IsoEnergy Provides 2025 Athabasca Basin Exploration Update and Prepares to Launch Winter Exploration Programs Including Drilling at Larocque East

Toronto, ON, December 3, 2025 – IsoEnergy Ltd. ("IsoEnergy", or the "Company") (NYSE American: ISOU; TSX: ISO) is pleased to provide an update on its summer drill programs at the Larocque East and Hawk projects and report uranium geochemistry results received to date from the winter and summer drill programs at Larocque East. Summer drilling at Larocque East totalled 9,561 m in 22 holes, bringing the year-to-date total to 15,597 m in 39 drill holes (Figure 1). Drilling successfully tested both Hurricane potential resource expansion areas and greenfield exploration targets along the prospective Larocque Trend, returning strongly anomalous radioactivity and uranium geochemistry from multiple holes across both the winter and summer programs. At Hawk, four drill holes were completed for a total of 3,593 m (Figure 2).

Highlights

- **Resource expansion drilling returned strongly anomalous geochemistry results along the Hurricane Main and South trends that validate previously reported radiometric results (Table1).**
    - LE25-194 intersected 0.872% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m within a 3.5 m interval, averaging 0.313% U_3O_8 in the basal sandstone along the Hurricane Main Trend 80 m east of the deposit.
    - LE25-207 intersected 1.61% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m in the basal sandstone immediately above the unconformity along the Hurricane South Trend 240 m east of the deposit. A second 0.5 m interval, 4.5 m below the unconformity, returned 1.71% U_3O_8.

- **Larocque Trend – Area D geochemistry validates best uranium intersection to date outside of the Hurricane Deposit.**
    - Geochemical results have confirmed that winter drill hole LE25-202, completed 2.8 km east of the deposit in Target Area D, returned the strongest uranium intersection to date on the Larocque East project outside the Hurricane area.
    - LE25-202 intersected 1.05% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m about 20 m down hole from the unconformity in a broader interval that returned 0.583% U_3O_8 over 1.5 m.

- **Hawk Project – Key elements of prospective unconformity uranium geology continue to be intersected in widely spaced drill holes on this early-stage exploration project.**
    - HK25-13 and HK25-16 intersected graphitic gneisses and faults along the previously untested eastern conductor (Figure 2).
    - HK25-14 intersected two significant intervals of structural disruption and prospective alteration in the sandstone in the northern portion of the project where only two other holes have been drilled.

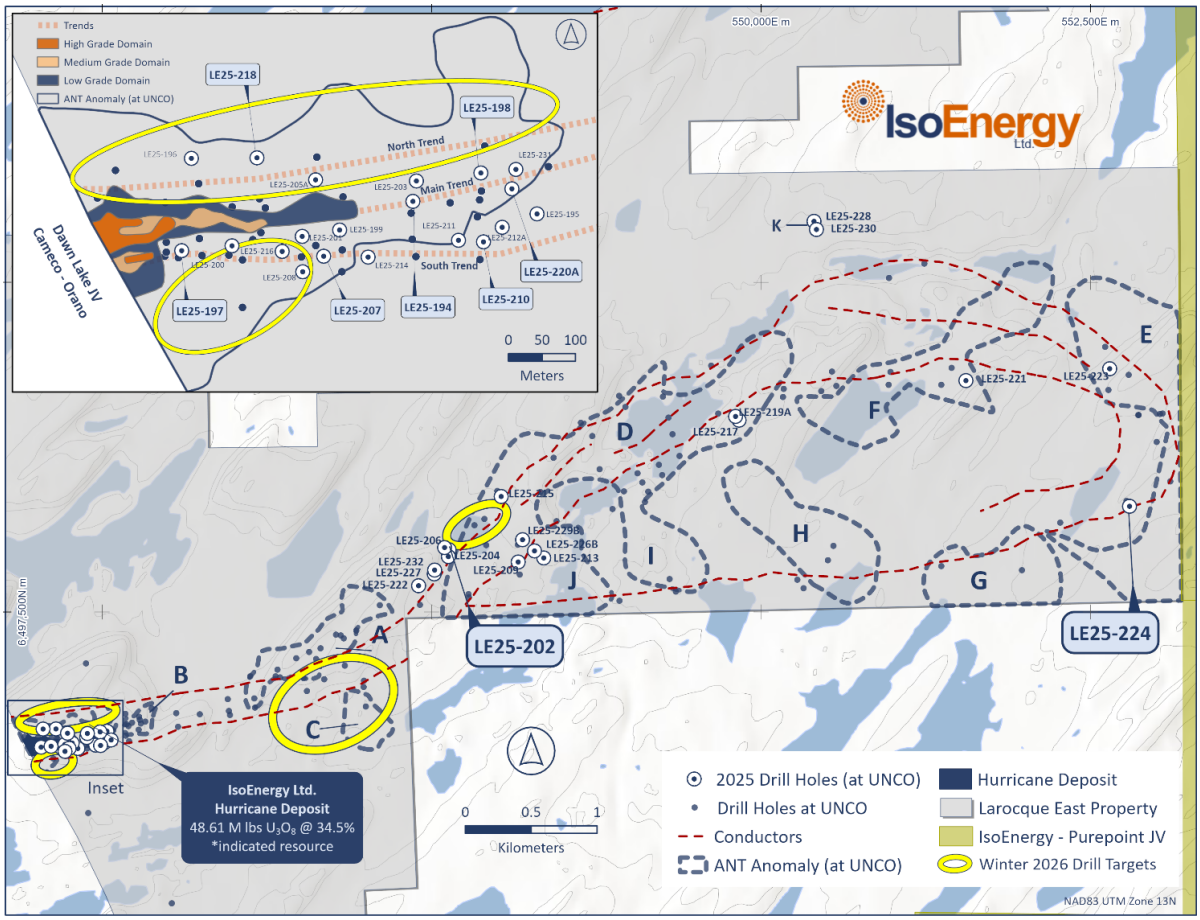
- **Upcoming winter drilling at Larocque East is expected to build on encouraging results to date –** Planning is well advanced, with 5,200 m in 13 holes anticipated. Integration of summer exploration results with existing interpretations is underway to finalize 2026 drill targets and the winter work program, with additional details to be provided in due course.

- **Additional work is planned in 2026 to develop drill targets on highly prospective projects –** Geophysical surveys and interpretation are planned at the Evergreen, East Rim, Ranger, Trident and Hawk projects (Figure 3).

- **IsoEnergy strengthens its management team with the appointment of Ms. Misty Urbatsch as Vice President, Strategy and Commercial, bringing extensive uranium exploration and marketing experience from her years with Cameco and direct experience exploring for uranium in both in the Athabasca Basin and Australia.**

Dan Brisbin, Vice President Exploration, commented, "We are pleased that geochemical results received to date have validated the 2025 Larocque East drill program radioactivity results. In particular, the intersection in drill hole LE25-202 nearly three kilometres east of Hurricane is the best uranium intersection on the Larocque East project to date outside of the Hurricane deposit area, highlighting the prospectivity of the Larocque Trend. Hawk is an early-stage project, and we believe that the intersection of key geological elements like graphitic basement rocks, faults in both the sandstone and basement, and indicative alteration in widely spaced drill holes is encouraging. New geochemical data from the 2025 drill holes on both projects will be key information for our exploration team to integrate with geophysical information and drill core structural and alteration information as we develop targets for a 2026 drill program."

Figure 1 – Map of the Larocque Trend on the Larocque East project showing the Hurricane deposit, drill hole unconformity intercept locations, electromagnetic conductor traces, ANT seismic velocity anomalies, and winter 2026 drill target areas. Geochemical and radiometric results for mineralized intervals in the nine highlighted drill holes are provided in Table 1.



* See Qualified Person Statement below.

Table 1. Comparison of uranium geochemistry results for nine 2025 drill holes in which continuous split core sampling was done on intervals in which radioactivity exceeded 350 cps over 0.5 m measured on core with an RS-125 spectrometer.

Drill Hole Information					
Hole ID	Target Area	Az	Dip	DH Depth (m)	UNCO (m)
LE25-194	Hurricane Main	022	-89.9	380.0	319.7
LE25-197	Hurricane South	280	-89.9	350.0	332.5
LE25-198	Hurricane Main	290	-89.8	365.0	316.5
LE25-202	D	353.4	-60.2	380.0	270.3
LE25-207	Hurricane South	275	-90.0	350.0	323.8
LE25-210	Hurricane South	44.7	-89.9	374.0	320.6
LE25-218	Hurricane North	175	-65.0	476.0	386.6
LE25-220A	Hurricane Main	175.0	-65.0	452.0	369.0
LE25-224	E	155	-50.0	350.0	226.5

* Hand-held Spectrometer Results On Mineralized Drillcore (>350 cps / >0.5 m minimum)					Chemistry
HoleID	From	To	Length	Average CPS	% U_3O_8
LE25-194	316	316.5	0.5	2,000	0.256
LE25-194	**316.5**	**317**	**0.5**	**3,100**	**0.872**
LE25-194	317	317.5	0.5	1,185	0.434
LE25-194	317.5	318	0.5	645	0.203
LE25-194	318	318.5	0.5	480	0.153
LE25-194	318.5	319	0.5	640	0.155
LE25-194	319	319.5	0.5	480	0.118
LE25-197	330	330.5	0.5	360	0.062
LE25-197	**330.5**	**331**	**0.5**	**260**	**0.050**
LE25-198	314.5	0.5	0.5	425	0.082
LE25-198	**315**	**315.5**	**0.5**	**625**	0.114
LE25-198	315.5	316	0.5	370	0.057
LE25-202	286.5	287	0.5	360	0.053
LE25-202	287	287.5	0.5	325	0.047
LE25-202	288.5	289	0.5	825	0.085
LE25-202	**289**	**289.5**	**0.5**	**6,200**	**1.05**
LE25-202	289.5	290	0.5	1,600	0.537
LE25-202	290	290.5	0.5	880	0.163
LE25-202	290.5	291	0.5	385	0.055
LE25-207	323	323.5	0.5	800	0.216
LE25-207	323.5	324	0.5	4,600	1.61
LE25-207	324	324.5	0.5	600	0.043
LE25-207	325.5	326	0.5	500	0.078
LE25-207	326	326.5	0.5	1,000	0.188
LE25-207	326.5	327	0.5	650	0.067
LE25-207	327	327.5	0.5	350	0.038
LE25-207	**328**	**328.5**	**0.5**	**8,800**	**1.71**
LE25-207	328.5	329	0.5	1,000	0.067
LE25-210	307.5	308	0.5	380	0.042
LE25-210	311	311.5	0.5	360	0.037
LE25-210	317	317.5	0.5	350	0.057
LE25-210	319	319.5	0.5	900	0.108
LE25-210	319.5	320	0.5	400	0.044
LE25-210	320	320.5	0.5	1,200	0.195
LE25-210	320.5	321	0.5	400	0.042
LE25-210	321	321.5	0.5	850	0.187
LE25-210	321.5	322	0.5	650	0.053
LE25-210	**323.5**	**324**	**0.5**	**3,700**	**0.486**
LE25-210	325	325.5	0.5	350	0.08
LE25-210	327	327.5	0.5	375	0.039
LE25-218	375	375.5	0.5	1300	0.312
LE25-220A	372	372.5	0.5	750	0.295
LE25-224	225.5	226	0.5	420	0.026
LE25-224	226	226.5	0.5	380	0.044

Hurricane Resource Expansion Drilling

Mineralized intervals, defined as zones averaging ≥350 cps over a minimum length of 0.5 m of core, were intersected in nine drill holes from the 2025 drill program (Table 1). Continued testing of potential resource expansion targets at Hurricane will be a focus of the planned winter 2026 drill program (Figure 1). Radioactivity results from six mineralized holes from the winter program were previously reported (see news release dated April 23, 2025). This news release includes radioactivity results from an additional three holes drilled during the summer, along with the corresponding drill core uranium geochemistry results (Table 1). All radioactivity results reported herein are averages over 0.5 m core intervals, measured with an RS-125 spectrometer unless otherwise noted.

Results from the uranium geochemistry analysis are based on continuous split core samples collected through radioactive zones. The Company is still awaiting a large volume of geochemical data from composite samples taken through the sandstone and basement from the summer drill holes. The interpretation of the pathfinder element geochemistry for the Laroque Trend will be updated once these sample results are received.

Main Trend Highlights

Significantly elevated uranium geochemistry was returned from winter drill holes LE25-194 and LE25-198, as well as summer drill holes LE25-220A and LE25-231, which were drilled on the Hurricane Main Trend east of the deposit. LE25-203, drilled in the winter north of LE25-194, did not intersect significantly elevated radioactivity.

LE25-194, located 80 metres east of the Hurricane deposit, intersected a 3.5 m interval in the basal sandstone immediately above the unconformity at 319.7 m in which drill core radioactivity ranged from 480 to 3,100 cps over 0.5 m intervals. Anomalous geochemical results correlate well with the previously reported radioactivity. The best value in a 0.5 m sample is 0.872% U_3O_8, and the broader 3.5 m interval averaged 0.313% U_3O_8. The spectral mineralogy of the sandstone in LE25-194 is dominated by illite, with lesser kaolinite and dickite, for 90 m up hole of the unconformity. Illite is the dominant clay mineral in alteration zones associated with most Athabasca Basin unconformity uranium deposits, whereas dickite is the regional background clay mineral. Kaolinite, chlorite and dravite are also significant alteration minerals in some deposits.

LE25-198, drilled 110 m east of LE25-194, intersected 0.114% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m in the basal sandstone 1.0 m above the unconformity at 316.5 m. An average of 625 cps had been measured on core in the same 0.5 m interval. The spectral mineralogy of the sandstone column is dominated by illite, with lesser kaolinite and dickite for 115 m up hole of the unconformity.

LE25-220A intersected the unconformity 150 m east of LE25-194 at a depth of 369.0 m. The sandstone clay mineral spectroscopy is dominated by strong illite, with lesser kaolinite, and an almost complete absence of background dickite for 100 m up hole from the unconformity. Immediately below the unconformity, a 0.5 m interval returned 0.295% U_3O_8, which correlates with an average of 750 cps, within a zone of strong, pervasive clay alteration.

LE25-231 intersected the unconformity 15 m north of LE25-220A. It intersected an average of 313 cps measured on the core over a 1.0 m interval 1.0 m below the unconformity at 326.0 m, within a strongly bleached and clay-altered semipelitic gneiss. Geochemistry results are pending.

<u>South Trend Highlights</u>

Intervals of significantly elevated uranium geochemistry returned from winter drill holes LE25-207 and LE25-210 on the Hurricane South Trend correlate with radioactive intervals measured on drill core.

LE25-207 was drilled 240 m east of the deposit and intersected the unconformity at 323.8 m. It returned 1.61% U_3O_8 over a 0.5 m interval in the basal sandstone immediately above the unconformity where drill core radioactivity averaged 4,600 cps over the same interval. Additionally, a second 0.5 m interval 4.5 m below the unconformity, returned 1.71% U_3O_8 where drill core radioactivity averaged 8,800 cps.

LE25-210 was drilled 480 m east of Hurricane and intersected the unconformity at 320.6 m. It returned 0.486% U_3O_8 over a 0.5 m interval, located three metres below the unconformity, where drill core radioactivity averaged 3,700 cps over the same interval. This interval is within a 2.5 m interval that extends from 1.5 m above the unconformity to 1.0 m below the unconformity that returned an average of 0.115% U_3O_8.

An additional ten holes (LE25-195, 197, 199, 200, 201, 208, 211, 212A, 214 and 216) drilled on the South Trend in 2025 intersected prospective alteration and structure. The highest radioactivity measured on drill core was 650 cps over 0.1 m associated with limonitic clay-chlorite alteration immediately below the unconformity at 331.0 m in LE25-216. In LE25-197, 360 cps was recorded over 0.5 m in the sandstone 1.5 m above the unconformity at 332.5 m. That interval is within a 1.0 m interval from 330.0 m to 331.0 m that returned 0.056% U_3O_8.

The prospectivity of the Southern Trend remains strong, particularly given that it remains open to the east of

LE25-212A. This is supported by mineralization intersected near the unconformity in drill holes LE25-207, LE25-210, LE21-101 and LE22-115A. In addition, clay mineralogy within the sandstone column of the twelve holes drilled in 2025 is dominated by illite, with lesser amounts of kaolinite and chlorite, which is an assemblage consistent with prospective hydrothermal alteration associated with unconformity-related uranium systems. The prospective clay mineralogy extends for 190 m or more up hole from the unconformity in most drill holes. Background dickite is only a component of the lower sandstone spectral mineralogy in LE25-210 and LE25-212.

North Trend Highlights

Drill holes LE25-196 and LE25-205A were drilled in the winter and LE25-218 in the summer to test north of the Hurricane deposit within the prospective ANT seismic velocity low footprint where anomalous uranium geochemistry in historic holes indicates potential for a mineralized trend north of the deposit. Spectral mineralogy results indicate that all three holes intersected prospective illite-chlorite-kaolinite-dickite assemblages over distances between 105 and 130 m up hole of the unconformity intersections in each hole.

LE25-218 was drilled to test the unconformity down-dip of anomalous uranium geochemistry and alteration mineralogy intersected in the sandstone column in 2020 drill hole LE20-56. The lower sandstone interval 190 m up hole from the unconformity at 353.1 m in LE20-56 is characterized by spectral clay mineralogy dominated by prospective illite, with lesser kaolinite and dickite, and by > 1 part per million uranium partial values ("ppm U-p").

LE25-218 intersected 1,300 cps over a 0.5 m interval on core 7 m below the unconformity at 368.6 m. The same interval returned 0.312% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m. The elevated uranium corresponds with hematite alteration that is flanked by patchy clay and chlorite alteration in a graphitic cordierite pelite. This graphitic basement unit is interpreted to be about 30 m north of the graphitic host rocks and faults that underlie the Hurricane deposit.

LE25-205A, which intersected the unconformity approximately 100 m east-southeast of LE25-218, intersected two 0.1 m intervals at 350 cps over in the first 2 m below the unconformity at 324.5 m.

Larocque Trend Drilling

Target Area D

Winter drill hole LE25-202 intersected radioactivity with an average RS-125 reading on core of 6,200 cps over 0.5 m on the west end of Target Area D, located 2.8 km from Hurricane. This was the highest radioactivity intersected on the project to date outside of the immediate Hurricane area. Geochemical data for the same interval confirm this result. The same interval returned 1.05% U_3O_8 over 0.5 m approximately 20 m down hole from the unconformity at 270.3 m in a broader interval that returned 0.583% U_3O_8 over 1.5 m.

LE25-204 and LE25-206 were drilled on section down-dip and up-dip, respectively, of the LE25-202 intersection. Although both drill holes intersected prospective alteration and structure, neither intersected significant radioactivity. To further evaluate the LE25-202 intersection, five drill holes were completed along strike in the summer. Hole LE25-215 was drilled on strike to the northeast; and LE25-222, 225/225c1, 227 and 232 were drilled southwest of LE25-202. The highest radioactivity encountered was 300 cps over 0.1 m in graphitic pelite 6 m below the unconformity at 257.5 m in LE25-232.

Also in Target Area D, drill hole LE25-209 was completed in the winter, and drill holes LE25-213, 217, 219A, 226A, and 229B were completed in the summer, all on a parallel trend to the southeast of LE25-202. The highest radioactivity was 260 cps over 0.5 m at the unconformity at 275.5 m in LE25-213. This hole was drilled 195 m east-northeast of LE22-116 which intersected 369 ppm U-p over 0.5 m in basal sandstone and 2,750 ppm U-p over 0.5 m immediately below the unconformity in the basement.

Additional testing of this target area is being planned for the 2026 winter drill program (Figure 1).

Additional Target Areas E, F and K

Exploration at Target Areas E, F, and K focused on advancing several untested or lightly explored conductive and structural features east and northeast of the Hurricane deposit.

At Target E, two summer drill holes provided initial tests of a one-by-two-kilometre ANT anomaly interpreted to reflect folded graphitic-pyritic gneisses disrupted by northeast-trending faults. LE25-223, drilled in the north end of Target Area E, did not encounter significant radioactivity. LE25-224 was completed in the southeast end of Target Area E to follow up on LE24-192, drilled in 2024, which intersected 2.0 m averaging 495 ppm U-p straddling the unconformity. LE25-224 intersected 400 cps over 1.0 m in the basal sandstone immediately above the unconformity at 226.5 m. This same 1.0 m interval returned 0.35% U_3O_8.

At Target F, one summer reconnaissance hole, LE25-221, evaluated coincident conductor, resistivity, and ANT anomalies within a structurally complex corridor. Clay mineralogy in the sandstone 25 m up hole of the unconformity at 263.1 m is characterized by a prospective mix of illite, kaolinite and chlorite.

At Target K, a newly defined 2.5 km conductive trend located 800 m north of the main Hurricane conductor trend was tested through electromagnetic surveying and two reconnaissance summer drill holes, LE25-228 and LE25-230. Although the source of the conductivity was not intersected, the data collected will support ongoing refinements to the geophysical model and future targeting in this emerging area.

Hawk Project

The Hawk Project encompasses more than 15 km of prospective conductive strike, with depths to the unconformity interpreted between 600 and 750 m. Summer exploration activities, designed to build on 2023 and 2024 programs, included four drill holes totaling 3,593 m, ambient noise tomography (ANT) surveys in the northern portion to extend 2023 coverage, and stepwise moving loop (SWML) electromagnetic surveys in the south to refine conductor interpretations based on previous fixed loop (FL) data (Figure 2).

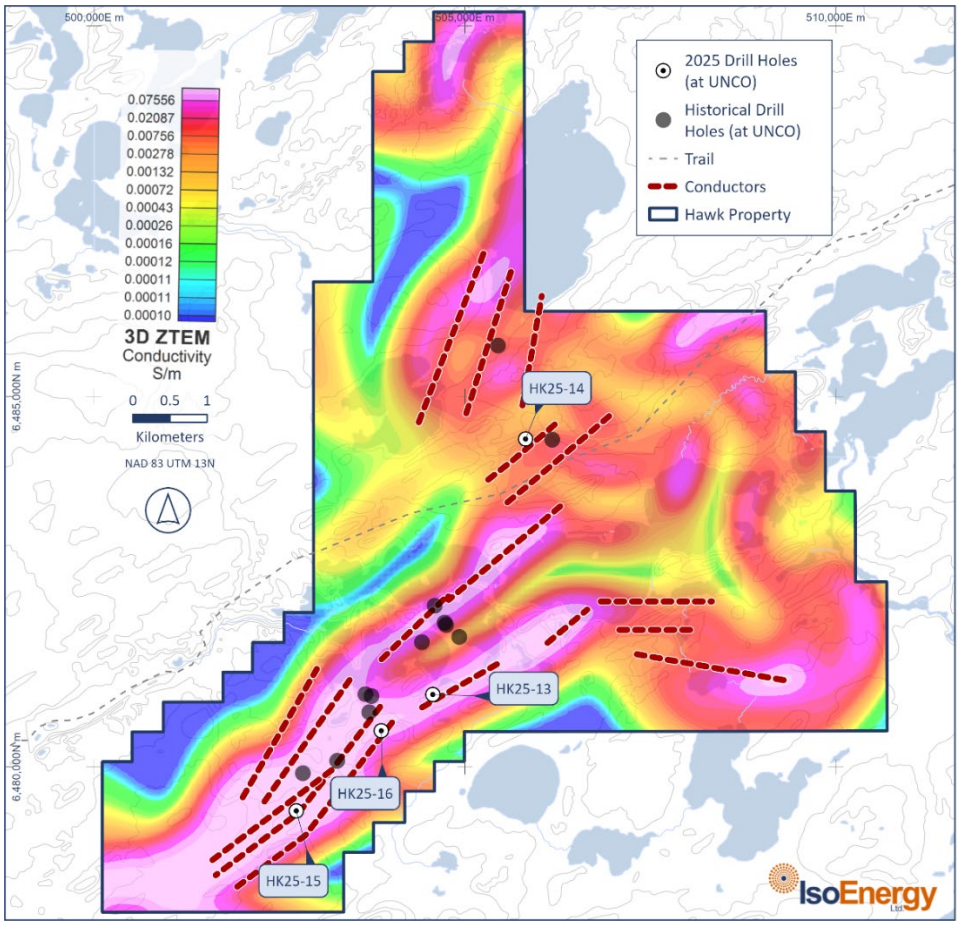
HK25-13 and H25-16 were the first tests of the eastern conductor. They intersected the unconformity 674.5 m and 688 m down hole, respectively. Encouragingly, both intersected graphitic gneiss units in the basement, and brittle faults and structural disruption in both the sandstone and basement. Though preliminary interpretation of spectral mineralogy results indicates that dickite dominates the sandstone column clay mineralogy, prospective alteration is present in the basal sandstone of both holes – chlorite in HK25-13 and mixed illite-chlorite in HK25-16.

HK25-14 was drilled to test a conductor in the northern portion of the project, where only two previous holes have been drilled. HK25-14 intersected the unconformity at 726.5 m downhole. A conductive source was not intersected in the basement. However, two significant intervals of structural disruption and prospective bleached and desilicified sandstone were intersected in the middle and basal sandstone. The structural disruption observed in the sandstone suggests that the drill hole overshot the targeted conductive basement structure. Prospective spectral mineralogy mixtures of illite, chlorite, kaolinite and dickite are associated with both these structurally disrupted, bleached, and desilicified intervals.

HK25-15 was drilled to test a strong conductor plate interpreted from the 2025 SWML EM survey. It intersected the unconformity 727.8 m down hole. The conductive source was not intersected. Although preliminary mineral spectroscopy data indicate that dickite, with lesser kaolinite, dominates the sandstone column, three 10 m long chloritic intervals were intersected in the middle sandstone, and the basal sandstone is characterized by a mix of illite-chlorite-dickite.

Once geochemical results have been received, the interpretation for this sparsely drilled prospective project will be updated utilizing drill hole geology, spectral mineralogy and chemistry along with available geophysical survey information. Additional ground electromagnetic surveys to refine drill targets will be evaluated in conjunction with the updated project interpretation.

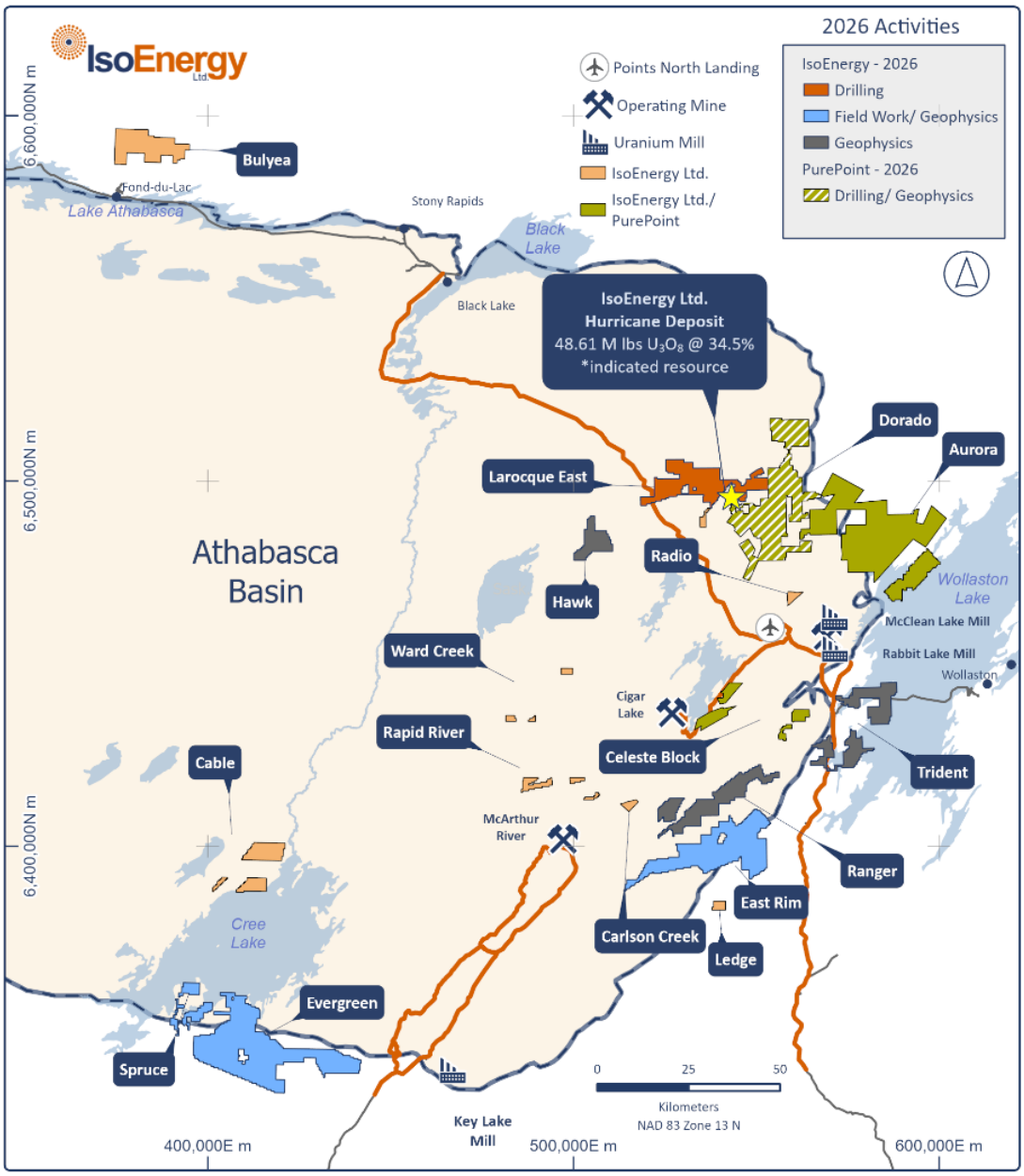
Figure 2 – Compilation map of Hawk project showing labeled 2025 drill hole locations, unlabeled previous drill hole locations (both at the unconformity), and interpreted ground electromagnetic survey conductors, on a plan view of the 20xx ZTEM conductivity model 50 metres below the unconformity.



Additional Athabasca Basin Exploration

Winter geophysical surveys and interpretation are being planned for four projects to further develop a pipeline of drill-ready targets on the Company's projects in the Eastern Athabasca Basin (Figure 3). These surveys will add to airborne, and selective ground, conductivity, magnetic, radiometric and gravity data acquired on the Evergreen, East Rim, Ranger, and Trident projects since 2022 to evaluate unconformity and basement-hosted deposit potential along multiple prospective corridors under shallow cover near the basin margin.

Figure 3 – Location of IsoEnergy's exploration projects in the eastern Athabasca Basin, highlighting projects on which work is planned in 2026.



* See Qualified Person Statement below.

Corporate Update

IsoEnergy is pleased to announce the appointment of Misty Urbatsch as Vice President, Strategy and Commercial. Ms. Urbatsch brings over fifteen years of diverse experience in the mining sector, combining a strong technical foundation in uranium exploration with commercial expertise in global uranium marketing and trading. Her career spans both field and corporate roles, providing her with a comprehensive understanding of the metals industry from discovery through to sales.

Ms. Urbatsch began her career with Cameco Australia Pty Ltd., where she explored for unconformity-type uranium deposits in the East Alligator River Uranium Field in the Northern Territory. She also managed exploration programs focused on sandstone-hosted uranium systems in South Australia's Frome Basin. In 2012, she relocated to Canada to join Cameco's Saskatchewan-based exploration team, leading projects near some of the highest-grade uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin.

Following the completion of her Executive MBA, Ms. Urbatsch transitioned to Cameco's Marketing division, where she played a key role in international uranium sales and oversaw the company's uranium trading activities.

She holds a Bachelor of Science in Geology and Geography (2008) and an Executive Master of Business Administration (2019) and is a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan.

Qualified Person Statement

The scientific and technical information contained in this news release was reviewed and approved by Dr. Dan Brisbin, P.Geo., IsoEnergy's Vice President, Exploration, who is a "Qualified Person" (as defined in NI 43-101 – *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*). See the press releases referred to above for additional information, including data verification and quality assurance/quality control procedures, as well as the complete exploration results from the previous programs disclosed herein. Dr. Brisbin has verified the data disclosed herein. Data verification procedures included comparing radioactivity measured on core with the RS-125 spectrometer to radioactivity measured downhole with the 2PGA probe, comparing RS-125 data to cps values marked on core boxes in core photos, and checking reported composite lengths and cps values.

For additional information regarding the Company's Larocque East Project, including the current mineral resource estimate for IsoEnergy's Hurricane Deposit, please see the technical report entitled "Technical Report on the Larocque East Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada" dated August 4, 2022, available on the Company's profile at www.sedarplus.ca

Sample Collection, Preparation, Analyses and Security for Larocque East Project

Sample Collection Methods

Project drill core was delivered from the drill to IsoEnergy's core handling facilities at the Geiger Property in 2018 and to the Larocque Lake camp thereafter. The Larocque Lake camp is located at UTM NAD83 Zone 13 544,430 mE / 6,496,040 mN. Core is delivered via pick-up trucks in the winter and by skidder or helicopter in the summer. Core is logged, photographed, sampled, and stored at the Larocque East camp core logging facility. Core is stored in cross piles (upper sandstone) and core racks (lower sandstone and basement).

All drill core is systematically logged to record its geological and geotechnical attributes by IsoEnergy geologists and geological technicians. All drill cores are systematically photographed and scanned for radioactivity with a handheld Radiation Solutions RS-125 spectrometer. IsoEnergy geologists and geological technicians complete or supervise the on-site collection of several types of samples from drill cores. IsoEnergy geologists mark sample intervals and sample types to be collected based on geological features in the core and on radioactivity measured with the RS-125 in counts per second (CPS).

Composite geochemistry samples consist of roughly one-centimetre-long chips of core collected every 1.5 m to geochemically characterize unmineralized sections of sandstone and basement. Composite sample lengths are between five and ten metres (typically 3 to 7 chips per sample). A change to this procedure was made in 2024. For 5 m above and 2 m below the unconformity composite sample intervals are 0.5 m long.

Split-core "spot" (i.e., representative) samples are collected through zones of significant but unmineralized alteration and/or structure. Spot sample length varies depending on the width of the feature of interest but are generally 0.3 to 1.5 m in length; features of interest greater than 1.5 m are sampled with multiple samples. Half-metre shoulder samples are collected on the flanks of spot sample intervals.

Split-core mineralization ("**MINZ**") samples are collected through zones of elevated radioactivity exceeding 350 cps over at least 0.5 m measured via RS-125 handheld spectrometer. MINZ samples are generally 0.5 m

in length. One half of the core is collected for geochemical analysis while the remaining half is returned to the core box for storage on site. Intervals covered by MINZ samples are contiguous with and do not overlap intervals covered by composite samples. Density ("**DENS**") samples are the only other type of sample collected from intervals covered by MINZ samples.

Split core density samples are collected from mineralized and unmineralized intervals. Within mineralized zones, density samples consist of a 0.1 m length of the half-core left after a MINZ sample is collected. Outside of mineralized zones density samples are commonly 0.1m long half-core samples with the other half returned to the box. Density samples are not routinely collected in exploration holes testing targets away from the Hurricane deposit on the Larocque East Project.

Systematic short-wave infrared ("**SWIR**") reflectance ("**REFL**") samples are collected from approximately the middle of each composite sample for analysis of clays, micas, and a suite of other generally hydrous minerals which have exploration significance. Spot reflectance samples are collected where warranted (i.e., fracture coatings). Reflectance samples are not collected through mineralized zones. IsoEnergy field staff collect spectra from reflectance samples using an ArcOptix FT Rocket Spectrometer. These spectra are subsequently sent electronically to the IMDEX aiSIRIS cloud computing service for semi-quantitative determinations of clay mineralogy.

For lithogeochemistry samples, sample tags with the sample number are placed in the sample bags before they are sealed and packed in plastic pails or steel drums for shipment to the SRC laboratories in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. A second set of sample tags with the depth interval and sample number are stapled in the core box at the end of each sample interval. A third set of sample tags with the drill hole number, sample depth interval, and sample number are retained in the sample book for archiving. SWIR reflectance samples are tagged in a similar fashion to lithogeochemistry samples.

Up to winter 2024, geologists entered all sample data into IsoEnergy's proprietary drill hole database during core logging. Since the summer 2024 drilling program, logging and sampling data is being captured in MXDeposit, a commercially available software licensed from Seequent, and historic data has been migrated to MXDeposit.

Sample Shipment and Security

Individual core samples are collected at the core facilities by manual splitting. They are tagged, bagged, and then packaged in five-gallon plastic buckets or steel IP-2 drums for shipment to Saskatchewan Research Council Geoanalytical Laboratories (**"SRC"**) in Saskatoon. Shipment to the laboratory was completed by IsoEnergy's expeditor, Little Rock Enterprises of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and/or Points North Freight Forwarding.

Assaying and Analytical Procedures

Composite and spot samples are shipped to SRC in Saskatoon for sample preparation and analysis. SRC is an independent laboratory with ISO/IEC 17025: 2005 accreditation for the relevant procedures. All 'LE' series drill holes were completed by IsoEnergy, and geochemical analyses were completed for the Company by SRC. All other drill holes were completed by previous operators and geochemical assay data has been compiled from historical assessment reports or provided by the previous operator(s).

The samples are dried, crushed, and pulverized as part of the ICPMS Exploration Package (codes ICPMS1 and ICPMS2) plus boron (code Boron). Samples were analyzed for uranium content, a variety of pathfinder elements, rare earth elements, and whole rock constituents with the ICPMS Exploration Package (plus boron). The Exploration Package consists of three analyses using a combination of inductively coupled plasma - mass spectrometry, inductively coupled plasma-optical emission spectrometry ("**ICP- OES**"), and partial or total acid digestion of one aliquot of representative sample pulp per analysis. Total digestion is performed via a

combination of hydrofluoric, nitric, and perchloric acids while partial digestion is completed via nitric and hydrochloric acids. In-house quality control performed by SRC consists of multiple instrumental and analytic checks using an in-house standard ASR316. Instrumental check protocols consist of two calibration blanks and two calibration standards. Analytical protocols require one blank, two QA/QC standards, and one replicate sample analysis.

Samples yielding over 400 ppm U-t from LE18-01A or with radioactivity over 350 cps measured by RS- 125 (all subsequent drill holes) were also shipped to SRC. Sample preparation procedures are the same as for the ICPMS Exploration Package, samples were analyzed by ICP-OES only (Code ICP1) and for U3O8 using hydrochloric and nitric acid digestion followed by ICP-OES finish, capable of detecting U3O8 weight percent as low as 0.001%. Analytical protocols utilized replicate sample analysis; however, no in-house standards were used for these small batches. Boron analysis has a lower detection limit of two ppm and is completed via ICP-OES after the aliquot is fused in a mixture of sodium superoxide (NaO2) and NaCO3. SRC in-house quality control for boron analysis consists of a blank, QC standards and one replicate with each batch of samples.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC)

Quality Assurance in uranium exploration benefits from the use of down-hole gamma probes and hand- held scintillometers/spectrometers, as discrepancies between radioactivity levels and geochemistry can be readily identified.

IsoEnergy implemented its QA/QC program in 2019. CRMs are used to determine laboratory accuracy in the analysis of mineralized and unmineralized samples. Duplicate samples are used to determine analytical precision and repeatability. Blank samples are used to test for cross contamination during preparation and analysis stages. For each mineralized drill hole at least one blank, one CRM, and one duplicate sample are inserted in the MINZ sample series. For unmineralized samples such as composite and spot samples, field insertions are made at the rate of 1% for blanks, 2% for duplicates and 1% CRMs.

No QA/QC samples are inserted for reflectance samples as analyses are semi-quantitative only.

In addition to IsoEnergy's QA/QC program, SRC conducted an independent QA/QC program, and its laboratory repeats, non-radioactive laboratory standards, and radioactive lab standards were monitored and tracked by IsoEnergy staff.

Borehole Radiometric Probing Method

All successfully completed 2025 drillholes were radiometrically logged using a calibrated downhole Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 probe, which collects a reading of gamma radiation every 10 centimetres along the length of the drillhole. The 2PGA probe was calibrated for the winter 2025 program by IsoEnergy geologists at SRC test pit facility in Saskatoon in December 2024, and for the summer 2025 program in May 2025. The total count gamma readings using the 2PGA-1000 probe may not be directly or uniformly related to uranium grades.

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.

For More Information, Please Contact:

Philip Williams
CEO and Director
info@isoenergy.ca
1-833-572-2333
X: @IsoEnergyLtd
www.isoenergy.ca

Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This press release contains forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation (collectively, referred to as "forward-looking information"). Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved". These forward-looking statements or information may relate to statements with respect to the activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including, without limitation, planned exploration activities for 2026 and the anticipated results thereof. Generally, but not always, forward-looking information and statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans", "expects", "is expected", "budget", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates", or "believes" or the negative connotation thereof or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results "may", "could", "would", "might" or "will be taken", "occur" or "be achieved" or the negative connotation thereof.

Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management at the time, are inherently subject to business, market and economic risks, uncertainties and contingencies that may cause actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by forward-looking statements. Such assumptions include, but are not limited to, assumptions that the results of planned exploration activities are as anticipated; the anticipated mineralization of IsoEnergy's projects being consistent with expectations and the potential benefits from such projects and any upside from such projects; the price of uranium; that general business and economic conditions will not change in a materially adverse manner; that financing will be available if and when needed and on reasonable terms; that third party contractors, equipment and supplies and governmental and other approvals required to conduct the Company's planned activities will be available on reasonable terms and in a timely manner. Although IsoEnergy has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. There can be no assurance that such information will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information.

Such statements represent the current views of IsoEnergy with respect to future events and are necessarily based upon a number of assumptions and estimates that, while considered reasonable by IsoEnergy, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social risks, contingencies and uncertainties. Risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to the following: negative operating cash flow and dependence on third party financing; uncertainty of additional financing; no known mineral reserves; aboriginal title and consultation issues; reliance on key management and other personnel; actual results of exploration activities being different than anticipated; changes in exploration programs based upon results; availability of third party contractors; availability of equipment and supplies; failure of equipment to operate

as anticipated; accidents, effects of weather and other natural phenomena; other environmental risks; changes in laws and regulations; regulatory determinations and delays; stock market conditions generally; demand, supply and pricing for uranium; other risks associated with the mineral exploration industry, and general economic and political conditions in Canada, the United States and other jurisdictions where the Company conducts business. Other factors which could materially affect such forward-looking information are described in the risk factors in IsoEnergy's most recent annual management's discussion and analysis and annual information form and IsoEnergy's other filings with the securities regulators which are available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca and and on EDGAR at www.sec.gov. IsoEnergy does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Cautionary Note to United States Investors Regarding Presentation of Mineral Resource Estimates

The mineral resource estimates included in this press release have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada and Australia, as applicable, which differ in certain material respects from the disclosure requirements promulgated by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Accordingly, information contained in this press release may not be comparable to similar information made public by U.S. companies reporting pursuant to SEC disclosure requirements.