

1. Thrusting and uplift of Archaean quartz monzonite/granite during the Laramide Orogeny generated internal pressures that opened high-angle faults, enabling ascent of deep hydrothermal fluids. These heated fluids dissolved and transported metals from the granites, depositing them in fractures and veinlets where they encountered favourable structural and chemical conditions.
2. Thrusting and loading of crystalline rocks onto less-dense, younger sediments fractured and heated the rock mass, mobilizing basin fluids. These processes expelled fluids from clay-rich sediments into more permeable sand units, directing them into structural traps beneath and ahead of thrust sheets. Continued burial and sediment loading increased heat and pressure, promoting upward fluid migration from beneath thrust sheets and enhancing movement of brines, gases, and hydrocarbons within the system. Where hydrothermal fluids encountered oxidizing conditions, sulphide oxidation created redox interfaces that were favourable sites for uranium precipitation.
3. Collapsing, faulting, and increased crushing and fracturing of zones within the crystalline rocks occurred due to tensional release of the compressive forces. Recurrent uplift and faulting

along pre-existing weaknesses produced multiple cycles of fracturing, collapse, and fluid movement. These pulses allowed significant volumes of warmed brines and hydrocarbons to migrate upward into fractured basement rocks and permeable sediments. Ascending fluids, whether mineral-rich brines or hydrocarbon-bearing waters, accelerated alteration of fractured basement rocks and overlying sandstones. Where these fluids encountered oxidizing environments, additional redox sites formed, supporting further uranium deposition.

The resulting configuration of the Copper Mountain uranium district gives rise to a number of possible mineralisation styles:

1. Canning (aka North Canning) Stock – hosted in faulted and fractured granite.
2. Arrowhead Sedimentary – hosted in proximal conglomerates, sandstone and mudstone.
3. Cedar Ridge Sedimentary – hosted in distal basin sandstone and mudstone, representing possible roll front activity.
4. Thrust/unconformity-related – theorised unconformity style mineralisation along thrust plate boundaries. This type remains untested.



**Source:** Modified After Davis (1976).

### 7.3.2 Genetic Model

Uranium mineralisation at the Copper Mountain project occurs in two distinct geologic environments (as summarised by Carter, 2008):



- Fracture-controlled uranium mineralisation hosted in Archaean-aged granite (e.g. Canning), syenite and possibly episyenite, isolated occurrences along the margins of diabase dykes, and in association with meta-sediment inclusions in granite; and
- Disseminations in coarse grained sandstones and coatings on cobbles and boulders in the Tertiary-aged Wagon Bed formation e.g. Arrowhead (Little Mo) mine and other localities.

Two theories for the formation of the granite-hosted uranium deposits have been offered:

- The deposits were formed as the result of supergene fluids depositing uranium mineralisation in highly fractured and brecciated rock at, or near, the leading edge of the Owl Creek thrust fault – the “Fault Mineralising Model” (Yellich *et. al.*, 1980; Nash, 1980 and others as referenced by Carter, 2008); and
- Deposition of uranium mineralisation by hydrothermal fluids (Shrier and Parry, 1982).

In both model cases the source of uranium is thought to be the Archaean-aged granites of the Owl Creek Mountains. During emplacement the granite was significantly enriched in uranium, up to 21 ppm U (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980) at the Canning deposit. However, there is considerable evidence, based upon  $^{235}\text{U}/^{206}\text{Pb}$  ratios, to indicate a subsequent loss, or leaching, of uranium at several localities in the Owl Creek Mountains (Stuckless *et. al.*, 1986). Other isotopic data indicate an overall uranium “loss” of between 30 and 50 percent of the original uranium content of the Owl Creek granites (Shrier and Parry, 1982). The supergene model of deposit formation at Copper Mountain proposes that uranium leached from the anomalous granites commencing during the Pliocene and extending to the present (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

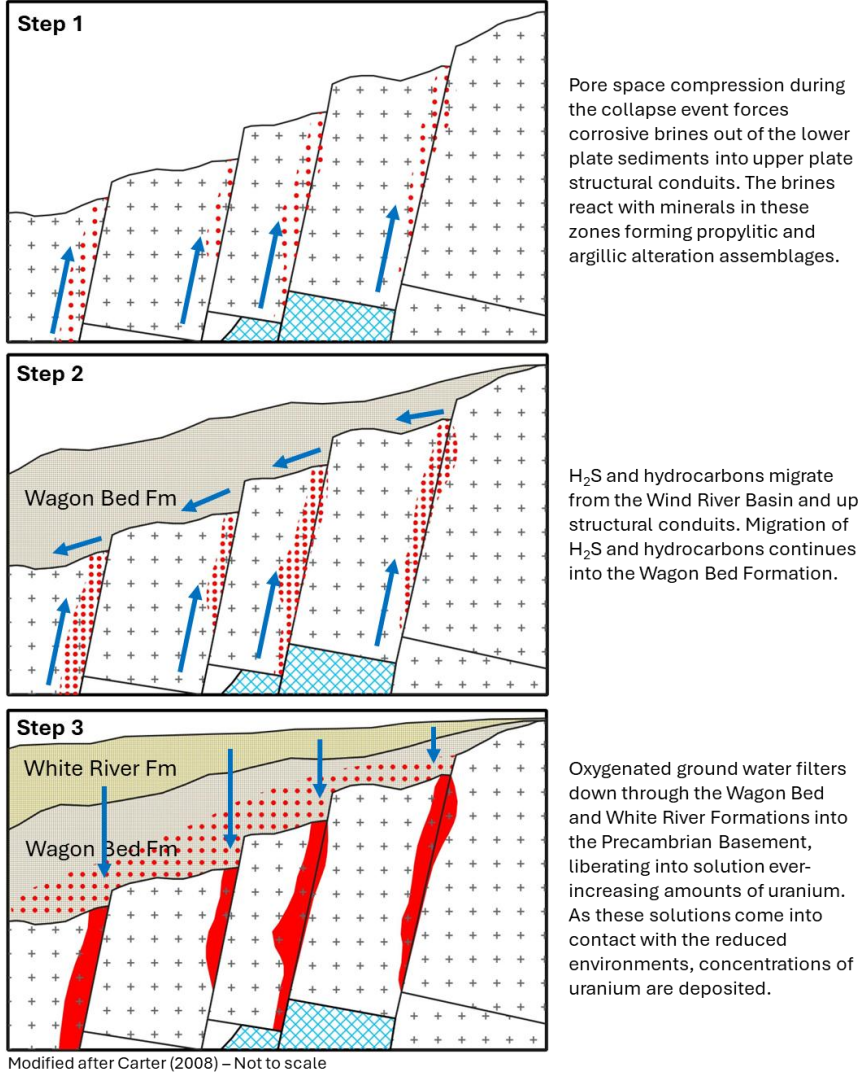
The hydrothermal model for deposit formation, proposed by Shrier and Parry (Shrier and Parry, 1982) requires the same source for the uranium – leaching from the Archaean granites. They further propose that “*steady state conductive temperatures greater than 150 °C would have been generated under 4.5 km of Cambrian to Cretaceous sediments. Laramide faulting opened the heated rock to convective water circulation, allowing silicate alteration, mobilization of uranium within the granite, and then deposition of uranium in the breccia zones*”. They cite as evidence for their theory the presence of hydrothermal alteration assemblages (sericite, epidote, hematite and chlorite, and Na-montmorillonite and K-feldspar), as well as fluid inclusion temperatures ranging from 100 – 169 °C. Further studies by Stuckless *et. al.* (1986) supports the notion that minor modifications of some sample compositions may have occurred as a result of deuteric or post-crystallization hydrothermal alteration.

While it is not clear which model for the genesis of the Copper Mountain uranium mineralisation is most applicable, it is possible that overprinting may have occurred, which could explain disequilibrium in the system. Nevertheless, there is substantial uranium mineralisation present in the Project area.

A generalised explanation of the Fault Mineralising Model at Canning is summarized in Figure 7-7 below.



**Figure 7-7**  
**Canning Fault Mineralising Model**



**Source:** MSA (2025), modified after Carter (2008) – not to scale.

### 7.4 Copper Mountain Uranium Deposits and Occurrences

Numerous uranium deposits and occurrences are known at Copper Mountain. The most relevant deposits where significant historical exploration activity has occurred, or where potential for mineralisation is known to exist, are discussed here (as summarized from Kendall *et. al.*, 1980). On the maps that follow, where “>1.0 GT Mineralisation (RMEC)” is indicated, this refers to the grade-thickness product (“GT”) which is expressed here as “ft%”. This can be interpreted as equivalent to 1.0% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over an interval of 1 foot, or 0.1% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 10 feet, or 0.01% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 100 feet.

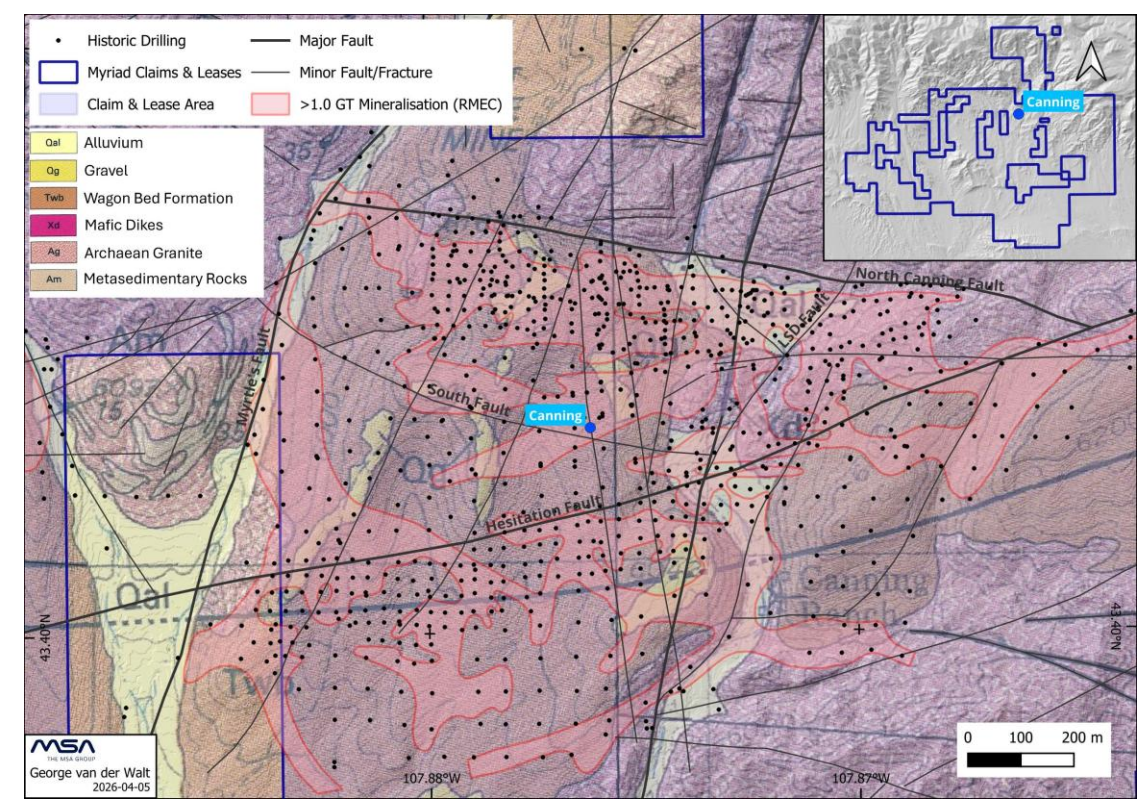
#### 7.4.1 Canning (aka North Canning)

The deposit is located immediately north of the Canning Ranch between the Arrowhead Mine and the Hesitation deposit. Elevations range from 1,882 m (6175 ft) in the northern part of the deposit to 1,814 m (5950 ft) in the southern part (Figure 7-8).



The Canning deposit is structurally controlled, with uranium mineralisation hosted primarily along a set of major faults and associated fracture zones. Key structures include the west-bounding Myrtle's Fault and the north-bounding Canning Fault, the latter of which displays the widest brecciation and corresponds to the highest-grade mineralisation. Several subsidiary north-northeast-trending faults intersect the Canning Fault, and a South Fault lies subparallel to it farther south as well as the west-northwest trending Hesitation Fault. These structures collectively create zones of enhanced permeability that focussed mineralising fluids.

**Figure 7-8**  
**Canning geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation**



**Source:** MSA (2026). *Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).*

The deposit is overlain by up to 76 m (250 ft) of Eocene sediments of the Teepee Trail Formation, composed of clay-rich conglomerates, arkosic sandstones, and bentonitic claystones. Beneath this cover, the Precambrian basement consists chiefly of granite containing numerous metamorphic xenoliths, with minor pegmatite and diabase. Alteration within the basement rocks is dominated by strong propylitic alteration, accompanied locally by argillic alteration, with intensity increasing in highly fractured zones. Oxidation is widespread in both sediments and basement rocks and is expressed through limonite and hematite staining, particularly along fractures and near pyrite grains.

Uranium occurs in both primary and secondary minerals. Primary minerals include uranothorite and monazite, while secondary minerals, such as sooty pitchblende, coffinite, and uranophane, occur mainly as coatings on fractures within the granite and locally in the overlying sediments. The distribution and style of mineralisation closely correspond to structural preparation, oxidation–



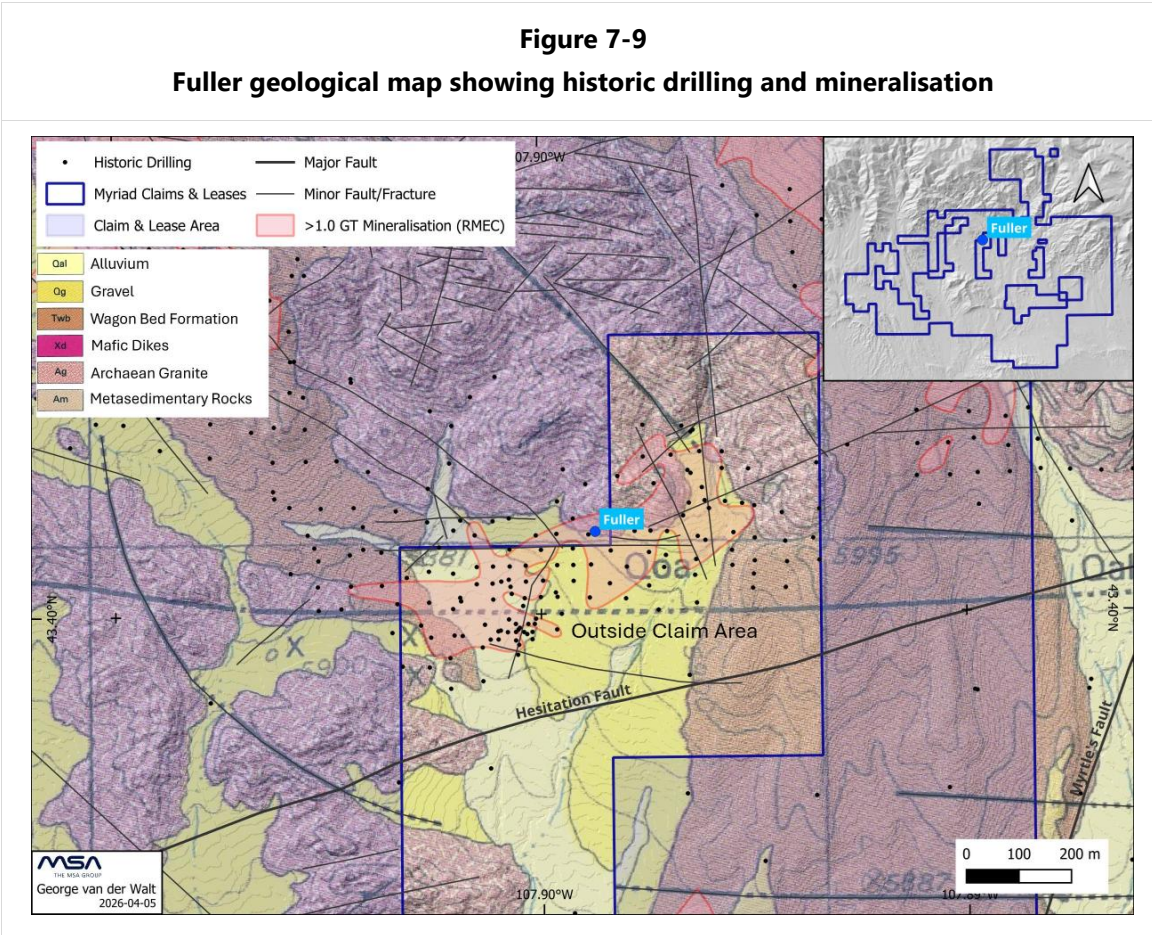
reduction boundaries, and alteration intensity, consistent with supergene enrichment processes acting on a structurally prepared granitic host (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

**7.4.2 Fuller**

The Fuller area, like Canning, is cut by east–west and north–south normal faults. However, unlike Canning, the associated fracturing is less extensive and affects a smaller area. The Fuller deposit consists of two structurally distinct zones, namely the central area and the eastern area.

The central area lies within a structural graben bounded to the north and south by east–west–trending normal faults.

In the eastern area, host rock (granite) preparation is less intense than in the central area, where three structures have been mapped at surface and in cross section as minor faults or dominant joint sets (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980). Only part of the Fuller deposit currently occurs within the Project area, the remainder is located in private property (Figure 7-9).



**Source:** MSA (2026). *Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).*

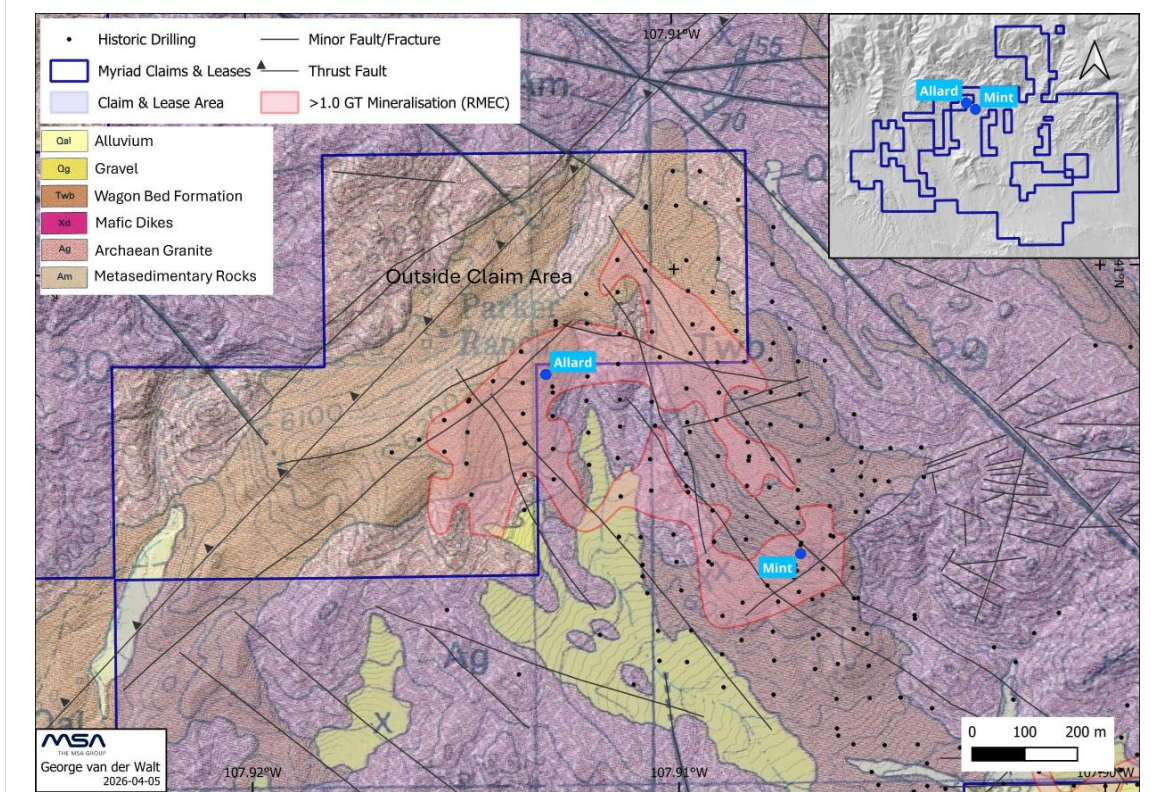
**7.4.3 Mint-Allard**

The Allard and Mint areas adjoin at the northernmost extent of the Mint area and are represented by topographic highs of limonite stained granite outcrop, which are capped by Eocene sediments. The deposits are within a block of Precambrian granite, dissected by faulting. Mineralisation is generally found in or adjacent to zones of suitable structures (Figure 7-10).



The dominant host rock is granite, comprising microcline-albite granite with minor pegmatite and scattered metamorphic xenoliths. Eocene sediments, typically bentonitic claystones and arkosic sandstones or conglomerates, overlie the granite in both areas. These sediments form a relatively impermeable cap that has helped preserve mineralisation by limiting oxidation from surface waters. The granite has been structurally modified by several faults trending northwest, northeast and north-south. In the Mint area, the principal control is the Fuller Fault, which extends for roughly 600 m (2,000 ft) and is associated with brecciated/fractured and altered granite. Rather than a single major breccia zone, multiple narrower faults with modest brecciation define the structural framework. Additional mineralised trends are supported by drilling intersecting fault gouge, minor exposed faults and subtle linear features identified in aerial imagery. In the Allard area, the main structure is the Allard Fault, mapped for approximately 1,100 m (3,600 ft) and characterized by a wide breccia zone. Mineralisation there occurs along steep, south-dipping faults on a granitic ridge where drilling has recorded significant intervals of brecciation and fault gouge. Portions of both areas are obscured by Tertiary sedimentary cover, which limits surface expression of structures.

**Figure 7-10**  
**Mint-Allard geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation**



**Source:** MSA (2026). *Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).*

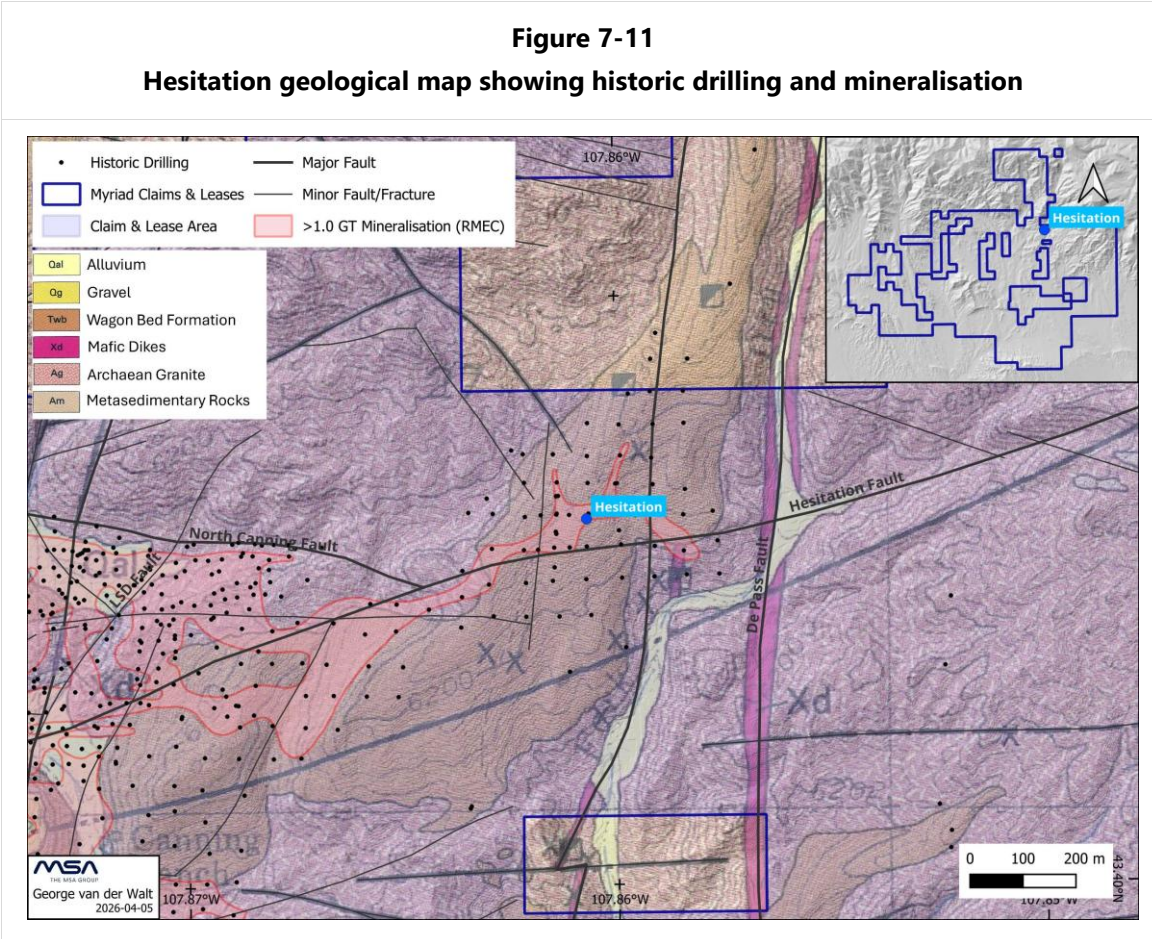
Alteration is generally most intensely developed along fault zones and includes chlorite replacement of biotite and localized clay alteration of feldspars. Oxidation is common and manifested as hematite and limonite staining, particularly near faults. The transition from oxidized to fresher granite often marks a redox interface, which is closely associated with uranium mineralisation.



Uranium mineralisation in both areas occurs mainly as pitchblende and coffinite coating fractures, typically where reducing conditions are present. Pyrite is consistently associated with uranium and is considered the primary reductant. Hydrocarbons, also encountered during drilling, may have contributed to creating reducing conditions suitable for uranium precipitation. Mineralisation is strongest where structural preparation, alteration and redox contrasts coincide (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

**7.4.4 Hesitation**

At the Hesitation deposit the dominant host rocks comprise Precambrian igneous and metamorphic lithologies. The deposit is controlled by two principal fault systems: a major north–south trending vertical fault on the eastern side of the deposit (the De Pass Fault) and a steeply north-dipping, east-northeast-trending fault system that may consist of several en-echelon splays. The De Pass Fault forms a clear structural boundary but is not known to be directly associated with mineralisation. Overall fracture intensity in the area is modest, although localized zones of more intense brecciation occur along these structures (Figure 7-11).



**Source:** MSA (2026). *Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).*

The deposit is covered by late Eocene-age Wagon Bed Formation sediments, consisting mainly of conglomerate, arkosic sandstone, and bentonitic claystone, which fill a paleo-drainage channel. Beneath these sediments, the Precambrian basement is dominated by metamorphic rocks with abundant xenoliths and lesser amounts of microcline-albite granite. These units are cut by



pegmatite and diabase dikes and display variable oxidation and alteration related to fracture development.

Alteration in the Precambrian rocks is primarily propylitic, with chlorite replacing biotite, and argillic alteration occurring locally where fractures are more densely developed. Oxidation is pervasive in the overlying sediments and extends downward into the Precambrian, where hematite is widely distributed along fractures and within feldspar grains. A reduced, pyrite-bearing zone is present at the contact between the younger sediments and basement rocks, marking a favourable setting for uranium mineralisation.

Uranium mineralisation occurs both in the Eocene sediments and within the fractured Precambrian basement. In the younger sediments, mineralisation is preferentially hosted in slightly to moderately oxidized conglomerates and sandstones. Within the basement rocks, uranium occurs predominantly as pitchblende and coffinite coatings of fracture surfaces, commonly associated with pyrite and secondary iron oxides. Mineralisation intensity increases with fracture density, and roughly two-thirds of the mineralisation hosted in the basement occurs within, or associated with, the metamorphic rafts or xenoliths within the granite, which appear to act as structural and chemical traps due to their higher iron and sulphide content (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

#### **7.4.5 Gem**

The Gem area is structurally complex and is bounded to the east and west by major north–south faults. Additional shallow- to moderate-dipping faults and joint sets occur throughout the granitic outcrops, some of which may be related to gravity-slide movements following earlier fault development. These structures create a highly fractured environment with variable orientations, including faults trending N20E, E–W, and N75E, which together control the distribution of mineralisation. The N20E structural trend is particularly significant, with drilling intersecting fault gouge, fractured granite and geophysical anomalies supporting its significance as the principal mineralised structure (Figure 7-12).

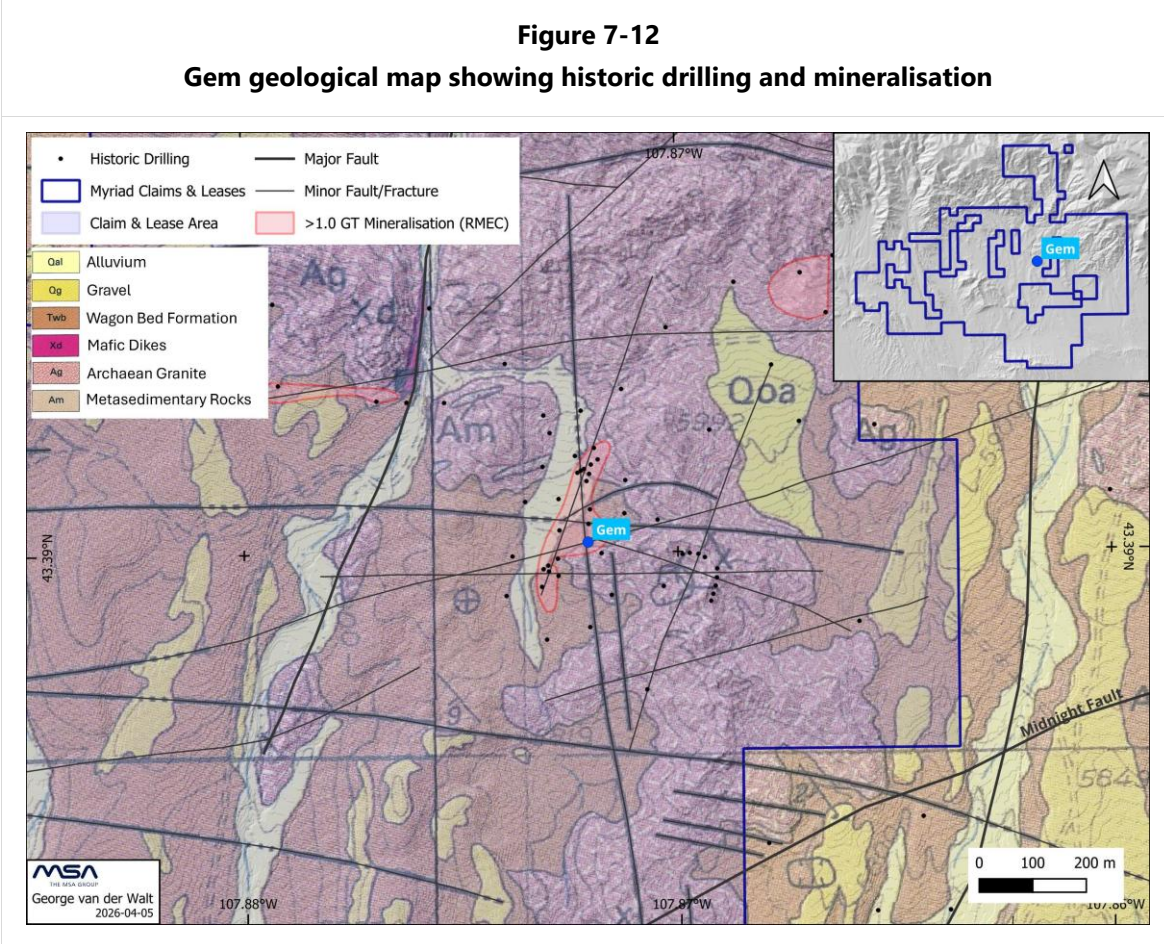
Lithologically, the area consists mainly of Precambrian microcline-albite granite, with lesser amounts of amphibolite, biotite gneiss, granite gneiss, and diabase dikes. Eocene sediments comprising bentonitic clays, arkosic sands, and conglomerates which infill basins and channels between the granitic outcrops, and Quaternary alluvium is also present. The granite is typically highly oxidized at surface and may contain pegmatite veins.

Alteration is dominated by moderate to strong propylitic alteration, including chloritization of biotite, which is most intense near faults and fractures. Argillic alteration is common along the Tertiary–Precambrian contact and in structurally controlled zones, producing bleached and clay-altered granite. Oxidation is widespread, with hematite and limonite occurring as coatings along faults, fractures, and feldspar grains. Near mineralised zones, hematite is often related to the oxidation of pyrite.

Uranium mineralisation occurs primarily as pitchblende and coffinite coating fractures within the granite, with secondary uranophane and autunite also observed locally. There is strong structural control on the mineralisation, with the highest grades occurring where faults intersect and fracture density is greatest. The combination of downward-moving uranium-bearing groundwater and



upward-migrating hydrocarbons creates reducing conditions, and pyrite is interpreted to be the primary reductant responsible for uranium precipitation. Mineralisation is largely restricted to oxidized and altered granite to depths of roughly 200 ft (~61m) and becomes more sporadic below this main altered zone (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).



**Source:** MSA (2026). *Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).*

**7.4.6 Arrowhead**

The Dry Creek valley was previously interpreted as a possible graben; however, more recent structural mapping indicates only a narrow, faulted zone along the northeastern margin of the valley. Core drilling shows very low fracture densities, suggesting that any fault present is limited in extent and associated brecciation is minor. Several small northwest- and northeast-trending faults occur near the valley, and joint sets in the surrounding Precambrian rocks are steep and dominated by east-west to northeast orientations (Figure 7-13).

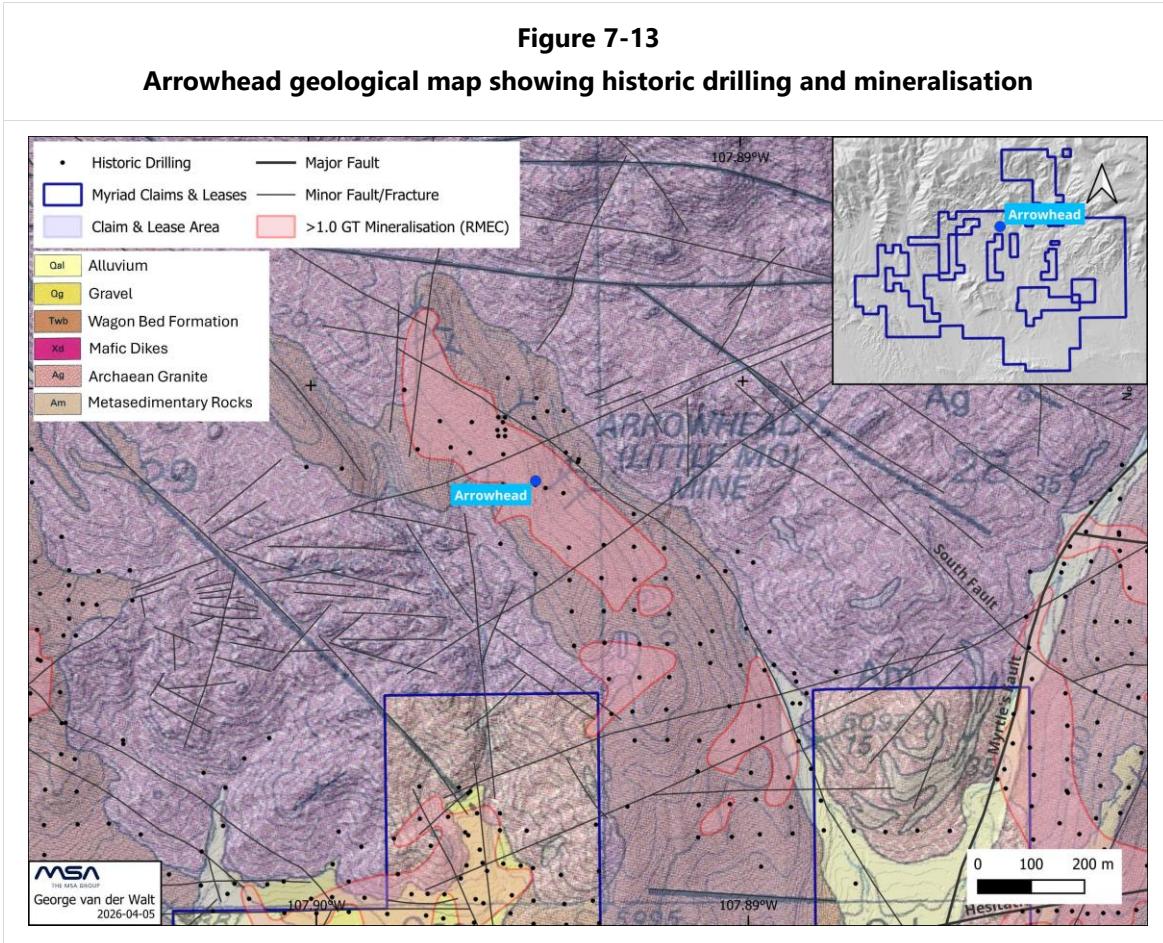
Sedimentary rocks of the Eocene Teepee Trail Formation cover the Arrowhead area, consisting mainly of boulder conglomerates and arkosic sandstones that transition into more clay-rich sandstones and claystones toward the valley mouth. These coarser deposits were largely sourced from nearby Precambrian highlands. The valley is flanked by granitic outcrops and irregular pegmatites with metamorphic rafts and xenoliths, while the southern portion is underlain by a sizeable metamorphic pendant intruded by granite.



Alteration in the Precambrian basement is generally weak, with limited propylitic and argillic overprinting. Although most drill holes show little increase in alteration, some localized zones within the granite record significant chlorite development. Oxidation is more prominent in the overlying sediments, where limonite staining is common above the water table and hematite rims occur on boulders in mineralised zones. By contrast, granite exposures generally exhibit only weak oxidation, and pervasive hematite or limonite is uncommon in both outcrop and drill core.

Uranium mineralisation at Arrowhead occurs primarily within the Teepee Trail sediments, where sooty pitchblende, coffinite, and autunite coat clasts and fill pore spaces in the conglomerate and arkosic sandstone units. The more clay-rich facies appear too impermeable to host significant mineralisation. In the underlying Precambrian rocks, uranium occurrences are sparse and low-grade, reflecting limited fracture permeability, weak alteration, and minimal oxidation—all factors that have restricted fluid flow and prevented substantial uranium enrichment (Kendall *et. al.*, 1980).

**Figure 7-13**  
**Arrowhead geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation**



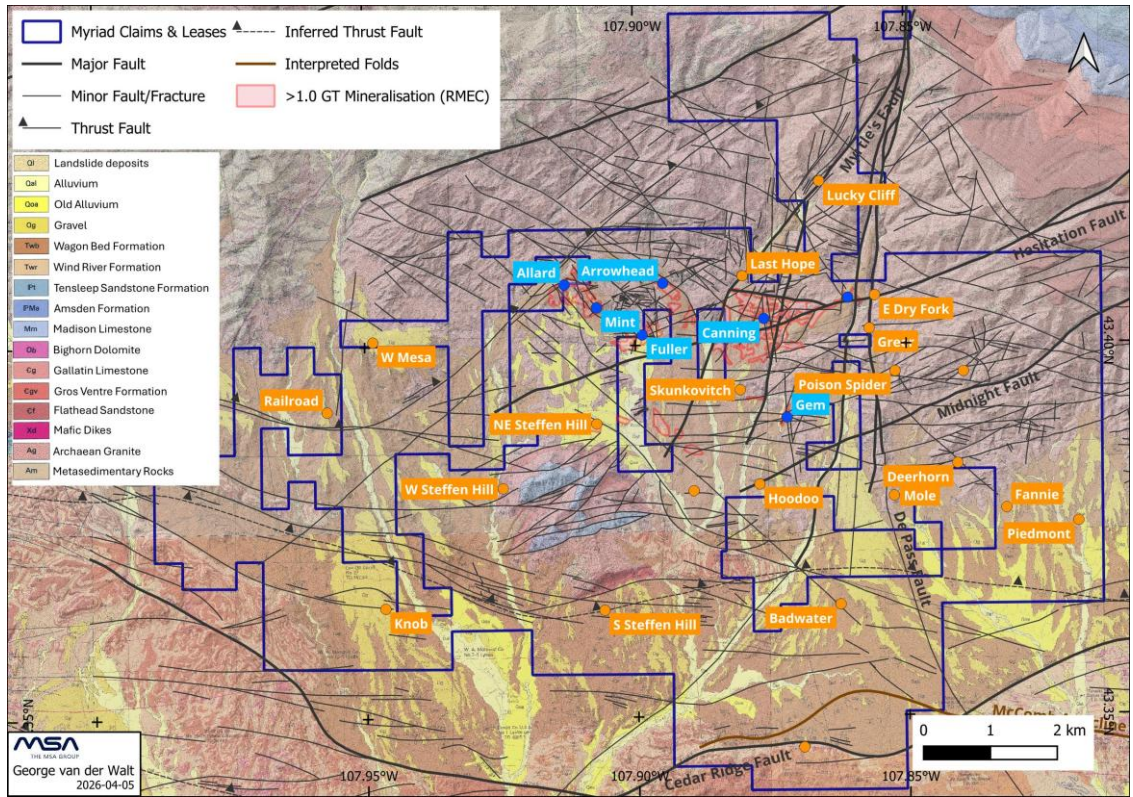
**Source:** MSA (2026). *Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).*

#### 7.4.7 Other Targets

In addition to the main deposits containing historic resources, there are at least 15 other targets representing a variety of mineralisation styles within the Project area (Figure 7-14). Several of these targets are described by Southard *et. al.* (1979) and Davis & Wilton (2010) and are briefly summarised below.



**Figure 7-14**  
**Other targets geological map showing historic drilling and mineralisation**



**Source:** MSA (2026). *Geology mapping from Thaden (1980).*

#### 7.4.7.1 Cedar Ridge

The primary targets at Cedar Ridge are poorly exposed and poorly explored sandstones associated with alluvial fan facies of the Wagon Bed and Wind River formations south of the Copper Mountain District. Despite no redox roll-front uranium deposit identified at Cedar Ridge, it is speculated, based on empirical observations in other districts such as the Gas Hills, that favourable conditions may have existed for their formation within the alluvial fan and associated stream channel facies that are present in the area (Davis and Marrs, 2009).

#### 7.4.7.2 East Dry Fork

A prominent east-southeast oriented aeromagnetic anomaly lies immediately east of the Hesitation mineralised zone and across the East Fork of Dry Creek. A nearly parallel Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (VLF-EM) anomaly wraps around the southeastern portion of the aeromagnetic anomaly. There is a similar feature about 900 m (3,000 ft) to the south and another 1,200 m (4,000 ft) south of that. The three magnetic/VLF anomalies lie parallel to the major East Dry Fork north-south orientated mafic dyke/fault trend. These could indicate a series of magnetite bearing episyenites, which in turn may be spatially related to the Hesitation deposit (Davis and Wilton, 2010).

#### 7.4.7.3 East Steffen Hill

The East Steffen Hill area lies within the southern portion of a topographic basin. To the east is a north-south trending, highly oxidized granite outcrop. Steffen Hill bounds the area to the west and



consists of an inlier of Palaeozoic rocks surrounded by up-faulted Precambrian granites. A horst block of Wagon Bed sediments is situated on the southern edge of the target area. Based on the interpretation of data from RMEC within the East Steffen Hill area, it was generally felt that the area lacks the potential for any significant uranium mineralisation. However, it must be noted that only the western portion of the target could be tested at the time, since the area to the east (and more prospective) was not controlled by RMEC (Southard *et. al.*, 1979). Therefore, future work should focus on the eastern portion of the target area.

#### **7.4.7.4 Fannie**

Uranium anomalies on the western (wedge) side of the major north-south shear/dike zone are much larger in size than those on the eastern side. Furthermore, uranium anomalies east of the zone are displaced to the south relative to thorium anomalies. The Fannie prospect area is characterised by a magnetic anomaly and resistivity gradient on the southern boundary of the granite. Near-surface showings of autunite in Wagon Bed rocks are typified by the Kermac/Day-Berger Mine, Discovery claim, and Fannie prospects. Schroeckerite and other exotic secondary uranium minerals are also found in small occurrences of this type in the Wagon Bed (Sayala *et. Al.*, 1982). Investigations at Fannie should focus on basal members of the Wagon Bed sediments.

#### **7.4.7.5 Knob**

The Knob deposit is a relatively small body of mineralisation which appears to characterize uranium concentrations in the broken-up toe of the Owl Creek Thrust. The mineralisation is restricted to a tabular body of shattered granite located at the intersection of two fault systems. The mineralisation is segmented by a normal fault, which caused a 68 m (550 ft) vertical separation between the two segments. Possibilities exist for expansion and finding similar deposits nearby (Sayala *et al*, 1982).

#### **7.4.7.6 Last Hope**

Within the Myrtle's Gulch drift a minor amount of mineralisation occurred in the Wagon Bed Formation, with the most important occurrences in the underlying Precambrian mafic dyke which intruded the surrounding granite. Uranium was considered to be of hydrothermal origin due to the alteration features of the dyke and the occurrence of pyrite and copper sulphides in the dyke material. Mineralisation along mafic dykes in the area is structurally controlled and tends to be sporadic (Voss, 1973). However, significant thicknesses of moderately fractured Archaean granite with low-grade mineralisation on either side of the dyke do occur, an observation that was critical in the discovery of the Canning deposit.

#### **7.4.7.7 Lucky Cliff**

The Lucky Cliff area was considered to be a favourable site for the development of a supergene deposit. Mapping shows several well-developed faults bisect the area, and stream sediment results indicate the area contains anomalous amounts of uranium. An adequate reductant is present as evidenced by the interstitial pyrite present in the cuttings and drill core, as well as the sulphides present in the metamorphic blocks to the north, as reported by RMEC. A further programme of detailed geologic mapping and confirmation as well as wide-spaced drilling was recommended for the Lucky Cliff area. The area immediately north and northwest of hole LK-9 was also recommended



for detailed mapping. Additional drill targets would be based on the data gathered from the mapping and structural interpretation (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

#### **7.4.7.8 Midnight**

The Midnight area is considered prospective for supergene uranium mineralisation but is largely untested due to the terrain being more rugged than other areas to the west. Previous work has indicated that both the granite and Tertiary sediments of the region are prospective source rocks from which uranium could be leached. Stream sediment sampling delineated several zones with anomalous uranium content and warrant further investigation. Structural preparation in the area is of a magnitude that would permit significant quantities of uranium to be leached, transported, and concentrated in a suitable reducing environment. Uranophane occurs along tight fractures in the granite throughout the district. Pyrite, the primary reducing agent for the uranium, is present in most of the drill holes in the area and, along with the presence of hydrocarbons, indicates that there was a sufficiently reducing environment for the precipitate uranium. Initial drilling intercepted trace to very low-grade mineralisation; however, only a very small area of the Midnight Fault Zone has been tested. The structural architecture, oxidation/alteration profile, and presence of adequate reductants are considered important elements that make the Midnight area prospective for Canning type mineralisation and further exploration is warranted (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

A new target area that has been identified by Myriad from airborne geophysics was designated "Poison Spider". It comprises a radiometric anomaly within an area that would have been difficult to access previously. Other potential radiometric targets in the Midnight area require follow up investigation including the Deerhorn anomaly (previously identified by RMEC).

#### **7.4.7.9 Mole**

Drilling results from four holes by RMEC show that the structurally enhanced permeability along the east-west trending fault was of very limited lateral extent. The area does have a favourable reducing environment, comprising hydrocarbons and associated pyrite present throughout the granite. A slight decrease in both hydrocarbon and pyrite was observed in GM-49, which is approximately 183 m (600 ft) south of the fault. Drilling results show that oxidation and argillisation intensity decrease with depth and is most intensely developed in a narrow zone along the strike of the fault. This implies that the fracture zone has limited lateral extent and that fluid movement would have been confined to a small zone adjacent to the fault. As a result, uranium mineralisation is likely limited to small spotty zones along the trace of the fault (Southard *et. al.*, 1979).

The potential for economic mineralisation to be present in the Mole area was thought to be limited. Evaluation of historic drilling, designed to test both the airborne radiometric anomalies and the east-west structures, indicated that little potential exists. However, new data from the recently completed high-resolution geophysics may produce new insights and should be fully investigated before excluding the target from further consideration.

#### **7.4.7.10 Railroad**

Mineralisation is hosted in fractured Archaean granite in veins containing pyrite and degraded hydrocarbons. Three of four boreholes drilled in 1979 contained intercepts of 0.01% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> or better (including borehole CH 5-3, which contained 1.8 m (6 ft) of 0.100% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> within a 15 m (50 ft) zone



of 0.033% eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> at a depth of 178 m (585 ft)). A theory that ANCC had been promoting was the presence of thrust faulting, as per the general model for the district, with the potential to host unconformity type mineralisation. Geologically, borehole CM 8-1 established the presence of thrust-related fracturing and sulphide/hydrocarbon mineralisation at depth. However, this interval did not contain mineralisation, the reasons for which are debated. Further development of the property was hindered by the subsequent collapse of the uranium market at the time (Nelson, 1980).

#### **7.4.7.11 Skunkovitch**

Skunkovitch area, south of Canning, was speculated by RMEC to have the potential for several million pounds of mineralisation, but this was not adequately tested (Liller, 1991) and additional exploration is required.

#### **7.4.7.12 West Mesa**

This area has not been systematically explored. Geologically it has many of the traits required for the development of uranium mineralisation, namely strong alteration in the granite, extensive faulting and fracturing, anomalous radioactivity, and overlying cover of impervious sediments (Tertiary aged channel deposits). Further evidence of hydrothermal activity is indicated by the presence of a possible silicified breccia pipe, which can indicate favourable conditions for uranium mineralisation. The Fuller aeromagnetic trend extends onto the southern portion of this prospect and is coincident with a north-west trending VLF geophysical trend (Sayala *et. al.*, 1982) on the western part of the Mesa and should be tested for episyenite-hosted vein or pipe mineralisation.

The Eocene sedimentary and overlying Quaternary relationship is analogous to the Arrowhead-style (sandstone & conglomerate hosted) mineralisation but covers a larger area. There is anomalous radioactivity along the eastern face of the Mesa. As with Arrowhead mine, uranium-bearing solutions are thought to have been channelled along the underlying veins or structures in the granite (Davis and Wilton, 2010).

#### **7.4.7.13 West and North-West Steffen Hill / Dry Creek**

The Dry Creek area is characterised by a magnetic anomaly and closed resistivity low (Sayala *et. al.*, 1982). Shear zones such as the apparent north-south normal fault immediately west of Steffen Hill appear to have affected a fairly wide area up to a thousand feet (~300m) wide. Oil wells along the fault have intersected crushed rock with numerous shows of oil. No gamma log surveys were conducted so there is no information on potential U-mineralisation in the zone although the fault adjoins areas of alteration and mineralisation in surface exposures of granite. Strong argillic (?) alteration of the granite was also noted. The north-west area coincides with a magnetic anomaly, similar to that associated with the Fuller deposit, and also has outcrops of highly oxidized granite indicating an area prospective for U-mineralisation. A possible Wind River channel feature occurs along the north-south oriented West Dry Creek tear fault. The sediments were observed to have a favourable sand/silt ratio along the eastern and western margins of the channel (Davis & Marrs, 2009; Davis and Wilton, 2010).



#### **7.4.7.14 Additional Targets**

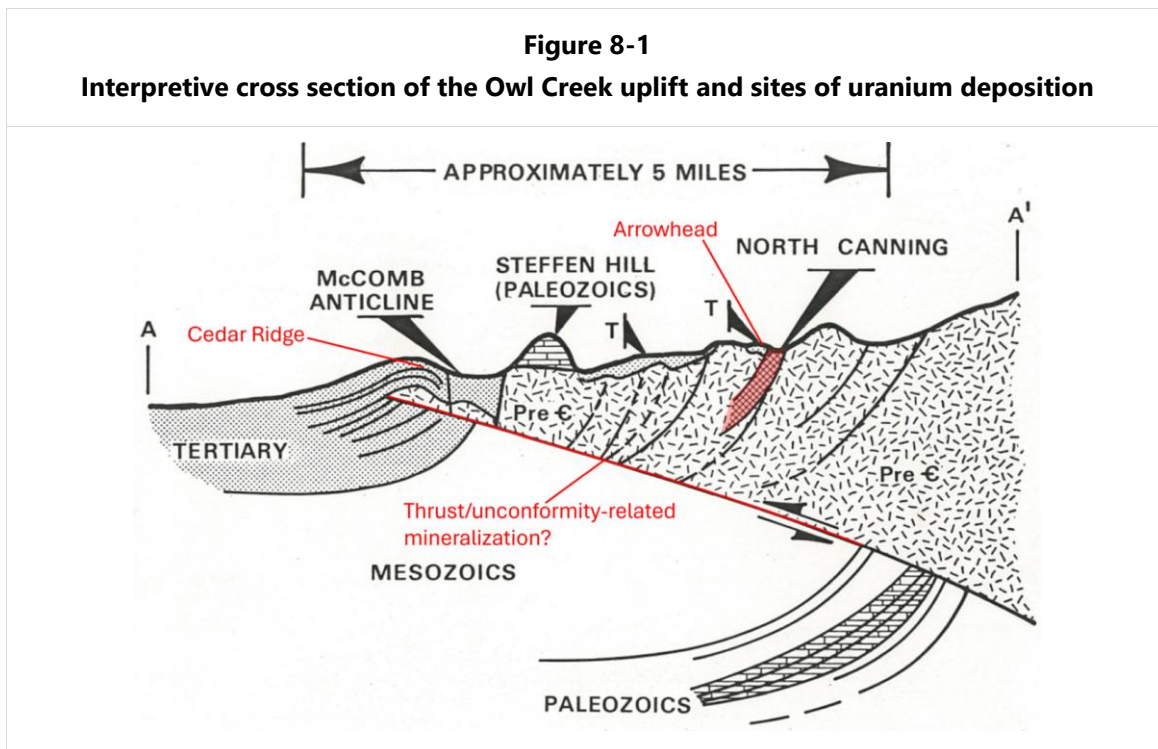
Several additional targets that are either newly identified by Myriad/Rush, e.g. Poison Spider, Greer and Piedmont, or previously underexplored, including Badwater, Deerhorn, E Dry Fork, Hoodoo, NE Steffen Hill, and S Steffen Hill. These targets all require further exploration to assess their potential.

## 8 DEPOSIT TYPES

According to Cramer (2006), sources of uranium at Copper Mountain can include a) the Archaean granitic intrusive rocks, b) early vein & veinlet deposits, some which may have been eroded and re-transported, c) syenite and possibly episyenite rocks, d) volcanic rocks, and e) arkosic sediments.

### 8.1 Classification

The International Atomic Energy Agency (“IAEA”) uranium deposit classification scheme recognises fifteen main deposit types with multiple subtypes. Most of the uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain is best described as granite-related (“Type 2”), or classical vein deposits (Nash, 1981), such as at Canning (North Canning), but sedimentary mineralisation (possibly roll-front) also occurs within the Project areas, e.g. Arrowhead and Cedar Ridge. There is also the possibility of unconformity-style mineralisation associated with Laramide thrust structures, below the known target areas, but this remains untested.



**Source:** Modified After Davis (1976).

### 8.2 Granite Related Mineralisation

The main type of mineralisation encountered at Copper Mountain could be considered a modified form of granite related. Granite-related (vein-type) uranium deposits form in collisional orogenic environments, typically well inboard of former convergent margins, and are commonly associated with tin-tungsten and intrusion-related gold provinces. Mineralisation occurs as vein, stockwork, or episyenite-hosted bodies within, at the margins of, or peripheral to granitic intrusions, especially highly differentiated leucogranites (IAEA, 2020). These deposits are predominantly structurally controlled, occupying relatively simple fault and fracture zones that may extend from ~300 to 1,500m depth and occur in various host rocks, yet share consistent mineralogical and geochemical characteristics. Classic intragranitic vein deposits are documented in France, Spain, and Portugal



(Nash, 1981), and granite-hosted uranium systems are also prominent in South China, where mineralisation is closely associated with quartz veining (Zhong et al., 2023). Additional well-known examples in metamorphic terranes include the Fay-Ace-Verna (Eldorado) mine in Saskatchewan's Beaverlodge District; Echo Bay (Port Radium) in the Northwest Territories; the Schwartzwalder mine in Colorado; the Pribram and Freiberg districts in Eastern Europe; and Shinkolobwe in DRC.

Two principal vein types are recognized (Everhart and Wright, 1953; Ruzicka, 1971): (1) simple veins dominated by pitchblende, and (2) complex polymetallic veins containing Ag, Co, Ni and, locally, Cu, Au, Se, and As in sulphide, selenide, or sulph-arsenide phases (Nash, 1981). The classification as "vein-type" is based on morphology rather than genesis, and some unconformity-related deposits display similar characteristics; both types can therefore be grouped as discordant hydrogenic uranium or polymetallic deposits (Ruzicka, 1993).

Endogranitic (intragranitic) systems are typically monometallic and confined to granite, whereas epigenetic vein deposits host pitchblende (uraninite) and coffinite within fractures, shear zones, and stockworks, with occasional enrichment in Bi, Co, Ni, As, Ag, and Cu. These veins commonly develop in highly differentiated granites, such as two-mica leucogranites affected by albitization or episyenitisation. They are spatially linked to regional fault systems, and the associated uranium minerals are often accompanied by sulphides and gangue phases including carbonates, quartz, chalcedony, fluorite, and barite, as seen in the La Crouzille district of the Massif Central, France (Ruzicka, 1993).

Uranium veins in shear and fault zones also occur in regions subjected to repeated orogenic deformation, where fault reactivation, mylonitisation, and metasomatism enhanced structural preparation, such as in the former Beaverlodge mining district of Saskatchewan. Conceptual genetic models attribute vein formation to late-orogenic fluid activity, with uranium deposition driven by changes in pH, redox state, pressure, and temperature. Ore-forming fluids may be juvenile, post-magmatic, connate, diagenetic, groundwater, or meteoric, and mineralisation typically occurs in multiple stages with evolving fluid characteristics. Localization is strongly controlled by structural and lithological conditions, and fluid-rock interaction along with radionuclide-induced ionization contributes to alteration of both wall rocks and vein material.

From the evidence available, it seems likely that low grade mineralisation was introduced by the granites and then remobilised into the various structures and permeable host rocks by later hydrothermal activity, where it was reduced and deposited to form potentially economic deposits

### **8.3 Sedimentary Mineralisation**

Two redox settings are possible where uranium might concentrate in the sandstone and conglomerates at Copper Mountain.

The first would be where carbon detritus has collected and concentrated along areas where faulting has either created a change in topographic gradient at the time of sediment deposition or created damming effects that slowed or diverted drainage (e.g. along faults or basement highs).

The second is where uranium-bearing and possibly hydrocarbon-bearing solutions migrated laterally & reached a redox-equilibrium state (Roll-Front). This could happen either down channel toward the basins or up-channel during basin dewatering. Or secondly where oxidized uranium



bearing solutions encounter ascending hydrocarbons (reductants) along younger Tertiary Age fault movement, or pooled reduced zones in basement lows.

#### **8.4 Thrust Unconformity Mineralisation**

A third possible, but largely untested, mineralisation type that could be present at Copper Mountain is related to the main Laramide structures (thrust faulting) that controlled mineralising fluid flow from depth. The fact that the only visible hydrocarbons found to date on Copper Mountain lie in the two zones of thrust related mineralisation is strong evidence in support of both the thrust model and the supergene mechanism described earlier. In effect, it illustrates that hydrocarbons can migrate from great depth to within 200 feet (~60m) of the Precambrian-Eocene unconformity. The fact that hydrocarbons are not widespread below their first occurrence, but rather restricted to a narrow structural zone, stresses the importance of the thrusts as conduits for solution transport.

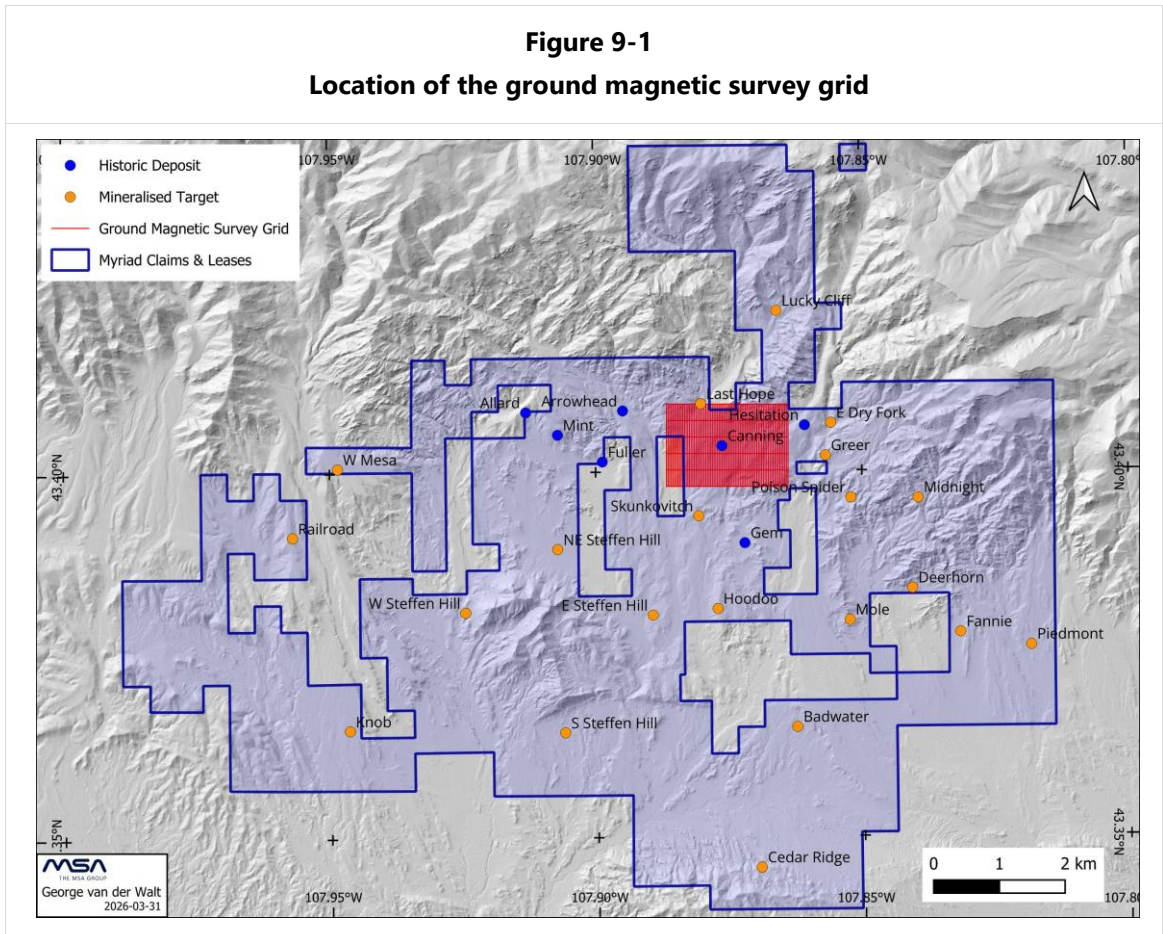


## 9 EXPLORATION

The work conducted to date (including drilling) by Myriad/Rush has been informed and guided by historical reports and data generated by Union Pacific and other previous operators in the area. The only exploration work, other than drilling, has been a ground magnetometer survey over the Canning deposit area and, more recently, high-resolution airborne (helicopter) geophysical surveys (magnetic and radiometric).

### 9.1 Ground Magnetometer Survey

In July 2024, Myriad contracted Geophysique TMC to perform a ground-based Total Field Magnetometer (Mag) survey in central Wyoming covering the Canning deposit area in Copper Mountain. The survey collected data over a total of 105 line-km (Figure 9-1). Geophysique TMC is based in Val D'Or Quebec, with divisions operating in Mexico and the United States.



*Source: MSA (2026).*

#### 9.1.1 Survey Parameters

The Canning survey area was approximately 1.5 x 2.0 km and the terrain ranges from very steep slopes to rolling hills and flat lowlands with creeks and plateaus. Fences and infrastructure remaining from abandon mines were not large scale enough to affect the survey. Overall site access was good via well-maintained roads and trails. Magnetic data was collected continuously along lines spaced 25 m. The raw data was downloaded daily from the base station and survey magnetometers. Processed data integrated the GPS and elevation data. Daily reporting included



detailed field notes with important information like weather conditions, stations covered, and any relevant features encountered during the survey day.

### **9.1.2 Equipment**

#### **GEM Systems GSM-19**

The GSM-19 Overhauser magnetometer measures the Earth's diurnal magnetic field, which can fluctuate gradually or spike by over 200 nT during magnetic storms. To mitigate these effects, a base-station magnetometer is installed daily to monitor diurnal variations. The GSM-19, a high-accuracy (0.1 nT) super-charged proton magnetometer, was also used for continuous data collection at 1 Hz with the sensor positioned 1.85 m above ground and synchronized with a GPS.

#### **Garmin GPSMAP 60CSX GPS**

The Garmin 60CSX GPS has an accuracy of 1 to 3 m depending on the satellite configuration, terrain relief and tree cover. The processing geophysicist compared some of the measured locations to previously measured locations and offsets of 1 to 2 m were typical. Because station locations were measured statically for up to one minute, the XY accuracy is most likely closer to 0.7 m and the Z (elevation) accuracy is closer to 3 m. The rover GPS has an accuracy of 0.7 m precision with correction from SBAS (WAAS, EGNOS, MSAS).

### **9.1.3 Data Processing and Analysis**

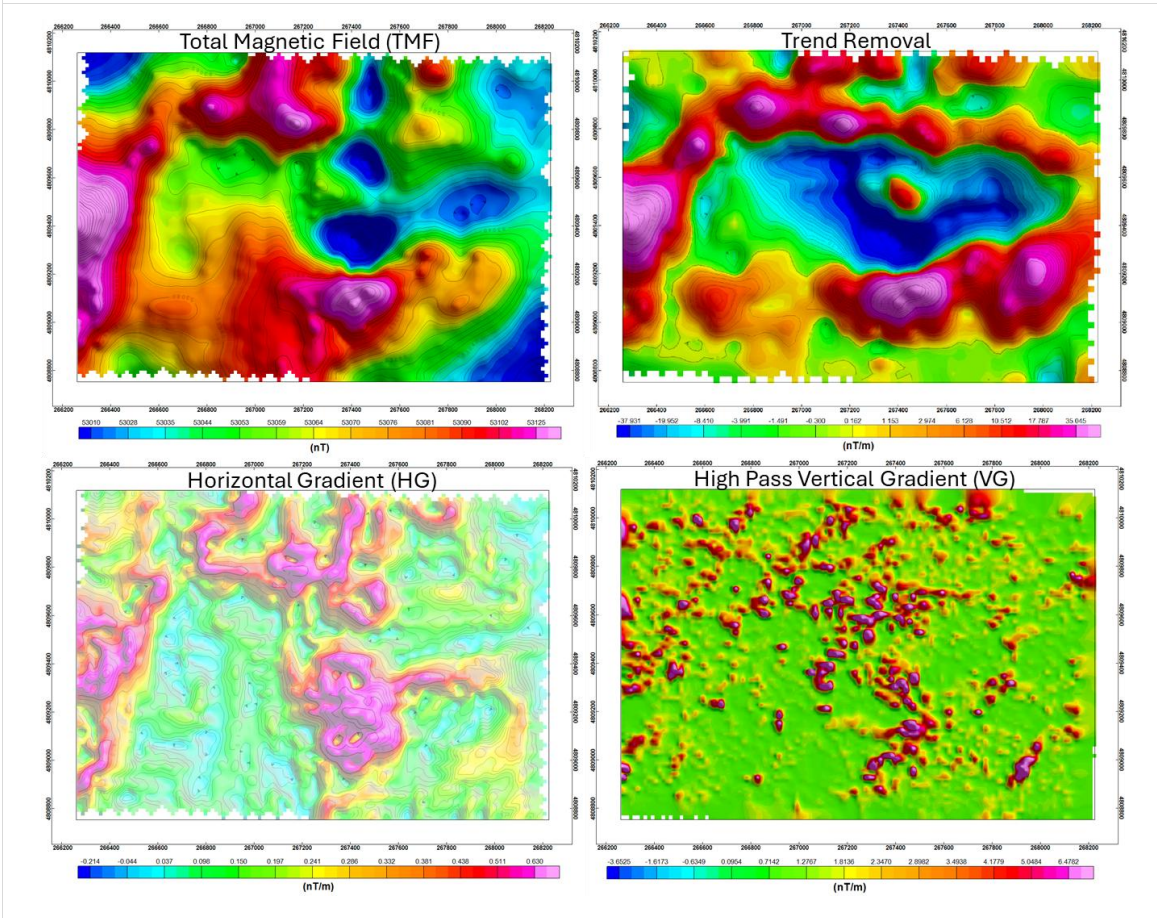
The magnetic data was pre-processed and imported into Geosoft Oasis Montaj, where the daily datasets were merged into a master dataset and transformed to UTM Zone 13N NAD27 (later converted to other datums). Proprietary levelling was applied before integrating positioning and elevation data, evaluating sampling intervals, and filtering high-frequency noise. An analytic signal was generated from the micro-levelled vertical gradient grid using Fast Fourier Transform (FFT), and anomalies were identified using a 1.25 nT/m threshold. All enhanced data was cross-checked against raw channels to avoid artefacts. Anomaly interpretation made use of both analytic signal and vertical derivative profiles, along with anomaly size and shape. The IGRF (International Geomagnetic Reference Field) was removed to create a residual grid, and Reduction to Pole (RTP) was applied to correct for magnetic inclination and declination.

### **9.1.4 Results**

The ground magnetometer data quality was considered very good and there is good correlation between the magnetic data and features which were mapped geologically. The processed output images are shown in Figure 9-2. The Total Magnetic Field (TF) shows prominent magnetic lows surrounded by magnetic highs. The trend removal grid removes all trend features presenting a bare earth grid and shows clear linear features that correspond with the main faults. The horizontal gradient showed large-scale variations and required further analysis in conjunction with geological information. The circular feature may represent a form of Remanent Magnetic event. The high pass vertical gradient was congested with cultural features initially, but it was possible to extract information from the data with further processing.



**Figure 9-2**  
**Processed Output Images from the Ground Magnetometer Survey**

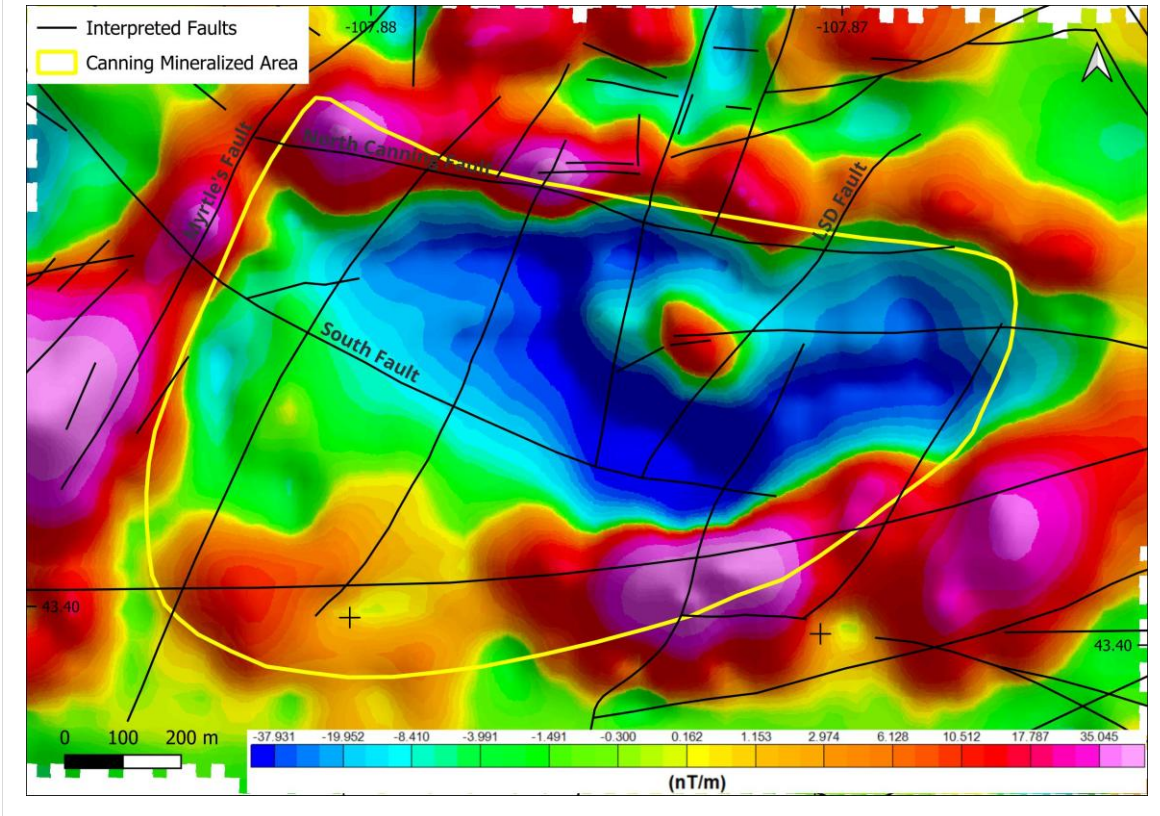


**Source:** MSA (2025), after TMC Geophysique (2024).

By reviewing the profiles, it is possible to determine trends in the data. The east-west fault presumed to be the North Canning Fault is very clear. Other features are less obvious but are still relatively well defined. The outline of the Canning mineralised area and interpreted faults are overlaid on the trend removal image is shown in Figure 9-3.



**Figure 9-3**  
**Magnetic Image with Trend Removal and Interpretation with structures and deposit outline overlaid.**



Source: MSA (2025).

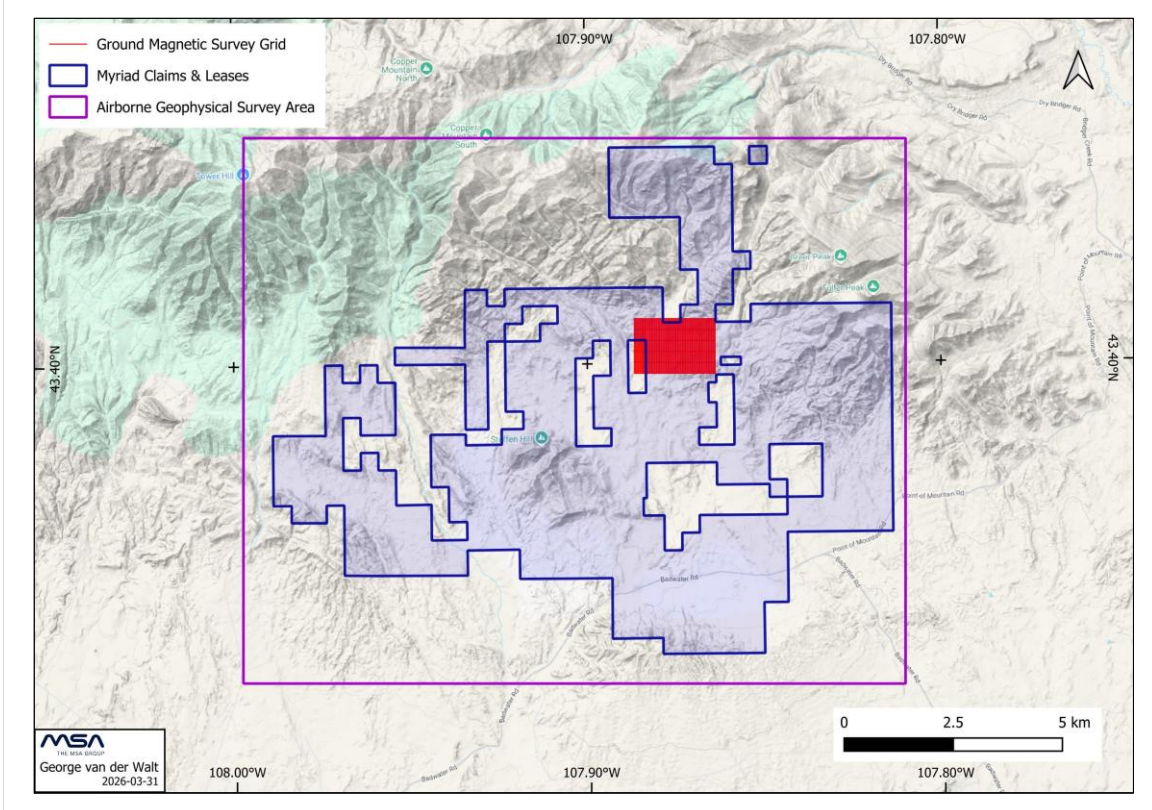
**9.2 Airborne Magnetic and Radiometric Survey**

Aeromagnetic surveys map variations in the Earth’s magnetic field, revealing lithology, structure and alteration, identifying magnetic responses linked to mineral deposits, and estimating basement depth. Radiometric surveys map gamma rays from the concentration of natural radioelements at or near Earth’s surface, typically up to 50 cm below surface.

In late November 2025, a high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and radiometric survey covering the entire tenement area was completed by Precision GeoSurveys Inc. The survey block was centred approximately 57 km northeast of Riverton, Wyoming (Figure 9-4).



**Figure 9-4  
Copper Mountain Helicopter-borne Survey Block Location**



Source: MSA (2026).

**9.2.1 Survey Specifications**

The geodetic system used for the Copper Mountain geophysical survey was WGS 84 in UTM Zone 13T (N). A total of 2,114 line-km was flown over an area of 191.8 km<sup>2</sup> (Table 9-1).

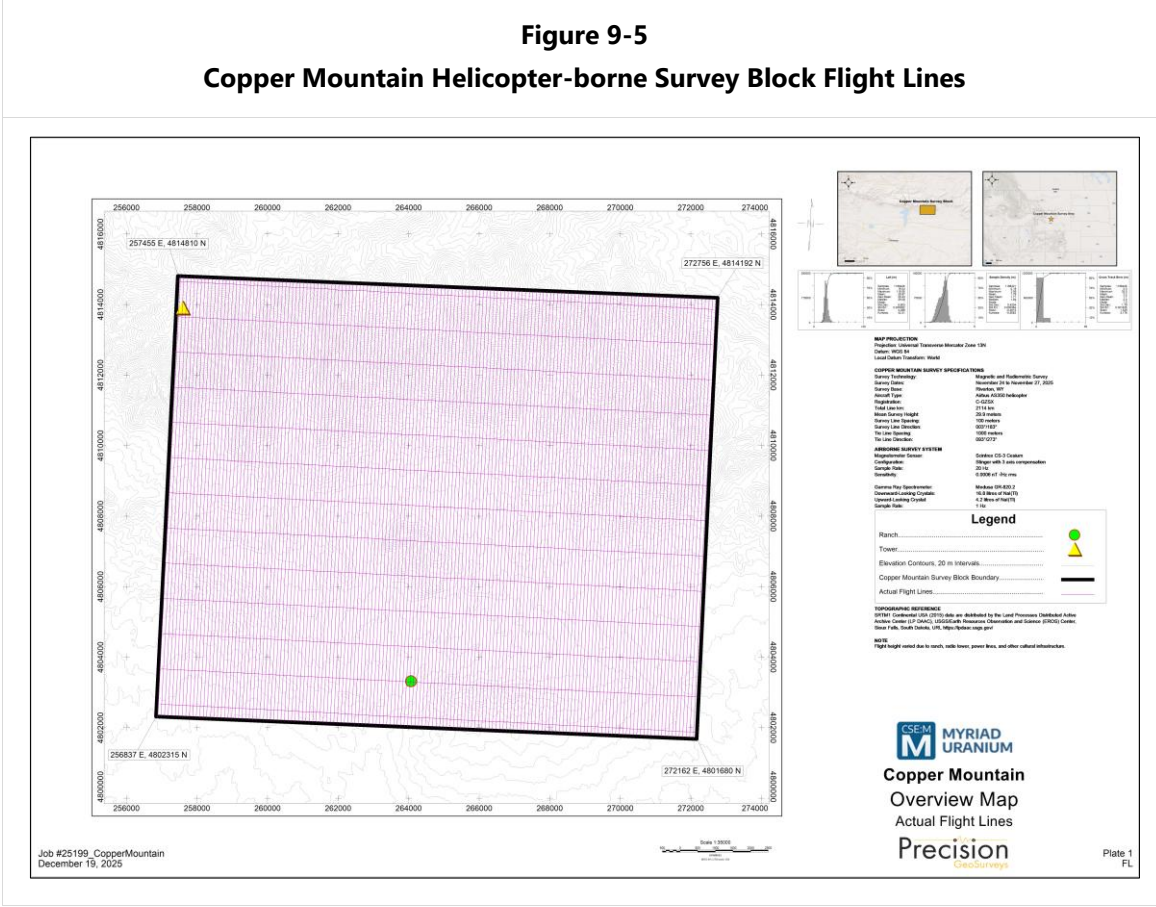
Table 9-1 Survey flight line specifications for Copper Mountain survey block								
Survey Block	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Line Type	Line Orientation (UTM grid)	Line Spacing (m)	No. of Lines Planned	No. of Lines Completed	Total Planned Line km	Total Actual km Flown
Copper Mountain	191.8	Survey	003°/183°	100	153	153	1,915	1,915
		Tie	093°/273°	1,000	13	13	199	199
		<b>Total</b>			<b>166</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>2,114</b>	<b>2,114</b>

Source: MSA (2026), after Precision Geosurveys (2026).

The Copper Mountain survey block was flown at 100 m line spacing at a heading of 003°/183°; tie lines were flown at 1,000 m spacing at a heading of 093°/273° (Figure 9-5). The proposed survey ground clearance was 30 m constant height above ground level.



**Figure 9-5**  
**Copper Mountain Helicopter-borne Survey Block Flight Lines**



Source: Precision GeoSurveys (2026).

**9.2.2 Geophysical Data**

Airborne magnetic and radiometric data were collected to support geological mapping and mineral exploration. Radiometric data was acquired at the same time and measures natural gamma radiation to map out surface concentrations of uranium, thorium and potassium, and can discriminate lithologies, hydrothermal alteration, and used to explore for uranium and related elements, and assess weathering. Because gamma rays can be weakened by vegetation, water, ice or debris, surface conditions must be considered when interpreting radiometric data.

**9.2.3 Aircraft and Equipment**

Precision GeoSurveys flew the survey using an Airbus AS350 helicopter, registration C-GZSX with equipped with the geophysical and ancillary equipment. The survey aircraft (Figure 9-6) was equipped with a data acquisition system, GPS navigation system (NovAtel PwrPak7-E1), pilot guidance unit (PGU), laser altimeter (Opti-Logic RS800 Rangefinder), caesium vapor magnetometer (Scintrex CS-3 split-beam), fluxgate magnetometer, gamma ray spectrometer (Medusa GR-820.2), barometer, and temperature/humidity probe. In addition, two magnetic base stations (GEM GSM-19T) were used to record temporal magnetic variations.



**Figure 9-6**  
**Precision GeoSurveys Helicopter and Survey Equipment**



**Source:** MSA (2025).

**9.2.4 Survey Operations**

The Copper Mountain geophysical survey was flown from 24 to 27 November 2025 in snow-free cold weather conditions with occasional high winds. The pilot’s expertise ensured that the airborne geophysical survey was conducted safely and that all data quality objectives were achieved. Daily field processing and quality-control checks maintained data integrity throughout the programme. The survey was operated out of Riverton Airport (KRIW), located about 58 km southwest of the survey block.

Two low-noise magnetometer base stations were installed at Riverton Airport to monitor natural variations in Earth’s magnetic field. Their isolated placement prevented interference from metal objects or infrastructure. Magnetic readings were checked regularly, and airborne survey data were only collected when magnetic activity stayed within acceptable limits (less than a 10 nT deviation over two minutes).

Survey data were offloaded after each flight, converted from the aircraft’s native formats into Geosoft GDB files, and reviewed in Oasis Montaj 2025.1 to ensure they met all contract specifications (Table 9-2).

The survey area contained multiple sources of cultural interference—such as radio towers, buildings, livestock ranches, oil and gas wells, and power lines—which required pilots to adjust flight altitude from the nominal 30m for safety. These altitude changes, combined with local interference, may have affected data quality.

To maintain high-quality measurements, the crew performed continuous system diagnostics and calibrations before, during, and after flights. These included noise and signal-stability checks, instrument synchronization, and calibration of the laser altimeter, magnetometer, compensation and heading tests, and gamma-ray spectrometer.



**Table 9-2  
Contract survey specifications**

Parameter	Specification	Tolerance
Position	Sampling	10 Hz
	Line Navigation	Flight line deviation within 8 m left/right (L/R) from ideal flight path. No exceedance for more than 1 km.
	Height	Nominal flight height of 30 m above ground level (AGL) with tolerance of $\pm 10$ m. No exceedance for more than 1 km, provided deviation is not due to tall trees, topography, mitigation of wildlife/livestock harassment, cultural features, or other obstacles beyond the pilot's control.
	GPS	GPS signals from four or more satellites must be received at all times, except where signal loss is due to topography. No exceedance for more than 1 km.
Magnetics	Sampling	20 Hz
	Temporal/Diurnal Variations Normalized 4 <sup>th</sup> Difference	Non-linear temporal magnetic variations not to exceed a linear chord of 10 nT over 2 minutes. Magnetic data within 0.02 nT peak to peak. No exceedance for distances greater than 1 km or more, provided noise is not due to geological or cultural features.
Radiometrics	Sampling	1 Hz, 512 channels.
	Moisture Conditions	No survey delays shall be incurred due to unfavourable radiometric survey conditions.

**Source:** MSA (2026), after Precision GeoSurveys (2026).

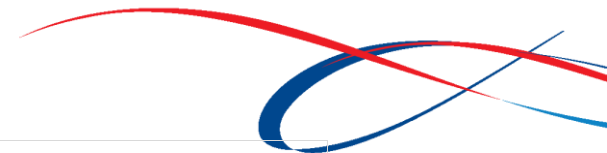
**9.2.5 Data Processing**

Several procedures were undertaken to ensure that the data met a high standard of quality. This included position and lag corrections. Conventional levelling and micro-levelling were applied to correct for altitude variations, and a fully levelled digital terrain model was generated.

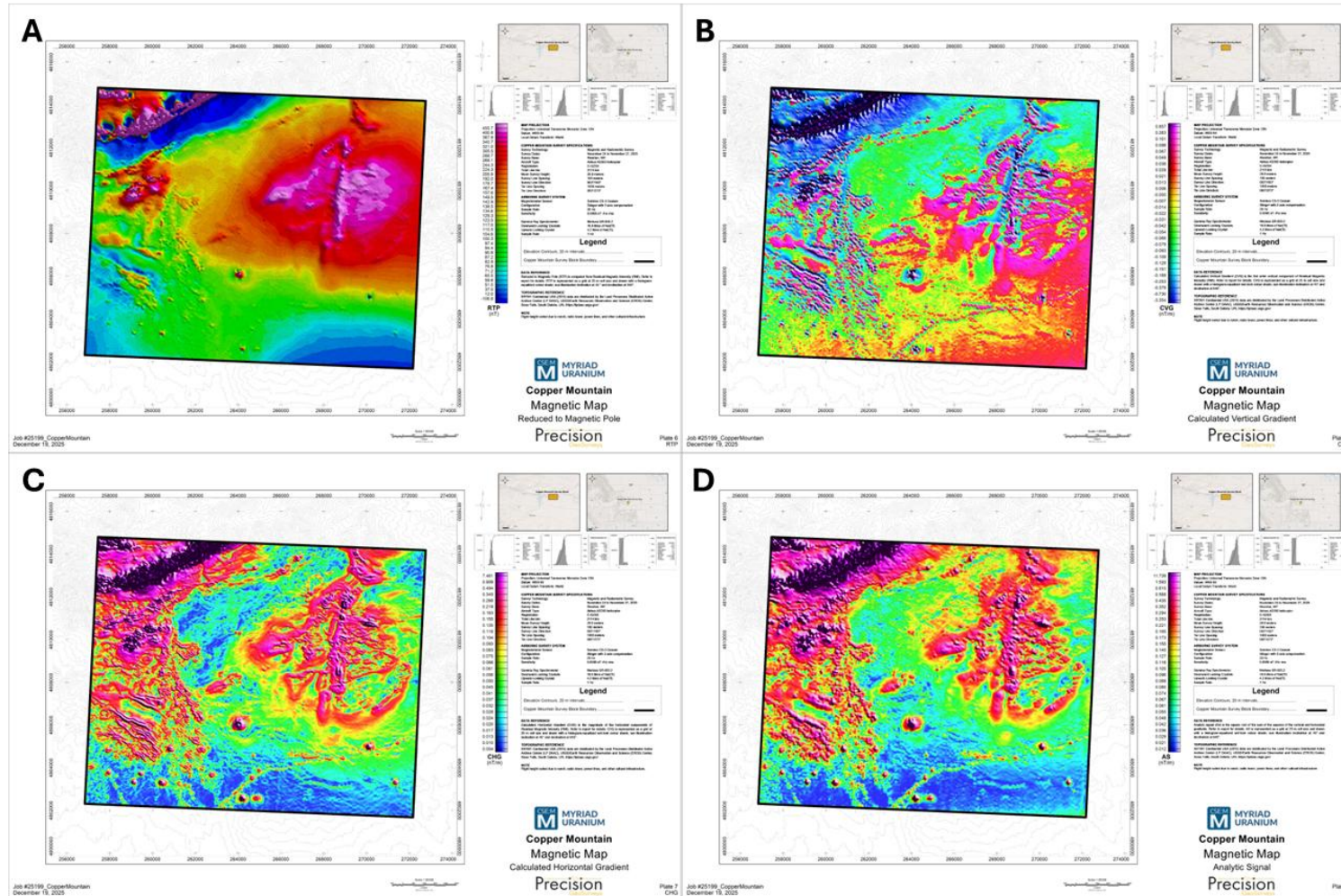
Magnetic and radiometric data were converted into Geosoft or ASCII file formats using Nuvia Dynamics and Medusa Gamman software. Further processing was carried out using Geosoft Oasis Montaj 2025.1 geophysical processing software along with proprietary processing algorithms.

Magnetic data were compensated and then corrected for temporal variations (including diurnal), lag, and heading. The data were examined for magnetic noise and spikes, which were removed as required. The background magnetic field, International Geomagnetic Reference Field (IGRF) of the Earth, was removed and survey and tie line data of the resulting residual magnetic field were then levelled. Additional outputs included Reduction to Magnetic Pole (RTP), Calculation of Horizontal Gradient (CHG), Calculation of Vertical Gradient (CVG) and Analytical Signal (AS) – (Figure 9-7).

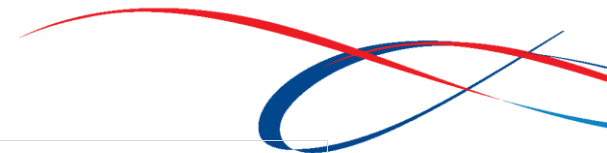
Radiometric data were processed using the full 512 channel spectrum method and then windowed to create individual channels for U, Th, K, and total count (TC). Additional corrections and extractions involved the application of aircraft and cosmic background extractions, radon finder, full spectrum elevation airborne correction for conversion to apparent radioelement concentrations, radiometric ratios and ternary radioelement map outputs (Figure 9-8).



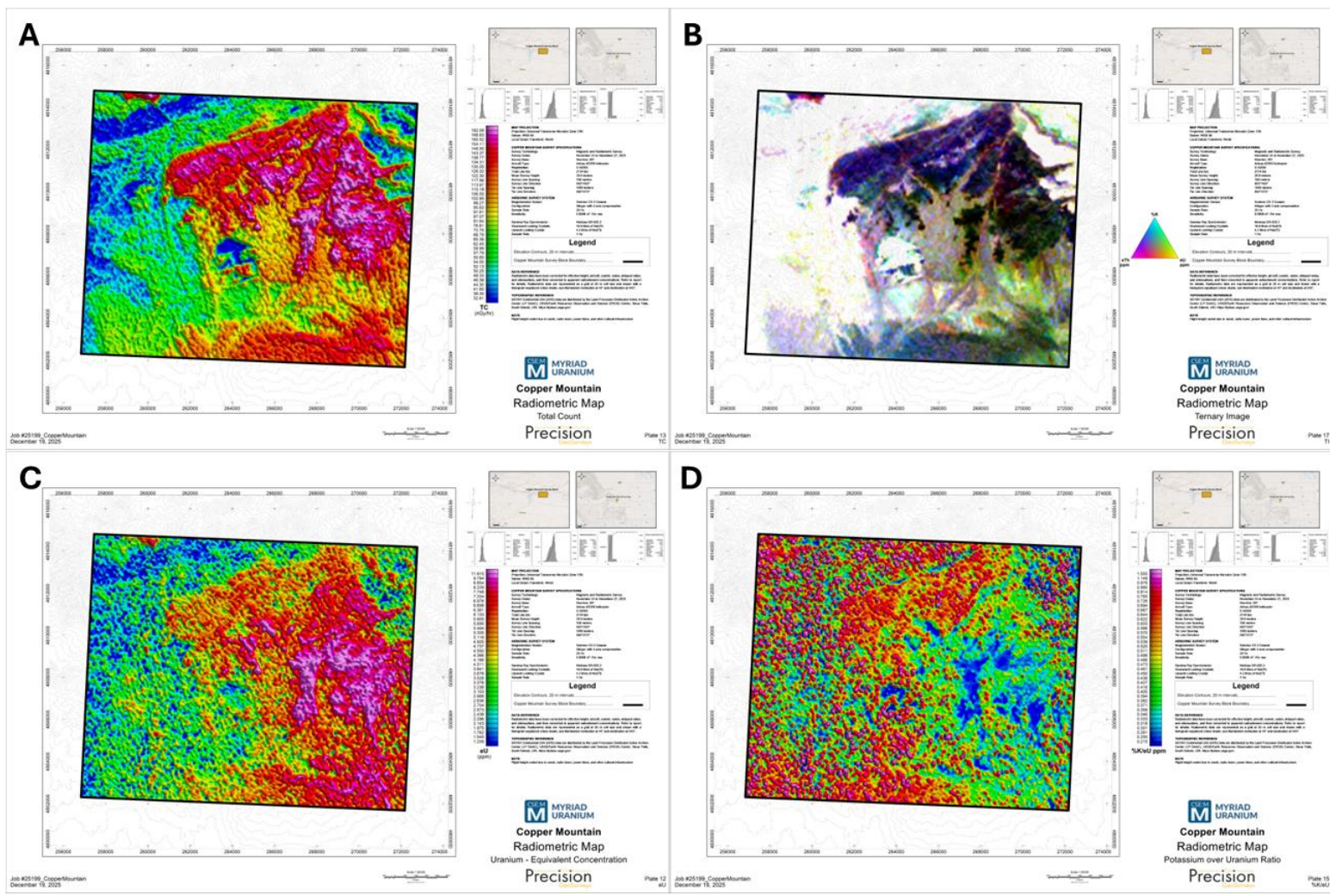
**Figure 9-7**  
**General view of Magnetic Data Outputs**



**Source:** Precision Geosurveys (2026). **Notes:** A: Reduced To Pole (RTP), B: Calculation of Vertical Gradient (CVG), C: Calculation of Horizontal Gradient (CHG), D: Analytical Signal (AS).



**Figure 9-8**  
**General view of Radiometric Data Outputs**



**Source:** Precision Geosurveys (2026). **Notes:** A: Total Count (TC), B: Ternary (KUT), C: Equivalent Uranium (eU), D: Potassium-Uranium Ratio (K/U).



### 9.3 Interpretation

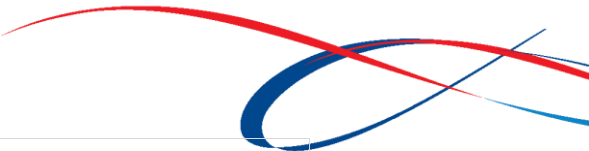
When magnetic and radiometric data are integrated into a single-pass airborne survey, they provide complementary information that serve as a robust geophysical framework. Therefore, the geophysical data will be useful in mapping lithology, structure, and alteration, and an important supplement to mineral exploration initiatives and geological studies.

The magnetic data shows a broad magnetic anomaly of the south-eastern parts of the granite that is associated with the strong north-south oriented structures that are interpreted to represent tear or hinge faults. It is postulated that these structures were activated or reactivated during the extensional phase of the Farallon Plate rollback phase. This may have introduced a significant pulse of hydrothermal fluid flow into the structurally prepared basement rocks and contributed to the uranium mineralisation already present from previous stages of hydrothermal activity during the compressional phases. Detailed structural interpretations were performed on the geophysical outputs described above. In particular, the structural framework of the project area was updated by integrating the magnetic imagery with geological mapping and digital terrain mapping. Figure 9-9 shows this interpretation on the backdrop of the Calculated Horizontal Gradient (CHG) image that was used extensively for the interpretation.

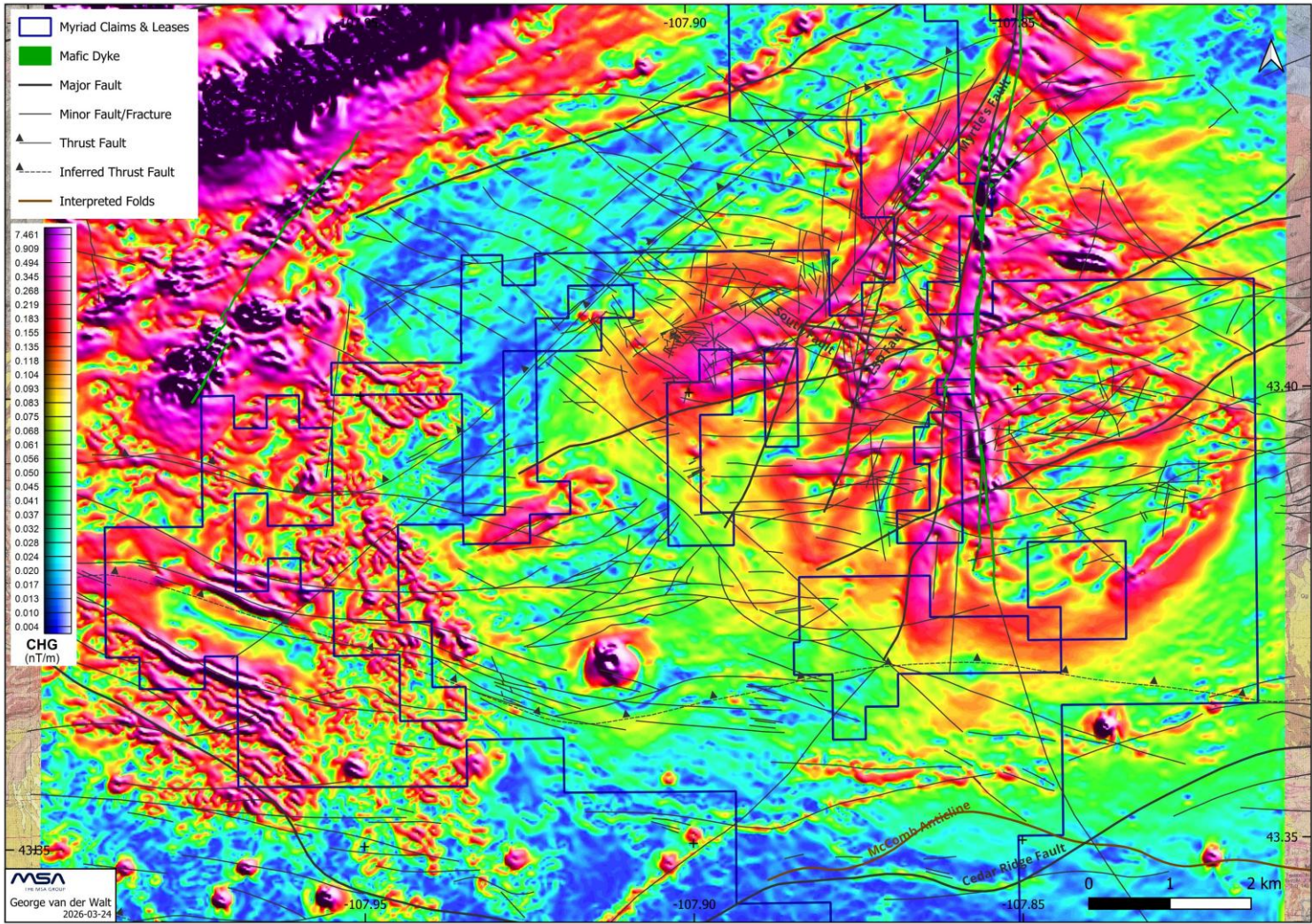
The radiometric data shows a clear partitioning in the granite between the north and south. Higher radiometric response, particularly in the uranium (eU) channel, shows an accumulation of mineralisation in the south-eastern part of the granite that is coincident with the broad magnetic anomaly associated with the structural configuration. Figure 9-10 shows this interpretation on the backdrop of the Calculated Horizontal Gradient (CHG) image that was used extensively for the interpretation. Detailed study of the various radiometric ratio images (e.g. K/eU, eTh/eU and K/eTh) reveals additional information about the distribution and nature of mineralisation that is beyond the scope of this Report.

While the data quality is high, users must be aware of inherent limitations and potential artifacts arising from data acquisition conditions, flight path deviations, and subsequent data processing. Subtle geophysical features, especially near survey margins or in gridded or derivative-enhanced products, must be evaluated with discretion. A systematic ground-truthing campaign is recommended to verify features and anomalies in the context of the physical and geological setting so that effective interpretation and targeting can be undertaken.

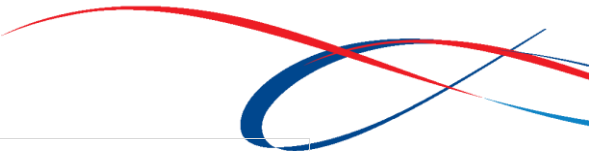
The magnetic data appears to have effectively mapped geological features, contacts, and potentially mineralised zones. Drill results and additional, more detailed, geophysical surveys will better define the nature of the anomalies and allow Myriad to re-examine the magnetic data and refine and improve the interpretation. Results of the survey indicate successful delineation of structural features related to mineralisation. A HSAMT (Hybrid Source Audio-Magnetotellurics) survey may be useful to model the controlling structures and deep fault systems.



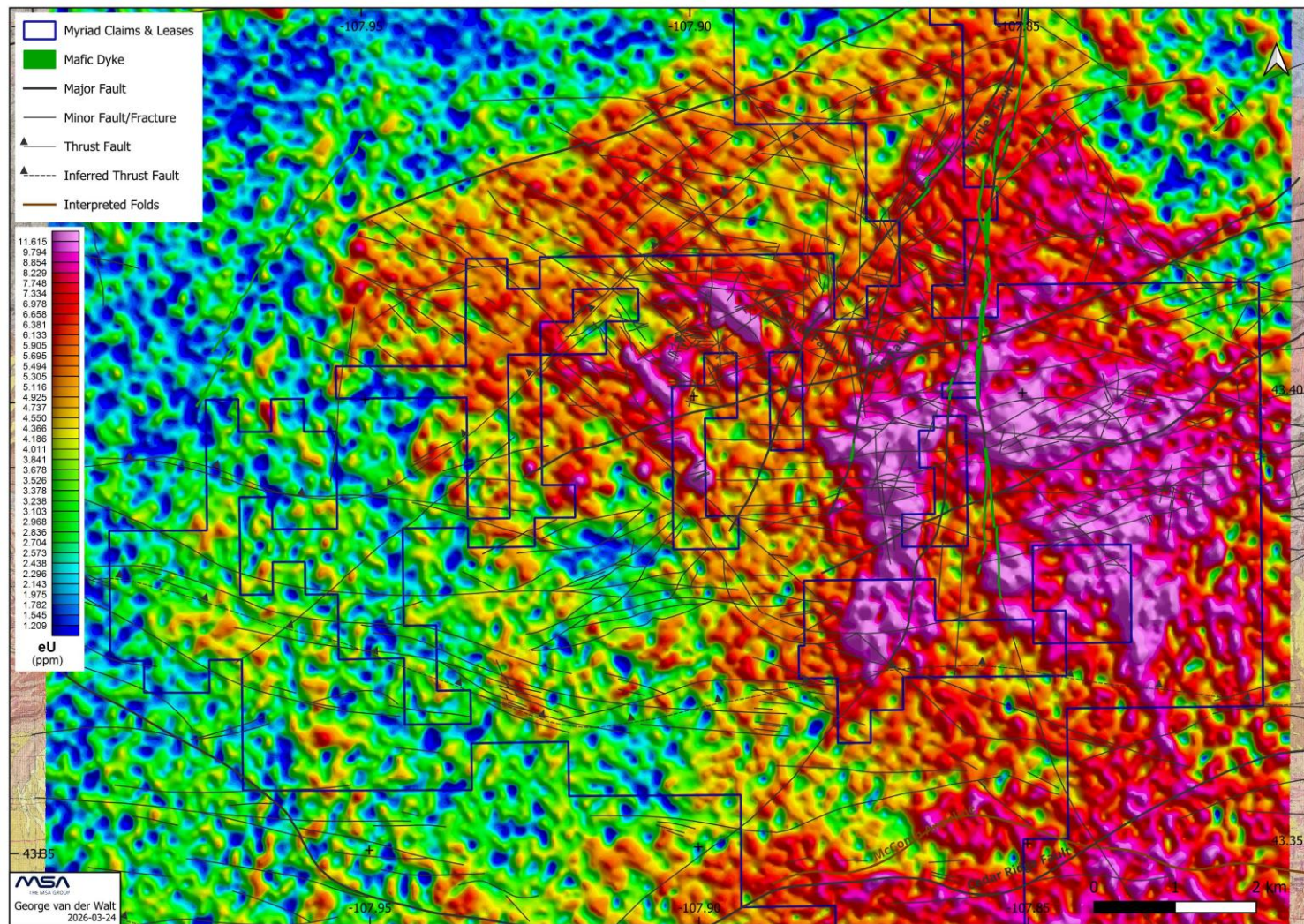
**Figure 9-9**  
**Updated interpretation of structure on CHG background**



Source: MSA (2026).



**Figure 9-10**  
**Updated interpretation of structure on radiometric (eU) background**



Source: MSA (2026).



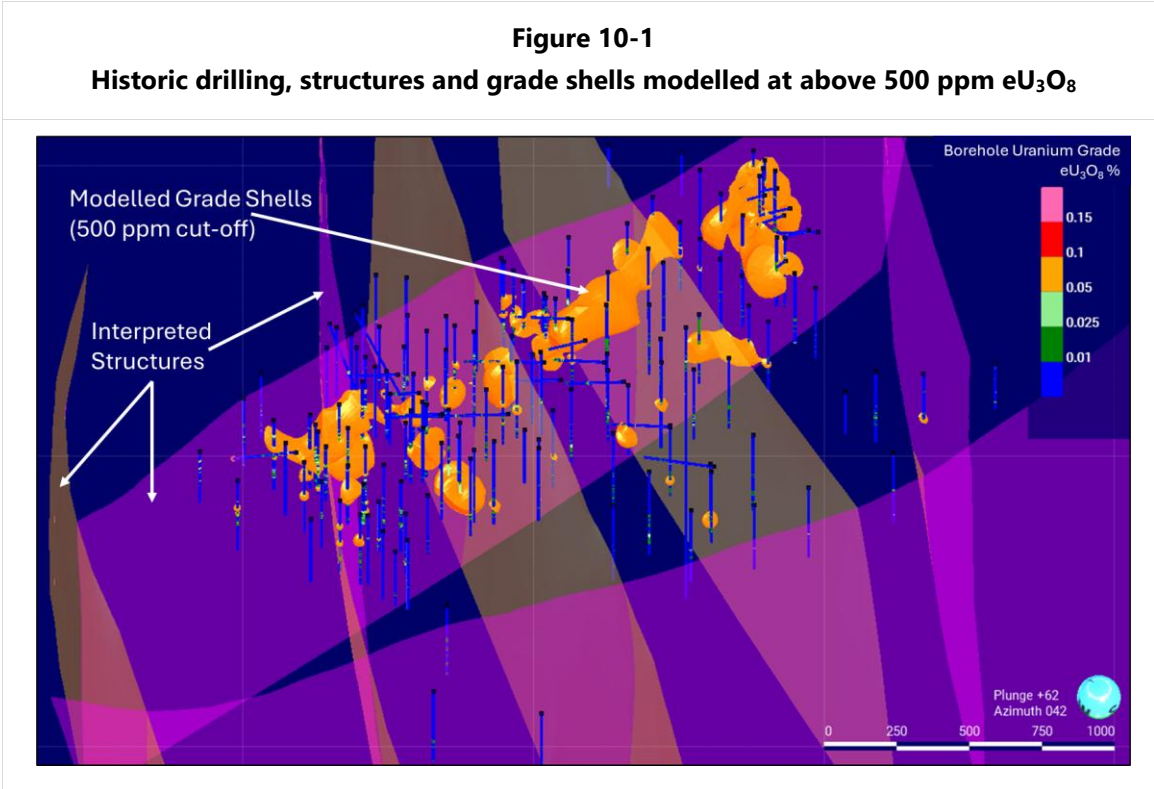
## 10 DRILLING

Myriad completed one campaign of confirmatory drilling in the Canning deposit area during October and November of 2024. A total of 34 holes were drilled in this time comprising 18 diamond drill (DD) and 16 reverse circulation (RC) boreholes. This is the first drilling that has occurred in any of the Project areas since the exploration activities of Union Pacific and other operators in the late 1970s.

### 10.1 Drill Planning

Drilling was planned by using historic reports and data generated by previous operators in the district, particularly past drilling by RMEC. Limited original data was available, but through compilation of cross-section information over parts of the deposit, a basic 3-D geological and mineralisation model could be created that was used to plan drill locations and orientations. The mineralisation model shells were created using grade above 500 ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> in Leapfrog™ software (Figure 10-1). This was done to focus the confirmatory drilling in an area of known higher grade in the northern portion of the Canning deposit that follows, and is controlled by, the North Canning Fault. In the absence of original drilling data for a direct comparison (hole twinning), the model and planned drilling pattern would allow for a comparison of intersected mineralisation in a generalised sense, thereby confirming the model.

Initially, 75 holes were planned across the full extent of the northern portion of Canning. However, within the constraints of time and budget, 34 holes were eventually prioritised and completed.



Source: MSA (2024).



Note that this grade shell model does not represent a resource estimate. It is merely a representation of historically identified mineralisation distribution used for planning and comparison and is intended for information purposes only.

## 10.2 Drilled Locations

The locations of completed holes are tabulated in Table 10-1.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Table 10-1</b> <b>Drilled locations at the Canning Deposit</b></p>							
Borehole ID	East (X) (m)	North (Y) (m)	Elevation (Z) (m)	Azimuth (°)	Inclination (°)	Type	EOH (m)
CAN0001	267366.40	4809808.50	1843.20	0	-90	DD	152.70
CAN0002	267364.90	4809808.50	1843.25	359	-54	DD	152.70
CAN0003	267356.00	4809727.00	1843.81	0	-50	RC	228.60
CAN0004	267364.04	4809920.89	1848.52	0	-90	DD	106.68
CAN0005	267406.80	4809791.40	1842.22	16	-47	RC	182.88
CAN0006	267413.90	4809878.92	1844.83	0	-90	DD	144.78
CAN0007	267405.30	4809791.40	1842.12	352	-50	RC	182.88
CAN0008	267293.21	4809851.70	1847.49	0	-50	DD	184.40
CAN0009	267471.82	4809840.12	1842.62	0	-50	RC	121.92
CAN0010	266942.43	4809984.96	1883.12	0	-90	DD	193.55
CAN0011	266841.44	4809909.11	1864.33	0	-50	RC	152.40
CAN0012	266944.68	4809914.83	1876.13	0	-50	RC	198.12
CAN0013	267249.68	4809824.19	1852.27	14	-49.6	DD	213.36
CAN0014	267031.92	4809836.99	1884.15	0	-50	RC	217.32
CAN0015	266819.33	4809992.73	1870.30	0	-90	DD	263.19
CAN0016	266946.49	4809825.45	1878.81	0	-50	RC	201.17
CAN0017	266956.50	4809753.70	1876.39	0	-50	DD	245.36
CAN0018	267532.50	4809837.60	1842.56	0	-50	DD	126.19
CAN0019	266835.52	4809885.00	1862.54	0	-50	RC	198.12
CAN0020	267412.80	4809754.50	1841.53	0	-50	DD	303.58
CAN0021	266858.42	4809947.99	1867.71	0	-50	RC	121.92
CAN0022	266901.61	4809829.74	1875.51	0	-50	RC	335.28
CAN0023	267388.48	4809790.67	1842.56	0	-50	DD	289.86
CAN0024	267036.00	4809882.00	1882.71	0	-50	DD	179.22
CAN0025	266941.40	4809960.30	1880.08	0	-50	RC	121.92
CAN0026	266821.10	4809967.30	1868.48	0	-50	RC	198.12
CAN0027	267442.40	4809801.98	1840.64	0	-53	DD	242.93
CAN0028	266824.00	4809905.00	1863.25	0	-50	DD	198.12
CAN0029	266883.10	4809885.10	1873.07	0	-50	RC	182.88
CAN0030	266918.00	4809915.60	1873.34	0	-50	RC	152.40
CAN0031	266881.00	4809837.00	1869.89	0	-50	DD	357.53
CAN0032	266945.70	4809825.42	1879.55	0	-50	DD	269.44
CAN0033	266916.10	4809873.00	1880.78	0	-50	RC	198.12
CAN0034	267410.03	4809896.85	1845.75	0	-90	DD	474.27

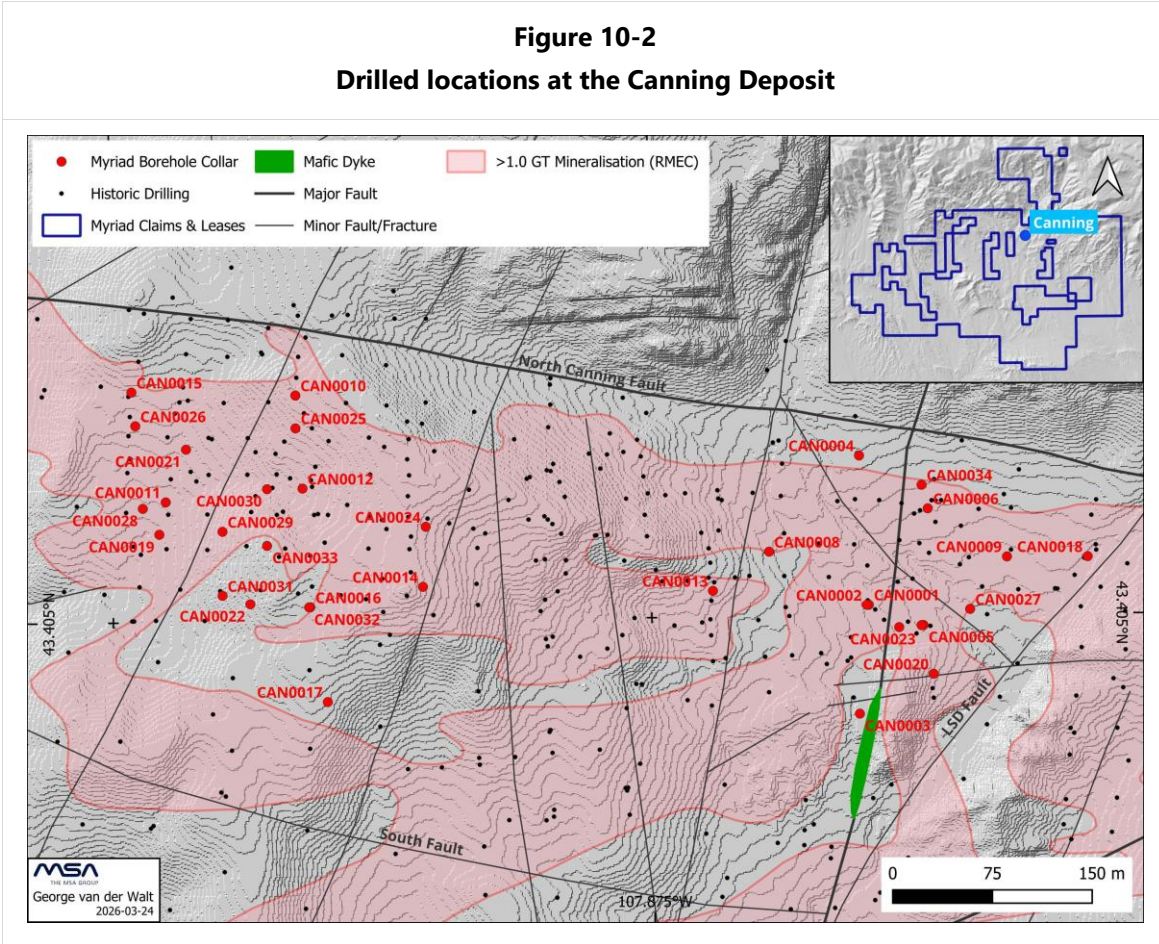
**Source:** MSA (2026). Co-ordinate System: WGS84, UTM Zone 13T (N)

Most boreholes drilled by Myriad were angled towards the north to account for an interpreted trend in mineralisation dipping towards the south. This contrasts with RMEC, who drilled most of



their drilling vertically. Given the steeply dipping nature of the mineralisation in faults and fractures, it is possible that some mineralisation may have been missed as a result. Further drilling, including holes dipping south, and modelling will resolve this question and provide the confidence required for understanding the mineralisation distribution and for Mineral Resource Estimation.

Drilled locations are shown in Figure 10-2.



Source: MSA (2026). Background USGS 1 m DTM.

**10.3 Equipment and Methods**

**10.3.1 Drilling**

Drilling was undertaken by Harris Exploration using two diamond core (DD) rigs producing HQ (63.5 mm / 2.5 in) core diameter and 96 mm (3.78 in) in hole diameter, and one reverse circulation (RC) rig using a 140 mm (5.5 in) hammer bit. Core runs from the DD were packed into core trays and transported to Riverton for further processing. RC hole runs were drilled at 1.5 m (5 ft) intervals and split on site by a rig-mounted cyclone splitter or mud centrifuge to produce two representative samples of equal size that were then transported to Riverton for further processing.

**10.3.2 Downhole Logging**

Downhole logging was performed by DGI Geoscience (DGI) using a combination of Spectral Gamma Ray (SGR) probe for gamma data, and Optical Televiwer and/or Acoustic Televiwer for structural



data (when ground conditions allowed). The probes are manufactured by Mount Sopris Instruments with details as follows:

- QL40 SGR BGO (Sx): Measures the energy of gamma emissions from natural sources within formations crossed by a borehole. It counts the number of gamma emissions at each energy level aiding in lithological determination and correlation. The probe uses a Bismuth Germanium Oxide (BGO) scintillation crystal.
- QL40 SGR 2G CeBr<sub>3</sub> (Sx): Measures the energy of gamma emissions from natural sources within formations crossed by a borehole. It counts the number of gamma emissions at each energy level also aiding in lithological determination and correlation. The probe uses a Cerium Bromide (CeBr<sub>3</sub>) scintillation crystal.
- QL 40 ABI 2G (At, Gr): Captures high-resolution, oriented images of the borehole wall, allowing the orientation of acoustically visible features to be determined. This includes fractures, bedding/rock fabric, breakouts, bedding planes and other structural features.
- QL OBI 2G (Ot, Gr): Captures a high-resolution, oriented image of the borehole wall using a CMOS digital image sensor, allowing the orientation of features to be determined. This includes fractures, bedding/rock fabric, veins, lithological contacts, etc.

The spectral gamma probes measure the full energy spectrum of the gamma radiation emitted naturally from within the formations crossed by a borehole. A Full Spectrum Analysis (FSA) was performed on the recorded energy spectra. The FSA derived, in real time, the concentration of the three main radioisotopes <sup>40</sup>K, <sup>238</sup>U, <sup>212</sup>Th, and thus also provided insight into the mineral composition of the formations. DGI also ran optical and acoustic televiewer, when hole conditions allowed, to obtain downhole structural information.

Initial manufacturer calibration certificates were provided to Myriad by DGI. Downhole gamma measurements were checked for a repeatability by comparing down and up runs in the borehole. DGI provided conversion of American Petroleum Institute (API) units measured by the spectral gamma probes to eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> concentrations using a standard conversion theory and formula.

## **10.4 Drilling Controls**

### **10.4.1 Positioning and Orientation**

Initial positions of borehole collars were located in the field using a Garmin GPS with typical accuracy of 1–2 m. After the drilling was completed, the positions were recorded using a differential GPS system with <10 cm accuracy.

Drill azimuth was initially sited using a geological compass in the field but later using a gyroscopic rig alignment tool for more accurate alignment. Downhole deviation was initially measured using a standard magnetic based survey tool, however after encountering issues with ground conditions in the first few holes, this was switched to a gyro deviation tool for surveying through the rods (unaffected by magnetism). However, some hole deviations could not be successfully measured due to bad ground conditions, and these have been flagged accordingly in the database.



#### **10.4.2 Core Recovery**

Drill runs of 10 feet (~3 m) maximum were recorded on blocks placed in the core boxes between runs. The run lengths and measured recoveries were recorded prior to cutting and sampling of core. Average core recovery was good to excellent, exceeding 90% throughout most of the recovered zones. Lower recoveries (<90%) were limited to mainly to unconsolidated overburden zones or zones of severely fractured material. In fractured material potentially associated with mineralisation, care was taken to achieve maximum recovery. In sampled portions where recovery > 90% could not be achieved, this was noted in the sample recovery sheet.

#### **10.4.3 RC Sample Recovery**

Dry cuttings from RC drilling are generally preferred over wet samples for quality, providing superior representative, uncontaminated samples for geological and geochemical analysis. While wet RC drilling, particularly when using a mud centrifuge, is a necessary alternative to manage water ingress, it can introduce issues with contamination, washing and loss of fine material, and make sample handling difficult. It should be noted that the water table encountered at Copper Mountain is relatively high and water ingress into the holes was a common occurrence. Samples recovered wet from the mud centrifuge are considered good to fair quality and can still be used for mineral resource estimation, but additional care should be taken when incorporating results from the analysis of these samples to ensure that they are representative. Measures should be put in place during RC drilling to ensure that sample recoveries are maximised in zones of poor ground conditions and where water ingress makes for more difficult drilling or could affect sample quality. This should include weighing of the split samples to check that they are of equal mass, as well as monitoring the loss of fines to the sump. Alternatively, more reliance should be placed on core drilling with RC drilling being used for infill drilling during resource delineation.

### **10.5 Core Processing, Data Collection and Sampling**

Drill samples (core and RC chips) were transported to Myriad's core shed facility in Riverton, Wyoming for further processing.

#### **10.5.1 Core and RC Chip Processing**

Core boxes delivered to the core shed were loaded onto logging tables with specially installed lighting for enhanced visibility. Photographs (dry and wet) were taken of the full core. A recovery and Rock Quality Designation (RQD) log was recorded over full run lengths and depth reference markers were placed at 1 ft intervals. Core was not oriented. A reference cut line was drawn on the core for splitting prior to sampling.

RC samples delivered in either plastic or calico sample bags were air-dried and speared to retrieve a small amount of material that was washed and placed in chip trays for logging and storage. These were also photographed.

#### **10.5.2 Geological Logging**

Descriptions of geological features (lithology, structure and alteration) were undertaken prior to sampling according to standardized logging templates. These were entered directly into the



database system on tablet devices using MX Deposit™ software produced by Seequent©. Individual strip logs for each hole are included in Appendix 4.

### **10.5.3 Sampling Procedures**

Core sampling intervals were selected primarily on the basis of lithological changes and in conjunction with radiometric intervals identified from the downhole spectral gamma probe measurements (using grade above 100-ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>). This was also correlated to mineralisation detected in the samples using a handheld RadEye™ personal radiation meter, or RS-230™ scintillometer. Core sample lengths are limited to a maximum of ~0.9 m (3 ft) and adjusted to a minimum of 30 cm (1 ft), where appropriate, to capture significant features in the core. Half-core samples were bagged, sealed with cable ties and recorded, leaving the remaining half in the core box. The half-core samples were then placed into larger bags and batch bins for delivery to the laboratory. Photographs (wet and dry) were taken of the sampled sections of core.

Reverse Circulation samples were collected and split at the rig in ~1.5 m (5-foot) intervals, with samples for laboratory analysis being selected based on downhole spectral gamma probe measurements (using grade above 100-ppm eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>). One split of the sample (split at the rig) was submitted for laboratory analysis, while the other was retained for reference. No field duplicates were submitted, but rather a coarse duplicate split was requested at the laboratory.

### **10.5.4 Uranium Grade Data**

Two types of assay data were collected from the drilling programme, namely equivalent uranium (eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) determined by spectral gamma ray (SGR) probe, and chemical assay at a laboratory.

#### **10.5.4.1 Spectral Gamma Ray Probe (eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>)**

Down the hole equivalent uranium (eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>) grades were determined using a spectral gamma ray (SGR) probe operated by DGI Geoscience (DGI). DGI provided conversion of API units measured by the spectral gamma probes to eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> concentrations using a standard conversion theory and formula.

#### **10.5.4.2 Laboratory Sample Assay**

Samples comprising half-core and one sample split (of two) RC cuttings were submitted to a commercial laboratory for chemical analysis. Elemental uranium grade values were reported as U or U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Note that due to the nature of the mineralisation, there are no clear controls on the orientation relative to drilling and sampling and the relationship between sample length and true thickness of mineralisation could not be determined at this stage.

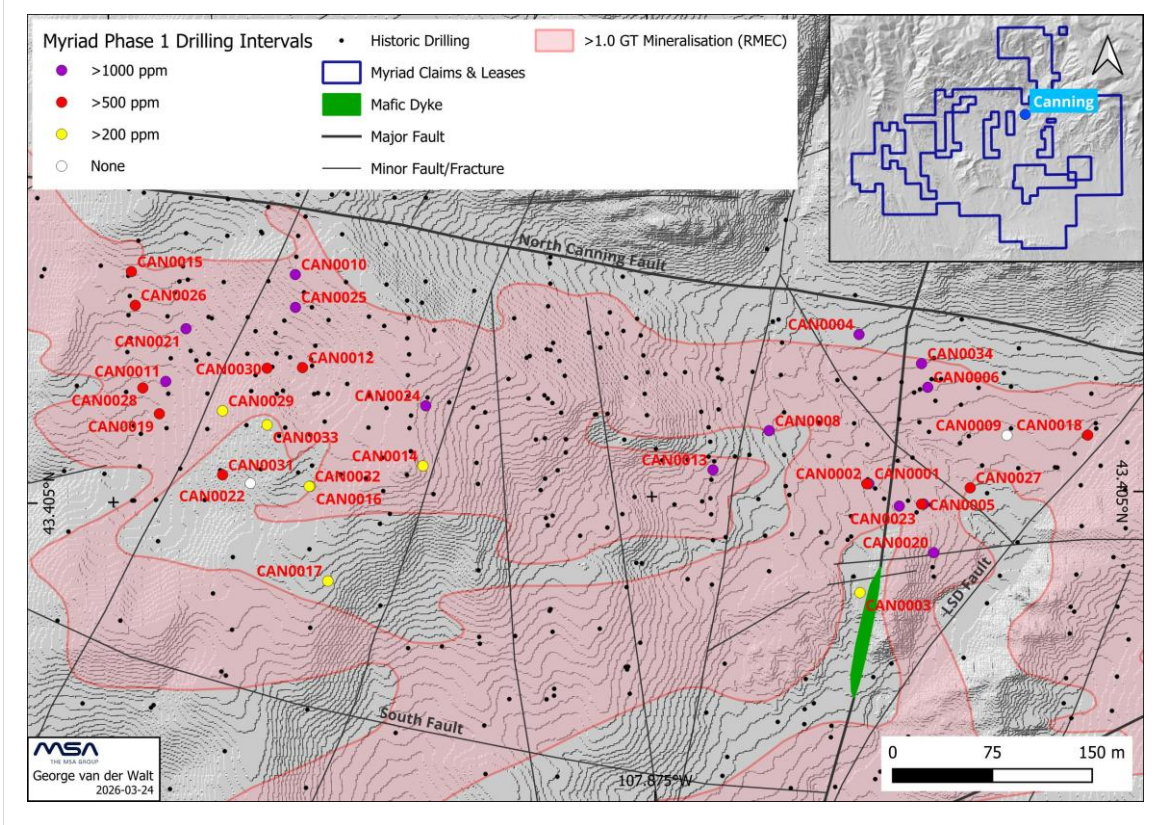
### **10.6 Drilling Results and Interpretation**

The grades determined from SGR and sample assay were compared and assigned to mineralisation intervals based on average grades above 200 ppm, 500 ppm and 1,000 ppm. Boreholes containing intervals above these average grades were plotted on Figure 10-3. The results show the distribution of holes having intersected significant mineralisation above low (200 – 500 ppm), intermediate (500 – 1,000 ppm) and high grade (>1,000 ppm) intervals.



The drilling completed at Canning by Myriad is the first new drilling completed at Copper Mountain since the days of Union Pacific and others exploring the district in the 1970s. Drilling by Myriad has confirmed the presence of intermediate to high grade mineralisation in the northern portion of the Canning deposit, often with higher average chemical grades than the  $eU_3O_8$  grades determined by SGR probing (20% - 60% higher on average). This is interpreted as being caused by uranium remobilisation and disequilibrium within the system, which is believed to have arisen from the late-stage hydrothermal activity that resulted in the main deposition of uranium into the system.

**Figure 10-3**  
**Results of drilling showing maximum grade intervals**



Source: MSA (2026). Background USGS 1 m DTM.



**Table 10-2  
Comparison of assay and spectral gamma probe grades above 1,000 ppm**

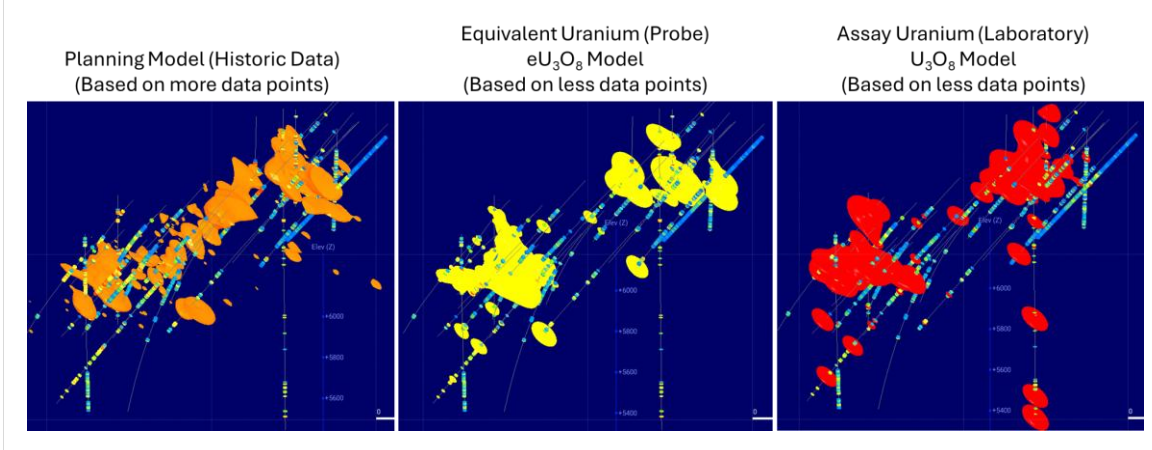
Borehole ID	Chemical Assay Interval						Peak U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval						Peak eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (m%)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (m%)	
CAN0001 (DD)	48.59	49.32	0.73	3388	0.34	0.25	4764	48.59	49.29	0.70	2240	0.22	0.16	2591
CAN0002 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0003 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0004 (DD)	68.78	70.06	1.28	5337	0.53	0.68	6898	68.78	70.08	1.30	2354	0.24	0.31	3243
	73.35	76.18	2.83	1190	0.12	0.34	2370	73.18	76.08	2.90	1096	0.11	0.32	1363
	77.28	79.78	2.50	2206	0.22	0.55	3726	77.28	79.78	2.50	1510	0.15	0.38	2554
CAN0005 (RC)	118.87	120.40	1.52	2818	0.28	0.43	2818	118.87	120.40	1.52	2186	0.22	0.33	2196
	167.64	170.69	3.05	1520	0.15	0.46	2040	167.64	170.69	3.05	1814	0.18	0.55	1857
CAN0006 (DD)	69.21	70.13	0.91	1364	0.14	0.12	1521	68.98	69.88	0.90	2698	0.27	0.24	3416
	80.88	83.16	2.29	4361	0.44	1.00	8325	80.88	83.18	2.30	5937	0.59	1.37	7913
	88.68	88.98	0.30	3302	0.33	0.10	3302	88.98	89.28	0.30	2571	0.26	0.08	2571
	95.18	96.06	0.88	1176	0.12	0.10	1176	95.18	96.08	0.90	1878	0.19	0.17	1945
	103.94	108.21	4.27	1408	0.14	0.60	1981	103.97	108.27	4.30	2394	0.24	1.03	4138
	134.78	136.37	1.58	2113	0.21	0.33	4693	134.67	136.26	1.60	3142	0.31	0.50	5011
CAN0007 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0008 (DD)	85.01	86.99	1.98	2829	0.28	0.56	5660	84.98	86.98	2.00	1871	0.19	0.37	3096
	96.87	97.39	0.52	1899	0.19	0.10	1899	96.87	97.37	0.50	1151	0.12	0.06	1151
	102.07	106.58	4.51	1964	0.20	0.89	3219	102.07	106.57	4.50	1558	0.16	0.70	2100
CAN0009 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0010 (DD)	21.88	22.98	1.10	1205	0.12	0.13	1285	21.89	22.99	1.10	1120	0.11	0.12	1364
	24.69	27.16	2.47	909	0.09	0.22	1147	24.69	27.19	2.50	820	0.08	0.20	774
	82.63	83.66	1.04	2131	0.21	0.22	2417	82.68	83.68	1.00	1775	0.18	0.18	1913
	169.77	171.54	1.77	1638	0.16	0.29	1934	169.76	171.56	1.80	1065	0.11	0.19	1133
CAN0011 (RC)	89.92	91.44	1.52	1439	0.14	0.22	1439	89.92	91.44	1.52	356	0.14	0.22	358
	97.54	100.58	3.05	1769	0.18	0.54	1899	97.54	100.58	3.05	277	0.03	0.08	301
	117.35	118.87	1.52	1899	0.19	0.29	1899	117.35	118.87	1.52	684	0.07	0.10	877
CAN0012 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness (GT > 0.3) product cut-off (equivalent of >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0013 (DD)	91.08	94.67	3.60	1689	0.17	0.61	2146	91.08	94.68	3.60	1530	0.15	0.55	2215
CAN0014 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0015 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0016 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0017 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0018 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0019 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0020 (DD)	136.00	136.70	0.70	1408	0.14	0.10	1439	135.76	136.47	0.70	1433	0.14	0.10	1600
CAN0021 (RC)	89.92	92.96	3.05	1511	0.15	0.46	2417	89.92	92.96	3.05	1802	0.18	0.55	2937
	100.58	102.11	1.52	1769	0.18	0.27	1769	100.58	102.11	1.52	1141	0.11	0.17	1595
CAN0022 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0023 (DD)	96.98	97.68	0.70	1368	0.14	0.10	1368	96.98	97.68	0.70	831	0.08	0.06	831
	135.36	139.05	3.69	1422	0.14	0.52	1816	135.36	139.07	3.70	1376	0.14	0.51	1762
CAN0024 (DD)	99.58	102.81	3.23	3031	0.30	0.98	4528	99.58	102.77	3.20	2559	0.26	0.82	3615
CAN0025 (RC)	25.91	27.43	1.52	1158	0.12	0.18	1158	25.91	27.43	1.52	1134	0.11	0.17	1252
CAN0026 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0027 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0028 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0029 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0030 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0031 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0032 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0033 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0034 (DD)	44.19	48.09	3.90	1254	0.13	0.49	1698	44.19	48.09	3.90	1143	0.11	0.45	1391
	68.48	69.12	0.64	1781	0.18	0.11	1781	68.48	69.08	0.60	560	0.06	0.03	560

Additional grade comparison tables at various conceptual cut-offs are provided in Appendix 5.



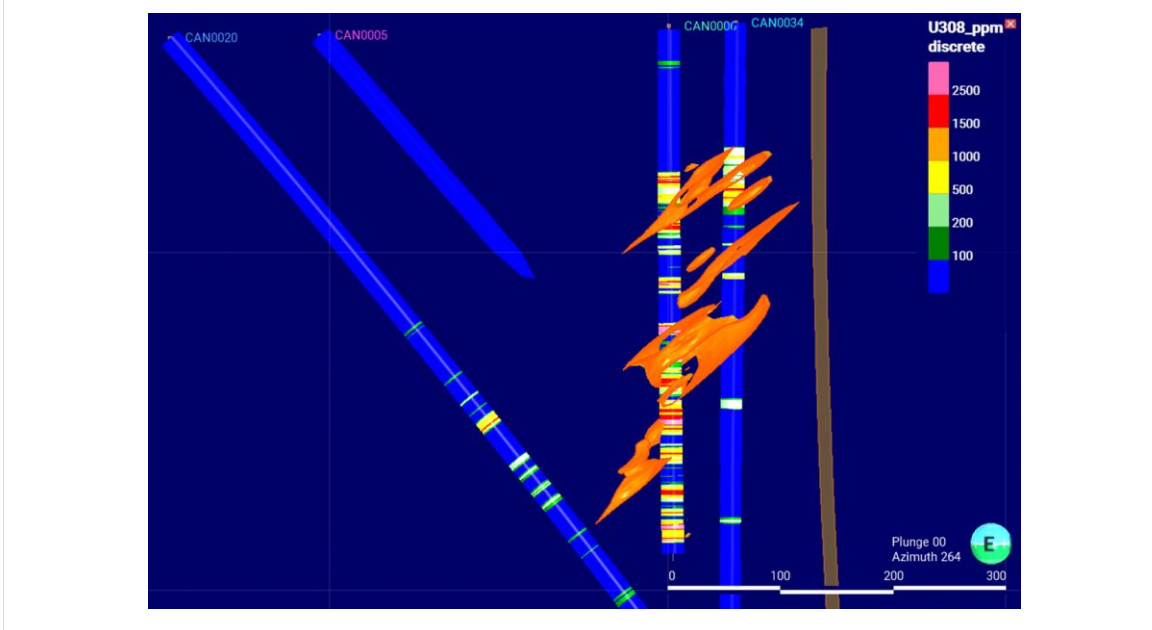
The drilling data has not been formally modelled, but at this stage the drill spacing is insufficient for the estimation of mineral resources. Comparison of the grade shells generated for the drill planning and shells generated from the new drilling data show that the mineralised shells can be replicated to a reasonable extent and provides confidence in the historic data for further exploration (Figure 10-4 and Figure 10-5). Note that these grade shell models do not represent resource estimates. They are merely a representation of mineralisation distribution used for planning and comparison and are therefore for information purposes only.

**Figure 10-4**  
**Comparison between historic, probe and assay grade shells above 500 ppm**



Source: MSA (2025).

**Figure 10-5**  
**Comparison between historic grade shells and mineralisation in Myriad boreholes**



Source: MSA (2025).



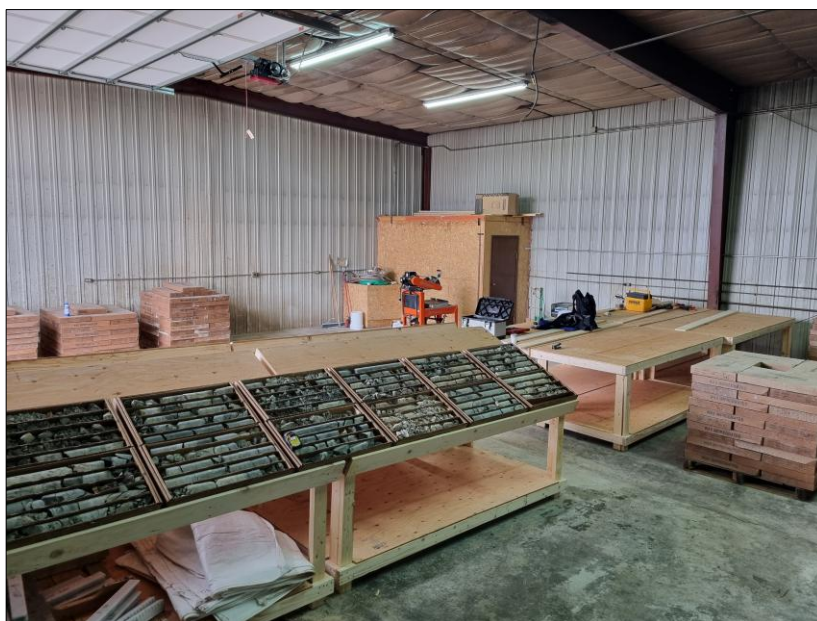
## 11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

A total of 34 drill holes were completed in this time comprising 18 diamond drill (DD) and 16 reverse circulation (RC) boreholes. From this drilling material, a total of 1,578 samples (excluding quality control samples) were collected and submitted for geochemical analysis.

### 11.1 Security and Chain of Custody

Samples were collected and transported by Myriad staff directly deployed on the Project to the Myriad core shed facility in Riverton, Wyoming (Figure 11-1). The core shed facility has full security in place, including locked access control. Samples dispatched to the laboratory in Sparks, Nevada, were sealed in containers and transported by a Senior Technician by road. Appropriate sample inventory and chain of custody sheets were used to track all sample deliveries, which were signed on receipt of the samples at Paragon laboratory in Sparks, Nevada. This was followed up by a submission receipt from the laboratory to acknowledge receipt of the samples and confirm the inventory.

**Figure 11-1**  
**Myriad core shed facility in Riverton, Wyoming**



*Source: MSA (2025).*

### 11.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis

Samples were prepared and analysed at Paragon Geochemical, located in Sparks, Nevada. Sample preparation involved confirmation of inventory, weighing, drying at 100°C, crushing to 70% passing 10 mesh, riffle splitting 250 g and pulverizing to 85% passing 200 mesh. The requested sample analysis package for trace and ultra-trace level geochemistry was a Multi-Element Suite (48 elements) using a multi-acid digest with analysis by ICP-MS. The QP visited the laboratory in Sparks on 8 December 2025 (Figure 11-2).



**Figure 11-2**  
**Photos of Paragon Geochemical laboratory in Sparks, Nevada taken during QP visit.**



**Source:** MSA (2025).

**Notes:** A) Sample receiving area; B) Drying ovens; C) Primary crushing; D) Milling.

## 11.3 Quality Assurance and Quality Control

### 11.3.1 QAQC Procedure

Modern QAQC protocols were implemented for the first time on the Project. Quality Assurance was achieved by implementing a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for logging and sampling. Quality Control in sampling and analysis was achieved by insertion of blanks, Standards (Certified Reference Materials / CRM) and laboratory split (duplicates) at a minimum rate of 5% each. Inspection of QC data from the reported analyses shows adequate control of contamination and equipment calibration.

### 11.3.2 Reference Materials

The QAQC routine was limited to blanks, standards and duplicates for this campaign. The reference materials and blanks were sourced from OREAS, based in Bayswater North Victoria, Australia<sup>10</sup> and Moment Exploration Geochemistry (MEG), based in Lamoille, Nevada, USA.

<sup>10</sup> [www.oreas.com](http://www.oreas.com)



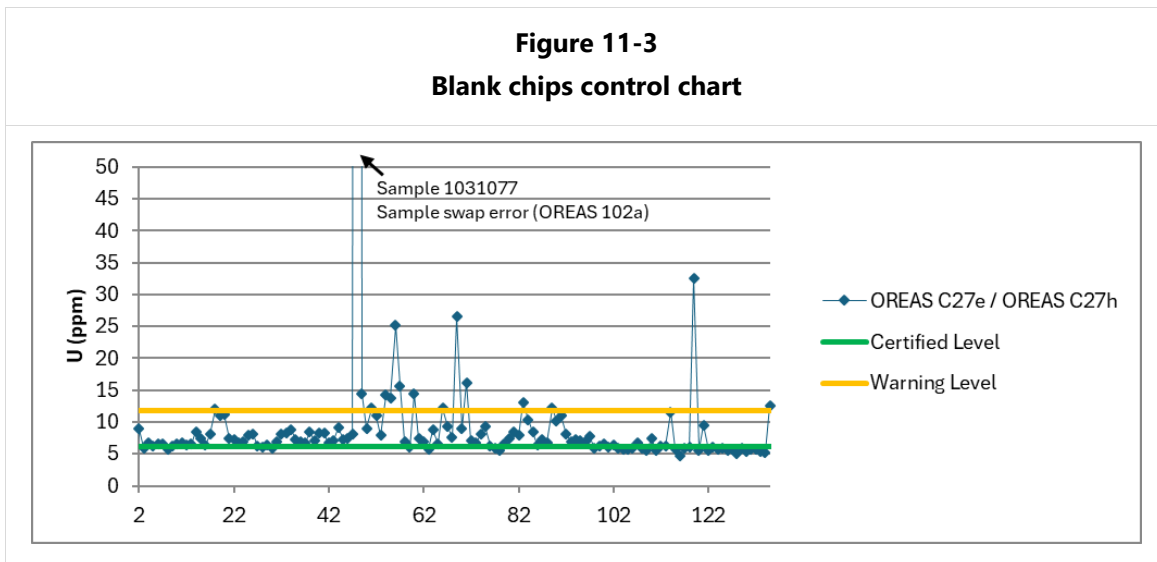
**Blanks**

The blanks material used comprised two Certified Reference Materials sourced from OREAS are listed in Table 11-1. Standard deviations (“SD”) from the certified means are provided. Both are similar (same source) and required pulverisation at the laboratory prior to analysis.

<b>Table 11-1 Blank CRM specifications</b>				
Name	Source Material	Certified Value U (ppm)	2SD (High)	3SD (High)
OREAS C27e	Rhyodacite Chip	5.07	5.47	5.67
OREAS C27h	Rhyodacite Chip	5.89	6.33	6.55

**Source:** MSA (2026), after OREAS (2020 and 2023).

The tolerance (warning) level for uranium analysis of the blanks was arbitrarily set at twice the certified value of OREAS C27h (5.89 ppm), being most of the material used. The chart of routine analysis shows generally acceptable tolerance with deviations indicating minor contamination or equipment calibration issues (Figure 11-3). One sample (1031077) assayed excessively high and was attributed to an original sample swap with a CRM (OREAS 102a). Occasional deviations were queried with the laboratory and re-assays were requested as a check measure, where deemed appropriate. If the differences were significant, these values were replaced in the database. Overall, the spikes in Blank assay data indicate low levels of cross-contamination and are not considered material to the results.



**Source:** MSA (2026).

**Standards**

The four CRMs used as Standards are listed in Table 11-2. The MEG-U-1, OREAS 101b and OREAS 102a CRMs were selected for their similarity to the granitic hosted mineralisation at Copper Mountain, and the OREAS 122 CRM has a sedimentary source for comparison with sedimentary style mineralisation at Copper Mountain.



Warning and failure limits were set at 2 and 3 standard deviations respectively. For the most part the CRM analyses plotted with the limits selected for failure (3 standard deviations). Samples falling outside of the ranges were queried with the laboratory and re-assays were requested as a check measure (Figure 11-4 to Figure 11-7). Where deemed appropriate, the assay values were replaced in the database. For the most part, when considering the results of all CRMs together, the control on assays is considered adequate for the level of project activity and deviations are not considered material. Most of the errors encountered were caused by sample swaps with Blanks or other Standards, as indicated on the charts, otherwise they were attributed to lab error.

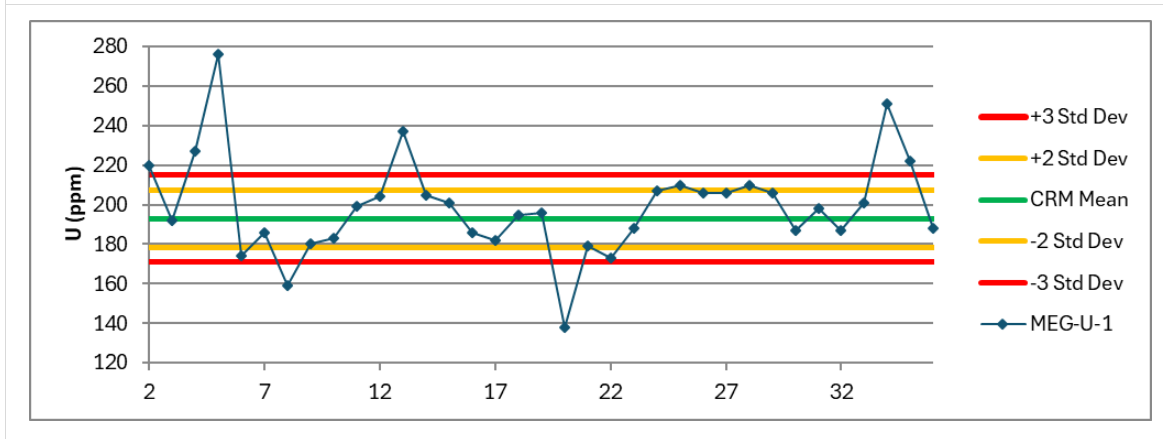
**Table 11-2**  
**Standard CRM specifications**

Name	Source Material	Certified Value U (ppm)	2SD U (ppm)	3SD U (ppm)
MEG-U-1	Schwartzwalder Mine (Colorado)	192.9	14.6	21.9
OREAS 101b	Granitic and haematitic breccia	387	40	60
OREAS 102a	Granitic and haematitic breccia	638	86	129
OREAS 122	Karoo sandstone (Nyota)	407	26	39

**Source:** MSA (2026), after MEG (2007) and OREAS (2019, 2020, 2021)

The Standard OREAS 122 was intended for use exclusively with sedimentary unit samples, but was occasionally used with granite samples, resulting in a matrix mismatch, which has resulted in a higher rate of failure. This should be addressed in further sampling and analysis work.

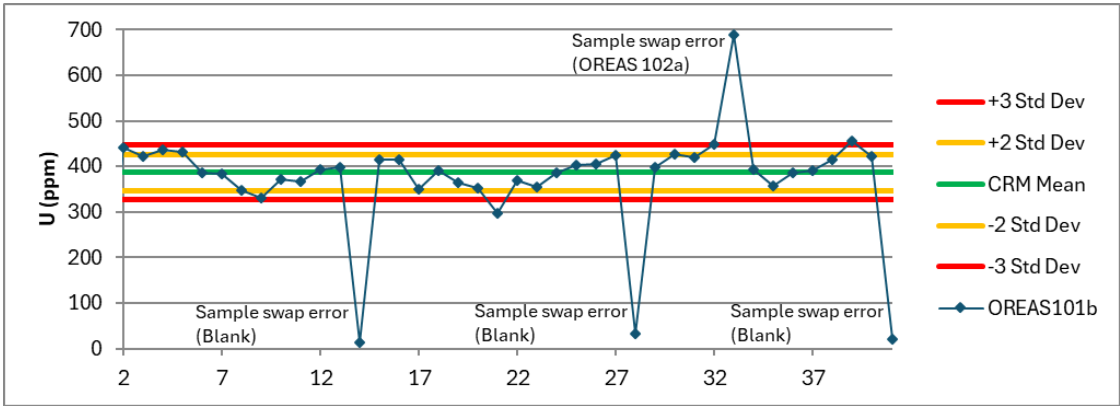
**Figure 11-4**  
**MEG-U-1 control chart**



**Source:** MSA (2026).

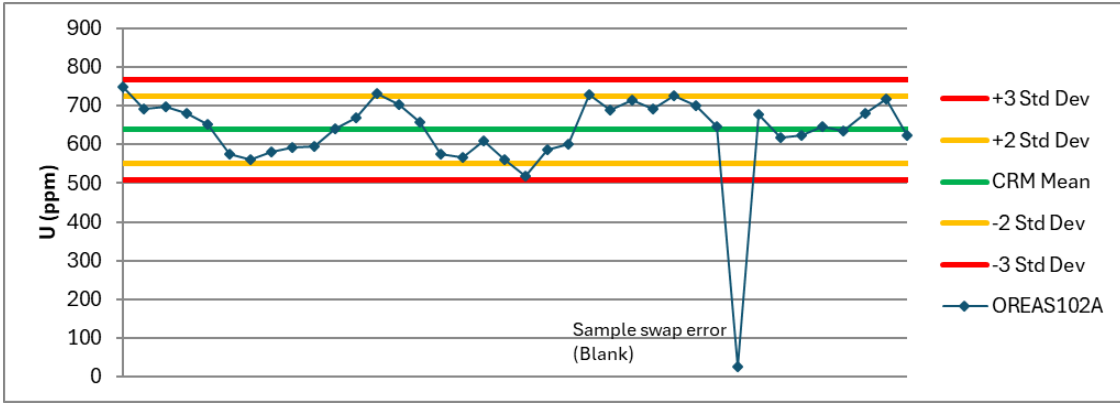


**Figure 11-5**  
**OREAS 101b control chart**



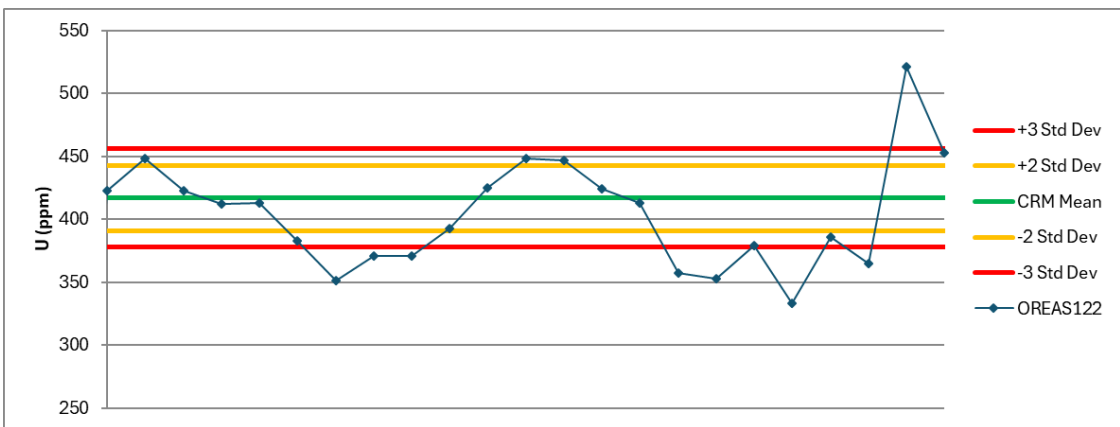
Source: MSA (2026).

**Figure 11-6**  
**OREAS 102a control chart**



Source: MSA (2026).

**Figure 11-7**  
**OREAS 122 control chart**

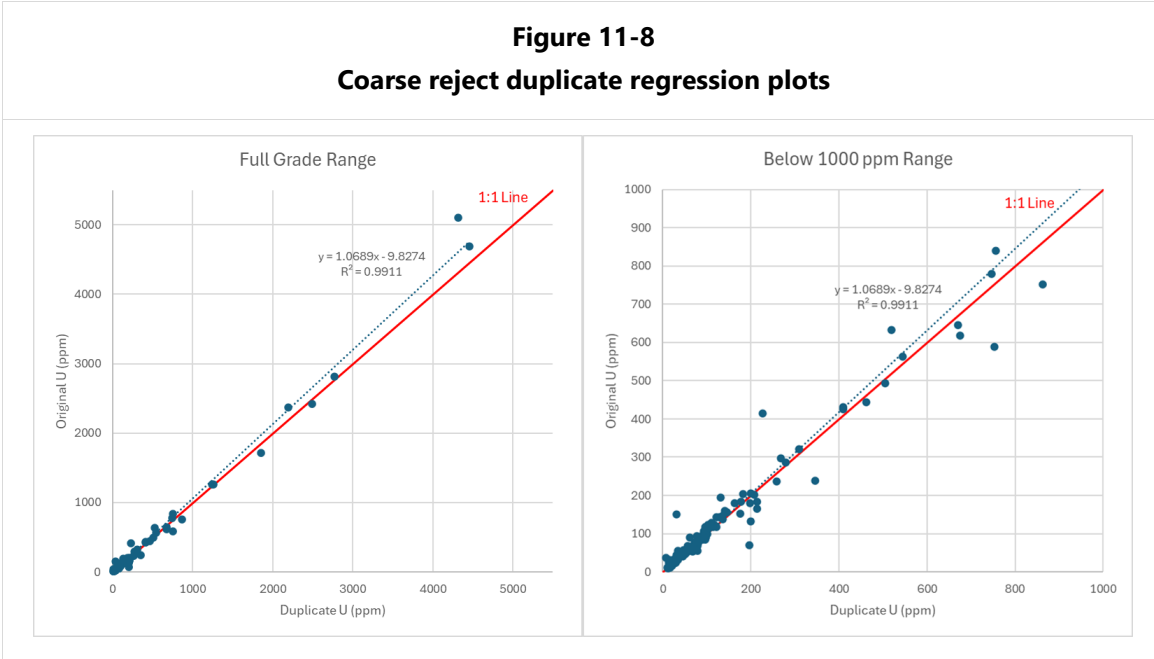


Source: MSA (2026).

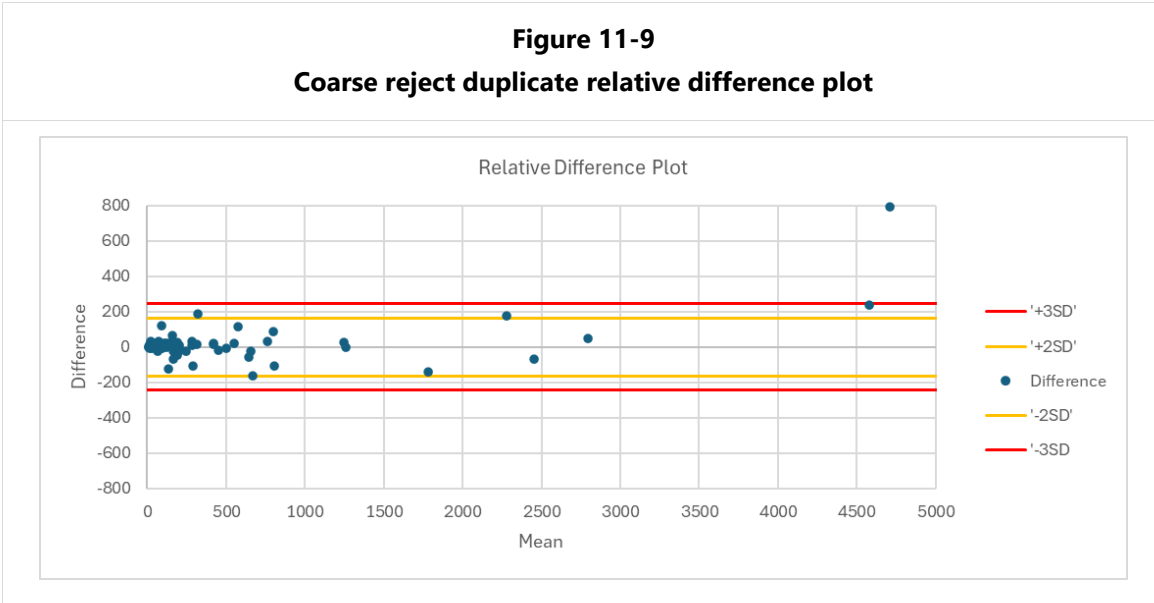


**Duplicates**

Coarse duplicates were selected by Myriad geologists for splitting at the laboratory after primary crushing and prior to pulverisation. Empty sample bags containing sample tickets were submitted along with the primary samples and instructions for the laboratory to split the crushed sample accordingly. Regression plots for this type of duplicate show generally excellent correlation between original and duplicate assays with a slight bias towards original sample assays on the higher-grade range, which may be attributed to sample split volumes (Figure 11-8) The relative difference plot shows most duplicates to be in the range of random variation of difference, except for one sample that fell out of the range. This could be attributed to sample preparation or sample swap but is not considered material bias at this point, as more data would be required (Figure 11-9).



Source: MSA (2026).



Source: MSA (2026).



**11.4 Qualified Person Opinion**

The QP considers the sample preparation, analyses, security procedures and QAQC to be appropriate for the level of exploration conducted and Exploration Stage nature of the project. The QAQC programme should be expanded to include a blank pulp material, a broadened definition of duplicates, to include pulp and field duplicates and second laboratory check assays, when resource delineation drilling is undertaken. A Standard with uranium assay above 5,000 ppm should be sourced to expand the grade range.

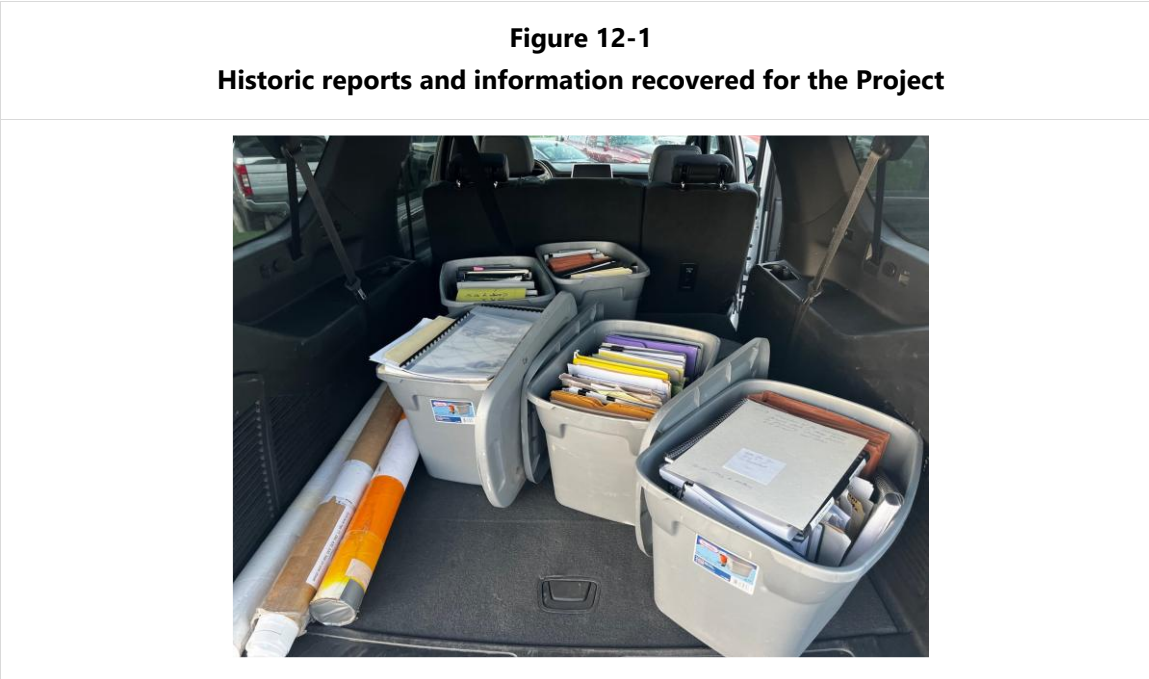


## 12 DATA VERIFICATION

The Project data consists of historical reports and information from previous operators as well as new data collected by the current operator, Myriad. Significant reliance has been placed on this data to guide the current exploration programme. This chapter describes the steps taken to verify the data.

### 12.1 Historic Data

A large amount of hardcopy historical information was recovered by Myriad and has served as the basis for understanding the project and planning exploration work (Figure 12-1). This included reports and geological data such as maps and cross-sections, which have been reviewed and integrated by the Qualified Person. This was used to plan the recent exploration conducted at the Canning deposit and the newly acquired data used to confirm the reliability of the historical observations and interpretations. However, original drilling and sampling data is very limited and cannot be used to verify the data for restating historical resources. There are no historical drill cores or sample pulps/rejects available.



*Source: Myriad (2024).*

### 12.2 Current Data

All data collection during the course of field work or drilling was overseen and managed by the Qualified Person from MSA, using appropriate Standard Operating Procedures. Data verification was achieved by validation procedures in the database software and manual inspection of the data as well as periodic site visits.

#### 12.2.1 Collar Survey Verification

Collar positions were located in the field using a Garmin™ GPS. The final positions were surveyed independently using differential GPS equipment by BRS Engineering, based in Riverton, Wyoming and field checks were performed by the QP when visiting the site.



### 12.2.2 Determination and Verification of eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> Grades

Initial manufacturer calibration certificates were provided by DGI Geoscience (DGI). Downhole gamma measurements are checked for a repeatability by comparing down and up runs in the borehole. DGI has provided conversion of API units measured by the SGR tools to eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> concentrations using a standard conversion theory and formula.

DGI also ran a calibration test on both the BGO and CeBr<sub>3</sub> SGR probes at the Department of Energy (DOE) calibration test facility in Casper, Wyoming on November 1st, 2024. The data indicates that the CeBr<sub>3</sub> SGR probe is measuring accurately in the test pit to within 2% of the expected average value, but that the BGO probe is possibly underestimating eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> grade by as much as 13%. The first six boreholes (CAN0001 – CAN0006) were run with the BGO probe and the remainder were all run with the CeBr<sub>3</sub> probe.

### 12.2.3 Radiometric Disequilibrium

Radiometric disequilibrium refers to the loss or gain of uranium and/or its daughter products (e.g. radon-222, bismuth-214 and radium-226) in the mineralised zone during geologic processes, which can disrupt the equilibrium between the parent isotope and the daughter products. Some historic reports state that closed can assays from Copper Mountain indicated little disequilibrium, however differences between gamma probe data and chemical assay were still observed. From the analysis data received, and comparison with the downhole spectral gamma probe data, it is apparent that disequilibrium has occurred within the Canning deposit. Individual grades are often higher, or lower, than those previously reported by the spectral gamma probe, implying that uranium, or its daughter products, have been mobile in the system since initial deposition. The average ratio of chemical assay intervals to spectral gamma probe assay intervals is ~1.2 for U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> grade averages reported above 500 ppm, and ~1.6 for U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> grade averages reported above 1,000 ppm.

It is unclear at this stage if the disequilibrium observed caused radon interference or leaching and remobilisation of uranium or daughter products in the geological environment. It is recommended that more reliance be placed in chemical assay for reporting and estimation. Additional high resolution spectral analyses of samples may also be required to determine the specific cause of disequilibrium within the system.

## 12.3 Site Verification

The Qualified Person from MSA has visited the site on numerous occasions over the last 2 years, and at all stages of data collection, and remains involved on a continuous basis. The last visit was on 23 and 24 February 2026.

## 12.4 Qualified Person Opinion

It is the opinion of the QP that historic information for the project is relevant and useful for exploration planning. However, original data is lacking, and a significant amount of drilling is required to re-evaluate historical resources. Geological data collection and QAQC procedures used for the collection of new data for the project is consistent with current industry standards and industry accepted best practices and the data is suitable for use in future mineral resource estimates.



**13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING**

Exploration stage – no mineral processing and metallurgical testing has been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES**

Exploration stage – no mineral resource estimates have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES**

Exploration stage – no mineral reserve estimates have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**16 MINING METHODS**

Exploration stage – no mining method studies have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**17 RECOVERY METHODS**

Exploration stage – no recovery method studies have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE**

Exploration stage – no project infrastructure studies have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS**

Exploration stage – no market studies and contracts have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT**

Exploration stage – no environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact studies have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS**

Exploration stage – no capital and operating cost studies have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



**22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS**

Exploration stage – no economic analysis studies have been completed by Myriad or Rush.



## 23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

Several mineral properties and historical uranium prospects occur adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the Copper Mountain Project. The information summarized below is based solely on publicly disclosed sources, including U.S. Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) mining claim records, historical U.S. Department of Energy (“DOE”)/Bendix publications, and publicly accessible company information referenced within this Technical Report. The Qualified Person has not independently verified the information relating to adjacent properties and notes that such information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralisation on the Copper Mountain Project.

### 23.1 Historical Mining

Several historical mining occurrences lie on, or adjacent to, the Copper Mountain Project area. Those that are within the Project area have been discussed in section 6 of this Report. Other historic mining activity that occurs near or adjacent to the Property includes Kermac, McClain, Day-Berger, Bonanza and De Pass as well as several unidentified mine workings. Limited uranium production occurred at the Day-Berger and Bonanza sites, which form part of the broader Copper Mountain mining district but lie outside the current Project boundary (Figure 23-1).

### 23.2 Adjacent Third-Party Mining Claims

#### 23.2.1 Global Uranium US Corp. Claims

The Land Resources Report identified several third-party mining claims filed by Global Uranium US Corp. in Sections 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, and 10 (T39N, R92W). These claims overlap portions of the S, ES, and SS claim groups held by Rush Uranium Wyoming, LLC. Importantly, it is understood that these third-party claims were not filed with the BLM and therefore are considered junior to the Copper Mountain Project claims. The QP has not verified the validity or status of these third-party claims (Figure 23-1).

#### 23.2.2 Non-Overlapping Third-Party Claims

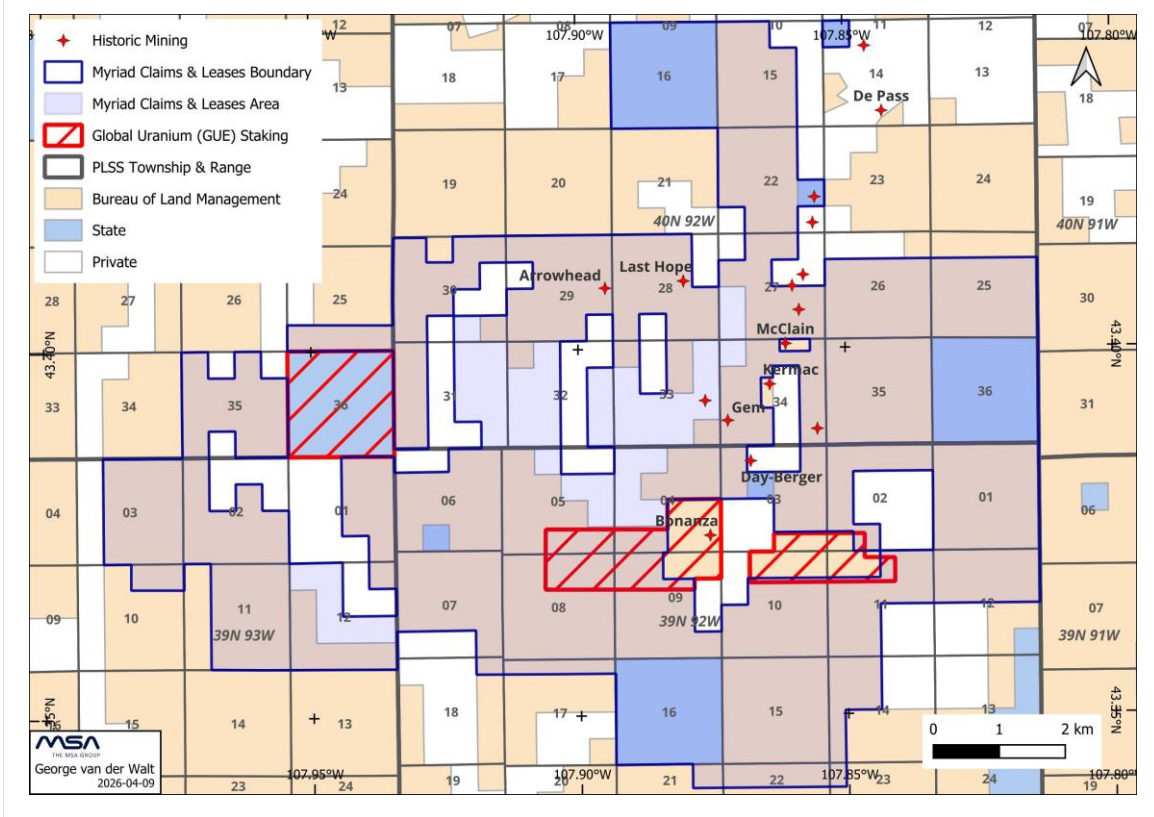
Two non-overlapping third-party claims were identified in Section 34 (T40N, R92W). The exact details about the position and extent of these claims could not be determined, but they do not conflict with the Copper Mountain Project claim areas.

***Cautionary Statement Regarding Adjacent Properties***

*The information in this section is derived from public sources, historical reports, and government databases. The QP has been unable to independently verify the geology, mineralisation, exploration results, or mineral tenure of adjacent properties. The presence of uranium mineralisation or historic production on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of similar mineralisation on the Copper Mountain Project.*



**Figure 23-1**  
**Adjacent properties**



Source: MSA (2026).



**24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION**

There is no other information or explanation necessary to make the Technical Report understandable and not misleading.



## **25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **25.1 Basis of Interpretation**

The interpretations and conclusions presented in this chapter are based on the integration of multiple datasets, including historical geological and drilling information generated by previous operators, technical studies undertaken by Rocky Mountain Energy Company (RMEC), Fluor Mining and Metals, and Bendix Field Engineering Corporation, as well as recent exploration activities conducted by Myriad and Rush, including drilling, geophysical surveys, QAQC results, and site inspections.

While the Project benefits from an extensive historical database, much of the legacy data predates the adoption of National Instrument 43-101 (“NI43-101”) and modern CIM Definition Standards. Consequently, interpretations presented herein are framed within the context of exploration-stage uncertainty and are intended to guide further exploration, rather than to support the declaration of Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

### **25.2 Geological and Structural Interpretation**

The Copper Mountain Uranium Project is situated within the Owl Creek Uplift, a structurally complex Laramide basement uplift characterised by reactivated Archean to Proterozoic structures and overlying Eocene sedimentary units. The geological framework of the Project is interpreted to be highly favourable for uranium mineralisation based on the interaction between uranium-enriched Precambrian basement rocks, intense structural preparation, and subsequent fluid migration and redox processes.

Uranium mineralisation within the Project area is interpreted to be primarily controlled by structural preparation within the Precambrian basement, particularly along fault intersections, graben margins, brecciated zones, and areas of enhanced fracture permeability. Mineralisation is developed both within basement-hosted environments (e.g. Canning, Mint-Allard, Gem, Hesitation) and in overlying Eocene sedimentary units where permeability and redox contrasts are favourable (e.g. Arrowhead, Cedar Ridge).

Recent geological modelling and geophysical interpretation support earlier conclusions that structure is the dominant control on mineralisation distribution and continuity, with lithology acting as a secondary control. The presence of hydrocarbons, pyrite, and variable oxidation states is interpreted to have provided effective redox traps for uranium precipitation. More recent exploration work supports the concept of hydrothermally-driven mineralisation within the structurally controlled geological environment.

### **25.3 Interpretation of Historical Exploration and Estimates**

Extensive exploration conducted primarily by RMEC between 1969 and 1981 established multiple uranium deposits across the Copper Mountain district and generated numerous historical resource and reserve estimates. These estimates demonstrate the presence, continuity, and district-scale extent of uranium mineralisation, particularly at the Canning deposit and adjacent areas.

However, these historical estimates were generated using methodologies, classification systems, and grade determination techniques that are not compliant with current NI43-101 requirements.



In particular, reliance on downhole radiometric data, limited chemical assaying, and historical resource classifications precludes their use as current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves.

Notwithstanding these limitations, the historical work provides a valuable geological and technical framework and is interpreted to meaningfully inform modern exploration strategy, particularly with respect to mineralisation controls, scale, and metallurgical amenability. The relevance of these historical estimates is therefore interpretive rather than declarative, and they should not be relied upon for economic or development decisions without further verification

#### **25.4 Interpretation of the Bendix Exploration Target**

The district-scale exploration target defined by Bendix Field Engineering Corporation as part of the U.S. Department of Energy's NURE programme is interpreted to provide independent confirmation of the structural-genetic model proposed for uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain.

Bendix's work integrated geological mapping, extensive geophysical datasets, surface geochemistry, and reinterpretation of historic drill data to identify structurally favourable zones within both a high-confidence Control Area and a broader Assessment Area. The identification of multiple under-drilled but structurally prepared zones supports the interpretation that significant mineralisation potential exists beyond historically drilled deposits.

While the Bendix exploration targets are conceptual in nature and do not constitute Mineral Resources, they are interpreted to demonstrate the district-scale mineral endowment potential of the Copper Mountain area and to provide a technically defensible framework for prioritising modern exploration drilling.

#### **25.5 Interpretation of Recent Exploration Activities**

Recent drilling, geophysical surveys, and data verification activities undertaken by Myriad and Rush are interpreted to be broadly consistent with historical geological models and mineralisation controls. Modern QAQC protocols and analytical methods provide increased confidence in the reliability of new data and enable meaningful comparison with legacy datasets.

Ground-based and airborne magnetic and radiometric surveys have enhanced the understanding of subsurface structures and have validated the importance of fault systems and structural intersections identified in historical interpretations. While recent drilling has not yet been conducted at sufficient density to support mineral resource estimation, results to date support the interpretation that uranium mineralisation is spatially related to interpreted structural features.

The drilling completed by Myriad has confirmed uranium mineralisation in the northern part of the Canning deposit. The mineralisation is structurally controlled, particularly by the North Canning Fault. Mineralisation occurs mainly as sooty pitchblende (uraninite), coffinite and other minerals and has a hydrothermal origin. Chemical assay of drill core samples returned higher average  $U_3O_8$  grades (20% – 60%, depending on the cut-off used) than equivalent ( $eU_3O_8$ ) grades derived from gamma probe data. This is attributed to disequilibrium in the system, and the effects of this on resource potential can only be fully assessed once an updated resource estimate is completed. It is recommended that reliance for reporting of grades and future resource estimation be placed on chemical grades rather than equivalent uranium grades. Equivalent grades from probe data should only be used as a guide for sampling.



The magnetic data from the airborne survey appears to have effectively mapped geological features, contacts, and potential zones of mineralisation. Drill testing and additional geophysical surveys will allow for better characterisation of these targets and more rigorous interrogation of the magnetic data and ultimately a more refined and improved interpretation. However, results of the survey indicate successful delineation of structural features related to mineralisation. Ground magnetic surveys could be extended to cover other parts of the Project area, where more detail is desired. A hybrid source audio-magnetotelluric (HSAMT) survey may be useful to model the controlling structures and deep fault systems and develop a more robust geological and exploration targeting model.

The magnetic data shows a broad magnetic anomaly of the south-eastern parts of the granite that is associated with the strong north-south oriented structures that are interpreted to represent tear or hinge faults (Figure 25-1). It is postulated that these structures were activated or reactivated during the extensional phase of the Farallon Plate rollback phase. This may have introduced a significant pulse of hydrothermal fluid flow into the structurally prepared basement rocks and contributed to the uranium mineralisation already present from previous stages of hydrothermal activity during the compressional phases. Detailed structural interpretations were performed on the geophysical outputs described above. In particular, the structural framework of the Project area was updated by integrating the airborne magnetic and radiometric data with geological mapping and digital terrain mapping.

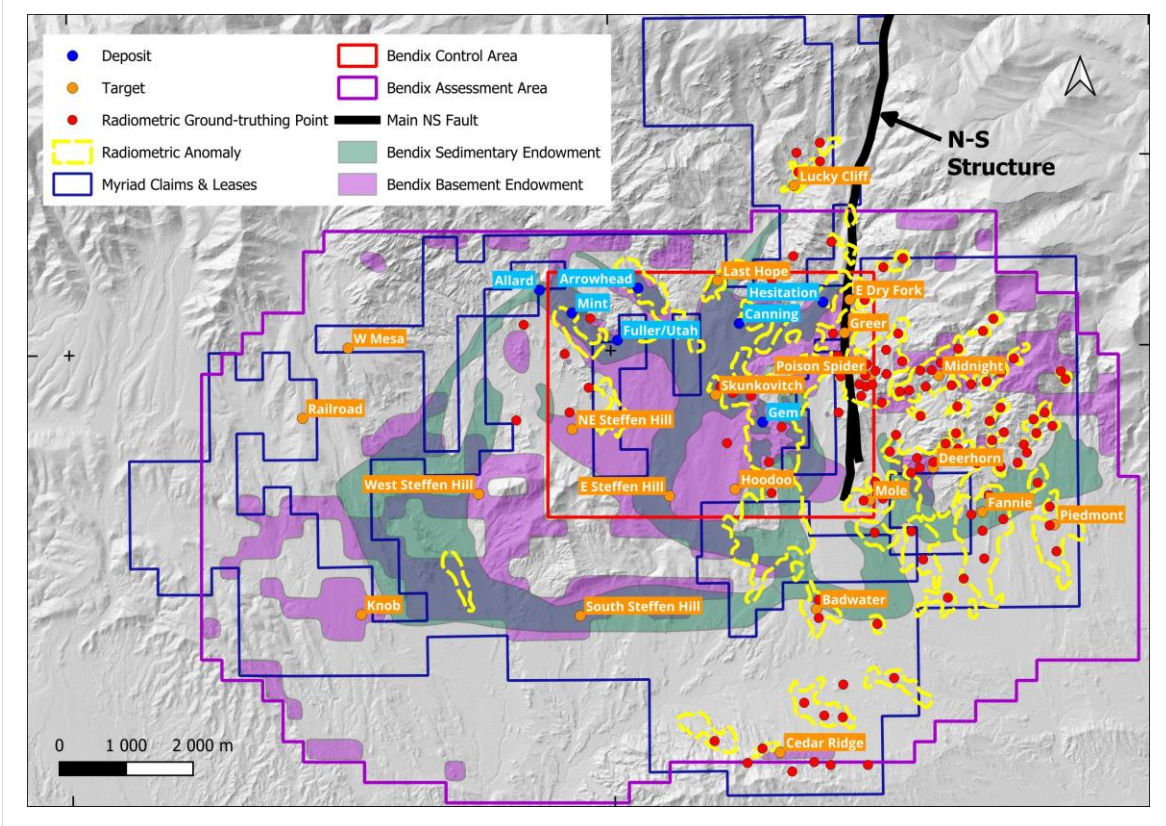
The radiometric data shows a distinct contrast between the northern and southern portions of the granite in the Project area. The higher radiometric response, particularly in the uranium (eU) channel, shows an accumulation of mineralisation in the south-eastern part of the granite that is coincident with the broad magnetic anomaly observed in the aeromagnetic data. The interpretation on the backdrop of the Calculated Horizontal Gradient (CHG) image that was used extensively to understand the structure of the Project area. Detailed study of the various radiometric ratio images (e.g. K/eU, eTh/eU and K/eTh) reveals more information about the distribution and nature of mineralisation that is beyond the scope of this Report.

A compilation of historic information, including the Bendix targeting study, and the more recent geophysical data provides a clear targeting strategy for Copper Mountain (Figure 25-1). Ground-truthing of geophysical anomalies is currently underway at the time of writing. Once this field work is complete, a priority targeting matrix will be set up to guide the strategy for further exploration.

Uncertainties remain regarding grade continuity, mineralisation geometry at depth, and the extent of mineralisation within exploration target areas. These uncertainties are typical of projects at this stage of exploration and are interpreted to be addressable through systematic verification, step-out drilling, and data integration.



**Figure 25-1**  
**Exploration targeting at Copper Mountain**



**Source:** MSA (2026)

**25.6 Risks and Uncertainties in Interpretation**

The principal uncertainties affecting current interpretations include:

- Reliance on historical data that has not yet been fully verified.
- Limited modern drilling coverage outside historically defined deposits.
- Variability between radiometric and chemical grade determinations.
- Structural complexity that may impact mineralisation continuity.

These uncertainties do not invalidate the technical rationale for continued exploration but highlight the need for staged, disciplined verification and expansion programmes as outlined in Chapter 26.

**25.7 Interpretive Conclusions**

Based on the integration of historical data, recent exploration results, geological interpretation, and risk assessment, the following conclusions are reached:

1. The Copper Mountain Uranium Project is underlain by a geological and structural framework that is highly favourable for the development of both basement-hosted and sediment-hosted uranium mineralisation.
2. Structural preparation is interpreted to be the primary control on uranium mineralisation distribution and grade, with multiple phases of faulting and reactivation enhancing permeability and fluid flow.



3. Historical exploration and estimation work demonstrates the presence of large-scale uranium mineralisation but does not define current Mineral Resources under NI 43-101.
4. The Bendix exploration target provides independent, district-scale validation of mineralisation controls and identifies multiple priority areas for further exploration.
5. Recent exploration activities support historical interpretations while highlighting data gaps that require further work.
6. The Project is considered to warrant continued, systematic exploration using modern methods, with a clear pathway toward resource definition.

These interpretations form the technical basis for the phased exploration and evaluation strategy outlined in Chapter 26 – Recommendations.



## 26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Copper Mountain Uranium Project is considered to be at an advanced exploration stage with a substantial historical database, multiple known uranium deposits, and significant district-scale exploration potential. While no current Mineral Resources or Mineral Reserves have been estimated under National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), the Project contains sufficient technical merit to justify continued, systematic exploration.

MSA recommends a phased exploration strategy designed to progressively reduce geological uncertainty and advance the Project toward a first NI 43-101 compliant Mineral Resource Estimate. This includes "brownfields" (expansion of a known deposits in the district), as well as "greenfields" exploration at new targets identified by the recent acquisition of district-scale airborne geophysical data.

### 26.1 Recommended Exploration Stages

The recommended programme is divided into three logical stages. Each stage has defined objectives, deliverables, and decision points to ensure disciplined technical and capital progression. Stages of work can be conducted sequentially or concurrently, but it is recommended that they be conducted concurrently where possible.

#### 26.1.1 Stage 1: Data Verification and Mineralisation Confirmation

##### Objectives

- Verify the reliability and spatial continuity of uranium mineralisation identified by historical drilling.
- Confirm uranium mineralisation at priority areas with modern drilling, QAQC, and assaying protocols.
- Establish a robust geological and mineralisation database suitable for future Mineral Resource Estimation.

##### Recommended Work

Confirmation drilling of approximately 2,300 m (7,500 ft) in up to 15 holes at priority historical deposits and targets to confirm mineralisation. The priority targets for drilling include (order may vary depending on access): Lucky Cliff (4 holes), Arrowhead (3 holes), Mint (3 holes), Hesitation (2 holes) and Gem (3 holes). The goals should be:

- Targeted diamond drilling at priority deposits or targets to:
  - Twin selected historical drill holes (if possible);
  - Verify mineralised intervals and structural controls; and
  - Generate fresh core for geological, geotechnical, and metallurgical assessment.
- Continued downhole radiometric logging with calibration and reconciliation against laboratory assays.
- Expansion of the Project geological and structural model using validated datasets.



### **Success Criteria / Decision Gate**

- Demonstrated correlation between historical data, modern drilling results, and geological interpretation.
- Sufficient verified data to support future Mineral Resource Estimates in core areas.

### **26.1.2 Stage 2: Mineralisation Expansion and Exploration Target Testing**

This stage should be initiated with field mapping, sampling and identification of geophysical methods that could be deployed to define drill-ready targets.

#### **Objectives**

- Expand known mineralised zones adjacent to historically defined deposits.
- Test priority exploration targets identified from historical Bendix studies and recent geophysical interpretations.
- Assess the district-scale mineral endowment (target) potential of the Project.

#### **Recommended Work**

Ground-truthing (currently underway) followed by step-out exploration drilling of approximately 2,300 m (7,500 ft) in up to 15 holes at new targets identified by the recent completion of high-resolution geophysics over the Project area.

- Step-out drilling at the margins of the Canning and other priority deposits to test lateral and depth continuity of mineralisation.
- First-pass drilling of structurally favourable zones identified by Bendix within the Control Area and selected parts of the broader Assessment Area.
- Integration of airborne magnetic and radiometric data with structural geology to refine drill targeting.
- Ongoing geological modelling to test the robustness of the structural-genetic mineralisation model.

#### **Bendix Exploration Targets**

The Bendix exploration targets represent conceptual zones of potential uranium mineralisation based on structural preparation, favourable host rocks, and historic drilling density. While these targets are not Mineral Resources, they provide a technically defensible basis for prioritising exploration drilling.

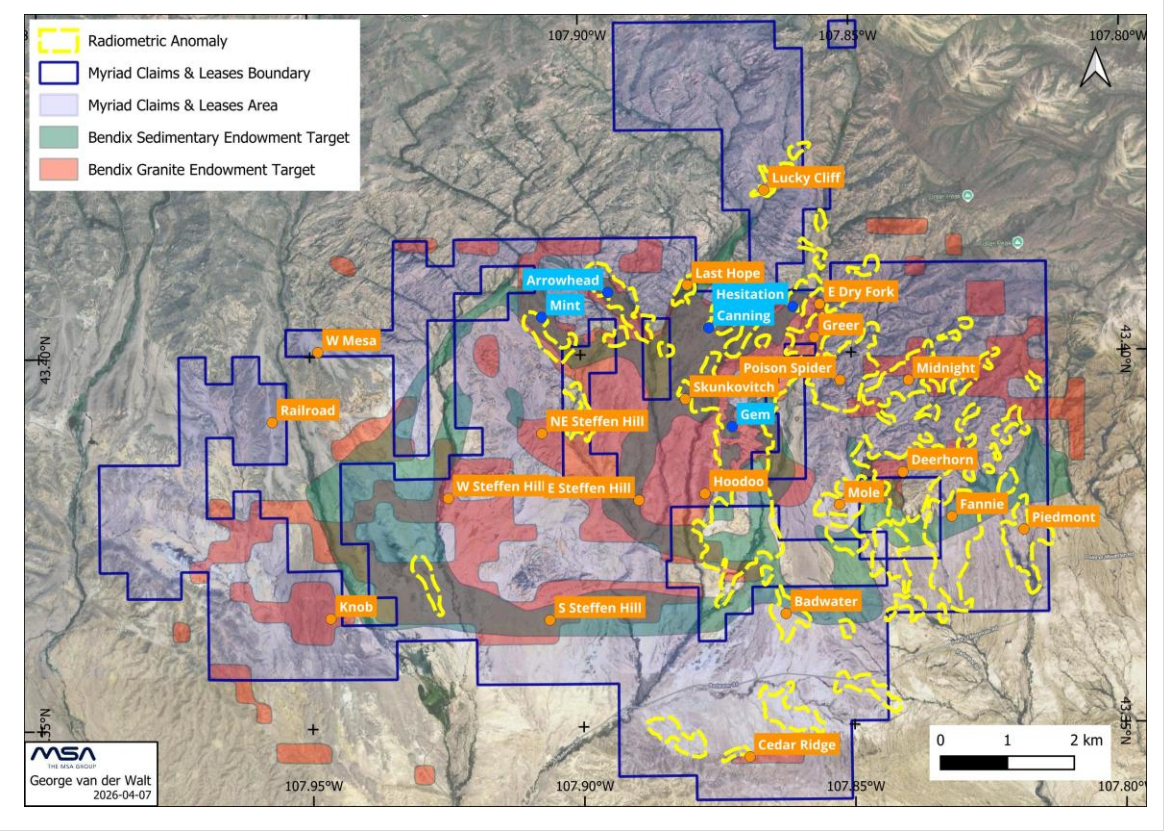
MSA recommends that early Stage 2 drilling focus on:

- Fault intersections and graben margins proximal to known deposits.
- Structurally complex areas lacking historical drill coverage.
- Areas exhibiting coincident magnetic, radiometric and geological anomalies.

The locations of Stage 2 drilling will be determined based on the ground-truthing field work and may be located in any of the identified target or anomaly areas shown on Figure 26-1.



**Figure 26-1**  
**Locations of Stage 1 and Stage 2 targeting areas at Copper Mountain**



**Source:** MSA (2026)

**Success Criteria / Decision Gate**

- Intersections of uranium mineralisation consistent with the predicted mineralisation model.
- Identification of zones with continuity sufficient to justify infill drilling and resource delineation.

**26.1.3 Stage 3: Resource Delineation and Preliminary Technical Studies**

The execution of Stage 3 is contingent upon the technical success of Stage 1 and Stage 2.

**Objectives**

- Define sufficient drilling density to support a maiden NI43-101-compliant Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Begin early-stage technical evaluations to identify potential development pathways.

**Recommended Work**

- Infill drilling in areas where Stage 1 and Stage 2 results demonstrate geological and grade continuity.
- Preliminary metallurgical test work, including:
  - Bottle roll or column leach testing.
  - Uranium deportment and mineralogical studies.
  - Comparison of chemical assays versus radiometric grades.



- Preliminary geotechnical data collection from oriented core.
- Initial assessments of potential recovery methods (e.g., conventional open pit, heap leach, or ISR screening, where applicable).

#### **Success Criteria / Decision Gate**

- Completion of sufficient drilling and QAQC-validated data to support an Inferred (and potentially Indicated) Mineral Resource Estimate.
- Identification of material technical risks requiring targeted follow-up work.

Initial exploration outside known historical estimate areas should focus on structurally favourable zones identified by Bendix, with drilling designed to test the validity of the structural-genetic model and assess continuity of intermediate-grade mineralisation.

### **26.2 QAQC and Data Integrity**

Modern QAQC protocols were implemented for the first time on the Project. Given the reliance on historical uranium data and the importance of grade accuracy, MSA recommends:

- Continued insertion of certified reference materials (standards), blanks, and field duplicates at industry-appropriate frequencies.
- Independent laboratory check assays for a subset of samples.
- Routine reconciliation of radiometric and chemical grade determinations.
- Independent Qualified Person review prior to any public Mineral Resource disclosure.

### **26.3 Environmental and Permitting Considerations**

To support continued exploration and potential future development, MSA recommends:

- Ongoing compliance with all BLM, State of Wyoming, and federal permitting requirements.
- Early collection of baseline environmental and radiological data to inform future permitting processes.
- Progressive rehabilitation of drill sites in accordance with approved Plans of Operations.

### **26.4 Risk-Based Alignment of Recommendations**

The recommended work programmes directly address the principal risks identified in this report, including:

- Geological uncertainty: mitigated through staged drilling and verification.
- Reliance on historical data: mitigated through twin or re-drilling and QAQC validation.
- Grade continuity risk: mitigated through infill and step-out drilling.
- Development uncertainty: mitigated through early metallurgical and geotechnical screening.

### **26.5 Budget and Programme Rationale**

The recommended work programme and associated budget allocations are designed to:

- Prioritise technically justified exploration targets.
- Limit upfront capital exposure through staged decision making.
- Maintain flexibility to expand or curtail programmes based on results.



A total indicative budget of US\$5.95 million (including contingency) over a 12-month period is considered appropriate to execute Stages 1 and 2, with Stage 3 contingent on technical success and possibly additional funding.

The recommended budget covering Stage 1 and Stage 2, sufficient for the next 12 months, is provided in Table 26-1.

<b>Table 26-1</b>		
<b>Copper Mountain budget for 12 months of operation</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount (USD)</b>
<b>Permitting, Mineral Tenure and Environmental Compliance</b>		
Permitting	Plan of Operations updates	\$ 20 000
Mineral Tenure	Staking, leasing, maintenance fees	\$ 250 000
Environmental	Environmental clearance surveys	\$ 15 000
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$ 285 000</b>
<b>Field Programme - Stage 1</b>		
Field Investigations	Mapping, sampling, ground geophysics	\$150 000
Geochemistry	Field sampling analysis	\$ 11 000
Stage 1 Drilling	Diamond drilling	\$ 750 000
Site Works	Earthmoving, roads, water and sanitation	\$ 83 800
Geochemistry	Drill sample analysis	\$ 54 030
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$ 1 048 830</b>
<b>Field Programme - Stage 2</b>		
Stage 2 Drilling	Diamond and/or Reverse Circulation drilling	\$ 750 000
Downhole Logging	Downhole Logging (NGAM)	\$ 52 500
Site Works	Earthmoving, roads, water and sanitation	\$ 83 800
Geochemistry	Drill sample analysis	\$ 54 030
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$ 940 330</b>
<b>Ongoing Personnel and Field Running Costs</b>		
Personnel	MSA, BRS, other contractors/consultants	\$ 1 256 880
Supplies and Rentals	Accommodation, Vehicles, Supplies, Equipment	\$ 240 200
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>\$ 1 497 080</b>
<b>Total Budget</b>		<b>\$ 3 771 240</b>
Contingency	10%	\$ 377 124
Corporate Overheads	Management fees, office costs, consultants	\$ 1 800 000
<b>Total Budget with Contingency and Corporate Overheads</b>		<b>\$ 5 948 364</b>

**Source:** MSA (2026)

## 26.6 Summary and Expected Outcomes

Successful implementation of the recommended exploration programmes is expected to:

- Materially improve confidence in the scale, continuity, and grade of uranium mineralisation at Copper Mountain.
- Validate and potentially expand historical estimates and exploration targets.
- Provide the technical foundation required to prepare a maiden NI 43-101-compliant Mineral Resource estimate.



- Advance the Project toward informed development decision-making.

The budget, physical and personnel resources to be deployed are appropriate and can be adjusted according to prevailing market conditions with the objective to generate economic value for shareholders and advance the technical knowledge of the Project.

***Forward-looking Statements***

*This Technical Report contains 'forward-looking statements' including, but not limited to, statements with respect to future projected capital and operating costs and the timing of regulatory approvals. These statements are based on assumptions including, but not limited to, projected commodity prices, and the ability to secure financing. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in commodity prices, unexpected geological variations and failure to obtain necessary permits or access. The Qualified Person has not verified actual results and there can be no assurance that these forecasts will prove accurate.*



- Anderson, M.** (2024) Ground Magnetometer Survey Report. TMC Geophysique (confidential).
- Bader, J.W.** (2018) Structural inheritance and the role of basement anisotropies in the Laramide structural and tectonic evolution of the North American Cordilleran foreland, Wyoming. *Lithosphere*, The Geological Society of America, v. 11; no. 1; p. 129–148.
- BLM** (2025, 2026). Mining Claims and Sites on Federal Land. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management. BLM National Operations Center's Information and Publishing Services Section. <https://www.blm.gov/> (accessed February 2025 and March 2026).
- Caylor, E., Carrapa, B., Jepson, G., Sherpa, T.Z.L. and DeCelles, P.G.** (2023) The rise and fall of Laramide topography and the sediment evacuation from Wyoming. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 50, e2023GL103218.
- Carter, G.S.** (2008) Technical Report on the Uranium Resources at the Copper Mountain Project. Broad Oak Associates, for Neutron Energy.
- Casey, W.R.** (1980) Copper Mountain Development Interim Report. Rocky Mountain Energy Company (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Casey, W.R.** (1980) Copper Mountain Development AFE 6012 Progress Report. Rocky Mountain Energy Company (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Cramer, R.T.** (2006) Copper Mountain Uplift, East Owl Creek Overthrust, Fremont County, Wyoming. Key Elements for Uranium Deposits. Prepared for Neutron Energy, Inc. (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Davis, J.F. and Marrs, R.W.** (2009) Cedar Ridge Uranium Exploration Project. Neutron Energy Inc. (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Davis, J.F. and Wilton, D.T.** (2010) The Copper Mountain, Wyoming Project. Resource Status, Potential & Recommended Programs. Neutron Energy Inc. (historic, internal, unpublished).
- D.S. Robertson & Associates** (1978) Technical Review of the RME North Canning Project. For Rocky Mountain Energy Company.
- Enwall, R.E.** (1980) Resolution of the Discrepancy Between Probe and Assay Values in Estimating Canning Reserves. For Rocky Mountain Energy Company (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Gammons, C.** (1979) Copper Mountain 1979 Drilling Program Summary. Anaconda Copper Corporation (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Golder Associates** (1979) Preliminary Mine Feasibility Study, Phase II, Copper Mountain Project. For Rocky Mountain Energy Company (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Hennesy, J.A.** (1980) Geostatistical Ore Reserve Analysis Canning Area, Phase II Report. Fluor Mining & Metals, Inc. For Rocky Mountain Energy Company (historic, internal, unpublished).
- International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** (1990 - 2004) Uranium Deposits of the World. IAEA Reference Series. Four volumes (Africa; Asia; Europe; North America).



**International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)** (2020) Descriptive uranium deposit and mineral system models. IAEAL 20-01322 | ISBN 978-92-0-109220-5 (paperback: alk. paper) ISBN 978-92-0-109320-2 (pdf).

**Kendall, R.G., Reyher, S.L., Atherly, B., Taylor, K.A. and Morton, D.K.** (1980) Geologic Evaluation of the Copper Mountain Development Project Fremont County, Wyoming. Rocky Mountain Energy Company (historic, internal, unpublished).

**Land Resources USA** (2025) Limited Mining Claim Report, dated November 12, 2025 (confidential).

**Liller, G.K.** (1991) Summary Report of the Copper Mountain Uranium Project. Anaconda Resources (historic, internal, unpublished).

**Loomis, T.H.W.** (1956) Preliminary Report on the Geology of the Copper Mountain Area Fremont County, Wyoming. United States Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Raw Materials, Denver Exploration Branch.

**Loomis, T.H.W. and Marks, L.Y.** (1957) Study of Uranium Deposits in the Copper Mountain Area: Fremont and Hot Springs Counties, Wyoming. United States Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Raw Materials, Denver Exploration Branch.

**Madson, M.E., Ludlam, J.R. and Fukui, L.M.** (1982) Copper Mountain, Wyoming, Intermediate-Grade Uranium Resource Assessment Project Final Report. Bendix Field Engineering Corporation. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy, National Uranium Resource Evaluation program (NURE).

**Meteoblue AG** (2025) Climate data for Lysite, Wyoming, USA. <https://www.meteoblue.com> (accessed May 2025).

**Nash, J.T.** (1980) Supergene Uranium Deposits in Brecciated Zones of Laramide Upthrusts - Concepts and Applications. Open-File Report 80-385. United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey.

**Nelson, C.E.**, (1980) Copper Mountain Project, 1979 Report. Anaconda Copper Corporation (historic, internal, unpublished).

**Pohl, W.L.** (2011) Economic Geology: Principles and Practice. Wiley-Blackwell. First edition.

**Poon, J.** (2025) Airborne Geophysical Survey Report. Precision GeoSurveys Inc. (confidential).

**Rush Rare Metals** (2022). Preliminary Prospectus, Initial Public Offering. October 27, 2022. 92 pp.

**Ruzicka, V.** (1993) Vein uranium deposits. Ore Geology Reviews Volume 8, Issues 3-4, July 1993, Pages 247-276.

**Robb, L.J.** (2005) Introduction to Ore-Forming Processes. Wiley-Blackwell. First (revised edition released in 2020).

**Sayala, D., Lindgren, J. and Babcock, L.** (1982) An Exploration Systems Approach to The Copper Mountain Area Uranium Deposits, Central Wyoming. Bendix Field Engineering Corporation. Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy, National Uranium Resource Evaluation program (NURE).



- Shrier, T. and Parry, W.T.** (1982) A Hydrothermal Model for the North Canning Uranium Deposit, Owl Creek Mountains, Wyoming. *Economic Geology*, Vol 77, 1982, pp. 632-645.
- Southard, G.G., Morton, D.K., Gordon, J.H. and Schledewitz, D.C.** (1979) Copper Mountain Exploration Project Report. Rocky Mountain Energy Company (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Stevens, G., Lesmann, S.R., Finucane, W. and Malone, D.** (2024) Thermal thickness of cratonic lithosphere: a global study. Slave -Kaarvaal Workshop. *Geologic Map of the Spanish Point 7.5 Minute Quadrangle, Big Horn County Wyoming (Scale 1:24,000)*. *The Mountain Geologist*, Vol. 61, No. 2, p. 107-123.
- Stuckless, J.S., Miesch, A.T. and Wenner, D.B.** (1986) Chemical and Isotopic Studies of Granitic Archean Rocks, Owl Creek Mountains, Wyoming. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1388-A, B, C.
- Thaden, R.E.** (1979, 1980 & 1981) Geologic Quadrangle Maps (1:24,000 scale) and Descriptions: Arapahoe Butte (GQ-1158), Birdseye Pass (GQ-1537), Bonneville (GQ-1439), De Pass (GQ-1526), Gates Butte (GQ-1538), Guffy Peak (GQ-1527), Lysite (GQ-1511) and Picard Ranch (GQ-1539). United States Geological Survey.
- United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC)** (2026) <https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/decommissioning/uranium/bear-creek> (accessed March 2026)
- Voss, W.C.** (1973) Geology and Exploration of the Copper Mountain Area. Union Pacific Mining Corporation (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Yellich, J.A., Cramer, R.T., and Kendall, R.G.** (1977) Copper Mountain Project Report, Volume III of III, Fuller Deposit.
- Yellich, J.A., Cramer, R.T., and Kendall, R.G.** (1978) Copper Mountain, Wyoming, Uranium Deposit - Rediscovered. *Resources of the Wind River Basin; 30th Annual Field Conference Guidebook*, 1978.
- Welborn, Sullivan, Meck and Tooley** (2025) Myriad Uranium Corp. – Copper Mountain Claims Title Report, dated November 12, 2025 (confidential).
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ)** 2026 <https://deq.wyoming.gov/> (accessed 2025 and 2026)
- Wyoming State Engineer's Office** (2026) <https://seo.wyo.gov/> (accessed 2026)
- Zabev, B.** (1997) Geological Report on the Copper Mountain Uranium Project Wyoming, U.S.A. A.C.A. Howe International Limited, for Anaconda Uranium Corporation (historic, internal, unpublished).
- Zhong, F., Zhang, X., Wang, K., Wu, B., Liu, J., Pan, J. and Xi, F.** (2023) Genesis of the Mianhuakeng granite-related uranium deposit, South China: Insights from cathodoluminescence imaging, fluid inclusions, and trace elements composition of hydrothermal quartz. *Ore Geology Reviews* 154, 105308.



## **APPENDIX 1: Certificate of Qualified Person**



## CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, George Nicholas van der Walt, M.Sc., Pr.Sci.Nat., FGSSA, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Principal Consultant of:  
The MSA Group (Pty) Ltd  
Henley House, Greenacres Office Park  
Corner of Victory & Rustenburg Roads  
Victory Park, Gauteng, South Africa  
2195
2. This certificate applies to the technical report titled "Copper Mountain Uranium Project, Fremont County, Wyoming, USA, NI 43-101 Technical Report", that has an effective date of 31 March 2026 and a report date of 17 April 2026 (the Technical Report).
3. I graduated with a degree in Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Geology in 2003 from the University of Stellenbosch. In addition, I have obtained a Master of Science Economic Geology from the University of the Witwatersrand in 2022.
4. I am a Registered Scientist (Pr.Sci.Nat.) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (SACNASP) and a Fellow (FGSSA) of the Geological Society of South Africa (GSSA).
5. I have worked as a geologist for a total of 22 years, during which time I have worked in early (greenfields) to advanced exploration including significant experience in sedimentary and granite-hosted uranium in South Africa, Niger and Wyoming (USA); rare/battery metal (Li, Sn, Ta, Nb) pegmatites in Nigeria, DRC, Brazil and Tanzania; Bushveld Complex PGE-Cu-Ni in South Africa; and rare earth elements in carbonatite in South Africa and granite in Saudi Arabia. I have also conducted exploration project audits and Competent Person site visits in Kazakhstan, Côte d'Ivoire, Tanzania and Brazil.
6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.
7. I visited the Copper Mountain Uranium Project on numerous occasions, most recently on 23 and 24 February 2026 for two days.
8. I am responsible for all completed sections of the Technical Report.
9. I have had prior involvement with the Project that is the subject of the Technical Report. I have continuously been involved as QP for the Project for Myriad Uranium Corp. ("Myriad") since they entered into a property option agreement with Rush Rare Metals Corp. ("Rush") with respect to the Project, dated October 18, 2023.
10. 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 which makes the Technical Report misleading.
11. I am not independent of Myriad, according to the definition of independence described in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. As at the date of this Report, I own a limited number of Myriad restricted share units and Myriad stock options, and I am therefore not independent of Myriad under NI 43-101. I do not have any commercial interest in Rush and I am independent of Rush under NI 43-101.
12. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and, as of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, those portions of the Technical Report for which I am responsible have been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.
13. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by Myriad or Rush for regulatory purposes, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public, of the Technical Report.

Dated this 17<sup>th</sup> Day of April, 2026.

"signed and stamped"

George Nicholas van der Walt, Pr.Sci.Nat., FGSSA



## **APPENDIX 2: Glossary of Technical Terms**



## Glossary of Technical Terms and Abbreviations

The following glossary defines technical, geological, regulatory, and exploration-related terms used in this Technical Report. Definitions are provided for clarity and are not intended to modify or replace definitions prescribed under NI 43-101 or CIM standards.

<i>Aeolian</i>	Formed or deposited by wind.
<i>alkaline rocks</i>	Rocks containing an excess of sodium and or potassium.
<i>Archaean</i>	The oldest rocks of the Precambrian era, older than about 2,500 million years.
<i>Assessment Area</i>	A region defined for exploration analysis that extends beyond known deposits and includes favourable geological, structural, and geophysical criteria indicating potential for additional mineralisation.
<i>basement</i>	The igneous and metamorphic crust of the earth, underlying sedimentary deposits.
<i>BLM (Bureau of Land Management)</i>	A United States federal agency responsible for managing public lands, including the administration of Mining Lode Claims, permitting of exploration activities, and regulation of surface disturbance under the Mining Law of 1872.
<i>brecciated</i>	Condition applied to an intensely fractured body of rock.
<i>Cambrian</i>	The oldest of the systems into which the Palaeozoic stratified rocks are divided, 545 to 490 million years ago.
<i>carbonate</i>	A rock, usually of sedimentary origin, composed primarily of calcium, magnesium or iron and CO <sub>3</sub> . Essential component of limestones and marbles.
<i>CIM Definition Standards</i>	Standards adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) that define the classification, estimation, and disclosure requirements for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves under NI 43-101.
<i>colluvial</i>	Weathered material transported largely by gravity and usually proximal to the source area.
<i>Conditional Lognormal Distribution</i>	A geostatistical modelling approach commonly applied to highly skewed grade distributions, where local grade estimates are treated as lognormally distributed conditional on surrounding data, often used in uranium deposits.
<i>conglomerate</i>	A rock type composed predominantly of rounded pebbles, cobbles or boulders deposited by the action of water.
<i>continental crust</i>	Thicker and less-dense crust underlying continents.



<i>Control Area</i>	A well-drilled and data-rich portion of a mineral district used as a reference domain for geological interpretation, geostatistical analysis, and extrapolation of mineralisation potential into less explored areas.
<i>CPS</i>	Counts Per Second – radiometric measurement
<i>craton</i>	Large, and usually ancient, stable mass of the earth's crust comprised of various crustal blocks amalgamated by tectonic processes. A cratonic nucleus is an older, core region embedded within a larger craton.
<i>Cretaceous</i>	Applied to the third and final period of the Mesozoic era, 141 to 65 million years ago.
<i>Cut-off Grade</i>	The minimum grade at which mineralised material is considered potentially economic or relevant for reporting purposes. In exploration and historical estimates, cut-offs may be conceptual and are not indicative of economic viability. In the context of this report, references to cut-off are non-economic, conceptual, or historical and used for geological comparison only.
<i>Delayed Fission Neutron (DFN) Assay</i>	A laboratory analytical method used to determine uranium content by measuring neutrons emitted following fission of uranium isotopes. DFN assays are historically considered one of the most accurate methods for U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> analysis.
<i>Devonian</i>	The fourth period, in order of decreasing age, of the periods comprising the Palaeozoic era, 410 to 354 million years ago.
<i>diamond drilling</i>	Method of obtaining cylindrical core of rock by drilling with a diamond set or diamond impregnated bit.
<i>dolomite</i>	A mineral composed of calcium and magnesium carbonate; a rock predominantly comprised of this mineral is also referred to as dolomite or dolostone.
<i>dyke</i>	A tabular body of intrusive igneous rock, crosscutting the host strata at an oblique angle.
<i>eU or eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></i>	Equivalent uranium or uranium oxide – An estimate of uranium or uranium oxide grade derived from down-hole gamma-ray measurements, assuming radioactive equilibrium between uranium and its decay products.
<i>eluvium</i>	Incoherent material resulting from the chemical decomposition or physical disintegration of rock in situ.
<i>fault</i>	A fracture or fracture zone, along which displacement of opposing sides has occurred.
<i>felsic</i>	Light coloured rocks containing an abundance of feldspars and quartz.
<i>fluvial</i>	Pertaining to streams and rivers.
<i>fold</i>	A planar sequence of rocks or a feature bent about an axis.



<i>Grade-Thickness (GT)</i>	A metric calculated as the product of grade and thickness of a mineralised interval, commonly expressed as %·m or ft·%, and used as a comparative measure of mineralisation strength.
<i>Graben</i>	A structural block that has subsided between two roughly parallel faults, often acting as a zone of enhanced fracturing and fluid flow favourable for mineralisation.
<i>Ground and airborne geophysical surveys</i>	Surveys walked or flown by helicopter or fixed wing aircraft to measure rock attributes at or near the earth's surface (e.g. magnetic, radiometric, gravity).
<i>gneiss</i>	A coarse grained, banded, high grade metamorphic rock.
<i>granitoid</i>	A generic term for coarse grained felsic igneous rocks, including granite.
<i>Helicopter-Borne Geophysical Survey</i>	An airborne survey technique using a helicopter platform to collect high-resolution magnetic and radiometric data over rugged or inaccessible terrain.
<i>Historical Estimate</i>	An estimate of mineralisation prepared prior to the adoption of NI 43-101 and CIM standards, or not currently supported by sufficient data to be classified as a Mineral Resource. Historical estimates should not be treated as current resources.
<i>HSAMT (Hybrid Source Audio-Magnetotellurics)</i>	A geophysical method used to image subsurface resistivity variations at depth, commonly applied to identify fault zones, alteration systems, and fluid pathways.
<i>imaging</i>	Computer processing of data to enhance particular features.
<i>In-Situ Recovery (ISR)</i>	A mining method whereby uranium is dissolved underground using injected solutions and recovered through production wells, without conventional excavation. ISR applicability depends on hydrogeological conditions. Conceptual relevance only, not demonstrated for this project.
<i>Joints and fractures</i>	Regular planar fractures or fracture sets in massive rocks, usually created by unloading, along which no relative displacement has occurred.
<i>Laramide Orogeny</i>	A period of mountain building in western North America during the Late Cretaceous to early Eocene that resulted in basement uplift, faulting, and structural reactivation important for mineralisation at Copper Mountain.
<i>limestone</i>	A sedimentary rock containing at least 50% calcium or calcium-magnesium carbonates.
<i>lineament</i>	A significant linear feature of the earth's crust.
<i>Ma</i>	Millions of years.
<i>mafic</i>	Descriptive of rocks composed dominantly of magnesium and iron rock-forming silicates.
<i>Mesoproterozoic</i>	Middle Proterozoic era of geological time, 1,600 to 1,000 million years ago.



<i>metamorphism</i>	Alteration of rock and changes in mineral composition, most generally due to increase in pressure and/or temperature.
<i>Mining Lode Claim</i>	A claim staked under the U.S. Mining Law of 1872 granting rights to explore for and develop locatable minerals within hard-rock formations on eligible federal land.
<i>Neoproterozoic</i>	Late Proterozoic era of geological time, 1,000 to 545 million years ago.
<i>Ordovician</i>	The second of the periods comprising the Palaeozoic area, 490 to 434 million years ago.
<i>orogeny</i>	A deformation and/or magmatic event in the earth's crust, usually caused by collision between tectonic plates.
<i>Palaeozoic</i>	An era of geologic time between the Late Precambrian and the Mesozoic era, 545 to 251 million years ago.
<i>Plan of Operations (PoO)</i>	A detailed regulatory submission required by the BLM for exploration or mining activities exceeding defined surface disturbance thresholds, outlining operational, environmental, and reclamation measures.
<i>Precambrian</i>	Pertaining to all rocks formed before Cambrian time (older than 545 million years).
<i>Proterozoic</i>	An era of geological time spanning the period from 2,500 to 545 million years before present.
<i>Qualified Person (QP)</i>	An individual as defined by NI 43-101 who is a professional geoscientist or engineer with sufficient relevant experience, responsible for the preparation, supervision, or approval of technical disclosure.
<i>Radiometric Disequilibrium</i>	A condition in which uranium and its radioactive decay products are not in equilibrium, potentially causing discrepancies between radiometric ( $eU_3O_8$ ) and chemical assay results.
<i>RC drilling</i>	Reverse Circulation – a percussion drilling method in which the fragmented sample is brought to the surface inside the drill rods, thereby reducing contamination.
<i>Reduction to Pole (RTP)</i>	A magnetic data processing technique that transforms magnetic anomalies to appear as if measured at the magnetic pole, improving interpretability of causative sources.
<i>replicate sampling</i>	Sampling programme initiated to validate previous sampling results.
<i>sandstone</i>	A sedimentary rock composed of cemented or compacted detrital minerals, principally quartz grains.
<i>Selective Mining Unit (SMU)</i>	The smallest volume of material that can be selectively mined and processed, used in reserve estimation and mine planning to account for dilution and grade control.



<i>Spectral Gamma Logging</i>	Down-hole geophysical logging that measures individual gamma-ray emissions from uranium, thorium, and potassium, improving discrimination of radioactive sources.
<i>Stock Raising Homestead Act (SRHA) Land</i>	Land where surface and mineral rights are split, with minerals retained by the federal government and surface owned privately, requiring special access and compensation considerations.
<i>Structural Preparation</i>	The extent to which rocks have been fractured, faulted, or brecciated, increasing permeability and facilitating fluid flow and mineral deposition.
<i>supergene</i>	Relating to or denoting the deposition or enrichment of mineral deposits by solutions moving downward through the rocks.
<i>Global positioning system (GPS)</i>	Used to locate or navigate, which relies on three or more satellites of known position to identify the operator's location.
<i>schist</i>	A crystalline metamorphic rock having a foliated or parallel structure due to the recrystallisation of the constituent minerals.
<i>silicic</i>	Containing an abundance of silica; rocks which have been extensively replaced by silica are referred to as silicified.
<i>siltstone</i>	A rock intermediate in character between a shale and a sandstone. Composed of silt sized grains.
<i>stream sediment geochemistry</i>	The analytical determination of relative or absolute abundances of elements in samples collected from stream sediment.
<i>stream sediment sampling</i>	The collection of samples of stream sediment with the intention of analysing them for trace elements.
<i>strike</i>	Horizontal direction or trend of a geological structure.
<i>syenite</i>	An intrusive igneous rock composed essentially of alkali feldspar, with little or no quartz and ferromagnesian minerals.
<i>tectonic</i>	Pertaining to the forces involved in, or the resulting structures of, movement in the earth's crust.
<i>trough</i>	A large sediment-filled and fault-bounded depression resulting from extension of the crust.
<i>U or U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub></i>	Elemental uranium or uranium oxide – derived from the chemical assay of rock samples.
<i>ultramafic</i>	Igneous rocks consisting essentially of ferromagnesian minerals with trace quartz and feldspar.
<i>Unpatented Mining Claim</i>	A mining claim on federal land that grants possessory mineral rights but does not convey ownership of the land, subject to ongoing maintenance requirements.
<i>Uplift and Collapse Model</i>	A genetic model describing mineralisation associated with basement uplift followed by extensional collapse, leading to fracturing, fluid migration, and uranium deposition.



*volcaniclastic*

Pertaining to clastic rock containing volcanic material.

*Xenocryst*

Applies to mineral crystals in igneous rocks that are foreign to the body of rock in which they occur.

*Xenolith*

Applies to rock fragments in igneous rocks that are foreign to the body of rock in which they occur.



**APPENDIX 3: Mining Lode Claims Information**  
(Compiled by Land Resources USA, LLC)



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY105779033	RUSH 1	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439414	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779034	RUSH 2	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439415	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779035	RUSH 3	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439416	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779036	RUSH 4	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439417	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779037	RUSH 5	T40N-R92W-Section 27	7.27	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439418	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779038	RUSH 6	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439419	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779039	RUSH 7	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439420	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779040	RUSH 8	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439421	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779041	RUSH 9	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439422	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779042	RUSH 10	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439423	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779043	RUSH 11	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439424	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779044	RUSH 12	T40N-R92W-Section 28, 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439425	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779045	RUSH 13	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439426	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779046	RUSH 14	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439427	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779047	RUSH 15	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439428	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779048	RUSH 16	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439429	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779049	RUSH 17	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439430	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779050	RUSH 18	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439431	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779051	RUSH 19	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439432	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779052	RUSH 20	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439433	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779053	RUSH 21	T40N-R92W-Section 29, 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439434	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779054	RUSH 22	T40N-R92W-Section 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439435	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779055	RUSH 23	T40N-R92W-Section 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439436	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779056	RUSH 24	T40N-R92W-Section 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439437	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779057	RUSH 25	T40N-R92W-Section 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439438	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779058	RUSH 26	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439439	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779059	RUSH 27	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439440	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779060	RUSH 28	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439441	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779061	RUSH 29	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439442	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779062	RUSH 30	T40N-R92W-Section 27	7.27	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439443	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779063	RUSH 31	T40N-R92W-Section 28	13.22	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439444	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779064	RUSH 32	T40N-R92W-Section 28	13.22	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439445	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779065	RUSH 33	T40N-R92W-Section 28	17.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439446	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779066	RUSH 34	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439447	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779067	RUSH 35	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439448	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779068	RUSH 36	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439449	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY105779069	RUSH 37	T40N-R92W-Section 28, 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439450	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779070	RUSH 38	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439451	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779071	RUSH 39	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439452	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779072	RUSH 40	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439453	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779073	RUSH 41	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439454	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779074	RUSH 42	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439455	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779075	RUSH 43	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439456	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779076	RUSH 44	T40N-R92W-Section 29, 30	3.64	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439457	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779077	RUSH 45	T40N-R92W-Section 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439458	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779078	RUSH 46	T40N-R92W-Section 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439459	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779079	RUSH 47	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439460	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779080	RUSH 48	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439461	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779081	RUSH 49	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439462	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779082	RUSH 50	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439463	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779083	RUSH 51	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439464	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779084	RUSH 52	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439465	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779085	RUSH 53	T40N-R92W-Section 27	10.91	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439466	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779086	RUSH 54	T40N-R92W-Section 28	7.27	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439467	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779087	RUSH 55	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439468	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779088	RUSH 56	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439469	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779089	RUSH 57	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439470	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779090	RUSH 58	T40N-R92W-Section 28, 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439471	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779091	RUSH 59	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439472	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779092	RUSH 60	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439473	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779093	RUSH 61	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439474	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779094	RUSH 62	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439475	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779095	RUSH 63	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439476	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779096	RUSH 64	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439477	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779097	RUSH 65	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439478	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779098	RUSH 66	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439479	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779099	RUSH 67	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439480	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779100	RUSH 68	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439481	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779101	RUSH 69	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439482	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779102	RUSH 70	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439483	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779103	RUSH 71	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439484	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779104	RUSH 72	T40N-R92W-Section 27	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439485	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779105	RUSH 73	T40N-R92W-Section 27	10.91	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439486	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779106	RUSH 74	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439487	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY105779107	RUSH 75	T40N-R92W-Section 28	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439488	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779108	RUSH 76	T40N-R92W-Section 28	3.64	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439489	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779109	RUSH 77	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439490	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779110	RUSH 78	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439491	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779111	RUSH 79	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439492	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779112	RUSH 80	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439493	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779113	RUSH 81	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439494	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779114	RUSH 82	T40N-R92W-Section 29	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439495	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779115	RUSH 83	T40N-R92W-Section 29, 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439496	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779116	RUSH 84	T40N-R92W-Section 30	18.18	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439497	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105779117	RUSH 85	T40N-R92W-Section 30	14.55	14/05/2022	11/08/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1439498	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793331	RUSH 86	T40N-R92W-Section 33	16.00	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442478	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793332	RUSH 87	T40N-R92W-Section 33	16.00	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442479	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793333	RUSH 88	T40N-R92W-Section 33	16.00	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442480	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793334	RUSH 89	T40N-R92W-Section 33	16.00	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442481	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793335	RUSH 90	T40N-R92W-Section 33	16.00	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442482	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793336	RUSH 91	T40N-R92W-Section 34	8.08	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442483	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793337	RUSH 92	T40N-R92W-Section 34	20.66	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442484	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793338	RUSH 93	T40N-R92W-Section 34	20.66	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442485	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793339	RUSH 94	T40N-R92W-Section 34	20.66	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442486	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793340	RUSH 95	T40N-R92W-Section 34	8.52	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442487	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793341	RUSH 96	T40N-R92W-Section 34	18.18	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442488	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793342	RUSH 97	T40N-R92W-Section 34	18.18	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442489	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793343	RUSH 98	T40N-R92W-Section 34	18.18	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442490	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793344	RUSH 99	T40N-R92W-Section 34	18.18	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442491	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY105793345	RUSH 100	T40N-R92W-Sections 33, 34	18.18	20/09/2022	04/11/2022	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2022-1442492	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353936	RUSH 101	T40N-R92W-Section 33	18.18	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453738	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353937	RUSH 102	T40N-R92W-Section 33	11.07	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453739	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754829	RUSH 103	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.13	20/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467931	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754830	RUSH 104	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.13	20/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467932	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754831	RUSH 105	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.13	20/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467933	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 106	T40N-R92W-Section 34	18.18	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470450	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 107	T40N-R92W-Section 34	5.21	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470451	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 108	T40N-R92W-Section 34	10.91	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470452	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 109	T40N-R92W-Section 34	10.91	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470453	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 110	T40N-R92W-Section 34	10.91	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470454	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 111	T40N-R92W-Section 34	10.91	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470455	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 112	T40N-R92W-Section 34	17.61	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470456	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 113	T40N-R92W-Section 34	17.61	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470457	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
PENDING	RUSH 114	T40N-R92W-Section 34	13.09	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470458	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	RUSH 115	T40N-R92W-Section 34	13.09	18/01/2026	20/01/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470459	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>								<b>\$23 000</b>
			<b>900.95</b>								
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WMC309908	CMW-18	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367876	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309909	CMW-19	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367877	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309910	CMW-20	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367878	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309911	CMW-21	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367879	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309912	CMW-22	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367880	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309913	CMW-23	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367881	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309914	CMW-24	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367882	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309915	CMW-25	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367883	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309916	CMW-26	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367884	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
WMC309917	CMW-27	T-40N-R92W-Section 28	20.66	16/10/2013	17/12/2013	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2013-1367885	NUCOR Inc.	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>206.60</b>								<b>\$2 000</b>
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106353938	Midnight-1	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453619	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353939	Midnight-2	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453620	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353940	Midnight-3	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453621	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353941	Midnight-4	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453622	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353942	Midnight-5	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453623	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353943	Midnight-6	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453624	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353944	Midnight-7	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453625	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353945	Midnight-8	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453626	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353946	Midnight-9	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453627	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353947	Midnight-10	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453628	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353948	Midnight-11	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453629	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353949	Midnight-12	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453630	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353950	Midnight-13	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453631	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353951	Midnight-14	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453632	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353952	Midnight-15	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453633	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353953	Midnight-16	T40N-R92W-Section 36	20.66	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453634	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353954	Midnight-17	T40N-R92W-Section 36	16.53	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453635	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353955	Midnight-18	T40N-R92W-Section 36	16.53	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453636	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353956	Midnight-19	T40N-R92W-Section 36	12.56	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453637	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353957	Midnight-20	T40N-R92W-Section 36	12.56	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453638	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106353958	Midnight-21	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453639	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353959	Midnight-22	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453640	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353960	Midnight-23	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453641	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353961	Midnight-24	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453642	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353962	Midnight-25	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453643	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353963	Midnight-26	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453644	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353964	Midnight-27	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453645	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353965	Midnight-28	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453646	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353966	Midnight-29	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453647	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353967	Midnight-30	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453648	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353968	Midnight-31	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453649	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353969	Midnight-32	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453650	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353970	Midnight-33	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453651	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353971	Midnight-34	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453652	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353972	Midnight-35	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453653	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353973	Midnight-36	T40N-R92W-Section 36	15.70	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453654	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353974	Midnight-37	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453655	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353975	Midnight-38	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453656	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353976	Midnight-39	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453657	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353977	Midnight-40	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453658	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353978	Midnight-41	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453659	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353979	Midnight-42	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453660	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353980	Midnight-43	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453661	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353981	Midnight-44	T40N-R92W-Section 35	18.18	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453662	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353982	Midnight-45	T40N-R92W-Section 35	14.55	30/01/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453663	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>799.93</b>								<b>\$9 000</b>

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106353915	BK-1	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453717	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353916	BK-2	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453718	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353917	BK-3	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453719	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353918	BK-4	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453720	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353919	BK-5	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453721	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353920	BK-6	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453722	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353921	BK-7	T39N-R92W-Section 3	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453723	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353922	BK-8	T39N-R92W-Section 3	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453724	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353923	BK-9	T39N-R92W-Section 3	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453725	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353924	BK-10	T39N-R92W-Section 3	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453726	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353925	BK-11	T39N-R92W-Section 3	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453727	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106353926	BK-12	T39N-R92W-Section 3	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453728	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353927	BK-13	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453729	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353928	BK-14	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453730	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353929	BK-15	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453731	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353930	BK-16	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453732	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353931	BK-17	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453733	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353932	BK-18	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453734	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353933	BK-19	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453735	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353934	BK-20	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453736	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106353935	BK-21	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	06/02/2024	13/02/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453737	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>279.93</b>								<b>\$4 200</b>

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106347791	Knob-1	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453115	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347792	Knob-2	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453116	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347793	Knob-3	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453117	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347794	Knob-4	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453118	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347795	Knob-5	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453119	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347796	Knob-6	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453120	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347797	Knob-7	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453121	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347798	Knob-8	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453122	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347799	Knob-9	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453123	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347800	Knob-10	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453124	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347801	Knob-11	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453125	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347802	Knob-12	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453126	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347803	Knob-13	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453127	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347804	Knob-14	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453128	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347805	Knob-15	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453129	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347806	Knob-16	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453130	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347807	Knob-17	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453131	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347808	Knob-18	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453132	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347809	Knob-19	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453133	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347810	Knob-20	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453134	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347811	Knob-21	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453135	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347812	Knob-22	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453136	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347813	Knob-23	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453137	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347814	Knob-24	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453138	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347815	Knob-25	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453139	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347816	Knob-26	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453140	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106347817	Knob-27	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453141	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347818	Knob-28	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453142	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347819	Knob-29	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453143	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347820	Knob-30	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453144	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347821	Knob-31	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453145	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347822	Knob-32	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453146	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347823	Knob-33	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453147	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347824	Knob-34	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453148	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347825	Knob-35	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.33	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453149	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347826	Knob-36	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.76	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453150	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347827	Knob-37	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.52	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453151	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347828	Knob-38	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.58	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453152	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347829	Knob-39	T39N-R93W-Section 12	13.58	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453153	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347830	Knob-40	T39N-R93W-Section 2	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453154	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347831	Knob-41	T39N-R93W-Section 2	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453155	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347832	Knob-42	T39N-R93W-Section 2	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453156	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347833	Knob-43	T39N-R93W-Section 2	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453157	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347834	Knob-44	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453158	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347835	Knob-45	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453159	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347836	Knob-46	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453160	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347837	Knob-47	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453161	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347838	Knob-48	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453162	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347839	Knob-49	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453163	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347840	Knob-50	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453164	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347841	Knob-51	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453165	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106347842	Knob-52	T39N-R93W-Section 11	20.66	20/12/2023	10/01/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1453166	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>789.57</b>								<b>\$10 400</b>

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106372409	Mole 1	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455755	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372410	Mole 2	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455756	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372411	Mole 3	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455757	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372412	Mole 4	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455758	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372413	Mole 5	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455759	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372414	Mole 6	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455760	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372415	Mole 7	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455761	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372416	Mole 8	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455762	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372417	Mole 9	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455763	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372418	Mole 10	T39N-R92W-Section 3	18.18	01/05/2024	03/06/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455764	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200





<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
PENDING	Mole 50	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470994	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 51	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470995	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 52	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470996	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 53	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470997	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 54	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470998	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 55	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1470999	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 56	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471000	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 57	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471001	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 58	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471002	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 59	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471003	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 60	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471004	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 61	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471005	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 62	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471006	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	Mole 63	T39N-R92W-Section 1	17.79	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471007	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>								<b>\$12 600</b>

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106372427	FT 1	T40N-R92W-Section 30	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455773	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372428	FT 2	T40N-R92W-Section 30	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455774	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372429	FT 3	T40N-R92W-Section 30	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455775	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372430	FCM 1	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455659	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372431	FCM 2	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455660	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372432	FCM 3	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455661	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372433	FCM 4	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455665	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372434	FCM 5	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455662	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372435	FCM 6	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455663	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372436	FCM 7	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455664	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372437	FCM 8	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455666	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372438	FCM 9	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455667	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372439	FCM 10	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455668	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372440	FCM 11	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455669	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372441	FCM 12	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455670	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372442	FCM 13	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455671	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372443	FCM 14	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455672	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372444	FCM 15	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455673	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372445	FCM 16	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455674	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372446	FCM 17	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455675	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372447	FCM 18	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455676	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372448	FCM 19	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455677	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106372449	FCM 20	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455678	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372450	FCM 21	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455679	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372451	FCM 22	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455680	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372452	FCM 23	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455681	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372453	FCM 24	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455682	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372454	FCM 25	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455683	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372455	FCM 26	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455684	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372456	FCM 27	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455685	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372457	FCM 28	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455686	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372458	FCM 29	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455687	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372459	FCM 30	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455688	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372460	FCM 31	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455689	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372461	FCM 32	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455690	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372462	FCM 33	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455691	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372463	FCM 34	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455692	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372464	FCM 35	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455693	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372465	FCM 36	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455694	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372466	FCM 37	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455695	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372467	FCM 38	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455696	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372468	FCM 39	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455697	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372469	FCM 40	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455698	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372470	FCM 41	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455699	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372471	FCM 42	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	07/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455700	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372472	FCM 43	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455701	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372473	FCM 44	T40N-R92W-Section 31	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455702	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372474	FCM 45	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	11/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455703	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372475	FCM 46	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455704	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372476	FCM 47	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455705	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372477	FCM 48	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455706	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372478	FCM 49	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455707	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372479	FCM 50	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455708	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372480	FCM 51	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455709	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372481	FCM 52	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455710	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372482	FCM 53	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455711	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372483	FCM 54	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455712	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372484	FCM 55	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455713	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372485	FCM 56	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455714	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372486	FCM 57	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455715	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372487	FCM 58	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455716	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106372488	FCM 59	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455717	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372489	FCM 60	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455718	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372490	FCM 61	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455719	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372491	FCM 62	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455720	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372492	FCM 63	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455721	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372493	FCM 64	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455722	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372494	FCM 65	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455723	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372495	FCM 66	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455724	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372496	FCM 67	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455725	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372497	FCM 68	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455726	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372498	FCM 69	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455727	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372499	FCM 70	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455728	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372500	FCM 71	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455729	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372501	FCM 72	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.33	08/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455730	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372502	FCM 73	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455731	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372503	FCM 74	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455732	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372504	FCM 75	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455733	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372505	FCM 76	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455734	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372506	FCM 77	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455735	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372507	FCM 78	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455736	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372508	FCM 79	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455737	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372509	FCM 80	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455738	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372510	FCM 81	T40N-R92W-Section 32	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455739	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372511	FCM 82	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455740	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372512	FCM 83	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455741	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372513	FCM 84	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455742	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372514	FCM 85	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455743	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372515	FCM 86	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455744	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372516	FCM 87	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455745	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372517	FCM 88	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455746	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372518	FCM 89	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455747	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372519	FCM 90	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455748	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372520	FCM 91	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455749	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372521	FCM 92	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455750	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372522	FCM 93	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455751	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372523	FCM 94	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455752	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372524	FCM 95	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455753	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106372525	FCM 96	T40N-R92W-Section 33	13.33	09/05/2024	31/05/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Active	2024-1455754	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>99</b>		<b>1</b>								<b>\$19 800</b>



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106695401	CR 1	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459155	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695402	CR 2	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459156	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695403	CR 3	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459157	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695404	CR 4	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459158	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695405	CR 5	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459159	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695406	CR 6	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459160	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695407	CR 7	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459161	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695408	CR 8	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459162	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695409	CR 9	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459163	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695410	CR 10	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459164	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695411	CR 11	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459165	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695412	CR 12	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459166	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695413	CR 13	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459167	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695414	CR 14	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459168	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695415	CR 15	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459169	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695416	CR 16	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459170	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695417	CR 17	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459171	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695418	CR 18	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459172	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695419	CR 19	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459173	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695420	CR 20	T39N-R92W-Section 15	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459174	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695421	CR 21	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459175	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695422	CR 22	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459176	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695423	CR 23	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459177	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695424	CR 24	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459178	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695425	CR 25	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459179	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695426	CR 26	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459180	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695427	CR 27	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459181	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695428	CR 28	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459182	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695429	CR 29	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459183	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695430	CR 30	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459184	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695431	CR 31	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459185	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695432	CR 32	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459186	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695433	CR 33	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459187	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695434	CR 34	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459188	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695435	CR 35	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459189	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695436	CR 36	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459190	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695437	CR 37	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459191	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106695438	CR 38	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459192	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695439	CR 39	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459193	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695440	CR 40	T39N-R92W-Section 22	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459194	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695441	CR 41	T39N-R92W-Section 21	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459195	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695442	CR 42	T39N-R92W-Section 21	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459196	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695443	CR 43	T39N-R92W-Section 21	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459197	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695444	CR 44	T39N-R92W-Section 21	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459198	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106695445	CR 45	T39N-R92W-Section 21	20.66	12/10/2024	16/10/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459199	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>45</b>		<b>929.70</b>								<b>\$9 000</b>

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106697733	LCL 1	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459888	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697734	LCL 2	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459889	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697735	LCL 3	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459890	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697736	LCL 4	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459891	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697737	LCL 5	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459892	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697738	LCL 6	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459893	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697739	LCL 7	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459894	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697740	LCL 8	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459895	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697741	LCL 9	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459896	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697742	LCL 10	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459897	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697743	LCL 11	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459898	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697744	LCL 12	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459899	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697745	LCL 13	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459900	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697746	LCL 14	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459901	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697747	LCL 15	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459902	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697748	LCL 16	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459903	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697749	LCL 17	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459904	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697750	LCL 18	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459905	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697751	LCL 19	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459906	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697752	LCL 20	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459907	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697753	LCL 21	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459908	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697754	LCL 22	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459909	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697755	LCL 23	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459910	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697756	LCL 24	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459911	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697757	LCL 25	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459912	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697758	LCL 26	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459913	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697759	LCL 27	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459914	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697760	LCL 28	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459915	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106697761	LCL 29	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459916	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697762	LCL 30	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459917	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697763	LCL 31	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459918	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697764	LCL 32	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459919	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697765	LCL 33	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459920	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697766	LCL 34	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459921	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697767	LCL 35	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459922	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697768	LCL 36	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459923	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697769	LCL 37	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459924	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697770	LCL 38	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459925	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697771	LCL 39	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459926	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697772	LCL 40	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1459927	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697773	LCL 41	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459928	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697774	LCL 42	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459929	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697775	LCL 43	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459930	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697776	LCL 44	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459931	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697777	LCL 45	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459932	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697778	LCL 46	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459933	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697779	LCL 47	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459934	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697780	LCL 48	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459935	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697781	LCL 49	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459936	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697782	LCL 50	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459937	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697783	LCL 51	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459938	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697784	LCL 52	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459939	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697785	LCL 53	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459940	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697786	LCL 54	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459941	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697787	LCL 55	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459942	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697788	LCL 56	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459943	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697789	LCL 57	T40N-R92W-Section 15	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459944	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697790	LCL 58	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459945	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697791	LCL 59	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459946	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697792	LCL 60	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459947	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697793	LCL 61	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459948	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697794	LCL 62	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459949	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697795	LCL 63	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459950	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697796	LCL 64	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459951	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697797	LCL 65	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459952	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106697798	LCL 66	T40N-R92W-Section 22	13.33	06/11/2024	14/11/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Submitted	2024-1459953	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>66</b>		<b>879.78</b>								<b>\$13 200</b>



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106705388	RR 1	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460291	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705389	RR 2	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460292	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705390	RR 3	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460293	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705391	RR 4	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460294	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705392	RR 5	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460295	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705393	RR 6	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460296	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705394	RR 7	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460297	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705395	RR 8	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460298	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705396	RR 9	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460299	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705397	RR 10	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460300	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705398	RR 11	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460301	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705399	RR 12	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460302	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705400	RR 13	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460303	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705401	RR 14	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460304	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705402	RR 15	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460305	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705403	RR 16	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460306	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705404	RR 17	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460307	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705405	RR 18	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460308	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705406	RR 19	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460309	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705407	RR 20	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460310	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705408	RR 21	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460311	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705409	RR 22	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460312	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705410	RR 23	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460313	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705411	RR 24	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460314	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705412	RR 25	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460315	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705413	RR 26	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460316	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705414	RR 27	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460317	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705415	RR 28	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460318	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705416	RR 29	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460319	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705417	RR 30	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460320	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705418	RR 31	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460321	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705419	RR 32	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460322	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705420	RR 33	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460323	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705421	RR 34	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460324	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705422	RR 35	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460325	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705423	RR 36	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460326	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705424	RR 37	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460327	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106705425	RR 38	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460328	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106705426	RR 39	T40N-R93W-Section 35	13.33	18/11/2024	06/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460329	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>39</b>		<b>519.87</b>								<b>\$7 800</b>
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106708502	WM 1	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460808	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708503	WM 2	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460809	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708504	WM 3	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460810	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708505	WM 4	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460811	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708506	WM 5	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460812	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708507	WM 6	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460813	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708508	WM 7	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460814	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708509	WM 8	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460815	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708510	WM 9	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460816	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708511	WM 10	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460817	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708512	WM 11	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460818	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106708513	WM 12	T40N-R93W-Section 25	13.33	08/12/2024	19/12/2024	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460819	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>159.96</b>								<b>\$2 400</b>
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106711594	WK 1	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460948	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711595	WK 2	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460949	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711596	WK 3	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460950	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711597	WK 4	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460951	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711598	WK 5	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460952	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711599	WK 6	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460953	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711600	WK 7	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460954	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711601	WK 8	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460955	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711602	WK 9	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460956	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711603	WK 10	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460957	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711604	WK 11	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460958	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711605	WK 12	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460959	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711606	WK 13	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460960	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711607	WK 14	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460961	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711608	WK 15	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460962	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711609	WK 16	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460963	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711610	WK 17	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460964	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711611	WK 18	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460965	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106711612	WK 19	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460966	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711613	WK 20	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460967	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711614	WK 21	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460968	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711615	WK 22	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460969	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711616	WK 23	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460970	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711617	WK 24	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460971	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711618	WK 25	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460972	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711619	WK 26	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460973	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711620	WK 27	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460974	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711621	WK 28	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460975	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711622	WK 29	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460976	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711623	WK 30	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460977	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711624	WK 31	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460978	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711625	WK 32	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460979	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711626	WK 33	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460980	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711627	WK 34	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460981	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711628	WK 35	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460982	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711629	WK 36	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460983	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711630	WK 37	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460984	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711631	WK 38	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460985	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711632	WK 39	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460986	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711633	WK 40	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460987	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711634	WK 41	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460988	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711635	WK 42	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460989	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711636	WK 43	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460990	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711637	WK 44	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460991	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711638	WK 45	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460992	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711639	WK 46	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460993	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711640	WK 47	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460994	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711641	WK 48	T39N-R93W-Section 3	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460995	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711642	WK 49	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460996	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711643	WK 50	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460997	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711644	WK 51	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460998	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711645	WK 52	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1460999	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711646	WK 53	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461000	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711647	WK 54	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461001	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711648	WK 55	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461002	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711649	WK 56	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461003	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711650	WK 57	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461004	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200




<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106711651	WK 58	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461005	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711652	WK 59	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461006	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711653	WK 60	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461007	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711654	WK 61	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461008	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711655	WK 62	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461009	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711656	WK 63	T39N-R93W-Section 2	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461010	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711657	WK 64	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461011	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711658	WK 65	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461012	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711659	WK 66	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461013	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711660	WK 67	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461014	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711661	WK 68	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461015	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711662	WK 69	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461016	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711663	WK 70	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461017	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711664	WK 71	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461018	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711665	WK 72	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461019	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711666	WK 73	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461020	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711667	WK 74	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461021	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711668	WK 75	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461022	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711669	WK 76	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461023	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711670	WK 77	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461024	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711671	WK 78	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461025	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711672	WK 79	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461026	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711673	WK 80	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461027	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711674	WK 81	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461028	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711675	WK 82	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461029	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711676	WK 83	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461030	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711677	WK 84	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461031	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711678	WK 85	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461032	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711679	WK 86	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461033	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711680	WK 87	T39N-R93W-Section 11	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461034	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711681	WK 88	T39N-R93W-Section 10	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461035	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711682	WK 89	T39N-R93W-Section 10	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461036	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711683	WK 90	T39N-R93W-Section 10	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461037	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711684	WK 91	T39N-R93W-Section 10	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461038	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711685	WK 92	T39N-R93W-Section 10	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461039	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106711686	WK 93	T39N-R93W-Section 10	13.33	16/12/2024	02/01/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2024-1461040	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>								<b>\$18 600</b>

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
---------------------	-------------------	-------------------------------	--------------	----------------------	--------------------	----------------------------	--	-------------------	------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106754832	S 1	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467934	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754833	S 2	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467935	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754834	S 3	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467936	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754835	S 4	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467937	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754836	S 5	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467938	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754837	S 6	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467939	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754838	S 7	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467940	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754839	S 8	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467941	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754840	S 9	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467942	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754841	S 10	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467943	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754842	S 11	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467944	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754843	S 12	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467945	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754844	S 13	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467946	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754845	S 14	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467947	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754846	S 15	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467948	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754847	S 16	T39N-R92W-Section 9	20.66	19/10/2025	20/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467949	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>330.56</b>								<b>\$3 200</b>

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106754848	SS 1	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467895	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754849	SS 2	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467896	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754850	SS 3	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467897	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754851	SS 4	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467898	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754852	SS 5	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467899	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754853	SS 6	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467900	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754854	SS 7	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467901	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754855	SS 8	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	16/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467902	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754856	SS 9	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467903	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200




<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106754857	SS 10	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467904	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754858	SS 11	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467905	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754859	SS 12	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467906	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754860	SS 13	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467907	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754861	SS 14	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467908	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754862	SS 15	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467909	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754863	SS 16	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467910	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754864	SS 17	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467911	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754865	SS 18	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467912	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754866	SS 19	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467913	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754867	SS 20	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	17/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467914	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754868	SS 21	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467915	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754869	SS 22	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467916	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754870	SS 23	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467917	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754871	SS 24	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467918	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754872	SS 25	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467919	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754873	SS 26	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467920	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754874	SS 27	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467921	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754875	SS 28	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467922	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754876	SS 29	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467923	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754877	SS 30	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467924	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754878	SS 31	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467925	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754879	SS 32	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467926	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754880	SS 33	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467927	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754881	SS 34	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467928	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754882	SS 35	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467929	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754883	SS 36	T39N-R92W-Sections 8, 17	20.66	18/10/2025	27/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467930	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760513	SS 37	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468506	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106760514	SS 38	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468507	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760515	SS 39	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468508	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760516	SS 40	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468509	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760517	SS 41	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468510	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760518	SS 42	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468511	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760519	SS 43	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468512	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760520	SS 44	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468513	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760521	SS 45	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468514	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106760522	SS 46	T39N-R92W-Section 8	20.66	09/11/2025	21/11/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1468515	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>950.36</b>								<b>\$9 200</b>


<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106754814	ES 1	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467858	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754815	ES 2	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467859	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754816	ES 3	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467860	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754817	ES 4	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467861	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754818	ES 5	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467862	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754819	ES 6	T39N-R92W-Section 4	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467863	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754820	ES 7	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467864	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754821	ES 8	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467865	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754822	ES 9	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467866	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754823	ES 10	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467867	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754824	ES 11	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467868	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754825	ES 12	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467869	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754826	ES 13	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467870	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754827	ES 14	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467871	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106754828	ES 15	T39N-R92W-Section 5	13.13	16/10/2025	16/10/2025	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2025-1467872	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>196.95</b>								<b>\$3 000</b>



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
PENDING	AS 1	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471415	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 2	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471416	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 3	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471417	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 4	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471418	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 5	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471419	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 6	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471420	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 7	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471421	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 8	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471422	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 9	T40N-R92W-Section 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471423	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 10	T40N-R92W-Sections 30, 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471424	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 11	T40N-R92W-Sections 30, 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471425	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 12	T40N-R92W-Sections 30, 31	19.56	23/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471426	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 13	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471440	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 14	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471439	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 15	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471438	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 16	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471437	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 17	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471436	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 18	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471435	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 19	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471434	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 20	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471433	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 21	T40N-R92W-Section 30	19.46	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471432	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 22	T40N-R92W-Section 30	16.00	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471431	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 23	T40N-R92W-Section 30	16.00	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471430	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 24	T40N-R92W-Section 30	16.00	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471429	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 25	T40N-R92W-Section 30	16.00	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471428	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
PENDING	AS 26	T40N-R92W-Section 30	16.00	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471427	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>489.86</b>								<b>\$5 200</b>




<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106784059	Fuller Peak 1	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471125	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784060	Fuller Peak 2	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471126	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784061	Fuller Peak 3	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471127	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784062	Fuller Peak 4	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471128	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784063	Fuller Peak 5	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471129	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784064	Fuller Peak 6	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471130	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784065	Fuller Peak 7	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471131	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784066	Fuller Peak 8	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471132	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784067	Fuller Peak 9	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471133	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784068	Fuller Peak 10	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471134	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784069	Fuller Peak 11	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471135	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784070	Fuller Peak 12	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471136	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784071	Fuller Peak 13	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471137	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784072	Fuller Peak 14	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471138	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784073	Fuller Peak 15	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471139	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784074	Fuller Peak 16	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471140	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784075	Fuller Peak 17	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471141	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784076	Fuller Peak 18	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471142	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784077	Fuller Peak 19	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471143	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784078	Fuller Peak 20	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471144	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784079	Fuller Peak 21	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471145	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784080	Fuller Peak 22	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471146	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784081	Fuller Peak 23	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471147	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784082	Fuller Peak 24	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471148	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784083	Fuller Peak 25	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471149	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784084	Fuller Peak 26	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471150	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200




<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
WY106784085	Fuller Peak 27	T40N-R92W-Section 26	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471151	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784086	Fuller Peak 28	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471152	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784087	Fuller Peak 29	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471153	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784088	Fuller Peak 30	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471154	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784089	Fuller Peak 31	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471155	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784090	Fuller Peak 32	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471156	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784091	Fuller Peak 33	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471157	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784092	Fuller Peak 34	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471158	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784093	Fuller Peak 35	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471395	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106784094	Fuller Peak 36	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	11/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471396	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786925	FP 37	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471452	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786926	FP 38	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471451	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786927	FP 39	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471441	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786928	FP 40	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471442	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786929	FP 41	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471443	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786930	FP 42	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471444	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786931	FP 43	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471445	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786932	FP 44	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471446	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786933	FP 45	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471447	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786934	FP 46	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471448	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786935	FP 47	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471449	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786936	FP 48	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471450	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786937	FP 49	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471409	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786938	FP 50	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471410	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786939	FP 51	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471411	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786940	FP 52	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471412	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786941	FP 53	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471413	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
WY106786942	FP 54	T40N-R92W-Section 25	17.77	24/02/2026		01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471414	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>959.58</b>								<b>\$10 800</b>
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 1	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471008	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 2	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471009	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 3	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471010	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 4	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471011	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 5	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471012	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 6	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471013	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 7	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471014	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 8	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471015	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 9	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471016	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 10	T39N-R92W-Sections 11, 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471017	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 11	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471018	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 12	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471019	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 13	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471020	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 14	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471021	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 15	T39N-R92W-Section 2	13.33	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471022	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 16	T39N-R92W-Section 2	13.33	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471023	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 17	T39N-R92W-Section 2	13.33	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471024	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 18	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471025	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 19	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471026	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 20	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471027	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 21	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471028	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 22	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471029	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 23	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471030	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 24	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471031	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 25	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471032	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200




<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 26	T39N-R92W-Section 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471033	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 27	T39N-R92W-Sections 11, 12	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471034	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 28	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471035	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 29	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471036	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 30	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471037	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 31	T39N-R92W-Section 11	17.15	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471038	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 32	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471039	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 33	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471040	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 34	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471041	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 35	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471042	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 36	T39N-R92W-Sections 10, 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471043	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 37	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471044	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 38	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471045	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 39	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471046	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 40	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471047	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 41	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471048	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 42	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471049	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 43	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471050	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 44	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471051	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 45	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471052	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 46	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471053	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 47	T39N-R92W-Sections 10, 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471054	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 48	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471055	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 49	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471056	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 50	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471057	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 51	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471058	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 52	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471059	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 53	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471060	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200




<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 54	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471061	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 55	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471062	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 56	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471063	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 57	T39N-R92W-Section 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471064	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 58	T39N-R92W-Sections 10, 11	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471065	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 59	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471066	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 60	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471067	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 61	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471068	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 62	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471069	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 63	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471070	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 64	T39N-R92W-Section 10	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471071	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 65	T39N-R92W-Section 14	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471072	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 66	T39N-R92W-Section 14	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471073	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 67	T39N-R92W-Section 14	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471074	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 68	T39N-R92W-Section 14	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471075	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 69	T39N-R92W-Sections 14, 15	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471076	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 70	T39N-R92W-Section 15	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471077	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 71	T39N-R92W-Section 15	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471078	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 72	T39N-R92W-Section 15	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471079	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 73	T39N-R92W-Section 15	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471080	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 74	T39N-R92W-Section 15	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471081	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 75	T39N-R92W-Section 15	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471082	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 76	T39N-R92W-Section 14	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471083	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 77	T39N-R92W-Section 14	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471084	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 78	T39N-R92W-Section 14	18.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471085	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 79	T39N-R92W-Section 14	13.86	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471086	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 80	T39N-R92W-Sections 14, 15	12.97	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471087	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 81	T39N-R92W-Section 15	13.01	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471088	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200

<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 82	T39N-R92W-Section 15	13.04	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471089	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 83	T39N-R92W-Section 15	13.08	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471090	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 84	T39N-R92W-Section 15	13.11	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471091	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 85	T39N-R92W-Section 15	13.14	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471092	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 86	T39N-R92W-Section 15	13.31	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471093	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 87	T39N-R92W-Section 10	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471094	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$201
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 88	T39N-R92W-Section 10	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471095	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$202
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 89	T39N-R92W-Section 10	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471096	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$203
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 90	T39N-R92W-Section 10	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471097	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$204
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 91	T39N-R92W-Sections 10, 15	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471098	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$205
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 92	T39N-R92W-Section 15	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471099	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$206
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 93	T39N-R92W-Section 15	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471100	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$207
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 94	T39N-R92W-Section 15	17.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471101	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$208
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 95	T39N-R92W-Section 15	7.77	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471102	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$209
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 96	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471103	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$210
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 97	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471104	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$211
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 98	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471105	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$212
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 99	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471106	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$213
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 100	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471107	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$214
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 101	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471108	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$215
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 102	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471109	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$216
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 103	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471110	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$217
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 104	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471111	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$218
Pending	SOUTH MOLE 105	T39N-R92W-Section 9	15.95	09/02/2026	10/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471112	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$219
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b> <b>787.72</b>								<b>\$21 190</b>
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
Pending	East Knob 1	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471496	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200



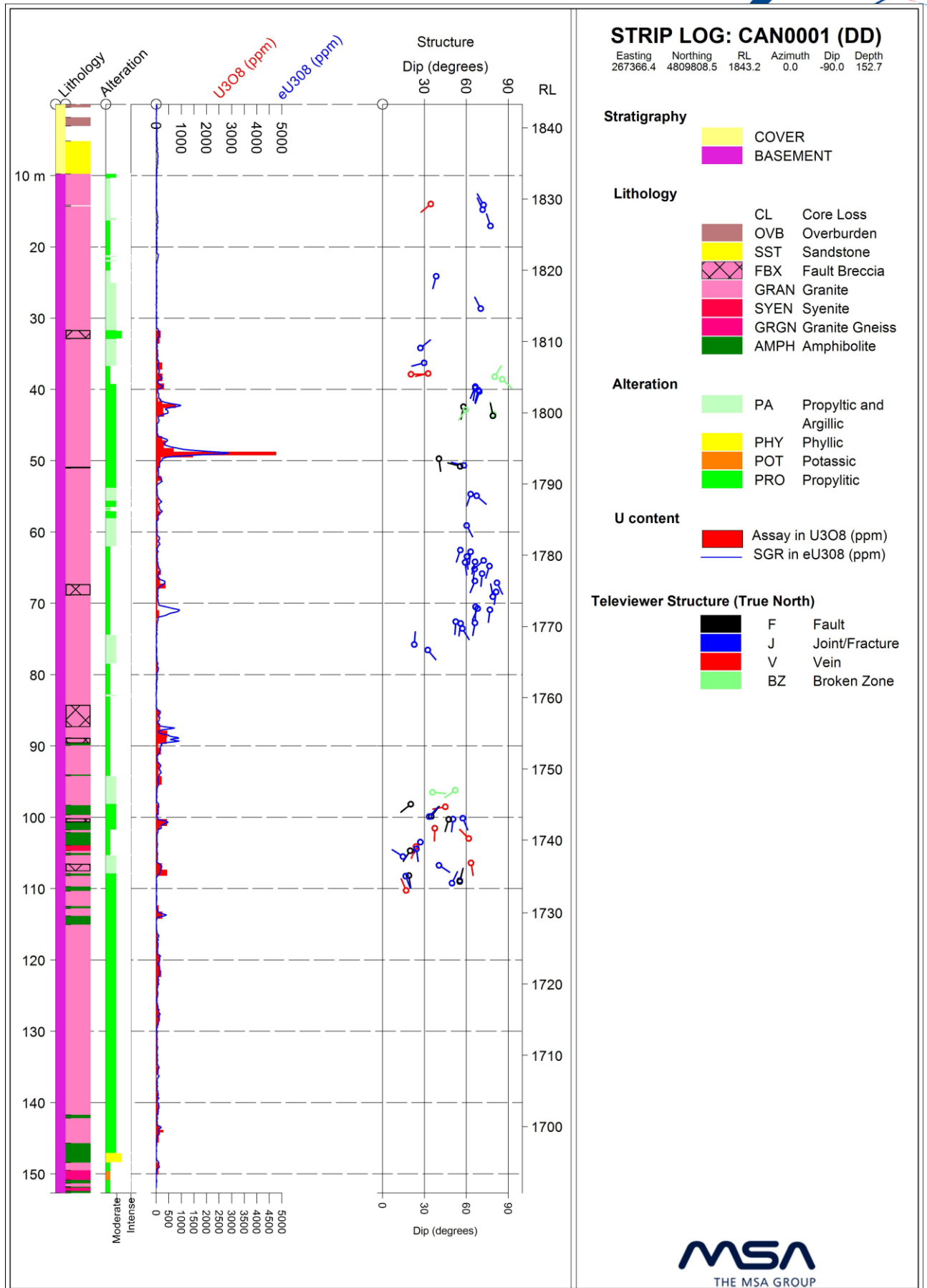
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
Pending	East Knob 2	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471495	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 3	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471494	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 4	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471493	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 5	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471492	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 6	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471491	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 7	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471490	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 8	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471489	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 9	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471488	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 10	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471487	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 11	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471486	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 12	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471485	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 13	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471484	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 14	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471483	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 15	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471482	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 16	T39N-R93W-Section 1	17.77	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471481	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 17	T39N-R93W-Section 6	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471480	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 18	T39N-R93W-Section 6	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471479	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 19	T39N-R93W-Section 6	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471478	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 20	T39N-R93W-Section 6	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471477	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 21	T39N-R93W-Section 6	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471476	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 22	T39N-R93W-Section 6	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471475	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 23	T39N-R93W-Section 6	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471474	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 24	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471473	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 25	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471472	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 26	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471471	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 27	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471470	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 28	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471469	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 29	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471568	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200

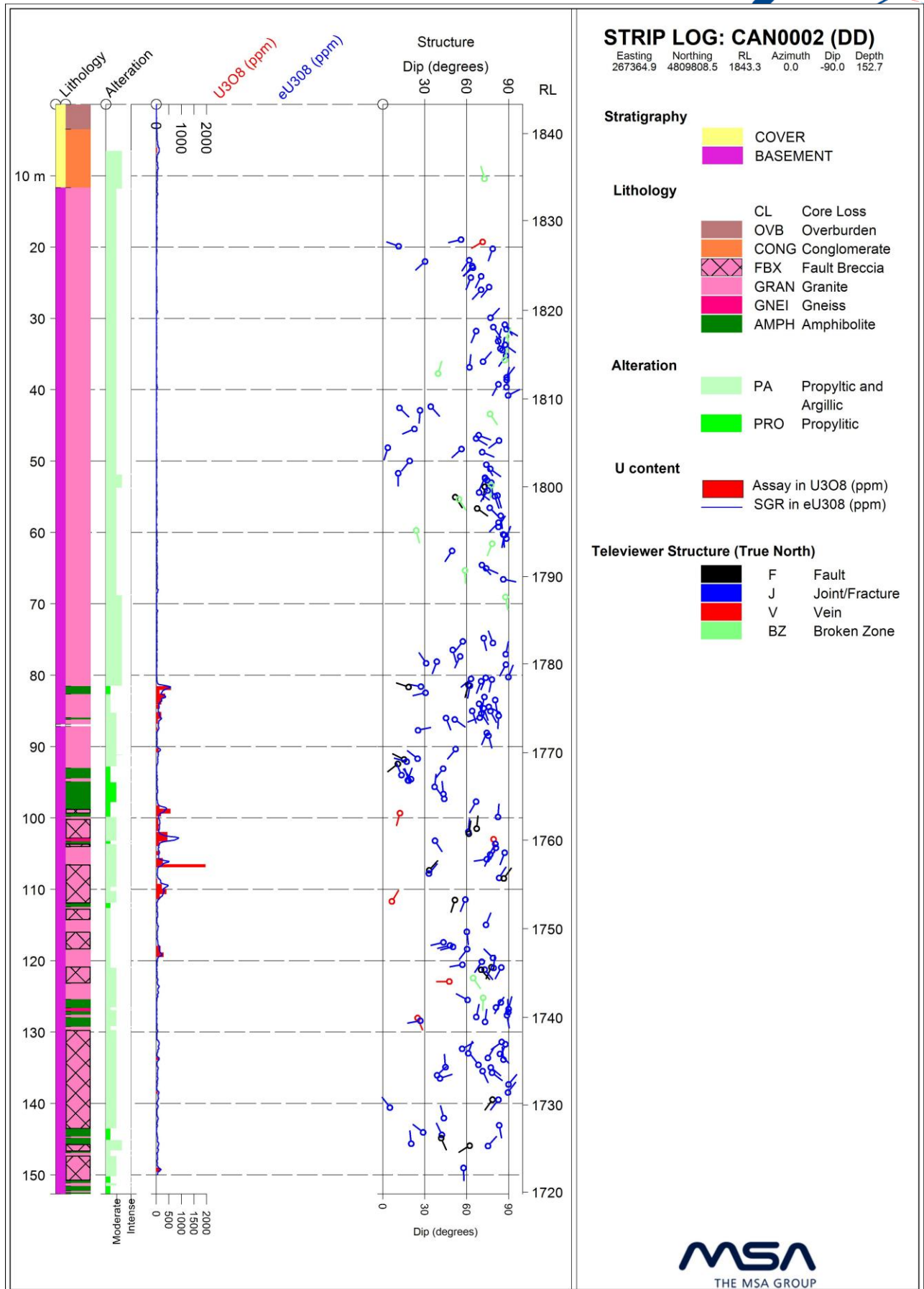


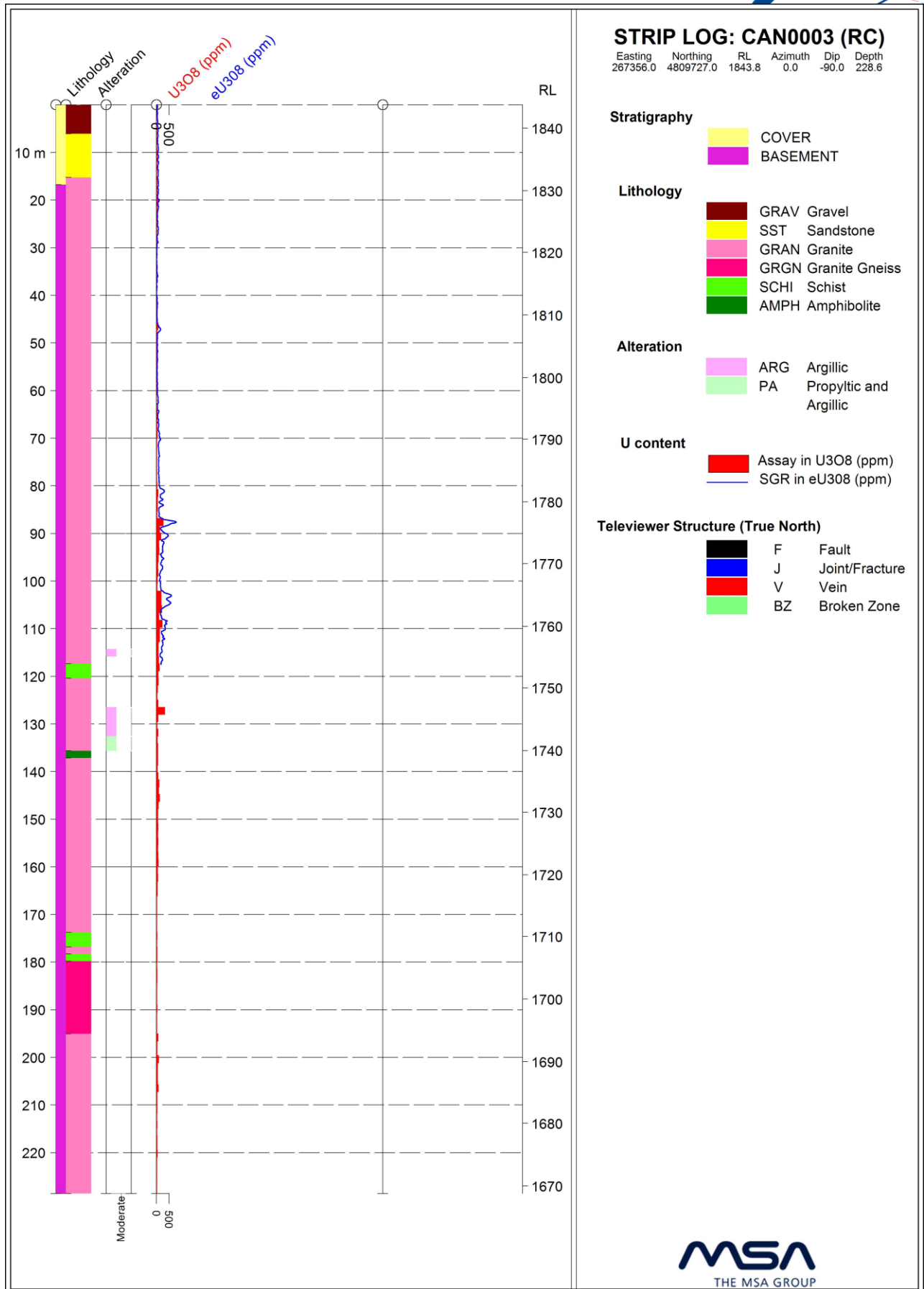
<u>BLM Serial #</u>	<u>Claim Name</u>	<u>Township/Range/Section</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Location Date</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Next Maint. Fee Due</u>	<u>Next Notice of Intent to Hold Due</u>	<u>BLM Status</u>	<u>County Record #</u>	<u>Current Owner of Record</u>	<u>Annual Fee to Hold</u>
Pending	East Knob 30	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.81	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471567	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 31	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471566	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 32	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471565	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 33	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471564	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 34	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471563	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 35	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471562	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 36	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471561	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 37	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471560	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 38	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471559	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 39	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471558	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 40	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471557	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 41	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471556	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 42	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471555	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 43	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471554	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
Pending	East Knob 44	T39N-R93W-Section 7	17.15	16/02/2026	24/02/2026	01/09/2026	31/10/2026	Filed	2026-1471553	Rush Uranium Wyoming LLC	\$200
<b># of Claims in Group</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>773.76</b>								<b>\$8 800</b>
<b>Grand Total of Claims</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15 642.23</b>	<b>acres</b>						<b>Grand Total Annual Cost: All Claims</b>	<b>\$193 390</b>

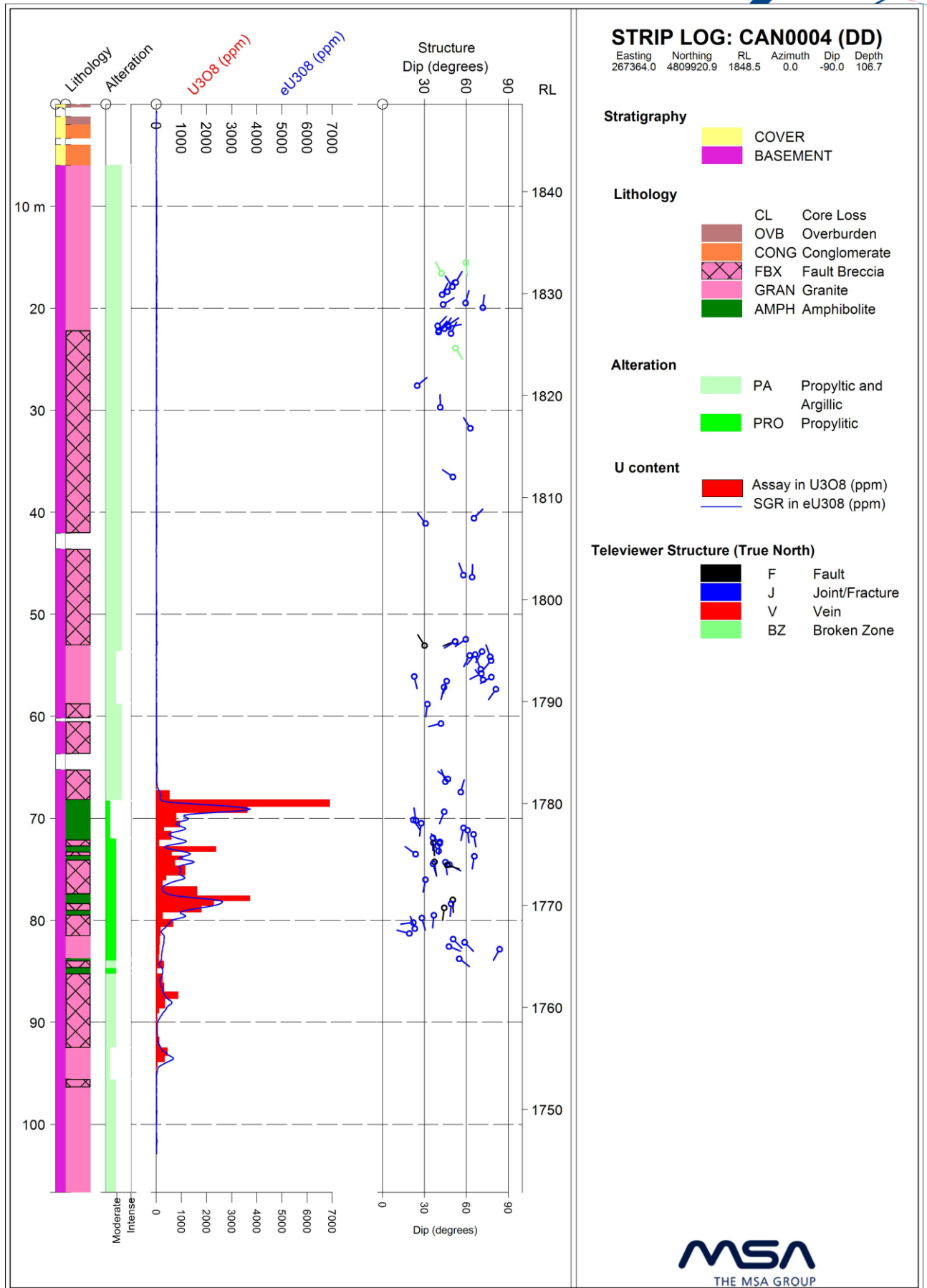


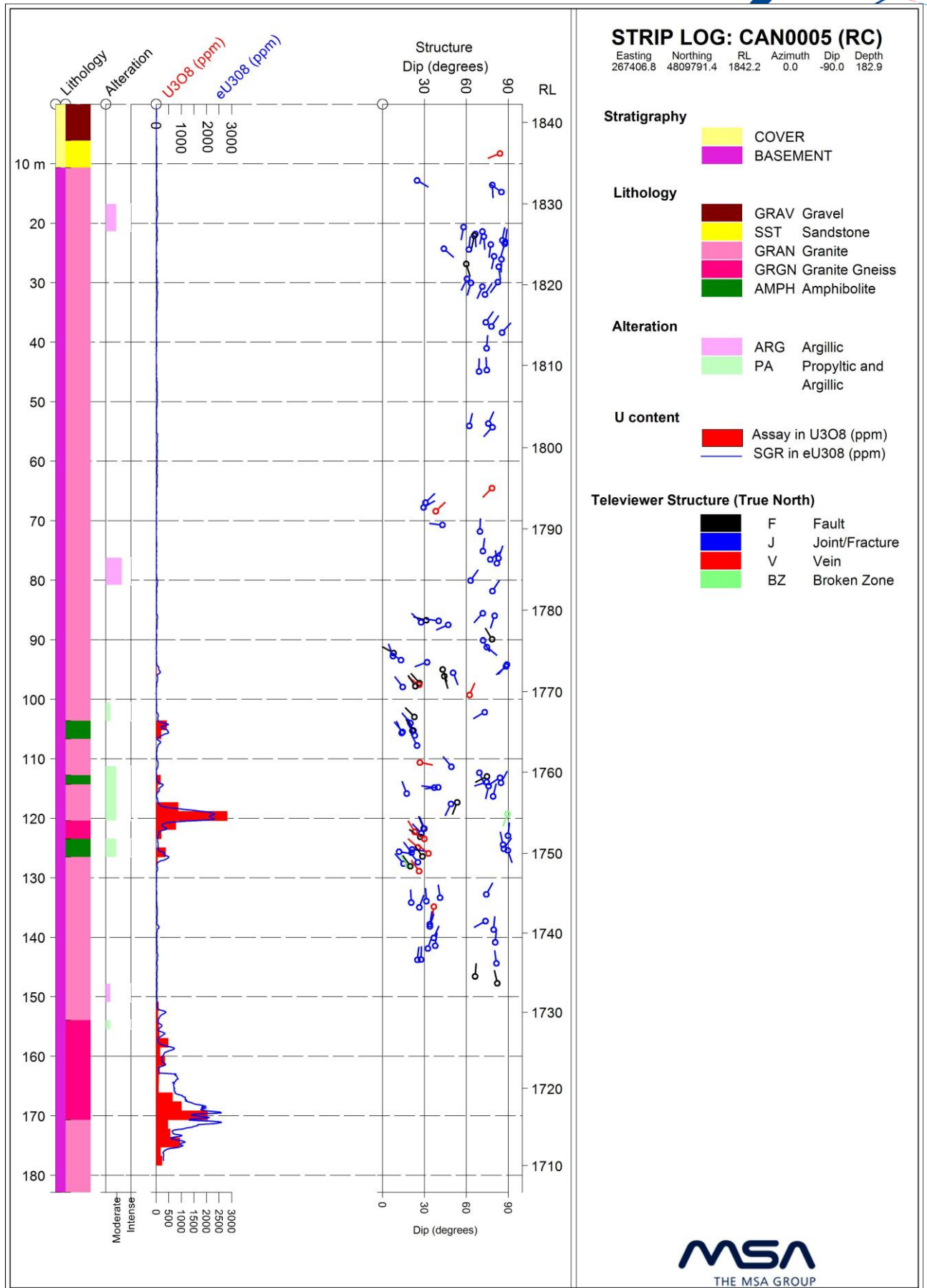
**APPENDIX 4: Canning Borehole Strip Logs**

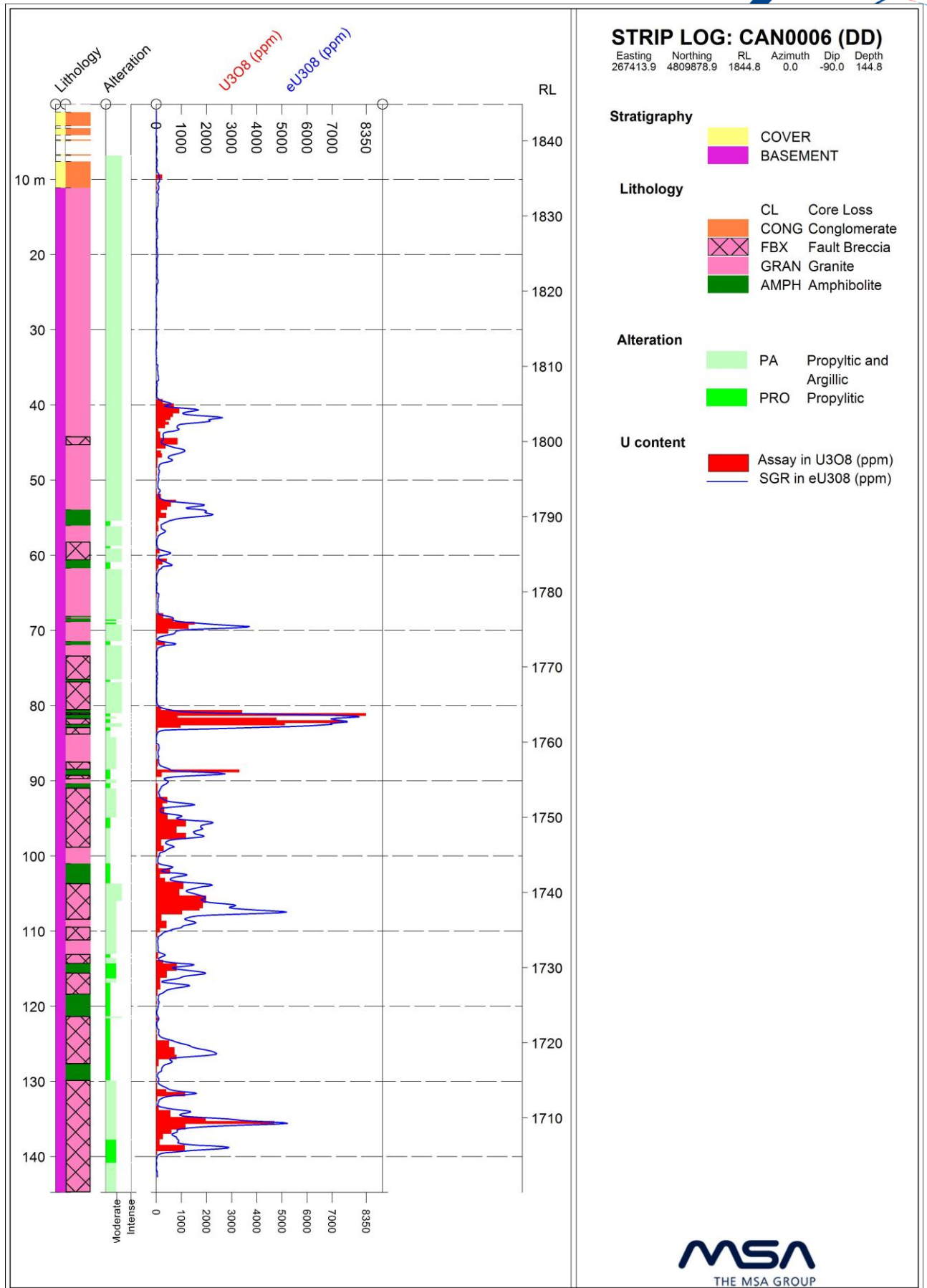


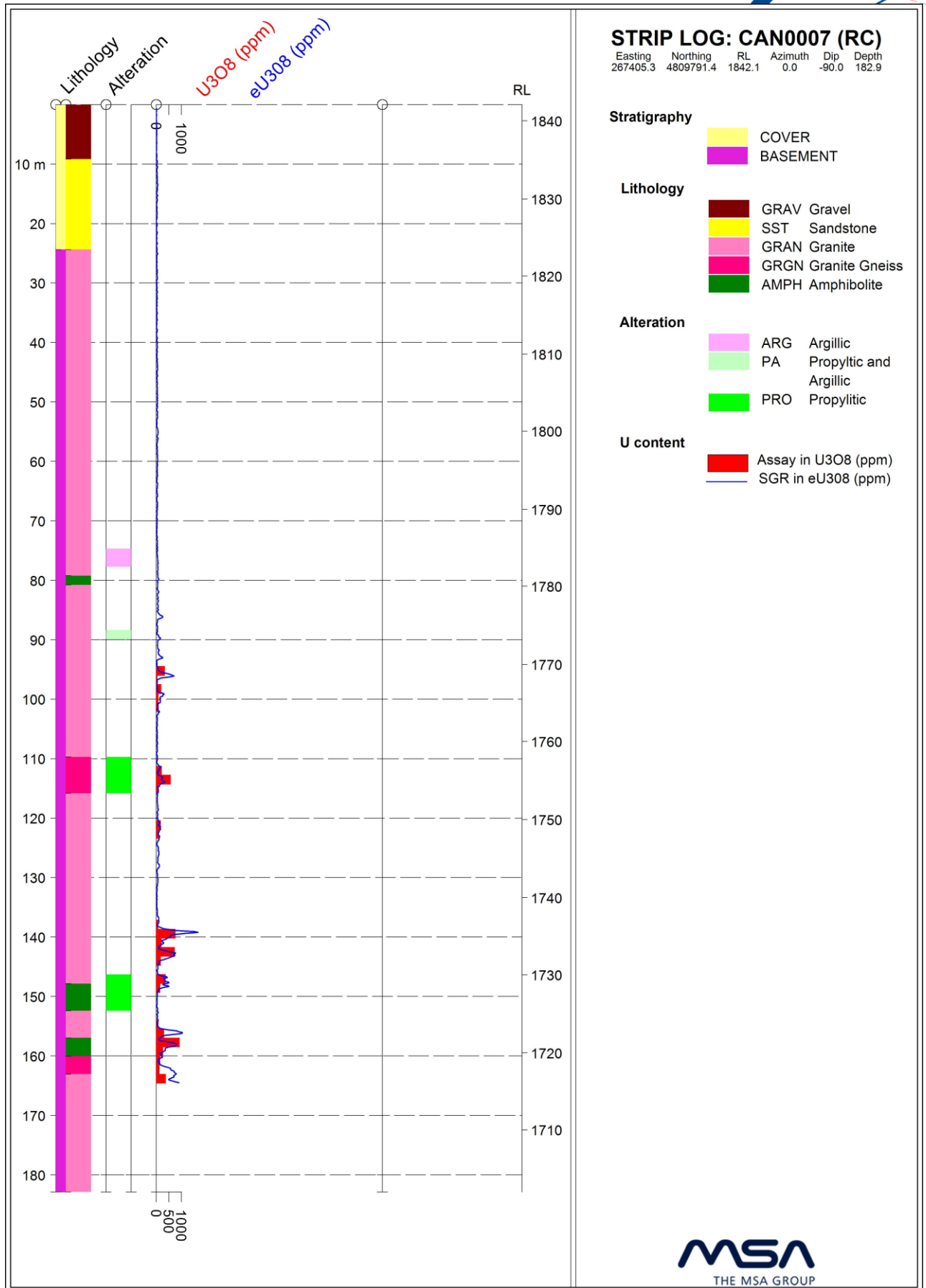


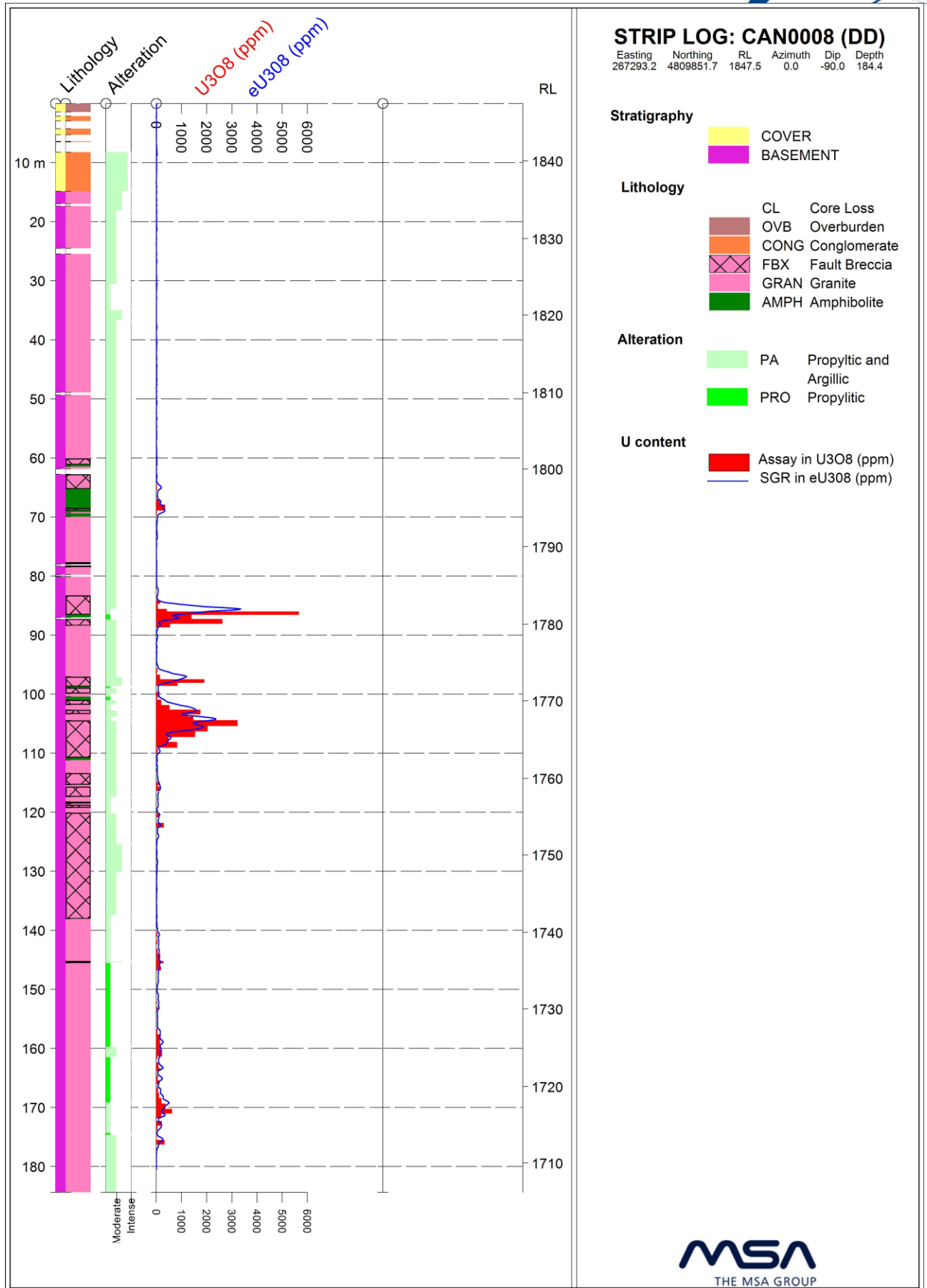


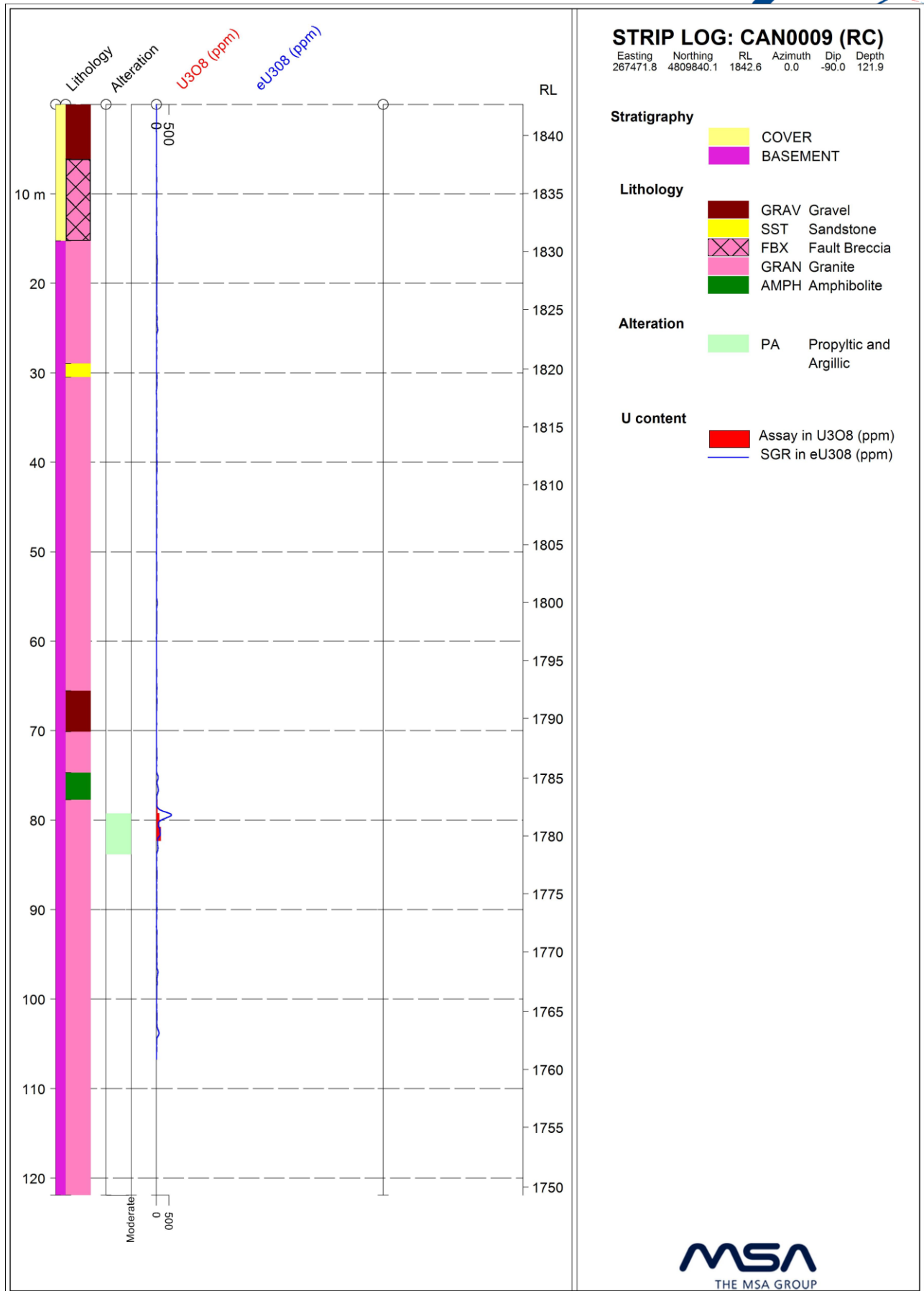


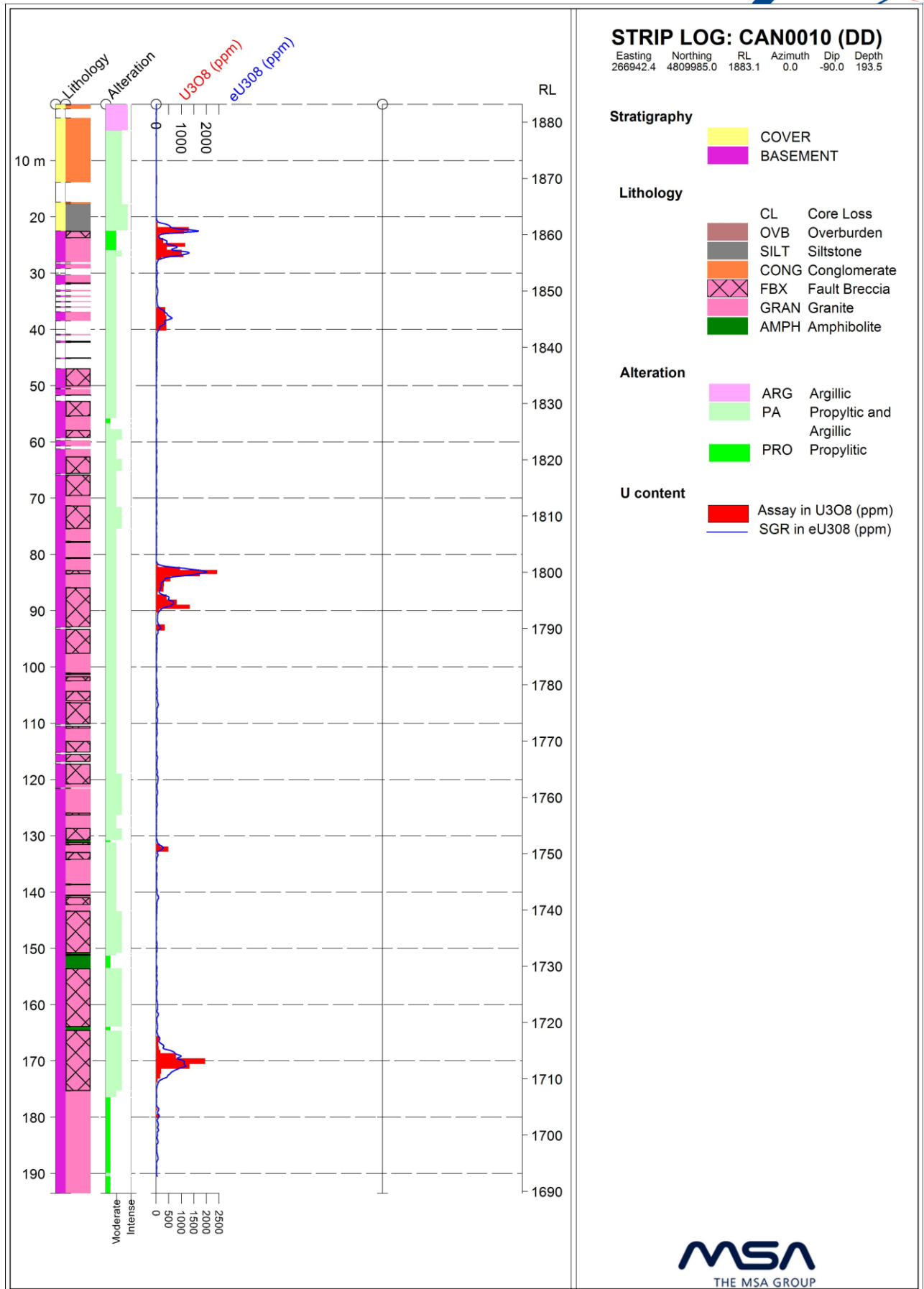


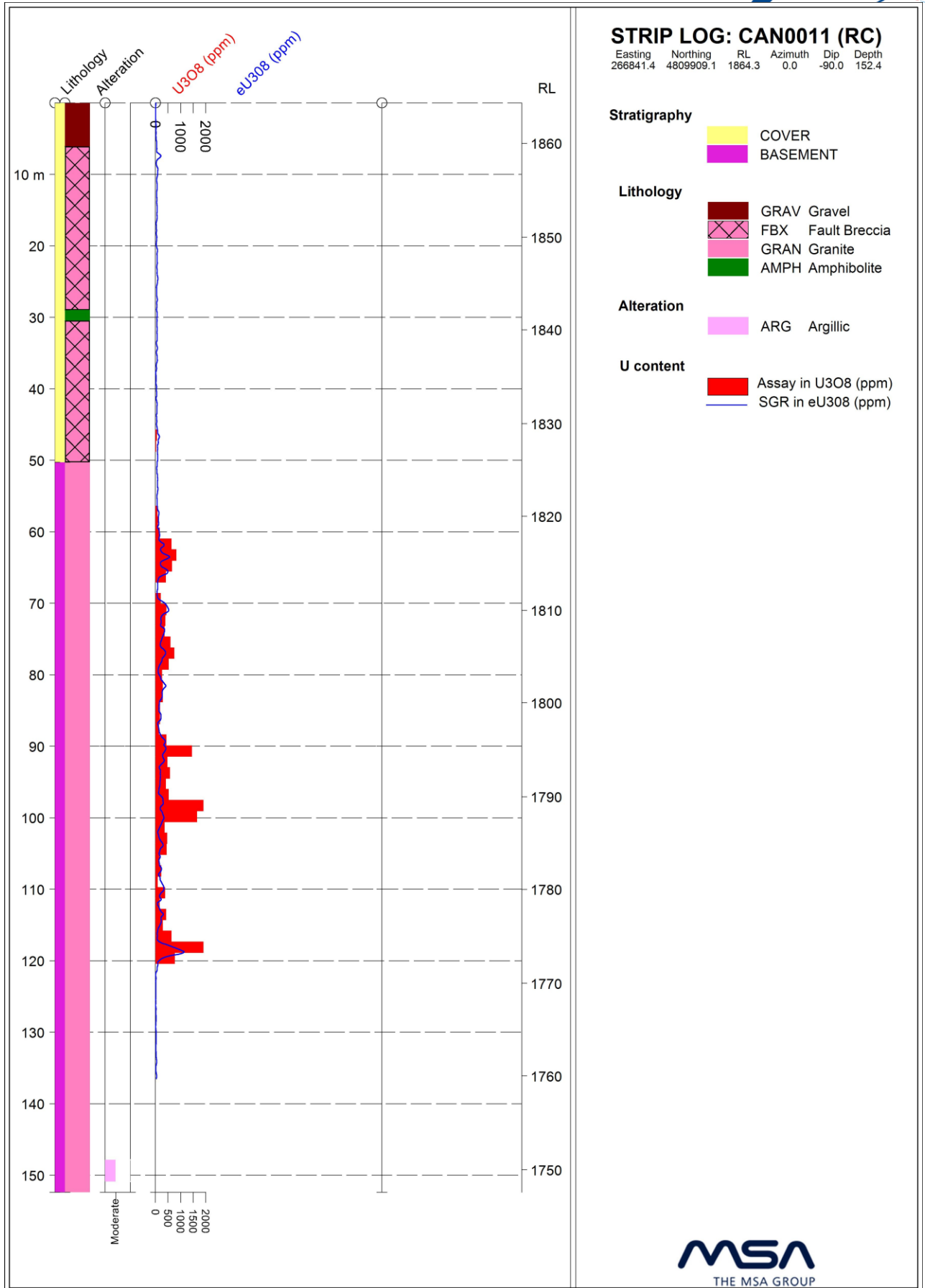


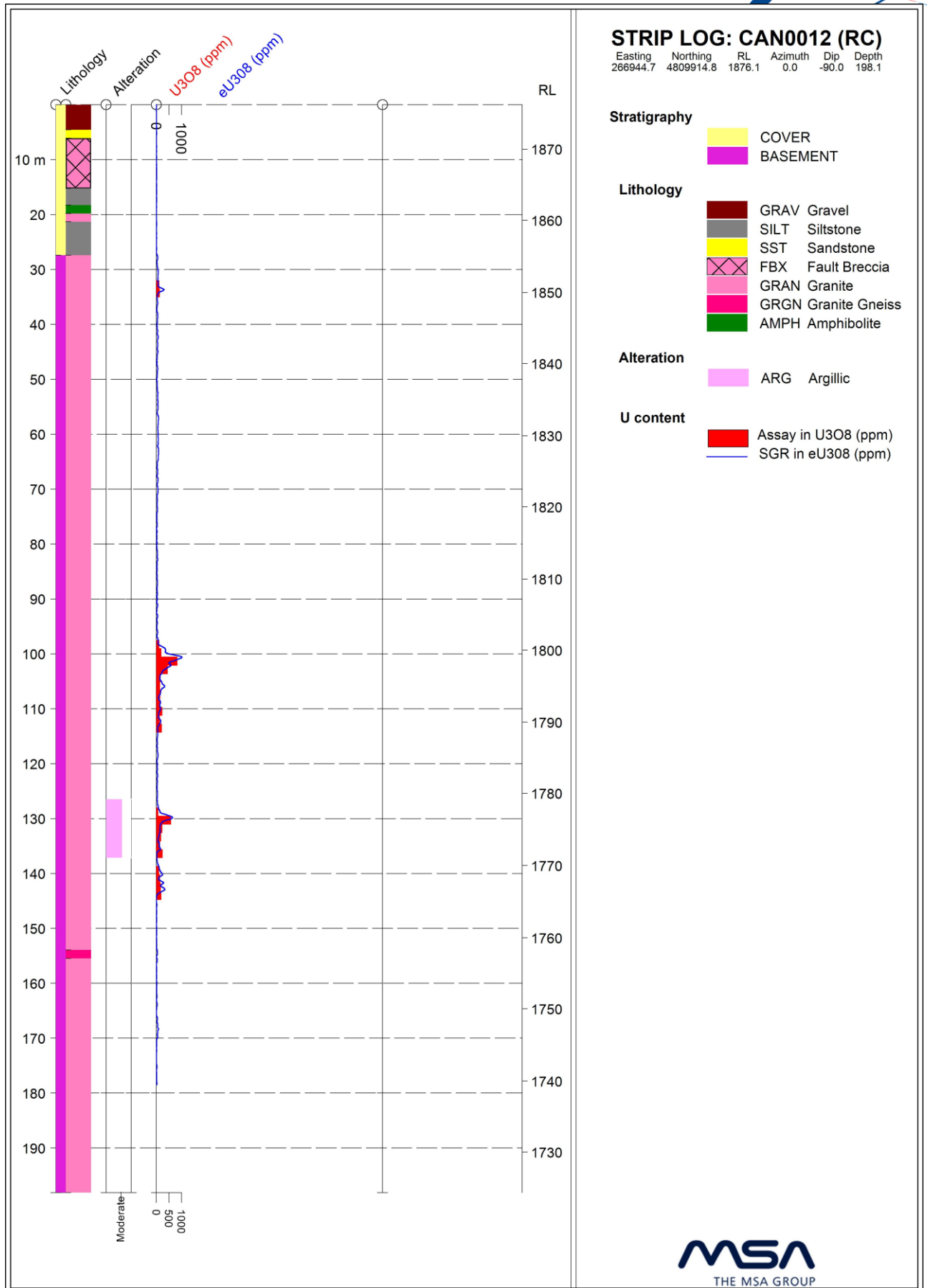


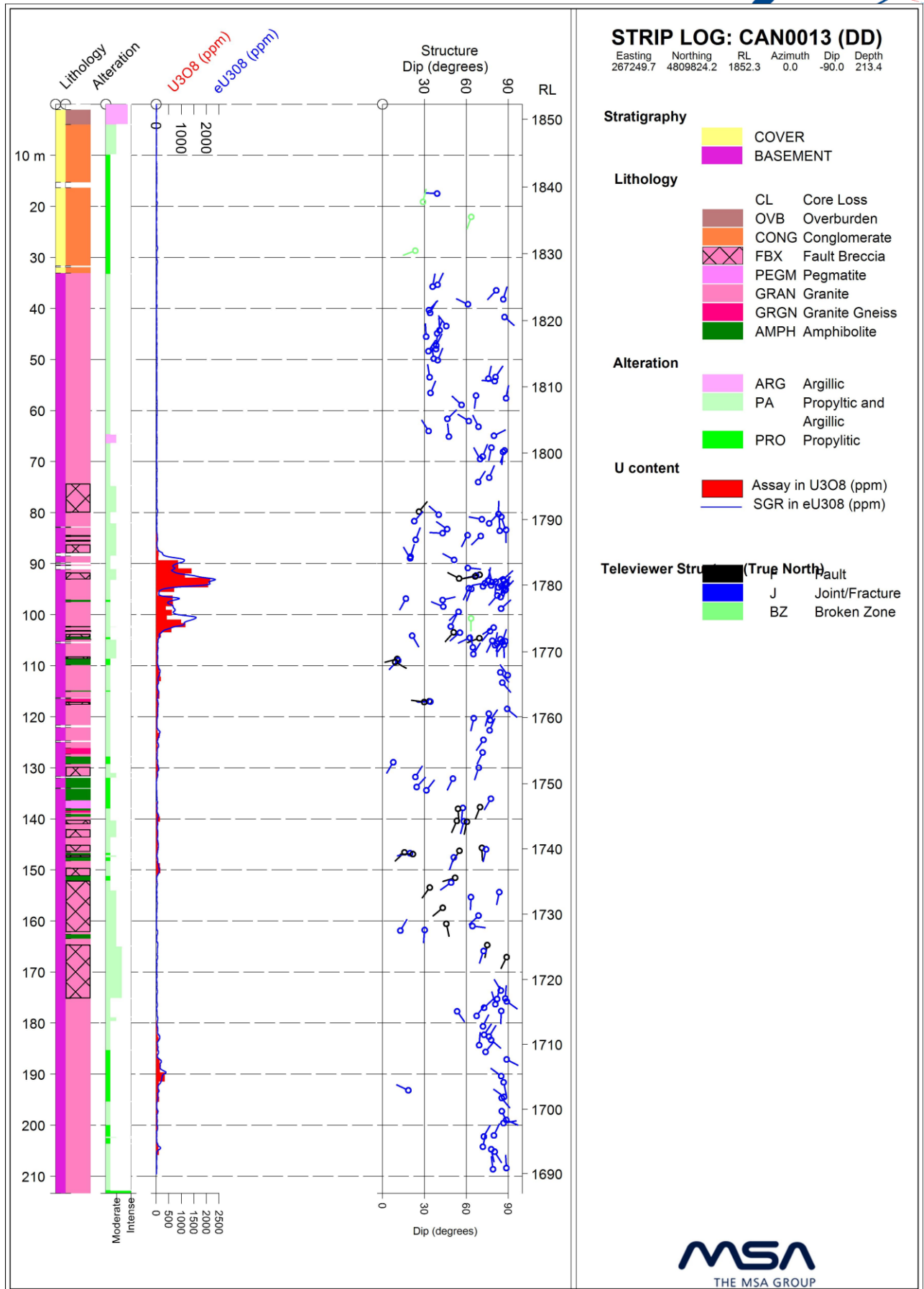


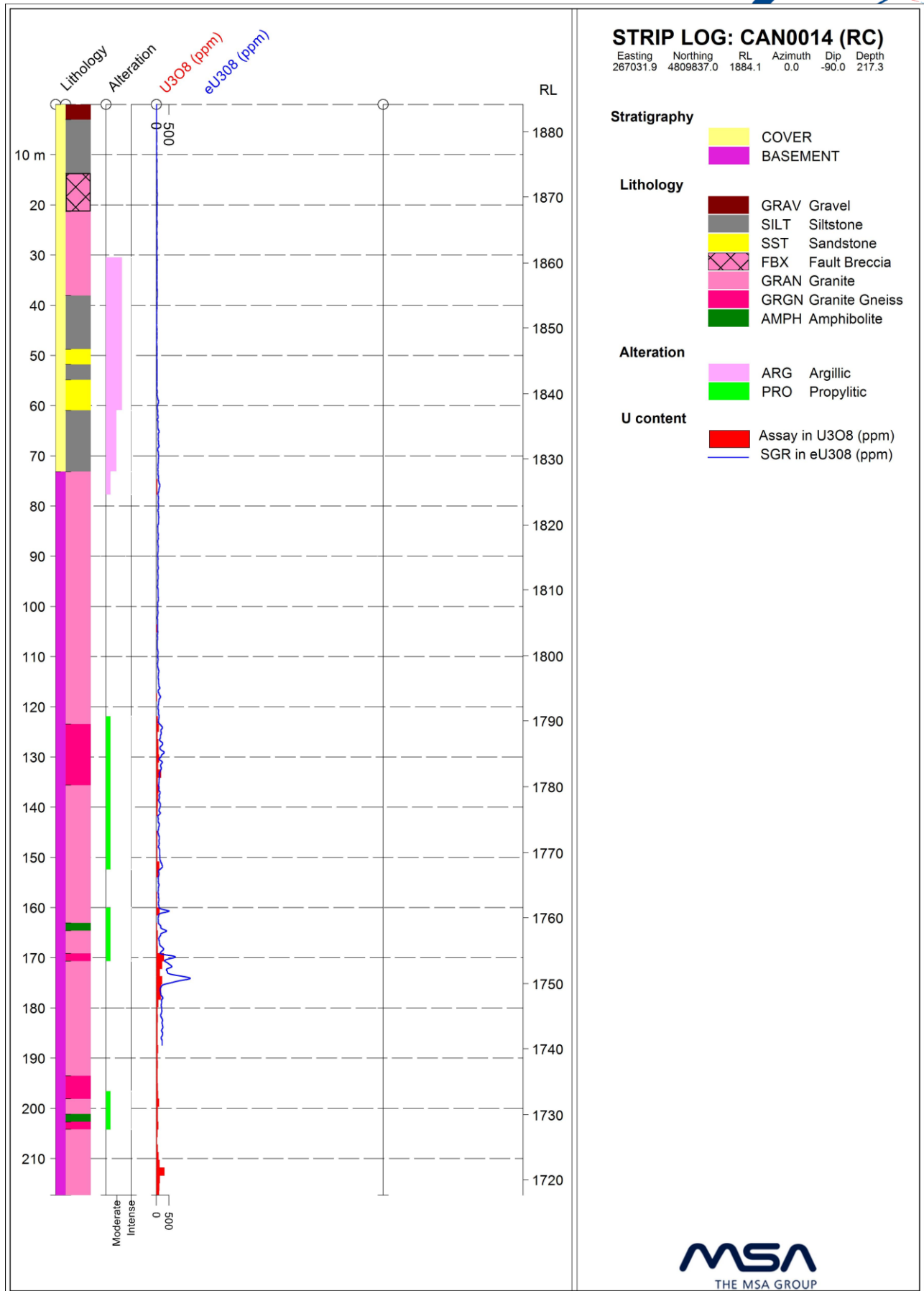


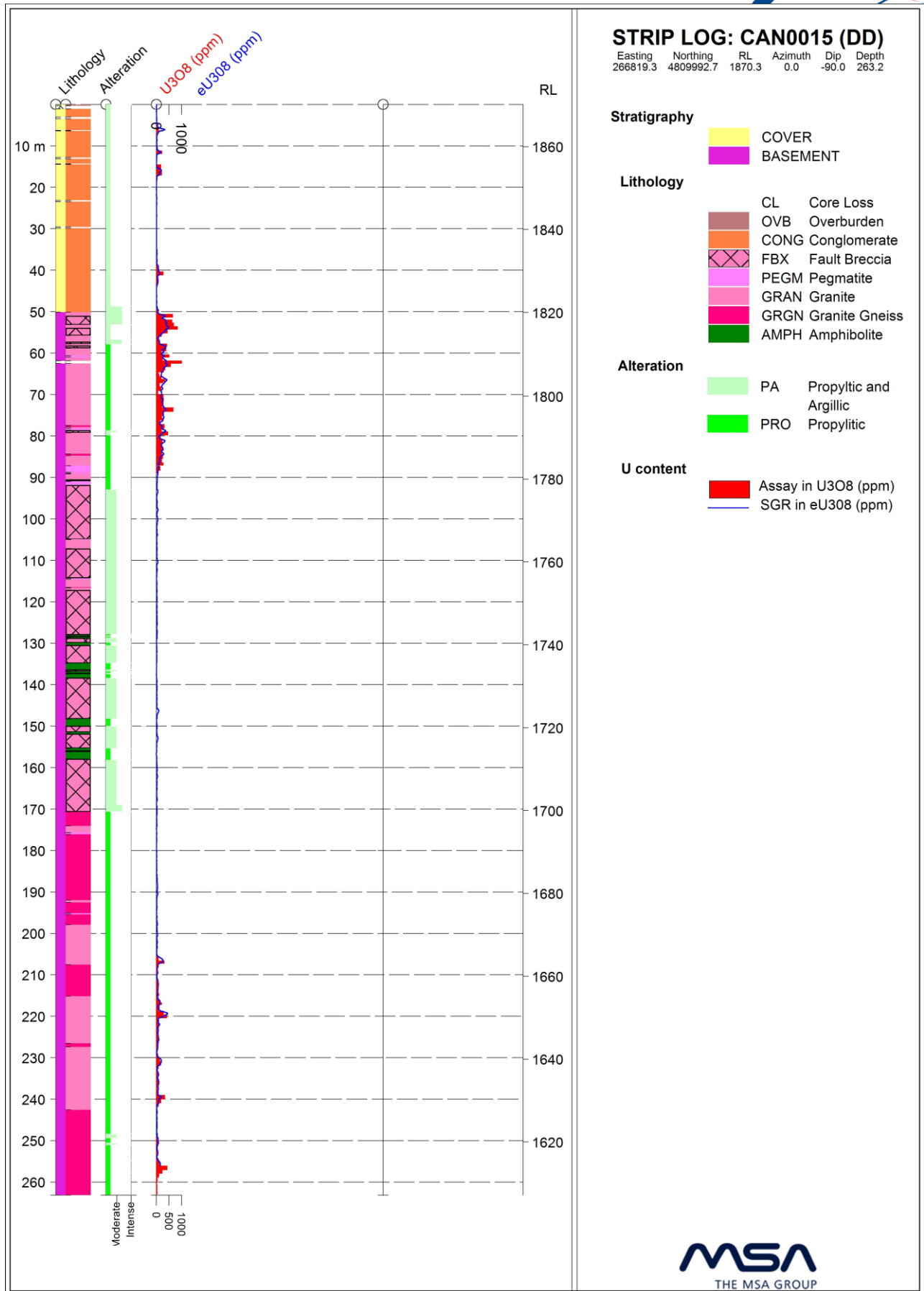


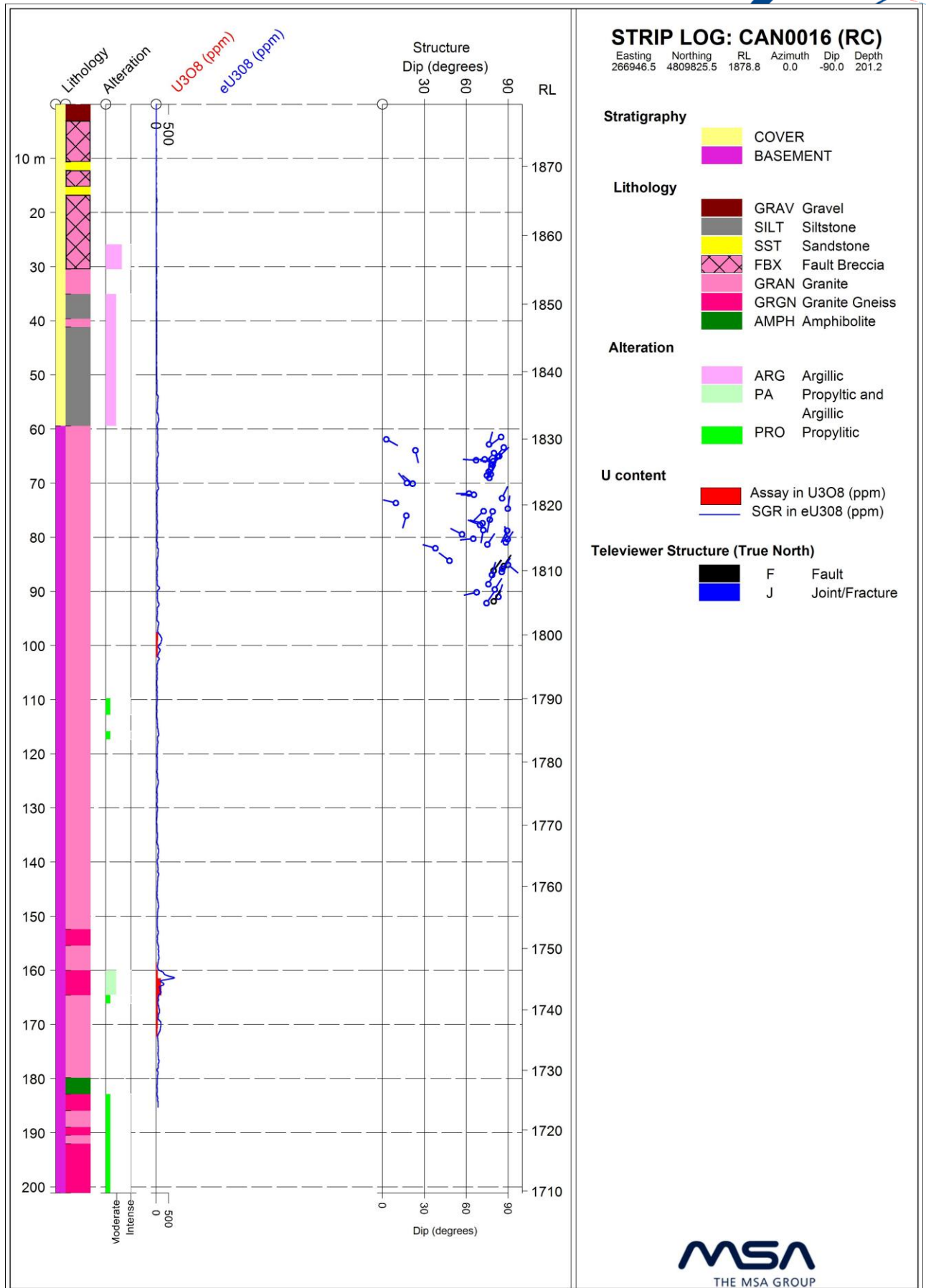


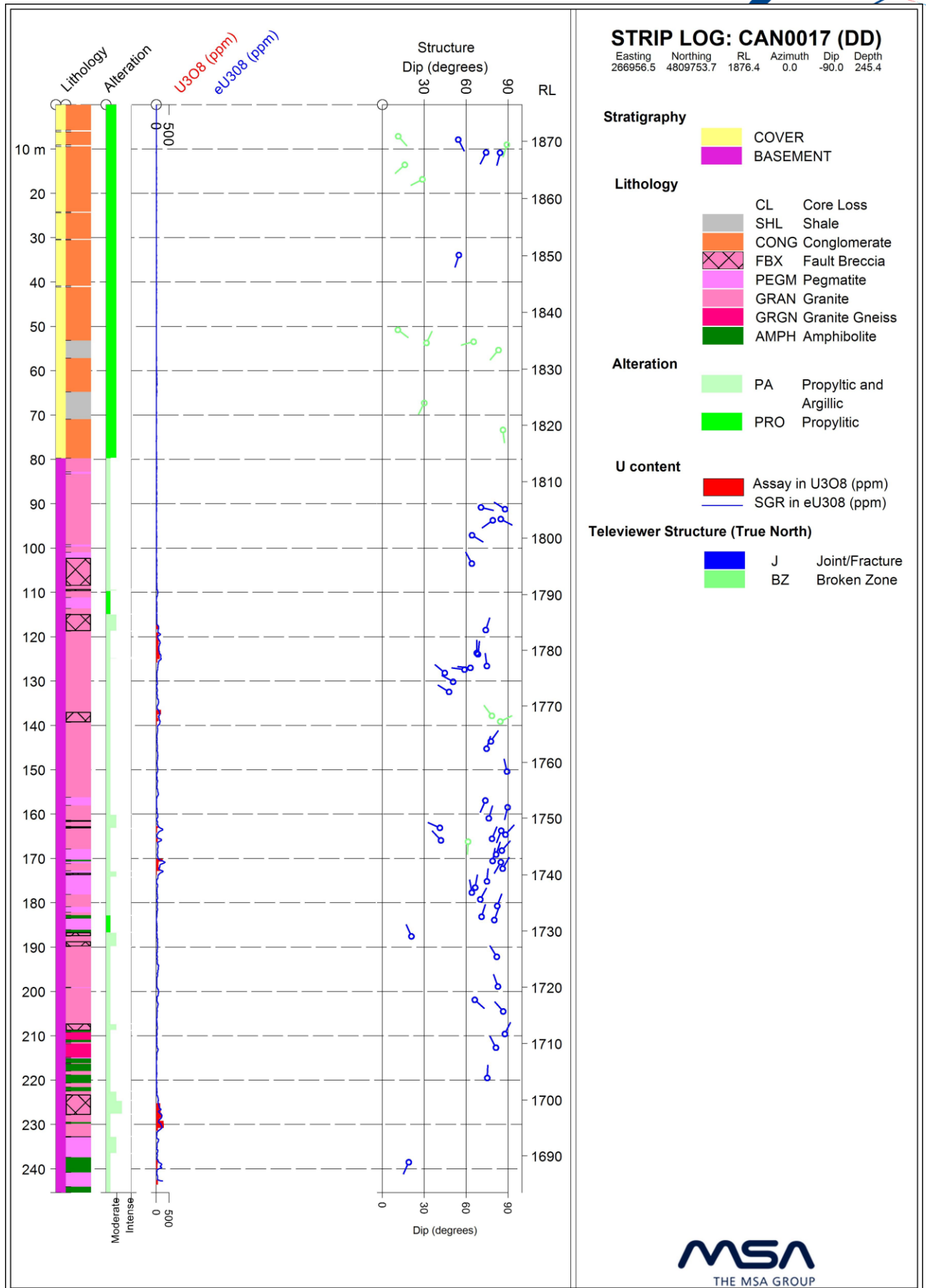


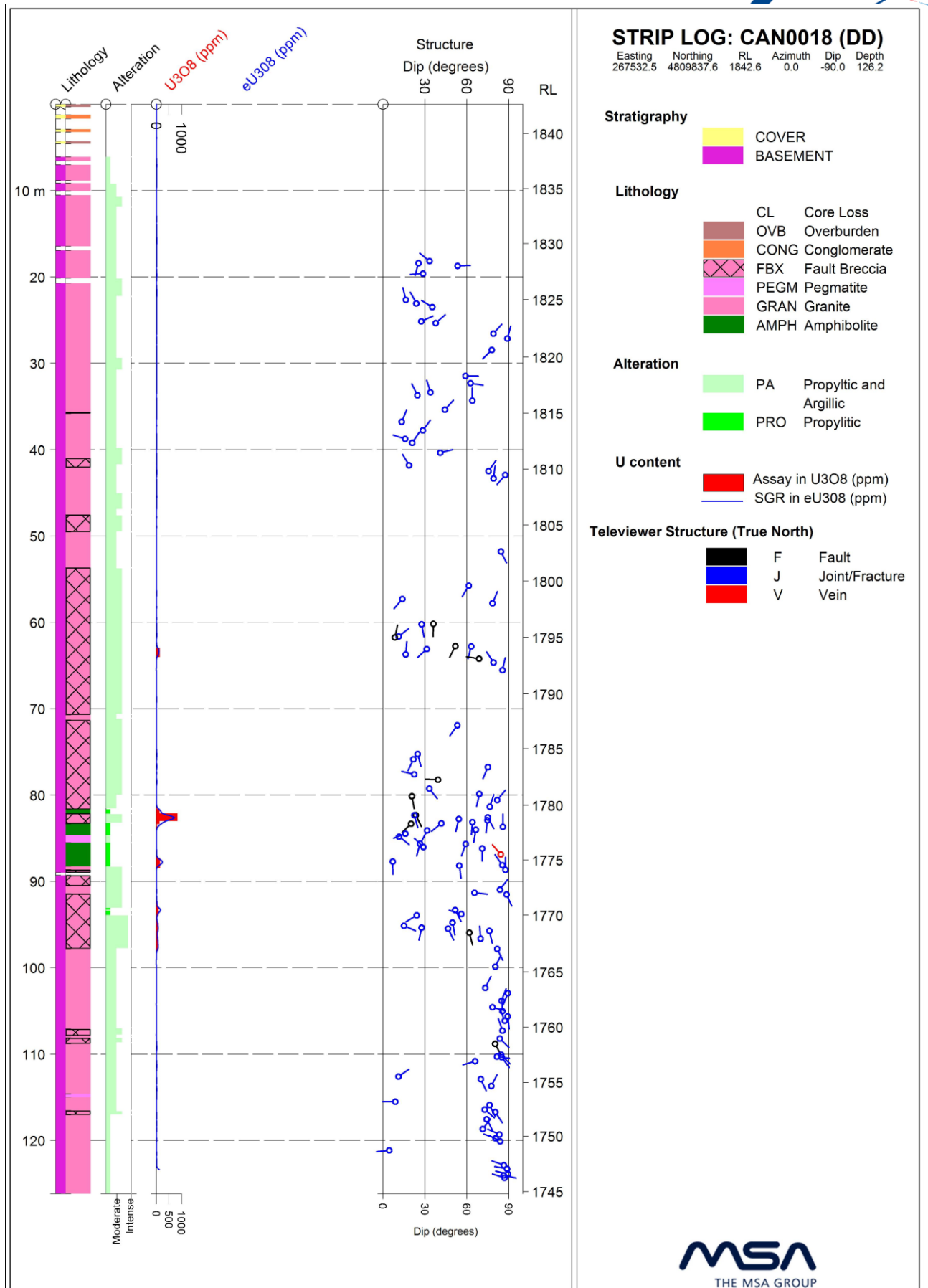


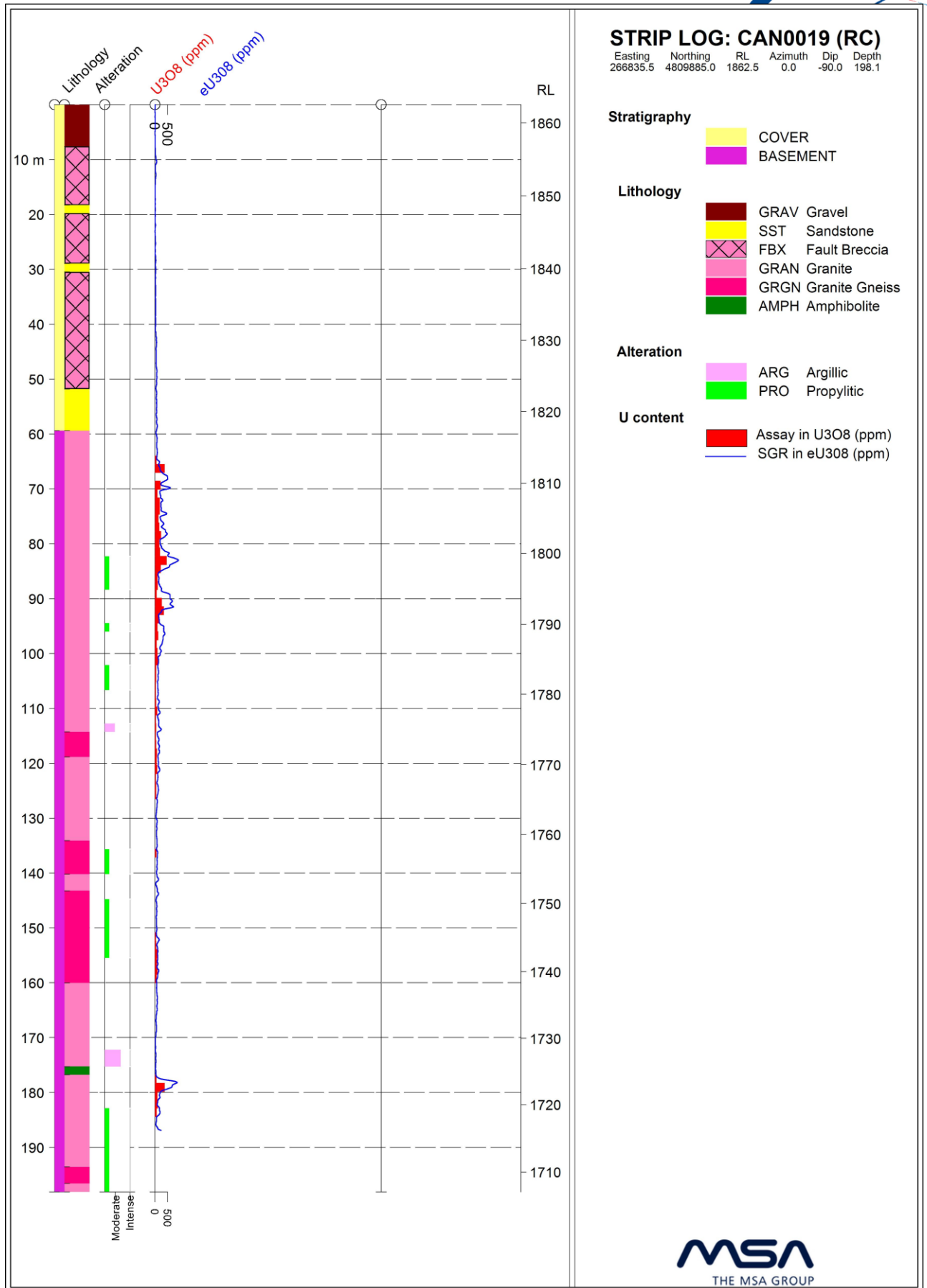


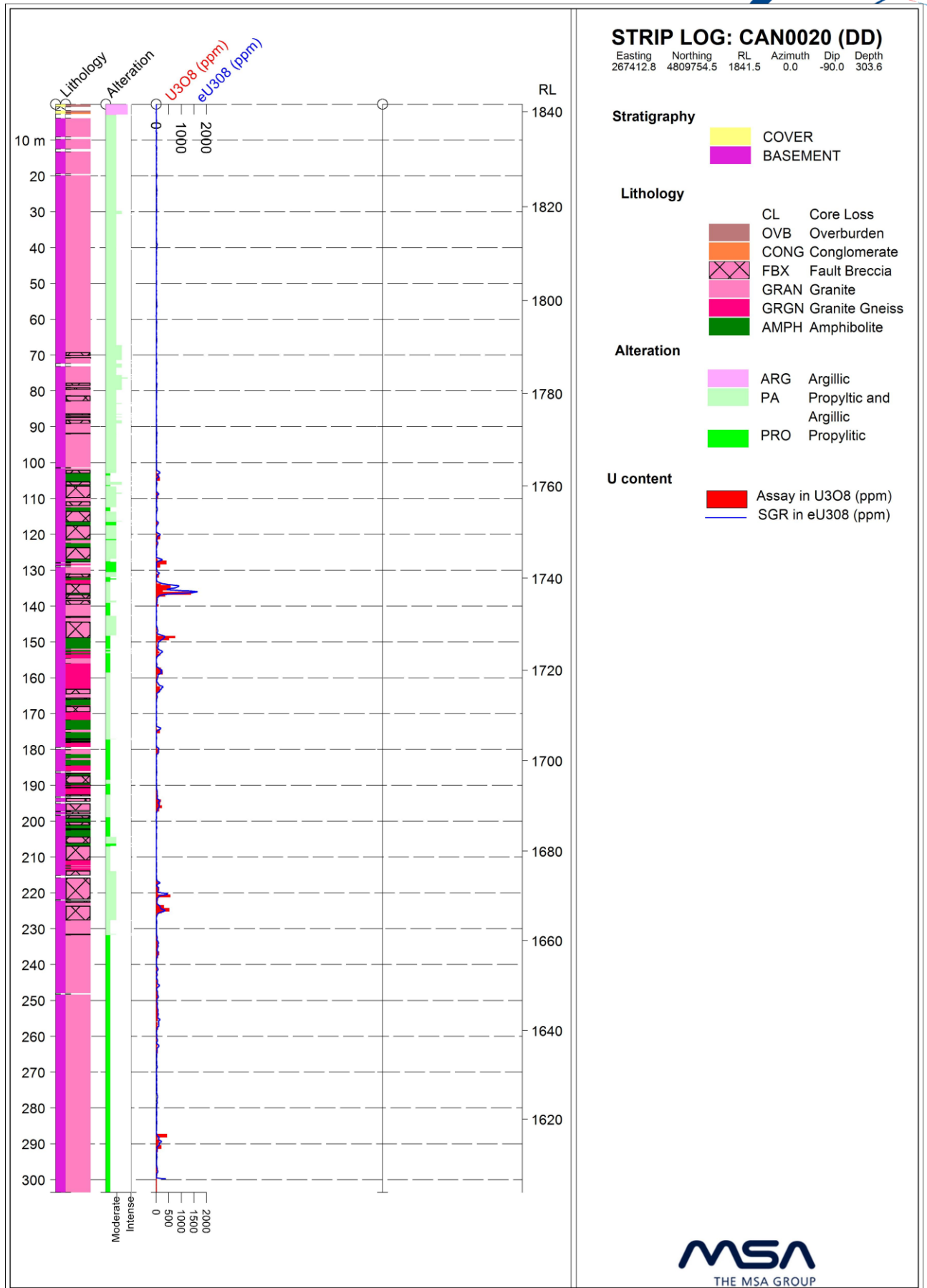


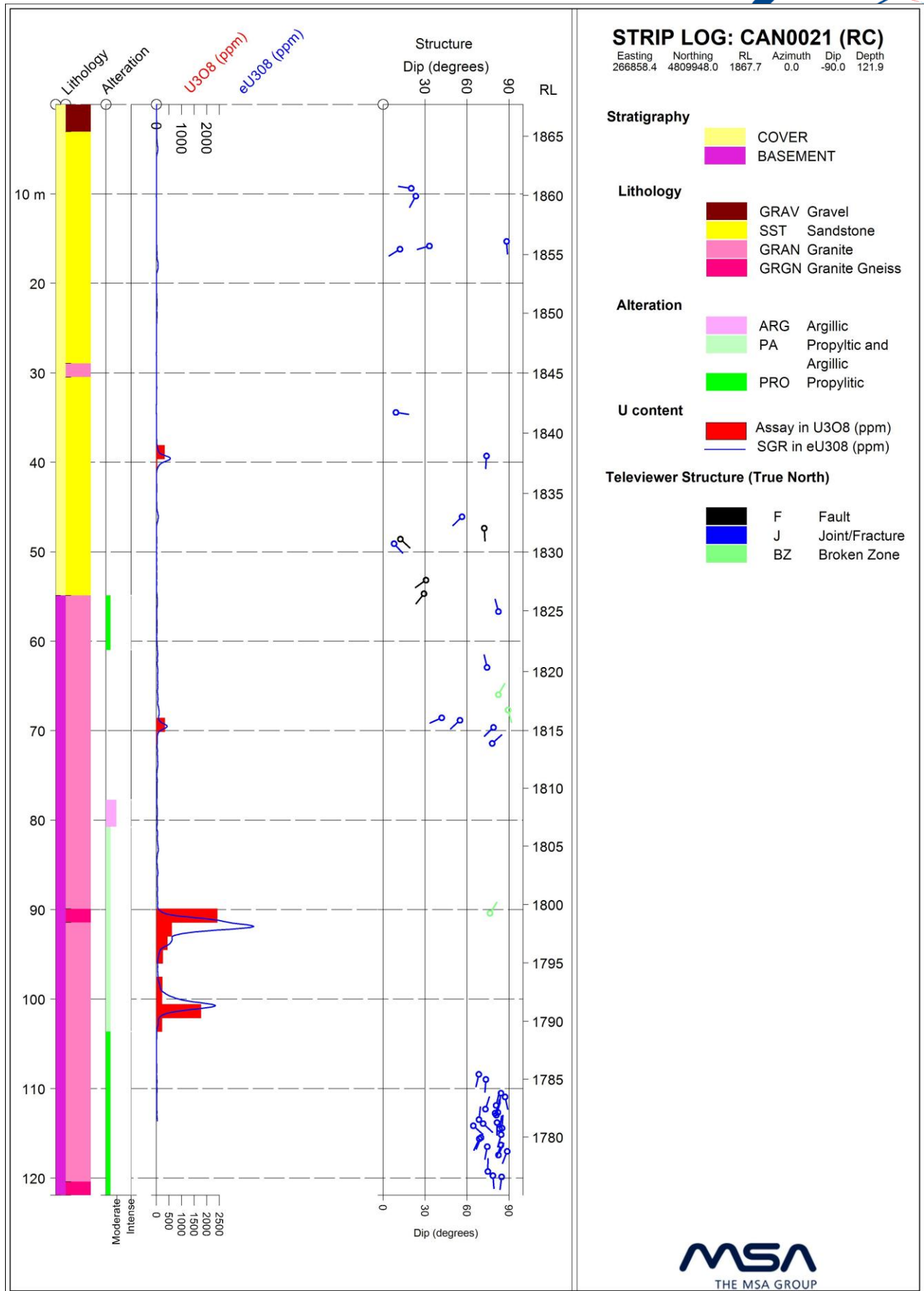


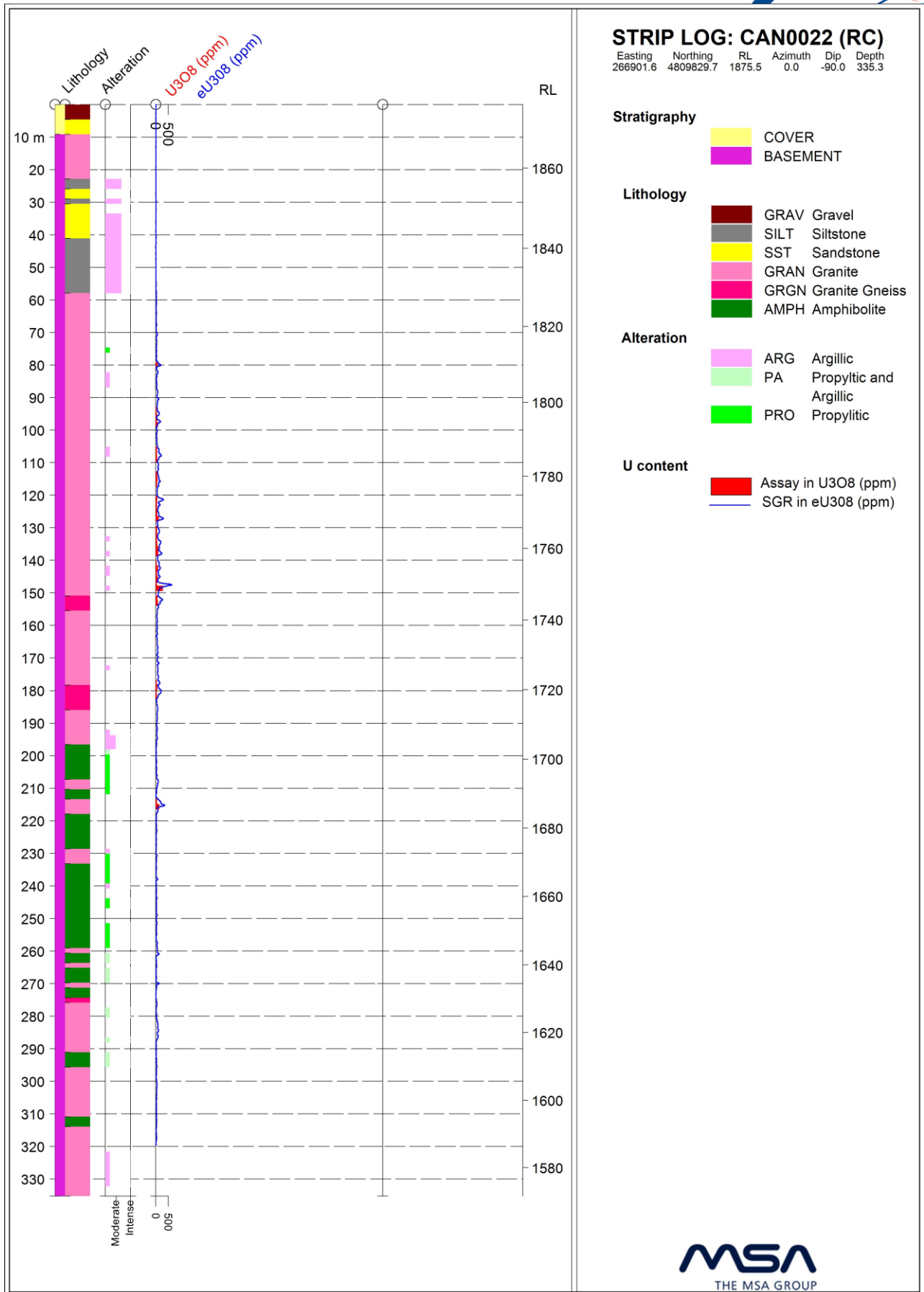


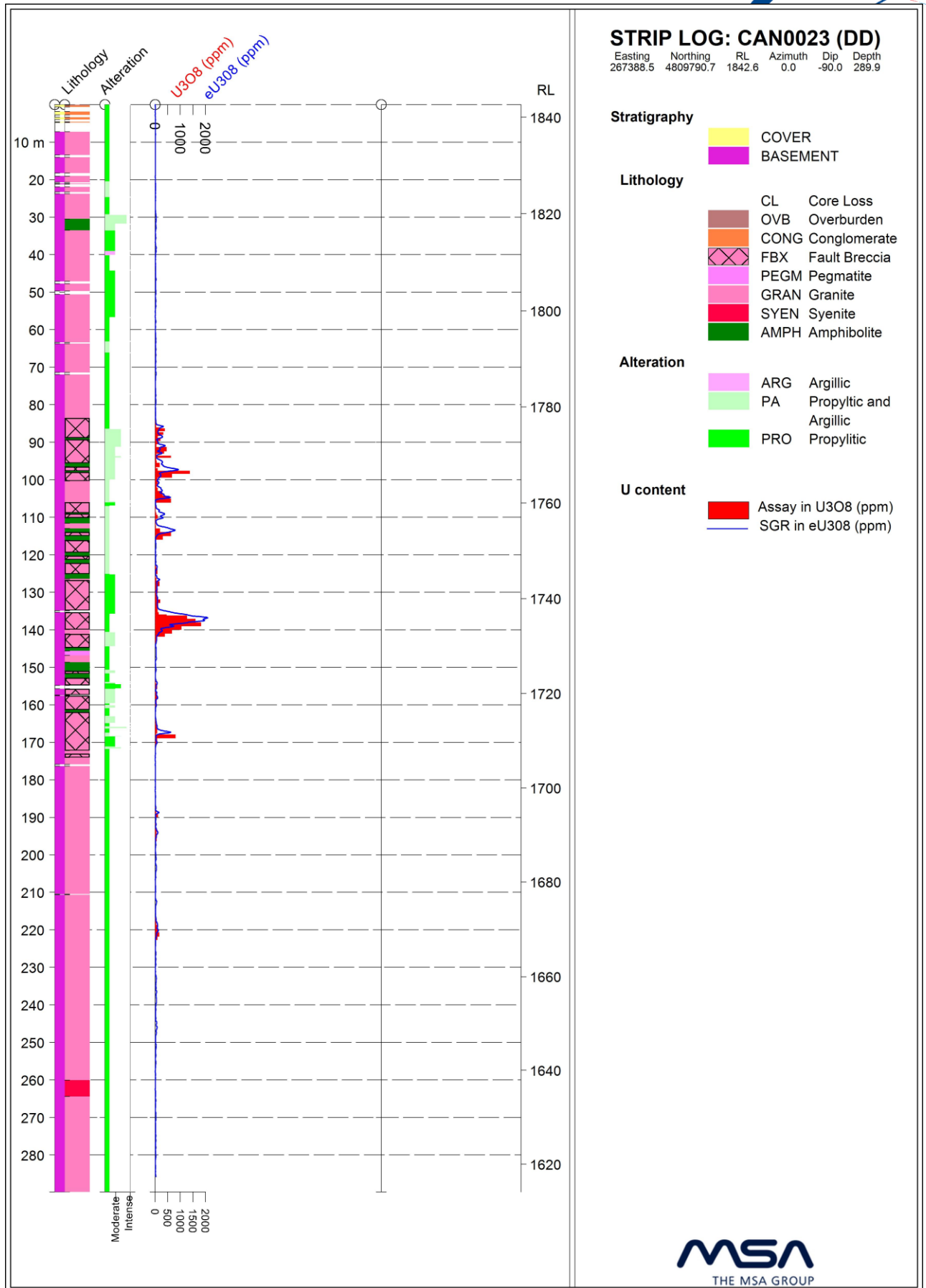


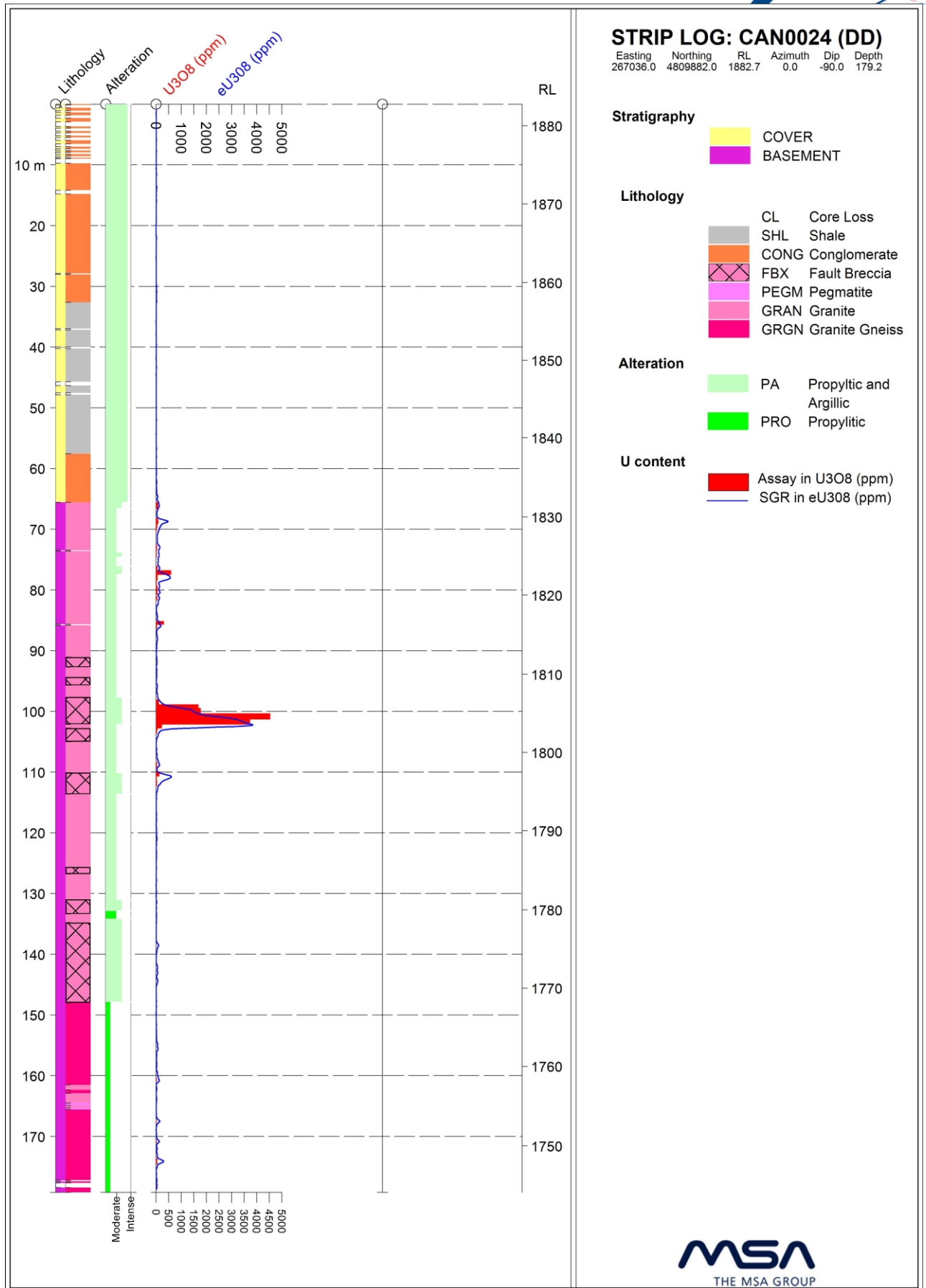


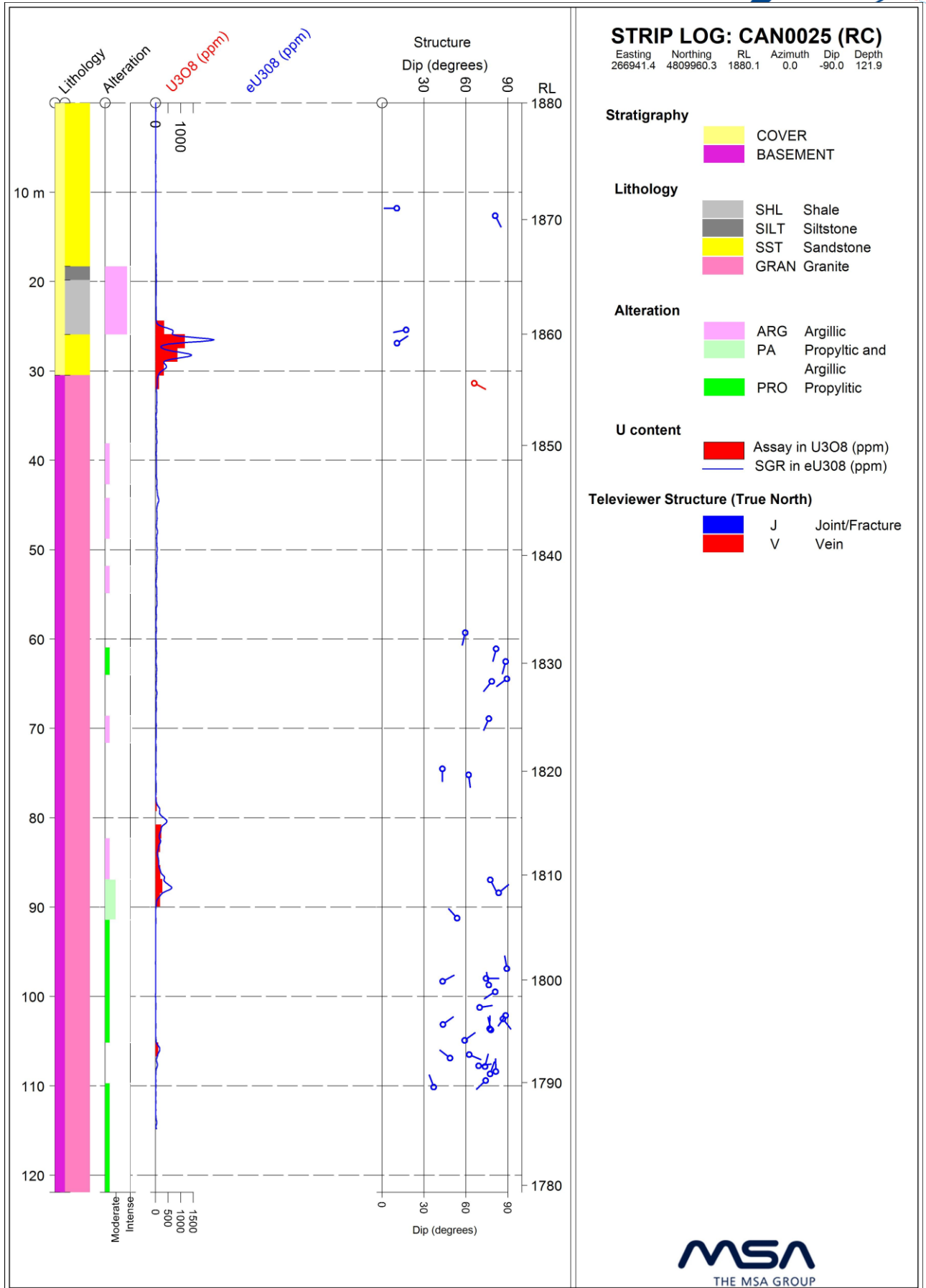


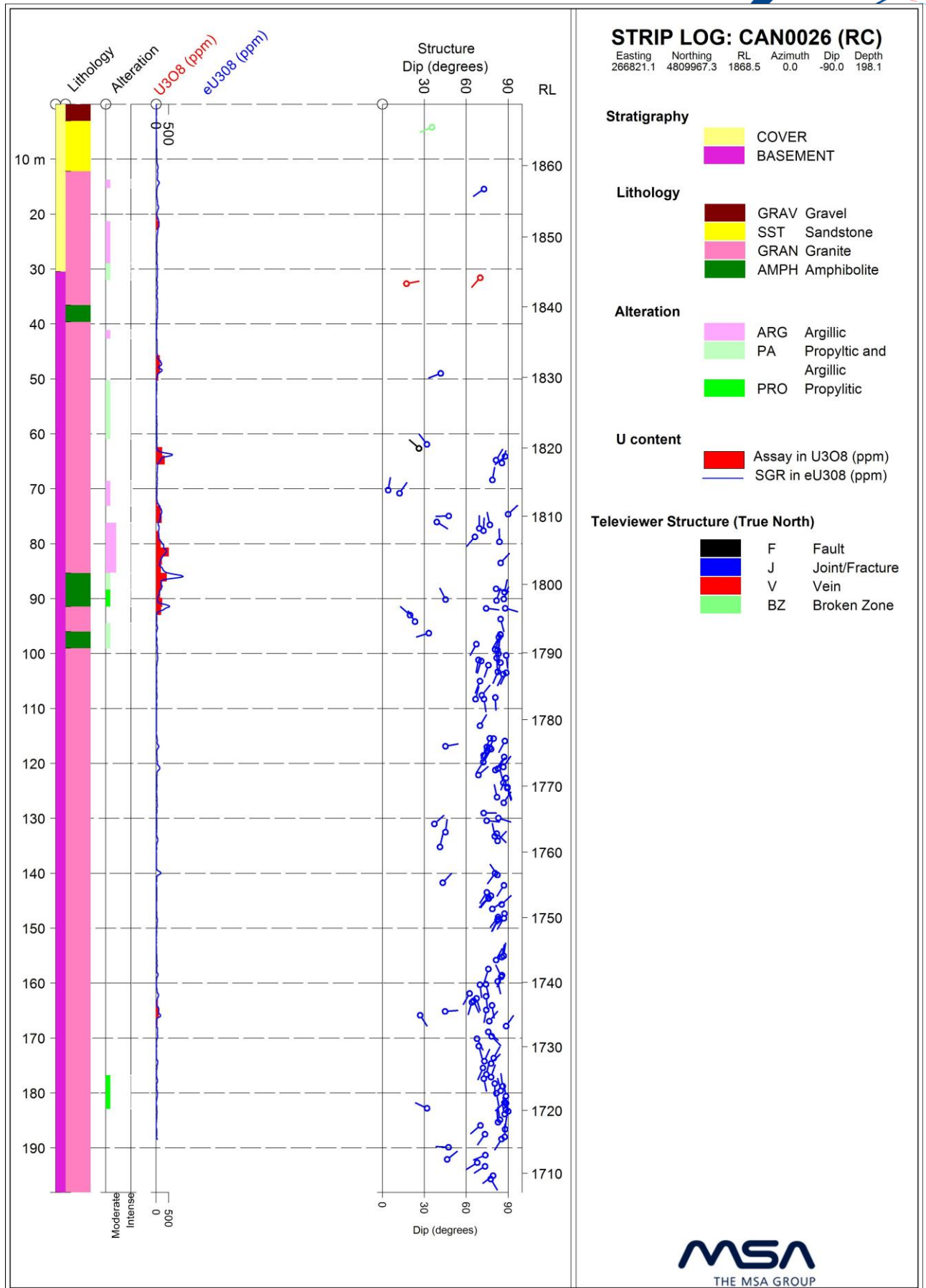


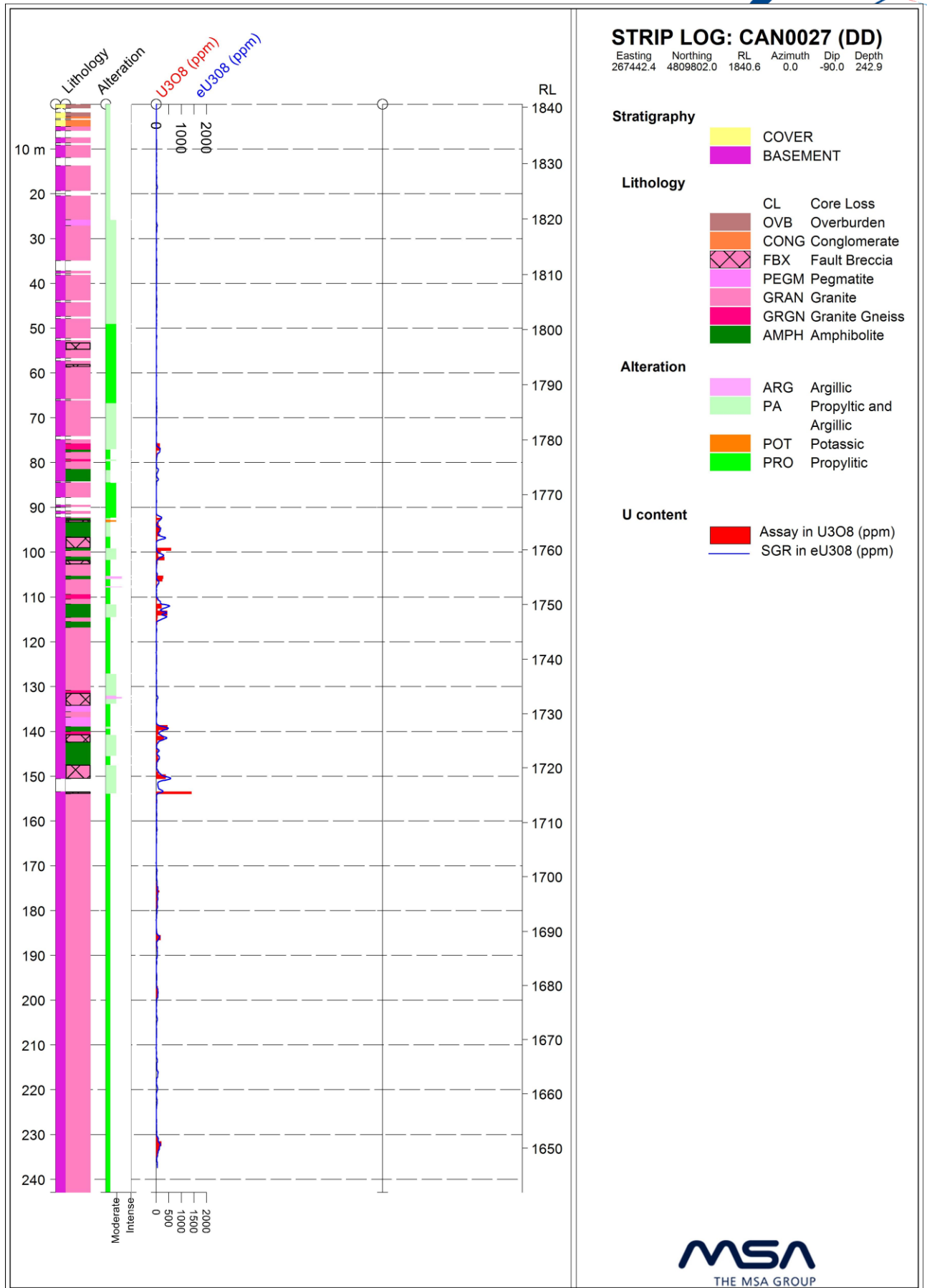


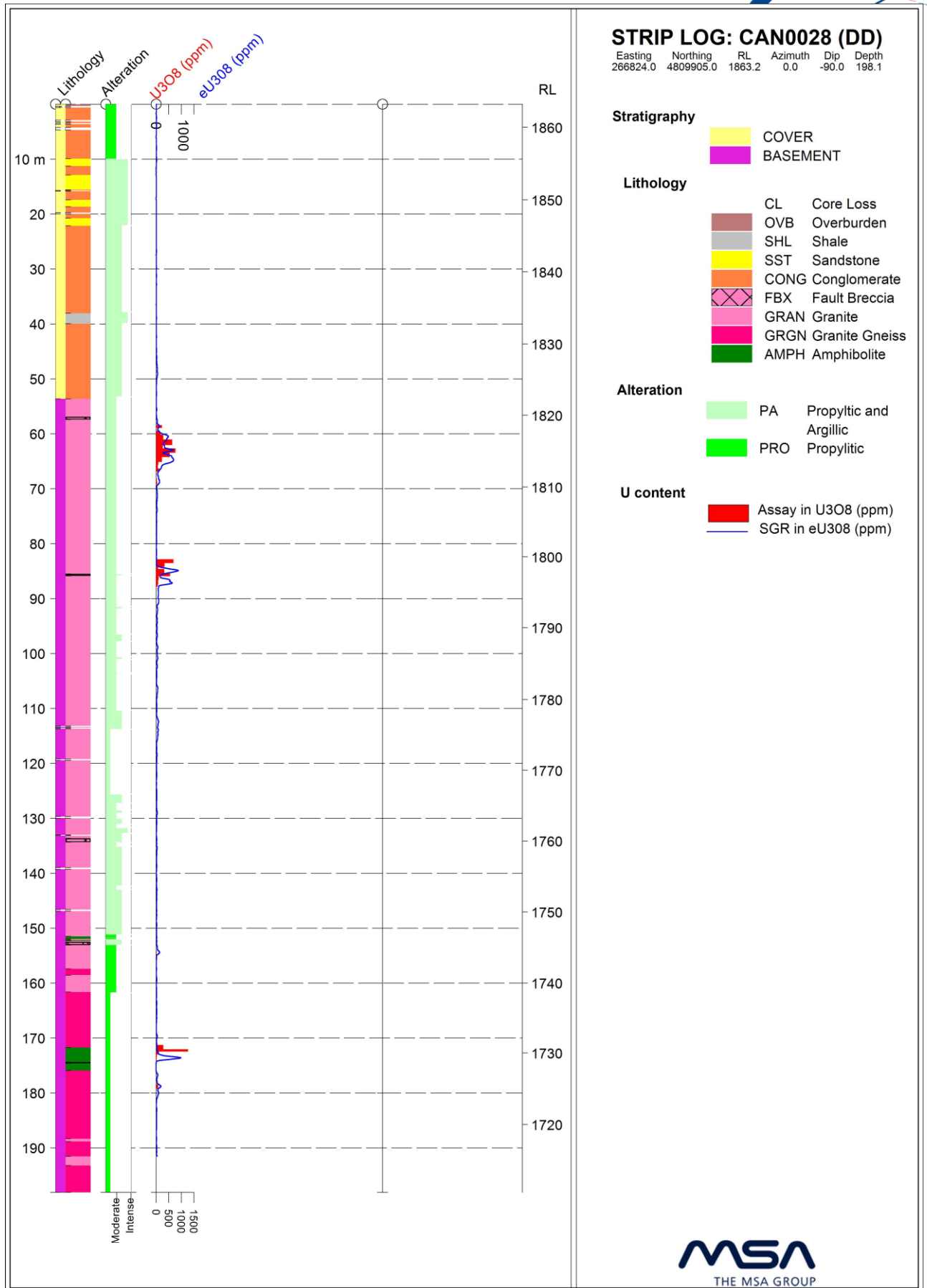


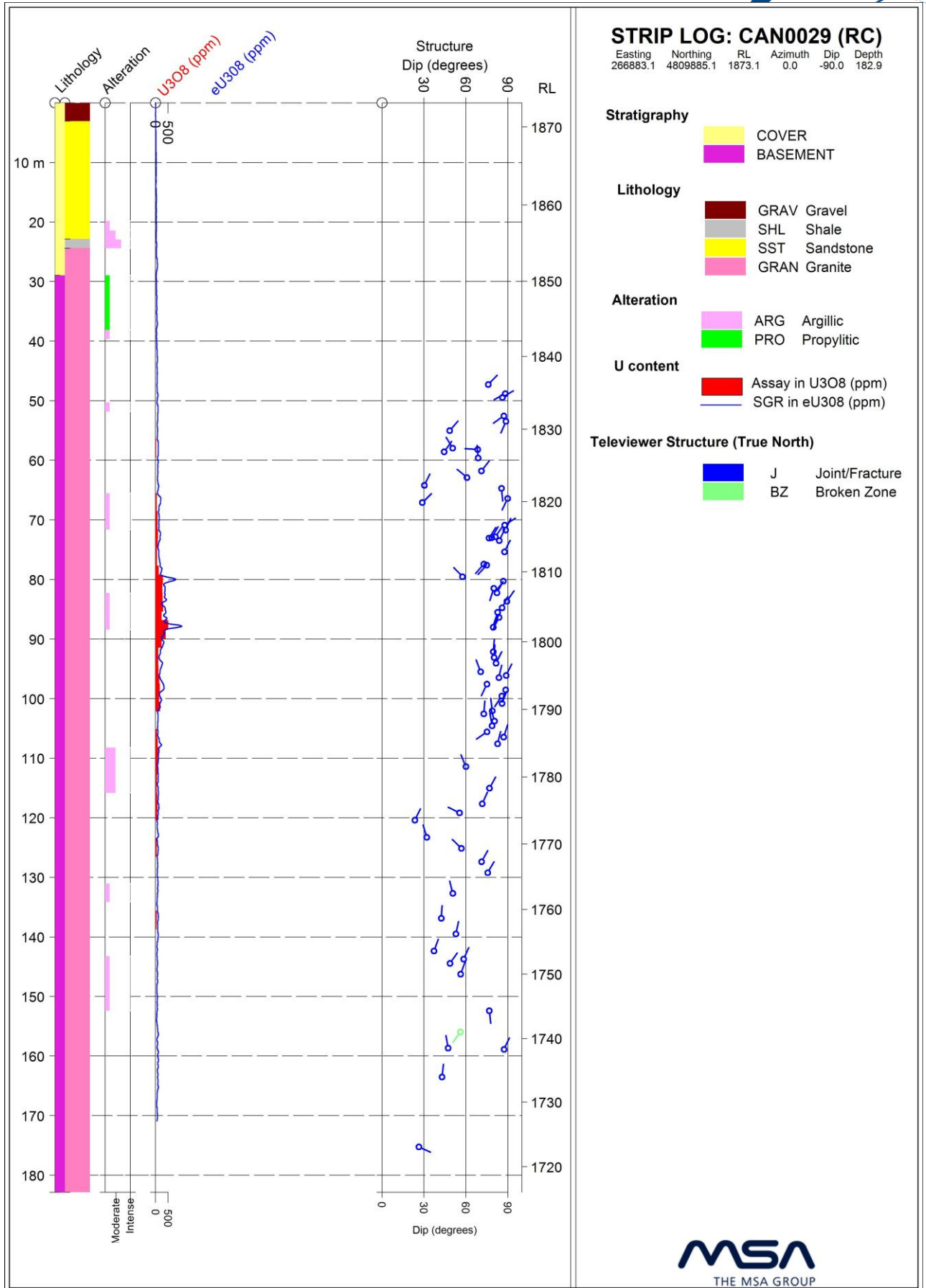


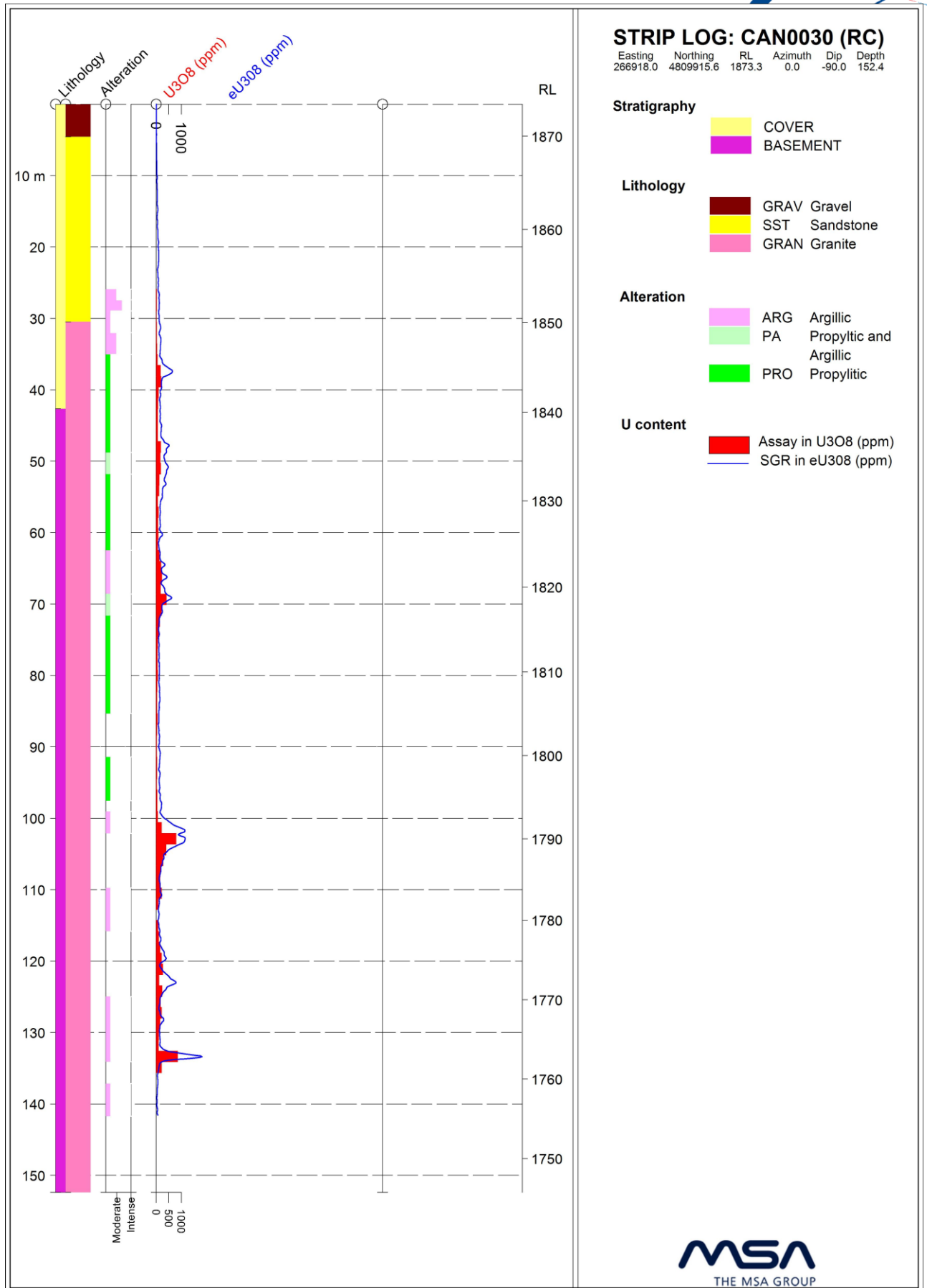


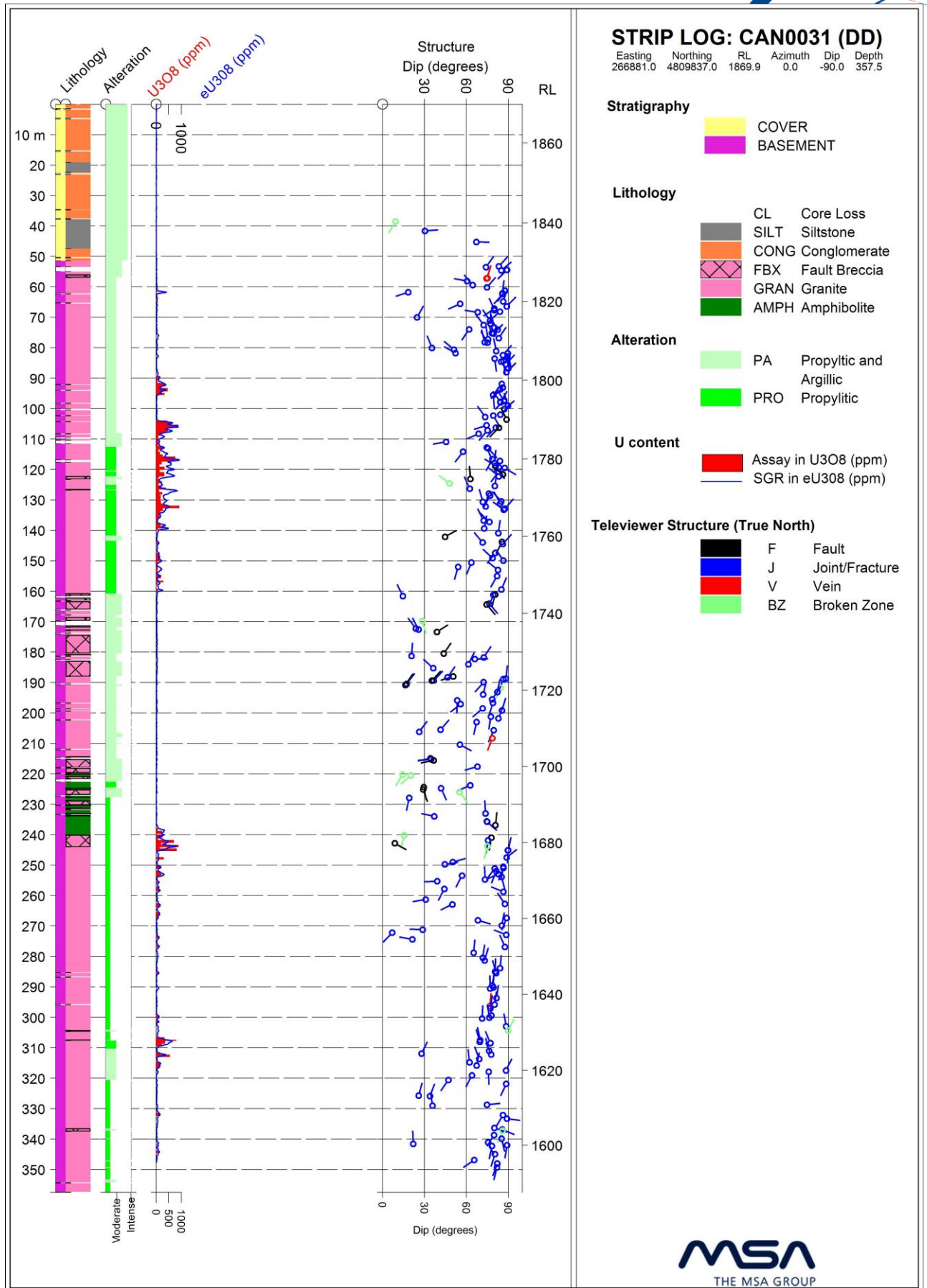


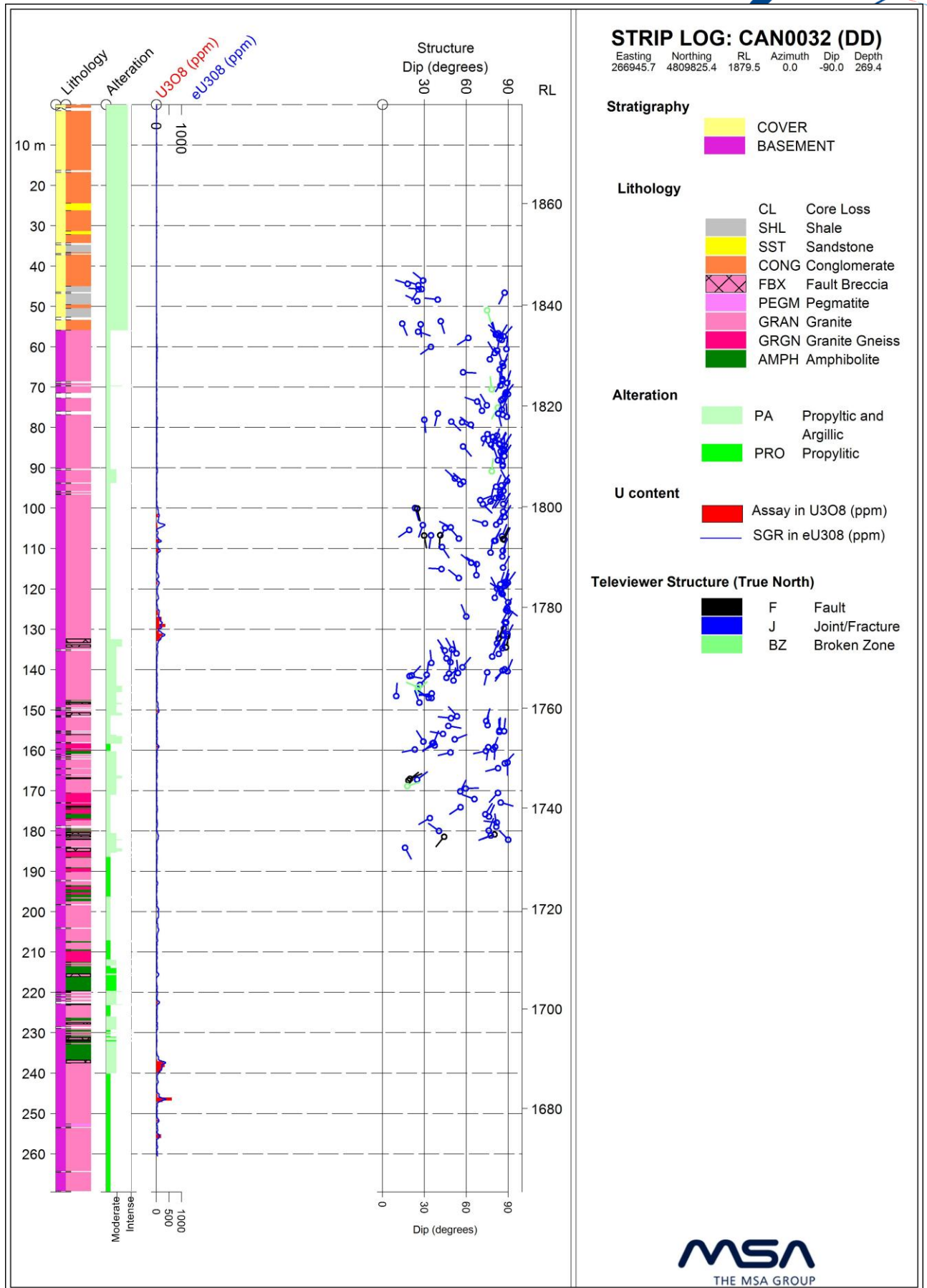


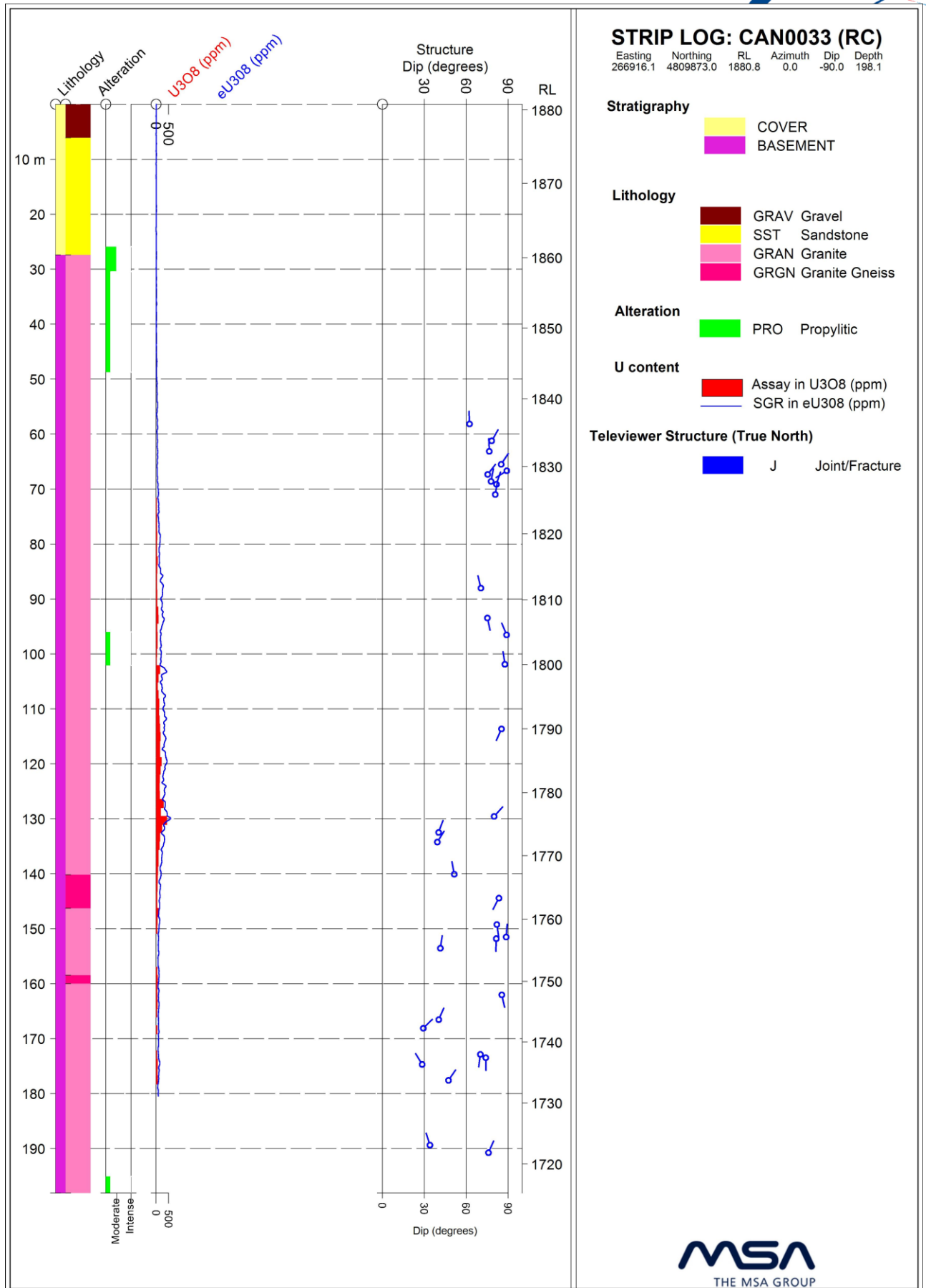


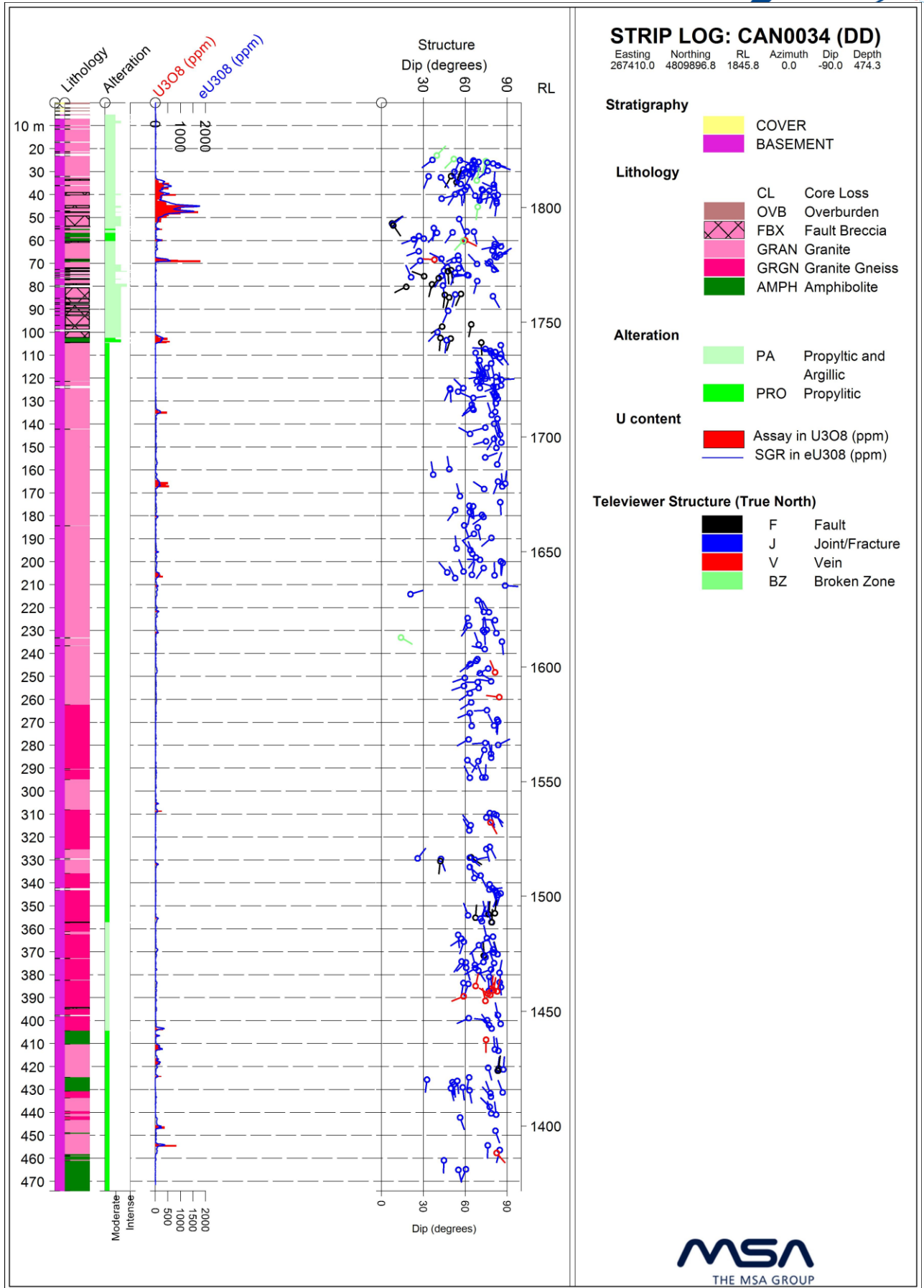














## **APPENDIX 5: Tabulations of Reported grades at Various Conceptual Cut-offs**

Non-economic, conceptual, or historical cut-off used for geological comparison only.

## Chemical and Equivalent Gamma Grade Intervals (above 200 ppm)



Borehole ID	Chemical Assay Interval						Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval					
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (m%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (m%)
CAN0001 (DD)	37.80	38.80	1.01	244.1	0.02	0.02	37.79	38.79	1.00	156.6	0.02	0.02
	41.70	43.80	2.10	395.6	0.04	0.08	41.69	43.79	2.10	499.5	0.05	0.10
	46.57	49.50	2.93	1134.3	0.11	0.33	46.59	49.49	2.90	950.1	0.10	0.28
	66.39	67.88	1.49	233.4	0.02	0.03	66.38	67.88	1.50	219.6	0.02	0.03
	87.88	89.68	1.80	420.5	0.04	0.08	87.88	89.68	1.80	497.2	0.05	0.09
	100.27	101.17	0.90	426.9	0.04	0.04	100.27	101.17	0.90	312.1	0.03	0.03
	106.47	108.17	1.70	313.5	0.03	0.05	106.47	108.17	1.70	161.8	0.02	0.03
CAN0002 (DD)	81.48	83.09	1.62	337.7	0.03	0.05	81.48	83.18	1.70	342.3	0.03	0.06
	98.47	99.11	0.64	558.9	0.06	0.04	98.47	99.18	0.70	356.7	0.04	0.03
	102.18	103.46	1.28	434.3	0.04	0.06	102.18	103.47	1.30	518.0	0.05	0.07
	105.67	106.86	1.19	726.6	0.07	0.09	105.67	106.87	1.20	278.1	0.03	0.03
	109.17	110.54	1.37	302.2	0.03	0.04	109.17	110.57	1.40	339.2	0.03	0.05
CAN0003 (RC)	86.87	88.39	1.52	266.5	0.03	0.04	86.87	88.39	1.52	540.1	0.05	0.08
	102.11	106.68	4.57	205.2	0.02	0.09	102.11	106.68	4.57	392.0	0.04	0.18
	108.20	109.73	1.52	226.4	0.02	0.03	108.20	109.73	1.52	367.9	0.04	0.06
	126.49	128.02	1.52	331.4	0.03	0.05	No SGR values available					
CAN0004 (DD)	67.86	81.21	13.35	1430.2	0.14	1.91	67.88	81.28	13.40	1073.4	0.11	1.44
	84.68	89.31	4.63	351.0	0.04	0.16	84.68	89.28	4.60	314.9	0.03	0.14
	92.78	94.15	1.37	393.7	0.04	0.05	92.78	94.18	1.40	479.6	0.05	0.07
CAN0005 (RC)	103.63	106.68	3.05	299.5	0.03	0.09	103.63	106.68	3.05	295.7	0.03	0.09
	117.35	123.44	6.10	1166.8	0.12	0.71	117.35	123.44	6.10	844.1	0.08	0.51
	124.97	128.02	3.05	208.0	0.02	0.06	124.97	128.02	3.05	225.2	0.02	0.07
	156.97	158.50	1.52	470.5	0.05	0.07	156.97	158.50	1.52	182.2	0.02	0.03
	160.02	161.54	1.52	338.4	0.03	0.05	160.02	161.54	1.52	269.8	0.03	0.04
166.12	178.31	12.19	756.2	0.08	0.92	166.12	178.31	12.19	1110.2	0.11	1.35	
CAN0006 (DD)	39.79	43.60	3.81	556.9	0.06	0.21	39.79	43.59	3.80	1285.8	0.13	0.49
	45.49	46.85	1.36	660.7	0.07	0.09	45.49	46.89	1.40	851.1	0.09	0.12
	52.89	55.23	2.35	451.1	0.05	0.11	52.89	55.28	2.40	1606.6	0.16	0.39
	60.78	61.55	0.76	311.1	0.03	0.02	60.78	61.58	0.80	456.8	0.05	0.04
	68.08	70.73	2.65	765.4	0.08	0.20	68.08	70.78	2.70	1389.3	0.14	0.37
	80.88	83.16	2.29	4360.5	0.44	1.00	80.88	83.18	2.30	5936.5	0.59	1.37
	88.68	89.59	0.91	1238.2	0.12	0.11	88.68	89.58	0.90	1680.5	0.17	0.15
	92.38	99.54	7.16	578.5	0.06	0.41	92.38	99.58	7.20	1003.6	0.10	0.72
	102.18	110.04	7.86	912.3	0.09	0.72	102.18	110.07	7.90	1800.9	0.18	1.42
	114.17	116.49	2.32	540.0	0.05	0.13	114.17	116.47	2.30	1217.2	0.12	0.28
	124.57	127.04	2.47	660.0	0.07	0.16	124.57	127.07	2.50	1519.0	0.15	0.38
	131.06	131.95	0.88	808.8	0.08	0.07	131.07	131.97	0.90	1092.3	0.11	0.10
	133.87	139.26	5.39	999.1	0.10	0.54	133.87	139.26	5.40	1781.9	0.18	0.96
CAN0007 (RC)	95.17	96.70	1.52	333.7	0.03	0.05	95.18	96.68	1.50	363.4	0.04	0.05
	111.25	114.30	3.05	387.4	0.04	0.12	111.25	114.30	3.05	167.5	0.02	0.05
	138.68	140.21	1.52	758.2	0.08	0.12	138.68	140.21	1.52	864.9	0.09	0.13
	141.73	143.26	1.52	722.8	0.07	0.11	141.73	143.26	1.52	461.3	0.05	0.07
	146.30	147.83	1.52	365.6	0.04	0.06	146.30	147.83	1.52	336.1	0.03	0.05
	155.45	160.02	4.57	494.9	0.05	0.23	155.45	160.02	4.57	450.0	0.05	0.21

	163.07	164.59	1.52	372.6	0.04	0.06	163.07	164.59	1.52	670.3	0.07	0.10
Borehole ID	Chemical Assay Interval						Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval					
	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (ft%)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (ft%)
CAN0008 (DD)	67.47	69.30	1.83	340.8	0.03	0.06	67.47	69.28	1.81	305.2	0.03	0.06
	84.58	87.60	3.02	2024.9	0.20	0.61	84.58	87.58	3.00	1509.2	0.15	0.45
	96.68	97.68	1.01	1381.1	0.14	0.14	96.68	97.68	1.00	1042.6	0.10	0.10
	101.27	108.41	7.13	1467.0	0.15	1.05	101.27	108.37	7.10	1191.6	0.12	0.85
	121.86	122.56	0.70	296.0	0.03	0.02	121.87	122.57	0.70	147.4	0.01	0.01
	159.67	160.58	0.91	219.3	0.02	0.02	159.67	160.58	0.91	176.5	0.02	0.02
	168.66	170.24	1.58	466.9	0.05	0.07	168.66	170.26	1.60	399.0	0.04	0.06
	175.16	175.86	0.70	324.3	0.03	0.02	175.16	175.85	0.70	232.1	0.02	0.02
CAN0009 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.06, equivalent to >200 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0010 (DD)	21.88	22.98	1.10	1204.7	0.12	0.13	21.89	22.99	1.10	1120.0	0.11	0.12
	23.77	27.61	3.84	672.5	0.07	0.26	23.79	27.59	3.80	645.9	0.06	0.25
	36.09	40.20	4.11	380.5	0.04	0.16	36.09	40.19	4.10	330.2	0.03	0.14
	82.27	86.59	4.33	868.2	0.09	0.38	82.28	86.58	4.30	741.3	0.07	0.32
	87.17	89.61	2.44	786.4	0.08	0.19	87.18	89.58	2.40	529.0	0.05	0.13
	92.48	93.48	1.01	337.3	0.03	0.03	92.48	93.48	1.00	141.4	0.01	0.01
	131.46	132.77	1.31	351.2	0.04	0.05	131.47	132.76	1.30	203.5	0.02	0.03
	168.68	171.36	2.68	1345.2	0.13	0.36	168.66	171.36	2.70	1006.7	0.10	0.27
CAN0011 (RC)	60.96	83.82	22.86	435.0	0.04	0.99	60.96	83.82	22.86	254.0	0.03	0.58
	89.92	91.44	1.52	1438.6	0.14	0.22	89.92	91.44	1.52	355.5	0.14	0.22
	88.39	105.16	16.76	780.5	0.08	1.31	88.39	105.16	16.76	238.2	0.02	0.40
	106.68	108.20	1.52	219.3	0.02	0.03	106.68	108.20	1.52	186.8	0.02	0.03
	109.73	111.25	1.52	373.8	0.04	0.06	109.73	111.25	1.52	250.2	0.03	0.04
	112.78	120.40	7.62	796.0	0.08	0.61	112.78	120.40	7.62	321.2	0.03	0.24
CAN0012 (RC)	100.58	103.63	3.05	633.8	0.06	0.19	100.58	103.63	3.05	540.3	0.05	0.16
	109.73	111.25	1.52	225.2	0.02	0.03	109.73	111.25	1.52	127.0	0.01	0.02
	112.78	114.30	1.52	204.0	0.02	0.03	112.78	114.30	1.52	70.3	0.01	0.01
	129.54	132.59	3.05	399.2	0.04	0.12	129.54	132.59	3.05	283.4	0.03	0.09
	135.64	137.16	1.52	237.0	0.02	0.04	135.64	137.16	1.52	48.6	0.00	0.01
CAN0013 (DD)	88.68	102.67	13.99	916.3	0.09	1.28	88.68	102.67	14.00	961.6	0.10	1.35
	189.15	190.83	1.68	335.8	0.03	0.06	189.15	190.85	1.70	290.7	0.03	0.05
CAN0014 (RC)	169.16	172.21	3.05	260.0	0.03	0.08	169.16	172.21	3.05	490.2	0.05	0.15
	173.74	175.26	1.52	217.0	0.02	0.03	173.74	175.26	1.52	952.2	0.10	0.15
	211.84	213.36	1.52	316.0	0.03	0.05	No SGR values available					
CAN0015 (DD)	15.48	17.10	1.62	179.0	0.02	0.03	15.50	17.10	1.60	150.3	0.02	0.02
	40.39	41.18	0.79	273.6	0.03	0.02	40.39	41.19	0.80	122.1	0.01	0.01
	50.60	55.99	5.39	524.3	0.05	0.28	50.59	55.99	5.40	329.3	0.03	0.18
	57.79	64.59	6.80	419.3	0.04	0.28	57.78	64.58	6.80	304.2	0.03	0.21
	66.18	67.07	0.88	306.2	0.03	0.03	66.18	67.08	0.90	376.4	0.04	0.03
	69.98	86.47	16.49	264.4	0.03	0.44	69.98	86.48	16.50	232.8	0.02	0.38
	205.74	207.23	1.49	166.4	0.02	0.02	205.75	207.25	1.50	212.6	0.02	0.03
	216.04	217.23	1.19	159.1	0.02	0.02	216.05	217.24	1.20	138.6	0.01	0.02
	218.74	220.33	1.58	347.9	0.03	0.06	218.74	220.34	1.60	333.8	0.03	0.05
	239.05	240.03	0.98	327.8	0.03	0.03	239.04	240.04	1.00	152.0	0.02	0.02
	Chemical Assay Interval						Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval					

Borehole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (ft%)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (ft%)
CAN0016 (RC)	163.07	164.59	1.52	205.2	0.02	0.03	163.07	164.59	1.52	156.3	0.02	0.02
CAN0017 (DD)	227.74	230.94	3.20	222.7	0.02	0.07	227.74	230.94	3.20	178.7	0.02	0.06
CAN0018 (DD)	82.28	83.13	0.85	832.5	0.08	0.07	82.28	83.08	0.80	566.6	0.06	0.05
CAN0019 (RC)	65.53	67.06	1.52	370.3	0.04	0.06	65.53	67.06	1.52	193.4	0.02	0.03
	68.58	70.10	1.52	213.4	0.02	0.03	68.58	70.10	1.52	376.1	0.04	0.06
	77.72	79.25	1.52	229.9	0.02	0.04	77.72	79.25	1.52	399.0	0.04	0.06
	82.30	85.34	3.05	336.1	0.03	0.10	82.30	85.34	3.05	590.2	0.06	0.18
	89.92	92.96	3.05	304.8	0.03	0.09	89.92	92.96	3.05	506.1	0.05	0.15
	178.31	179.83	1.52	370.3	0.04	0.06	178.31	179.83	1.52	574.2	0.06	0.09
CAN0020 (DD)	133.76	136.84	3.08	673.2	0.07	0.21	133.76	136.86	3.10	822.9	0.08	0.26
	148.16	149.17	1.01	626.0	0.06	0.06	148.16	149.16	1.00	308.6	0.03	0.03
	157.86	158.68	0.82	246.5	0.02	0.02	157.86	158.76	0.90	211.2	0.02	0.02
	220.04	220.65	0.61	558.9	0.06	0.03	220.04	220.64	0.60	384.7	0.04	0.02
	223.42	225.67	2.26	361.3	0.04	0.08	223.44	225.64	2.20	215.0	0.02	0.05
CAN0021 (RC)	38.86	40.39	1.52	319.6	0.03	0.05	38.89	40.39	1.50	320.3	0.03	0.05
	68.58	70.10	1.52	327.8	0.03	0.05	68.58	70.10	1.52	242.3	0.02	0.04
	89.92	96.01	6.10	926.9	0.09	0.57	89.92	96.01	6.10	1047.0	0.10	0.64
	97.54	103.63	6.10	613.2	0.06	0.37	97.54	103.63	6.10	535.5	0.05	0.33
CAN0022 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.06, equivalent to >200 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0023 (DD)	85.48	87.00	1.52	296.0	0.03	0.05	85.48	86.98	1.50	208.0	0.02	0.03
	90.58	93.29	2.71	345.6	0.03	0.09	90.58	93.27	2.70	225.8	0.02	0.06
	96.37	98.05	1.68	957.6	0.10	0.16	96.37	98.08	1.70	608.7	0.06	0.10
	102.07	105.03	2.96	457.7	0.05	0.14	102.07	105.07	3.00	320.1	0.03	0.10
	112.97	113.95	0.98	619.1	0.06	0.06	112.97	113.97	1.00	690.5	0.07	0.07
	134.76	140.56	5.79	1095.9	0.11	0.63	134.76	140.56	5.80	1016.5	0.10	0.59
CAN0024 (DD)	77.58	78.28	0.70	584.9	0.06	0.04	77.58	78.28	0.70	531.5	0.05	0.04
	99.08	102.98	3.90	2547.0	0.25	0.99	99.08	102.97	3.90	2241.3	0.22	0.87
CAN0025 (RC)	24.38	30.48	6.10	669.5	0.07	0.41	24.38	30.48	6.10	663.3	0.07	0.40
	80.77	82.30	1.52	219.3	0.02	0.03	80.77	82.30	1.52	207.9	0.02	0.03
	86.87	88.39	1.52	257.1	0.03	0.04	86.87	88.39	1.52	477.7	0.05	0.07
CAN0026 (RC)	62.48	65.53	3.05	279.5	0.03	0.09	62.48	65.53	3.05	233.2	0.02	0.07
	73.15	76.20	3.05	192.2	0.02	0.06	73.15	76.20	3.05	173.1	0.02	0.05
	80.77	83.82	3.05	356.7	0.04	0.11	80.77	83.82	3.05	273.8	0.03	0.08
	85.34	88.39	3.05	316.6	0.03	0.10	85.34	88.39	3.05	441.1	0.04	0.13
	89.92	92.96	3.05	207.5	0.02	0.06	89.92	92.96	3.05	208.9	0.02	0.06
CAN0027 (DD)	100.37	101.07	0.70	320.7	0.03	0.02	100.37	101.07	0.70	262.4	0.03	0.02
	104.47	105.66	1.19	260.1	0.03	0.03	104.47	105.67	1.20	26.5	0.00	0.00
	111.56	114.09	2.53	265.0	0.03	0.07	111.57	114.07	2.50	334.1	0.03	0.08
	138.86	139.87	1.01	446.9	0.04	0.04	138.86	139.86	1.00	375.2	0.04	0.04
	141.06	141.98	0.91	303.1	0.03	0.03	141.06	141.96	0.90	343.8	0.03	0.03
	150.06	150.98	0.91	372.6	0.04	0.03	150.06	150.96	0.90	486.7	0.05	0.04
	153.16	153.62	0.46	1403.2	0.14	0.06	153.16	153.66	0.50	250.0	0.03	0.01
Chemical Assay Interval							Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval					

Borehole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (ft%)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (ft%)
CAN0028 (DD)	60.48	65.36	4.88	437.2	0.04	0.21	60.48	65.38	4.90	470.2	0.05	0.23
	84.48	87.47	2.99	380.0	0.04	0.11	84.48	87.48	3.00	472.8	0.05	0.14
	172.96	174.08	1.13	565.7	0.06	0.06	172.96	174.06	1.10	559.6	0.06	0.06
CAN0029 (RC)	79.25	91.44	12.19	309.1	0.03	0.38	79.25	91.44	12.19	406.4	0.04	0.50
CAN0030 (RC)	64.01	71.63	7.62	239.6	0.02	0.18	64.01	71.63	7.62	282.3	0.03	0.22
	100.58	106.68	6.10	417.4	0.04	0.25	100.58	106.68	6.10	700.2	0.07	0.43
	109.73	111.25	1.52	209.9	0.02	0.03	109.73	111.25	1.52	179.8	0.02	0.03
	117.35	128.02	10.67	191.0	0.02	0.20	117.35	128.02	10.67	292.6	0.03	0.31
	132.59	135.64	3.05	527.1	0.05	0.16	132.59	135.64	3.05	590.5	0.06	0.18
CAN0031 (DD)	91.28	95.05	3.78	304.8	0.03	0.12	91.28	95.08	3.80	255.0	0.03	0.10
	104.27	108.08	3.81	565.0	0.06	0.22	104.27	108.07	3.80	562.6	0.06	0.21
	112.44	113.36	0.91	286.5	0.03	0.03	112.47	113.37	0.90	268.2	0.03	0.02
	115.77	122.81	7.04	334.6	0.03	0.24	115.77	122.77	7.00	553.7	0.06	0.39
	126.67	127.80	1.13	275.7	0.03	0.03	126.67	127.77	1.10	680.3	0.07	0.07
	131.57	133.88	2.32	464.7	0.05	0.11	131.57	133.87	2.30	410.2	0.04	0.09
	139.07	139.77	0.70	248.8	0.02	0.02	139.07	139.76	0.70	399.6	0.04	0.03
	238.44	244.84	6.40	353.4	0.04	0.23	238.44	244.84	6.40	347.0	0.03	0.22
	247.44	248.05	0.61	292.4	0.03	0.02	247.44	248.04	0.60	107.4	0.01	0.01
	252.83	253.75	0.91	201.6	0.02	0.02	252.83	253.73	0.90	258.2	0.03	0.02
	306.63	309.52	2.90	322.9	0.03	0.09	306.62	309.52	2.90	393.6	0.04	0.11
312.02	312.60	0.58	535.4	0.05	0.03	312.02	312.62	0.60	344.8	0.03	0.02	
CAN0032 (DD)	127.47	129.84	2.38	200.9	0.02	0.05	127.47	129.87	2.40	184.8	0.02	0.04
	236.94	239.04	2.10	275.8	0.03	0.06	236.94	239.04	2.10	257.0	0.03	0.05
	246.04	247.04	1.01	463.8	0.05	0.05	246.04	247.04	1.00	276.9	0.03	0.03
CAN0033 (RC)	118.87	120.40	1.52	212.3	0.02	0.03	118.87	120.40	1.52	408.8	0.04	0.06
	126.49	132.59	6.10	282.7	0.03	0.17	126.49	132.59	6.10	361.9	0.04	0.22
CAN0034 (DD)	33.99	40.33	6.34	386.2	0.04	0.24	33.99	40.29	6.30	364.8	0.04	0.23
	41.89	51.09	9.20	744.0	0.07	0.68	41.89	51.09	9.20	681.8	0.07	0.63
	67.88	69.22	1.34	1195.4	0.12	0.16	67.88	69.18	1.30	490.2	0.05	0.06
	102.07	104.30	2.23	430.9	0.04	0.10	102.07	104.27	2.20	255.5	0.03	0.06
	134.36	135.16	0.79	456.4	0.05	0.04	134.36	135.17	0.80	207.8	0.02	0.02
	165.06	167.19	2.13	482.0	0.05	0.10	165.06	167.16	2.10	168.4	0.02	0.04
	445.99	446.87	0.88	362.0	0.04	0.03	445.99	446.89	0.90	207.6	0.02	0.02
	454.33	454.88	0.55	832.5	0.08	0.05	453.98	454.48	0.50	343.8	0.03	0.02

## Chemical and Equivalent Gamma Grade Intervals (above 500 ppm)



Borehole ID	Chemical Assay Interval						Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval					
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (m%)	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (m%)
CAN0001 (DD)	48.28	49.50	1.22	2306.5	0.23	0.28	48.19	49.39	1.20	1746.4	0.17	0.21
CAN0002 (DD)	105.97	106.31	0.34	1945.7	0.19	0.07	105.97	106.37	0.40	433.3	0.04	0.02
CAN0003 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0004 (DD)	67.86	71.46	3.60	2369.7	0.24	0.85	67.88	71.48	3.60	1394.6	0.14	0.50
	71.85	72.68	0.82	593.1	0.06	0.05	71.88	72.68	0.80	953.3	0.10	0.08
	73.35	76.18	2.83	1190.3	0.12	0.34	73.18	76.08	2.90	1095.7	0.11	0.32
	77.28	81.21	3.93	1571.0	0.16	0.62	77.28	81.28	4.00	1115.0	0.11	0.45
	87.73	88.40	0.67	871.4	0.09	0.06	87.78	88.48	0.70	565.6	0.06	0.04
CAN0005 (RC)	117.35	121.92	4.57	1488.5	0.15	0.68	117.35	121.92	4.57	1086.0	0.11	0.50
	166.12	175.26	9.14	941.0	0.09	0.86	166.12	175.26	9.14	1365.1	0.14	1.25
CAN0006 (DD)	40.38	42.53	2.16	721.1	0.07	0.16	40.39	42.59	2.20	1703.0	0.17	0.37
	45.79	46.63	0.84	843.1	0.08	0.07	45.79	46.59	0.80	1020.8	0.10	0.08
	52.89	53.71	0.82	654.7	0.07	0.05	52.89	53.69	0.80	1463.4	0.15	0.12
	68.75	70.13	1.37	1134.4	0.11	0.16	68.78	70.18	1.40	2102.6	0.21	0.29
	80.88	83.16	2.29	4360.5	0.44	1.00	80.88	83.18	2.30	5936.5	0.59	1.37
	88.68	88.98	0.30	3301.8	0.33	0.10	88.98	89.28	0.30	2571.1	0.26	0.08
	95.18	97.74	2.56	1040.9	0.10	0.27	95.18	97.77	2.60	1733.4	0.17	0.45
	103.94	108.21	4.27	1407.7	0.14	0.60	103.97	108.27	4.30	2393.7	0.24	1.03
	115.17	116.09	0.91	805.4	0.08	0.07	115.17	116.07	0.90	1578.6	0.16	0.14
	124.57	127.04	2.47	660.0	0.07	0.16	124.57	127.07	2.50	1519.0	0.15	0.38
	131.37	131.85	0.49	1145.0	0.11	0.06	131.37	131.87	0.50	1396.5	0.14	0.07
	133.87	136.95	3.08	1364.5	0.14	0.42	133.84	136.96	3.12	2107.2	0.21	0.66
	138.47	139.26	0.79	1129.7	0.11	0.09	138.46	139.26	0.80	2276.1	0.23	0.18
CAN0007 (RC)	112.78	114.30	1.52	561.3	0.06	0.09	112.78	114.30	1.52	234.5	0.02	0.04
	138.68	140.21	1.52	758.2	0.08	0.12	138.68	140.21	1.52	864.9	0.09	0.13
	141.73	143.26	1.52	722.8	0.07	0.11	141.73	143.26	1.52	461.3	0.05	0.07
	155.45	158.50	3.05	610.2	0.06	0.19	155.45	158.50	3.05	531.2	0.05	0.16
CAN0008 (DD)	85.01	87.60	2.59	2290.4	0.23	0.59	85.01	87.58	2.57	1509.2	0.15	0.39
	96.68	97.68	1.01	1381.1	0.14	0.14	96.68	97.68	1.00	1042.6	0.10	0.10
	101.27	108.41	7.13	1467.0	0.15	1.05	101.27	108.37	7.10	1191.6	0.12	0.85
CAN0009 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0010 (DD)	21.88	22.98	1.10	1204.7	0.12	0.13	21.89	22.99	1.10	1120.0	0.11	0.12
	24.69	27.16	2.47	909.4	0.09	0.22	24.69	27.19	2.50	819.6	0.08	0.20
	82.08	84.58	2.50	1292.0	0.13	0.32	82.08	84.58	2.50	1150.6	0.12	0.29
	88.09	89.61	1.52	1017.6	0.10	0.16	87.68	89.18	1.50	603.5	0.06	0.09
	168.86	171.54	2.68	1345.2	0.13	0.36	168.86	171.56	2.70	1012.7	0.10	0.27
CAN0011 (RC)	60.96	65.53	4.57	699.3	0.07	0.32	60.96	65.53	4.57	303.3	0.03	0.14
	74.68	79.25	4.57	614.0	0.06	0.28	74.68	79.25	4.57	257.9	0.03	0.12
	89.92	100.58	10.67	988.3	0.10	1.05	89.92	100.58	10.67	248.9	0.02	0.27
	115.82	120.40	4.57	1095.5	0.11	0.50	115.82	120.40	4.57	398.2	0.04	0.18
	<b>Chemical Assay Interval</b>						<b>Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval</b>					

Borehole ID	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (ft%)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (ft%)
CAN0012 (RC)	100.58	103.63	3.05	633.8	0.06	0.19	100.58	103.63	3.05	540.3	0.05	0.16
	129.54	131.06	1.52	570.7	0.06	0.09	129.54	131.06	1.52	416.9	0.04	0.06
CAN0013 (DD)	88.68	94.77	6.10	1327.0	0.13	0.81	88.68	94.77	6.10	1250.9	0.13	0.76
	95.57	97.58	2.01	650.3	0.07	0.13	95.58	97.58	2.00	448.7	0.04	0.09
	98.37	99.38	1.01	612.0	0.06	0.06	98.37	99.37	1.00	718.6	0.07	0.07
	99.97	102.38	2.41	871.5	0.09	0.21	99.97	102.37	2.40	1233.5	0.12	0.30
CAN0014 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0015 (DD)	50.99	54.68	3.69	615.3	0.06	0.23	50.99	54.69	3.70	378.4	0.04	0.14
	60.69	63.58	2.90	545.8	0.05	0.16	60.69	63.58	2.90	347.1	0.03	0.10
	73.18	74.10	0.91	665.1	0.07	0.06	73.18	74.08	0.90	346.0	0.03	0.03
CAN0016 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0017 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0018 (DD)	82.28	83.13	0.85	832.5	0.08	0.07	82.28	83.08	0.80	566.6	0.06	0.05
CAN0019 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0020 (DD)	134.17	136.70	2.53	743.7	0.07	0.19	134.17	136.67	2.50	923.4	0.09	0.23
	148.16	149.17	1.01	626.0	0.06	0.06	148.16	149.16	1.00	308.6	0.03	0.03
	220.04	220.65	0.61	558.9	0.06	0.03	220.04	220.64	0.60	384.7	0.04	0.02
	224.33	225.19	0.85	516.5	0.05	0.04	224.34	225.24	0.90	292.5	0.03	0.03
CAN0021 (RC)	89.92	92.96	3.05	1510.6	0.15	0.46	89.92	92.96	3.05	1801.7	0.18	0.55
	100.58	102.11	1.52	1768.8	0.18	0.27	100.58	102.11	1.52	1141.2	0.11	0.17
CAN0022 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0023 (DD)	96.27	97.95	1.68	957.6	0.10	0.16	96.27	97.97	1.70	611.1	0.06	0.10
	103.37	105.05	1.68	592.4	0.06	0.10	103.37	105.07	1.70	381.1	0.04	0.06
	112.97	113.95	0.98	619.1	0.06	0.06	112.97	113.97	1.00	690.5	0.07	0.07
	134.86	139.56	4.69	1259.9	0.13	0.59	134.86	139.56	4.70	1193.8	0.12	0.56
CAN0024 (DD)	99.58	102.81	3.23	3030.5	0.30	0.98	99.58	102.77	3.20	2558.5	0.26	0.82
CAN0025 (RC)	25.91	28.96	3.05	1010.6	0.10	0.31	25.91	28.96	3.05	986.6	0.10	0.30
CAN0026 (RC)	80.77	82.30	1.52	496.4	0.05	0.08	80.77	82.30	1.52	361.0	0.04	0.06
CAN0027 (DD)	153.16	153.62	0.46	1403.2	0.14	0.06	153.16	153.66	0.50	250.0	0.03	0.01
CAN0028 (DD)	62.48	65.59	3.11	546.7	0.05	0.17	62.48	65.58	3.10	531.5	0.05	0.16
CAN0029 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
CAN0030 (RC)	102.11	103.63	1.52	793.6	0.08	0.12	102.11	103.63	1.52	1056.9	0.11	0.16
	132.59	134.11	1.52	847.8	0.08	0.13	132.59	134.11	1.52	1060.8	0.11	0.16
CAN0031 (DD)	104.49	106.31	1.83	730.5	0.07	0.13	104.47	106.27	1.80	662.6	0.07	0.12
	116.17	117.66	1.49	726.3	0.07	0.11	116.17	117.67	1.50	645.2	0.06	0.10
	131.87	132.57	0.70	908.0	0.09	0.06	131.87	132.57	0.70	500.9	0.05	0.04
	241.54	244.95	3.41	533.1	0.05	0.18	241.54	244.94	3.40	456.4	0.05	0.16
CAN0032 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											

Borehole ID	Chemical Assay Interval						Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval					
	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (ft%)	From (ft)	To (ft)	Length (ft)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (ft%)
<b>CAN0033 (RC)</b>	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.15, equivalent to >500 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)											
<b>CAN0034 (DD)</b>	34.09	35.01	0.91	533.0	0.05	0.05	34.09	34.99	0.90	339.1	0.03	0.03
	35.89	36.77	0.88	515.3	0.05	0.05	35.89	36.79	0.90	578.0	0.06	0.05
	43.99	48.53	4.54	1151.5	0.12	0.52	43.99	48.49	4.50	1080.2	0.11	0.49
	67.88	69.22	1.34	1195.4	0.12	0.16	67.88	69.18	1.30	490.2	0.05	0.06
	453.98	454.53	0.55	832.5	0.08	0.05	453.98	454.48	0.50	343.8	0.03	0.02

## Chemical and Equivalent Gamma Grade Intervals (above 1,000 ppm)



Borehole ID	Chemical Assay Interval						Peak U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval						Peak eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (m%)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (m%)	
CAN0001 (DD)	48.59	49.32	0.73	3388	0.34	0.25	4764	48.59	49.29	0.70	2240	0.22	0.16	2591
CAN0002 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0003 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0004 (DD)	68.78	70.06	1.28	5337	0.53	0.68	6898	68.78	70.08	1.30	2354	0.24	0.31	3243
	73.35	76.18	2.83	1190	0.12	0.34	2370	73.18	76.08	2.90	1096	0.11	0.32	1363
	77.28	79.78	2.50	2206	0.22	0.55	3726	77.28	79.78	2.50	1510	0.15	0.38	2554
CAN0005 (RC)	118.87	120.40	1.52	2818	0.28	0.43	2818	118.87	120.40	1.52	2186	0.22	0.33	2196
	167.64	170.69	3.05	1520	0.15	0.46	2040	167.64	170.69	3.05	1814	0.18	0.55	1857
CAN0006 (DD)	69.21	70.13	0.91	1364	0.14	0.12	1521	68.98	69.88	0.90	2698	0.27	0.24	3416
	80.88	83.16	2.29	4361	0.44	1.00	8325	80.88	83.18	2.30	5937	0.59	1.37	7913
	88.68	88.98	0.30	3302	0.33	0.10	3302	88.98	89.28	0.30	2571	0.26	0.08	2571
	95.18	96.06	0.88	1176	0.12	0.10	1176	95.18	96.08	0.90	1878	0.19	0.17	1945
	103.94	108.21	4.27	1408	0.14	0.60	1981	103.97	108.27	4.30	2394	0.24	1.03	4138
	134.78	136.37	1.58	2113	0.21	0.33	4693	134.67	136.26	1.60	3142	0.31	0.50	5011
CAN0007 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0008 (DD)	85.01	86.99	1.98	2829	0.28	0.56	5660	84.98	86.98	2.00	1871	0.19	0.37	3096
	96.87	97.39	0.52	1899	0.19	0.10	1899	96.87	97.37	0.50	1151	0.12	0.06	1151
	102.07	106.58	4.51	1964	0.20	0.89	3219	102.07	106.57	4.50	1558	0.16	0.70	2100
CAN0009 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0010 (DD)	21.88	22.98	1.10	1205	0.12	0.13	1285	21.89	22.99	1.10	1120	0.11	0.12	1364
	24.69	27.16	2.47	909	0.09	0.22	1147	24.69	27.19	2.50	820	0.08	0.20	774
	82.63	83.66	1.04	2131	0.21	0.22	2417	82.68	83.68	1.00	1775	0.18	0.18	1913
	169.77	171.54	1.77	1638	0.16	0.29	1934	169.76	171.56	1.80	1065	0.11	0.19	1133
CAN0011 (RC)	89.92	91.44	1.52	1439	0.14	0.22	1439	89.92	91.44	1.52	356	0.14	0.22	358
	97.54	100.58	3.05	1769	0.18	0.54	1899	97.54	100.58	3.05	277	0.03	0.08	301
	117.35	118.87	1.52	1899	0.19	0.29	1899	117.35	118.87	1.52	684	0.07	0.10	877
CAN0012 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness (GT > 0.3) product cut-off (equivalent of >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0013 (DD)	91.08	94.67	3.60	1689	0.17	0.61	2146	91.08	94.68	3.60	1530	0.15	0.55	2215
CAN0014 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0015 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0016 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0017 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0018 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0019 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0020 (DD)	136.00	136.70	0.70	1408	0.14	0.10	1439	135.76	136.47	0.70	1433	0.14	0.10	1600

Borehole ID	Chemical Assay Interval						Peak U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	Equivalent Spectral Gamma Probe Interval						Peak eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)
	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	GT (m%)		From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ppm)	eU <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (%)	eGT (m%)	
CAN0021 (RC)	89.92	92.96	3.05	1511	0.15	0.46	2417	89.92	92.96	3.05	1802	0.18	0.55	2937
	100.58	102.11	1.52	1769	0.18	0.27	1769	100.58	102.11	1.52	1141	0.11	0.17	1595
CAN0022 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0023 (DD)	96.98	97.68	0.70	1368	0.14	0.10	1368	96.98	97.68	0.70	831	0.08	0.06	831
	135.36	139.05	3.69	1422	0.14	0.52	1816	135.36	139.07	3.70	1376	0.14	0.51	1762
CAN0024 (DD)	99.58	102.81	3.23	3031	0.30	0.98	4528	99.58	102.77	3.20	2559	0.26	0.82	3615
CAN0025 (RC)	25.91	27.43	1.52	1158	0.12	0.18	1158	25.91	27.43	1.52	1134	0.11	0.17	1252
CAN0026 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0027 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0028 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0029 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0030 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0031 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0032 (DD)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0033 (RC)	Below applied grade-thickness product cut-off (GT > 0.3, equivalent to >1000 ppm U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> over >3 feet)													
CAN0034 (DD)	44.19	48.09	3.90	1254	0.13	0.49	1698	44.19	48.09	3.90	1143	0.11	0.45	1391
	68.48	69.12	0.64	1781	0.18	0.11	1781	68.48	69.08	0.60	560	0.06	0.03	560

**Note:** Peak = maximum measured value within an interval.