

## IsoEnergy and Purepoint Report Assay Grades of up to 5.4% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> from Initial Holes at the Nova Discovery on the Dorado JV

**Toronto, Ontario – August 6, 2025 – IsoEnergy Ltd. (NYSE American: ISOU | TSX: ISO) (“IsoEnergy”) and Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV: PTU | OTC: PTUUF) (“Purepoint”)** today announced that initial assays from the first two discovery drill holes completed at their joint venture Dorado project’s (“**Dorado**” or the “**Project**”) Nova Discovery in Saskatchewan’s Athabasca Basin have confirmed the presence of high-grade uranium mineralization (Figure 1). Strong assay results from PG25-04 and PG25-05, based on select samples rushed through the lab, validate the significance of the mineralization encountered at the Q48 target. The PG25-05 sample returned 1.0 metre grading 2.2% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, including 0.3 metres at 5.4% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, while PG25-04 samples returned 0.6 metres grading 1.0% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. Assays from PG25-07, which intersected a much thicker mineralized interval and recorded the strongest radioactivity readings to date (peaking at 110,800 counts per second (“**CPS**”) from the downhole probe), are still pending and expected in the coming weeks.

### Highlights

- Partial assay results received from two of eight diamond drill holes (“**DDH**”) completed during the summer program; additional program details are provided below.
- Select samples from hole PG25-05 averaged 2.2% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 1.0 metre, including 5.4% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.3 metres.
- Select samples from hole PG25-04 averaged 1.0% U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> over 0.6 metres.
- Assays validate the mineralization first intersected at Q48 hosted in a steeply dipping, brittle basement fault that remains open to the northeast.
- Complete assays on all holes will be processed and disclosed in due course.
- Follow-up drilling to extend the mineralized trend northeast is planned for the winter, when frozen ground enables land-based access.

“These assays validate the significance of the mineralization first intersected at Q48,” said Chris Frostad, President & CEO of Purepoint Uranium. “The grades confirm what we observed in the core and the strong radioactivity readings, establishing Nova as a robust uranium-bearing structure. With PG25-07 still to be assayed, we are continuing to build on the early success of this program.”

“Each new hole is giving us a clearer picture of the mineralized system at Nova,” said Philip Williams, CEO and Director of IsoEnergy. “The assays from PG25-04 and PG25-05 confirm the strength of the mineralization and reinforce the importance of this discovery. With PG25-07 delivering the highest radioactivity readings so far, we believe its assays will provide valuable insight into how this discovery is evolving.”

**Table 1: Assay Results from Drill Holes PG25-04 and 05**

| Hole ID | Azi (°) | Dip (°) | From (m)              | To (m)       | Length (m) | %U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| PG25-04 | 295     | -60     | 386.3                 | 386.9        | 0.6        | 0.96                           |
|         |         |         | 409.1                 | 409.5        | 0.4        | 0.15                           |
| PG25-05 | 295     | -60     | 328.9                 | 329.9        | 1.0        | 2.19                           |
|         |         |         | <b>Includes 329.2</b> | <b>329.5</b> | <b>0.3</b> | <b>5.38</b>                    |
|         |         |         | 399.3                 | 399.6        | 0.3        | 0.10                           |

NOTE: Intervals are downhole core lengths. True widths of mineralization are unknown.

#### **Q48 Target Area - DDHs PG25-03 to PG25-07A (5 DDH holes)**

Drill hole PG25-03 tested the Eastern Q48 conductor approximately 800 metres southwest of historic hole GG22-32. The hole was collared with a -90 degree dip and encountered weak hematite, limonite and bleached sandstone to the unconformity at 259 metres. An 8.5-metre-wide zone of clay altered sandstone followed by a 1.5-metre-wide interval of core loss were encountered immediately above the unconformity. Initial basement rock included a 6-metre-wide zone of strongly paleoweathered pelitic gneiss with 0.5 metres averaging 690 CPS from the Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 downhole gamma probe. The hole continues into a 3-metre-wide interval of weakly sheared, strongly hematite and chlorite altered, garnetiferous pelitic gneiss to a depth of 285 metres, then weakly chlorite altered pelitic gneiss to a depth of 308 metres. Unaltered pelitic gneiss was drilled to a depth of 315 metres then unaltered garnetiferous pelitic gneiss to the completion depth of 428 metres. The clay alteration encountered above the unconformity is similar to PG25-06, which is spatially associated with known mineralization, and is considered to warrant follow-up drilling this winter.

Drill hole PG25-04 targeted the Q48 conductor (Figure 1) located approximately 800 metres northwest of IsoEnergy's 2022 drill holes (Figure 2). This drill hole, collared with an azimuth of 295 degrees and dip of -60 degrees, encountered Athabasca sandstone to a depth of 321 metres. Granitic gneiss and pegmatites were drilled to 393 metres then garnet-rich pelitic gneiss, with local pyrite and graphite, and pegmatites was drilled to the completion depth of 489 metres. Reddish-brown altered radioactive gouge seams, intersected between 386.3 and 386.9 metres, were hosted by a chloritized pegmatite and returned an average of 1.0%  $U_3O_8$  over 0.6 metres (Table 1). The deeper radioactive intercept of 0.15%  $U_3O_8$  over 0.4 metres starting at 409.1 metres was also hosted by a chloritized pegmatite.

Hole PG25-05 was collared 44 metres in front of PG25-04 and drilled using the same azimuth of 295 degrees and dip of -60 degrees. This hole intercepted the radioactive structure approximately 40 metres up-dip of PG25-04. The hole encountered the unconformity at 309 metres, paleoweathered granitic gneiss and pegmatites to 371 metres, then garnet-rich pelitic gneiss, locally with pyrite and graphite, to the completion depth of 498 metres. The central mineralized structure was hosted in a sheared / brecciated reddish-brown altered granitic gneiss that returned 1.0 metre of 2.2%  $U_3O_8$  between 328.9 and 329.9 metres and included 0.3 metres of 5.4%  $U_3O_8$  (Table 1).

Drill hole PG25-06 targeted the brittle fault associated with mineralization at the unconformity approximately 20 metres northeast of PG25-05 (Figure 2). This drill hole, collared with an azimuth of 310 degrees a dip of -64 degrees, encountered Athabasca sandstone to a depth of 316 metres. Clay alteration was encountered for 12 metres above the unconformity. Granitic gneiss displaying paleoweathering alteration was drilled to 341 metres then generally unaltered granite, pegmatites and pelitic gneiss was drilled to the completion depth of 482 metres. Projection of the Nova Discovery zone mineralization suggests the radioactive sandstone interval of 1,040 CPS over 2.3 metres in the downhole gamma probe, which occurs within core lost between 312.4 to 314.0m, is related to the primary mineralized structure.

Hole PG25-07A, collared from the PG25-04 drill pad using an azimuth of 310 degrees and dip of -61 degrees, was a 70 metre step out to the northeast of the PG25-05 mineralized intercept. The unconformity was intersected at a depth of 322 metres and the drill hole intercepted the radioactive structure approximately 40 metres up-dip of PG25-04. From the unconformity, granitic gneiss with pegmatitic intervals was encountered to a depth of 392 metres that was initially paleoweathered for 25 metres, unaltered for 36 metres, then became chloritized and silicified for 9 metres. Chloritized pelitic gneiss was then drilled from 392 to 441 metres, unaltered graphitic and pyritic pelitic gneiss to 459 metres, followed by unaltered granitic gneiss and pegmatites with minor pelitic gneiss to the completion depth of 548 metres.

The PG25-07A Nova zone mineralization starts within granitic gneiss at 382.3 metres and extends into pelitic gneiss to a depth of 396.3 metres returning an average of 11,100 cps over 14.0 metres. A primary mineralized structure of the Nova zone is hosted in sheared, reddish-brown altered granitic gneiss with pitchblende that returned an average of 82,300 cps over 0.6 metres with a peak of 110,800 cps. A second strongly mineralized interval occurs within lost pelitic gneiss core and returned an average of 46,000 cps over 0.4 metres.

## **Q2 Target Area - DDHs PG25-01 and PG25-02**

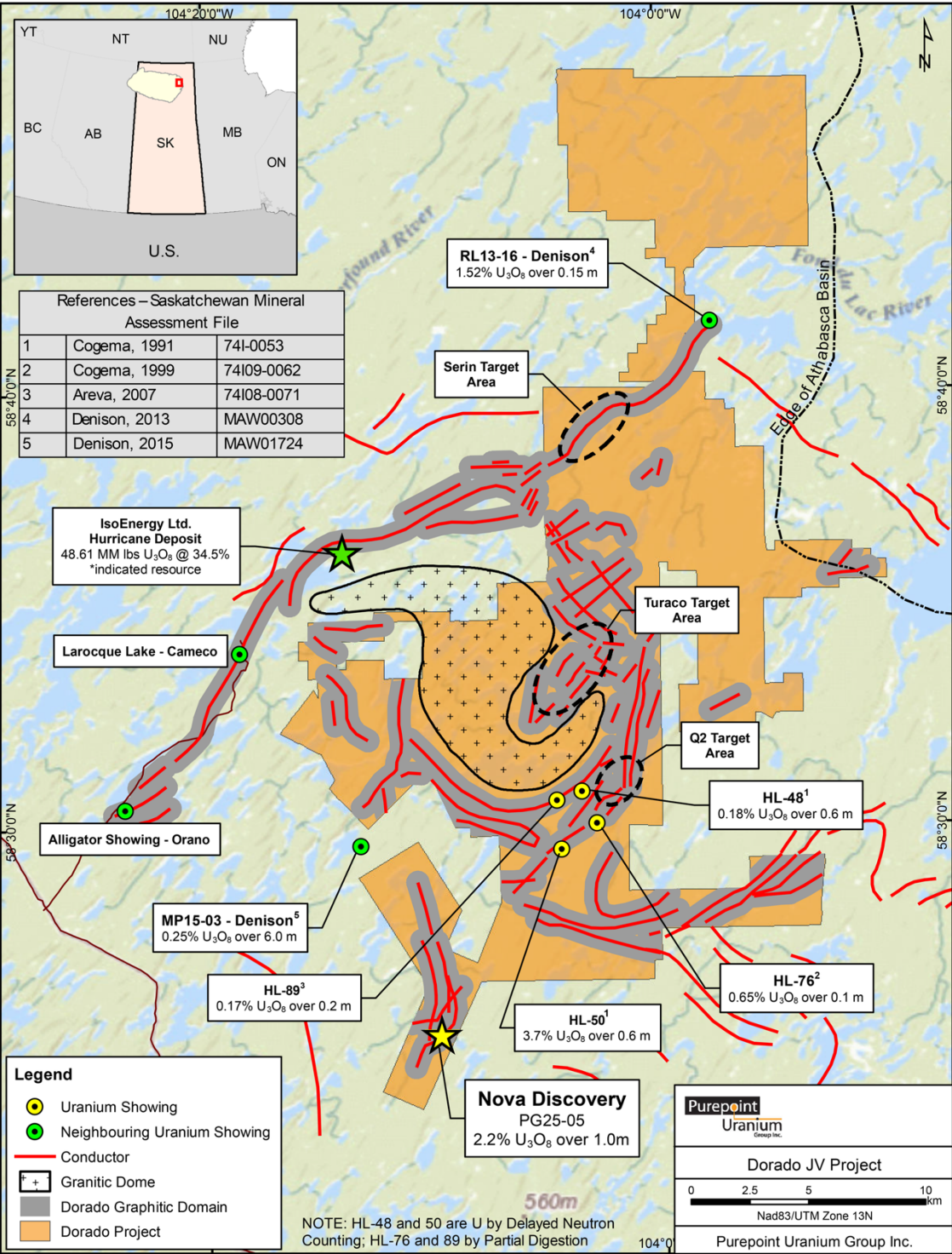
PG25-01 was a 320-metre step-out along strike to the northeast of historic drilling and approximately 2.9 kilometres northeast along the same conductor on which 3.7%  $U_3O_8$  over 0.6 metres was returned from hole HL-50 (Alonso et al., 1991). PG25-01, collared with an azimuth of 135 degrees and dip of -60 degrees, intersected the unconformity at a depth of 217 metres then paleoweathered pelitic gneiss to 246 metres followed by unaltered sillimanite-rich garnet biotite pelitic gneiss to 297 metres. The conductor was explained by a 15-metre-wide zone with observed fine disseminated graphite and pyrite hosted within a weakly chloritized pelitic gneiss with localized weak shears between 297 metres and 312 metres. Unaltered pelitic gneiss with variable amounts of garnet was intersected to 330 metres, followed by unaltered granitic gneiss to 359 metres. The hole was completed at a depth of 359 metres with no anomalous radioactivity being encountered.

PG25-02 was designed as a 390-metre step-out along strike to the northeast from PG25-01, to test an interpreted break and offset in the Q2 Grid conductor. PG25-02, with an azimuth of 135 degrees and dip of -60 degrees, intersected the unconformity at a depth of 219 metres. A 1-metre-wide zone of elevated radioactivity that starts in the sandstone above the unconformity and continues into the paleoweathered basement hosts the highest down hole gamma peak of 2,530 CPS. Below the unconformity is a 12-metre-wide zone of moderate to strong hematite altered pelitic gneiss followed by 52-metres of granite with weak to moderate hematite and weak chlorite alteration. The hole continues into an 8-metre-wide zone of unaltered pelitic gneiss before ending at a depth of 341 metres in an unaltered granite. The hole failed to explain the conductor and is interpreted to have been collared too far forward.

## **Turaco Target Area**

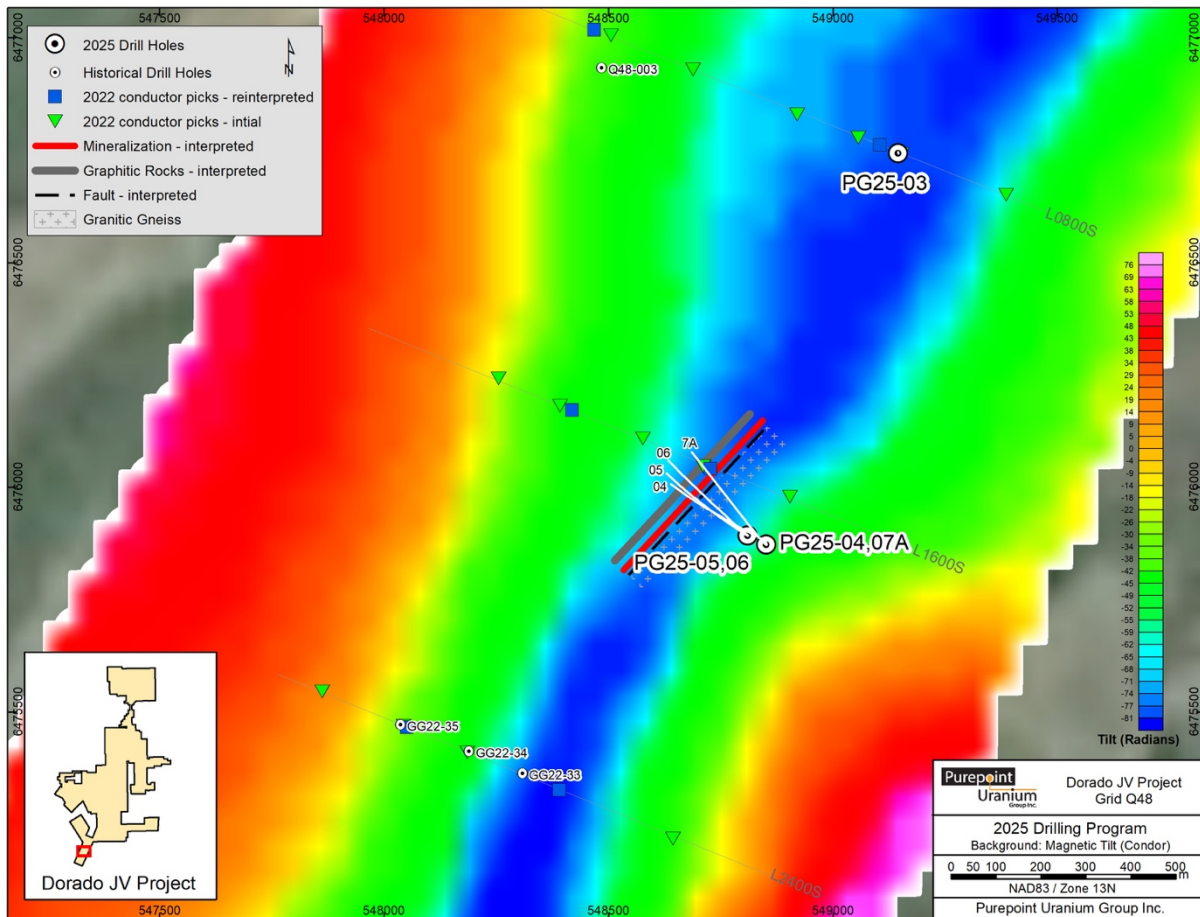
Drilling is currently progressing within the Turaco Target Area (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Location of Q48, Q2 and Turaco Target areas, the initial focus of the 2025 drill program.



\* See Qualified Person Statement below.

**Figure 2: Location Map of 2025 Drill Program at Q48 Target Area and the new Nova Discovery**



### About the Dorado JV Project

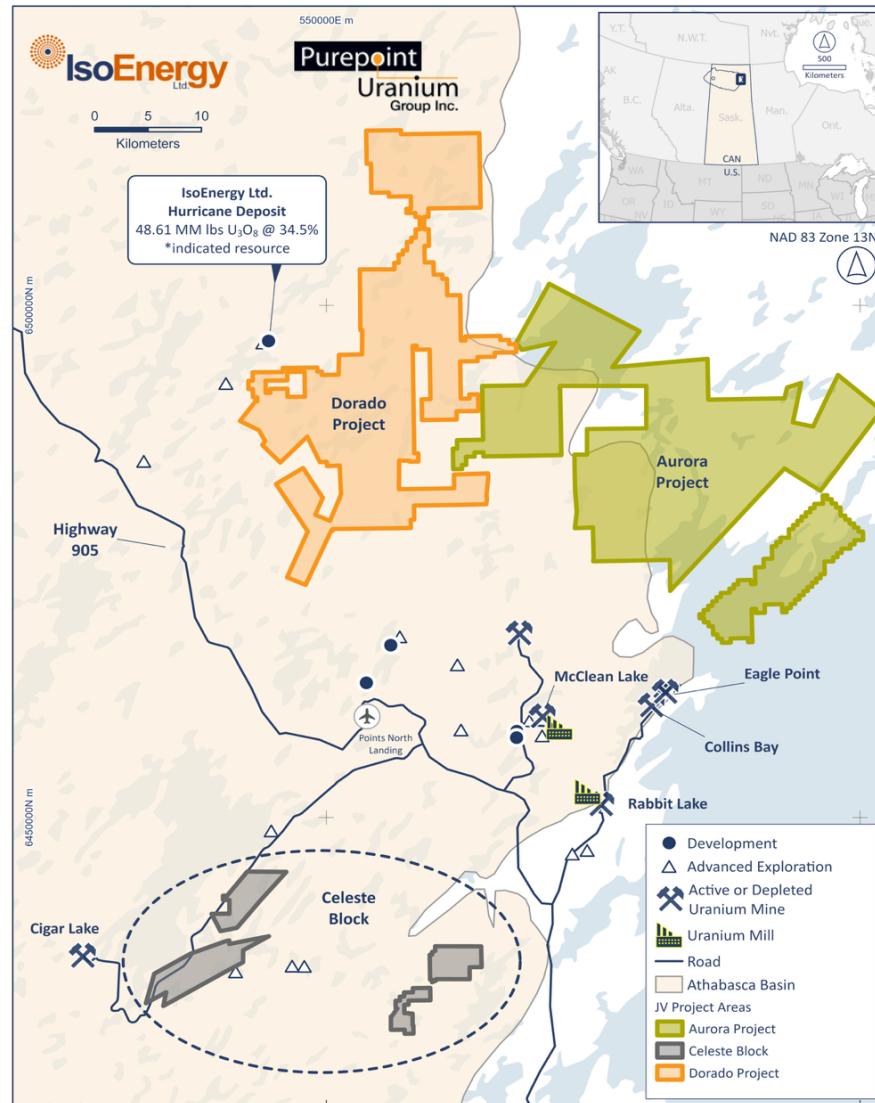
Dorado (Figure 3) is the flagship project of the IsoEnergy-Purepoint 50/50 joint venture, a partnership encompassing more than 98,000 hectares of prime uranium exploration ground. The Project includes the former Turnor Lake, Geiger, Edge, and Full Moon properties, all underlain by graphite-bearing lithologies and fault structures favorable for uranium deposition.

Recent drilling by IsoEnergy east of its Hurricane Deposit has intersected strongly elevated radioactivity in multiple holes. The anomalous radioactivity confirms the continuity of fertile graphitic rock package and further highlights the opportunity for additional high-grade discoveries across the region.

The shallow unconformity depths across the Dorado property—typically between 30 and 300 metres—allow for highly efficient drilling and rapid follow-up on results.



**Figure 3: IsoEnergy and Purepoint Uranium Joint Venture including, Dorado Project, Aurora Project and Celeste Block**



\* See Qualified Person Statement below.

### Gamma Logging and Geochemical Assaying

A Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 downhole total gamma probe was utilized for radiometric surveying. Core samples are submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council ("**SRC**") Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon. The SRC facility is independent of IsoEnergy and Purepoint and is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (scope of accreditation #537). The samples are analyzed for a multi-element suite, including uranium, using partial and total digestion and inductively coupled plasma (ICP) mass spectroscopy (MS) and optical emission spectroscopy (OES) methods. Boron sample analysis includes by fusion in a Na<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>/NaCO<sub>3</sub> flux, followed by solution in deionized water and analysis by ICP-OES. The U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>% values reported here are derived from uranium-total (Ut) results measured by total digestion preparation followed by ICP-OES analysis. The Ut results are reported by SRC in parts per million (ppm) and are converted to U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>% by multiplying by 1.17924 and dividing by 10,000. The assay intervals are downhole core lengths and true thickness of mineralization is currently unknown.

The basement rock drill core is NQ in size and samples are created in the field by spitting the core in half. Field duplicate samples are also created in the field by spitting every 30th sample of remaining core; one quarter is sent to the laboratory and one quarter of the core remains in the core box. Data verification includes internal SRC laboratory quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), blanks, comparison of results of the duplicate samples and variance of standard samples.

## **References**

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Munholland, P. and Bingham, D., 1999: Henday Lake Project 1999 Activities and Results, Cogema Resources Inc. Saskatchewan Mineral Assessment File Number 74I09-0062.

## **Qualified Person Statement**

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release relating to IsoEnergy and Purepoint was reviewed and approved by Dr. Dan Brisbin, P.Geo., IsoEnergy's Vice President, Exploration and Scott Frostad BSc, MASC, P.Geo., Purepoint's Vice President, Exploration, who are "Qualified Persons" (as defined in NI 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects ("NI 43-101")).

For additional information with respect to the current mineral resource estimate for IsoEnergy's Hurricane Deposit, please refer to the Technical Report prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 entitled "Technical Report on the Larocque East Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada" dated August 4, 2022, available under IsoEnergy's profile at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca). This news release refers to properties other than those in which IsoEnergy and Purepoint have an interest and the QPs have been unable to verify that information. Mineralization on those other properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Joint Venture properties.

## **About IsoEnergy Ltd.**

IsoEnergy (NYSE American: ISOU; TSX: ISO) is a leading, globally diversified uranium company with substantial current and historical mineral resources in top uranium mining jurisdictions of Canada, the U.S. and Australia at varying stages of development, providing near-, medium- and long-term leverage to rising uranium prices. IsoEnergy is currently advancing its Larocque East project in Canada's Athabasca basin, which is home to the Hurricane deposit, boasting the world's highest-grade indicated uranium mineral resource. IsoEnergy also holds a portfolio of permitted past producing, conventional uranium and vanadium mines in Utah with a toll milling arrangement in place with Energy Fuels. These mines are currently on standby, ready for rapid restart as market conditions permit, positioning IsoEnergy as a near-term uranium producer.

## **About Purepoint**

Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV: PTU) (OTCQB: PTUUF) is a focused explorer with a dynamic portfolio of advanced projects within the renowned Athabasca Basin in Canada. Highly prospective uranium projects are actively operated on behalf of partnerships with industry leaders including Cameco Corporation, Orano Canada Inc. and IsoEnergy Ltd.

Additionally, the Company holds a promising VMS project currently optioned to and strategically positioned adjacent to and on trend with Foran Mining Corporation's McIlvenna Bay project. Through a robust and proactive exploration strategy, Purepoint is solidifying its position as a leading explorer in one of the globe's most significant uranium districts.

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