



TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
GEIGER URANIUM PROJECT
NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN, CANADA

National Instrument 43-101

NTS Map Area 74I/08 and 09

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1. SUMMARY

The Geiger project lies near the eastern edge of the Athabasca Basin in Northern Saskatchewan, Canada and consists of fifty-five mineral claims having a total area of 14,333 hectares. The mineral claims are 50% owned by Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. and 50% owned by IsoEnergy Inc., both public Companies listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Athabasca Basin is host to the world's largest high-grade uranium deposits. The sedimentary basin is filled by relatively undeformed and flat-lying quartz sandstone of the lower to middle Proterozoic Athabasca Group. In the Geiger project area, the Athabasca sandstone unconformably overlies crystalline basement rocks that are within the transition zone of the Mudjatik and Wollaston Domains, a major crustal-scale structural zone related to most of the major uranium deposits in the eastern Athabasca Basin. The Proterozoic Athabasca Group sandstone is found to cover the Archean and Aphebian basement rocks on the western side of the project at depths of 100 to 360 metres. The basement rock is composed of orthogneiss and paragneiss. The structural pattern is typified by dome and basin style interference folds interrupted by corridors of predominant northeast and east-southeast trending foliation and lithologic contacts.

Uranium exploration on the Geiger project is targeting both unconformity-related and basement hosted deposits. The graphitic basement rocks are targeted at the unconformity and, to test for basement mineralization, below the paleoweathering alteration. Drill targets are prioritized by the presence of possible structures (especially where cross-cutting structures are indicated), extensive alteration envelopes within basement or sandstone rocks, and geochemistry (U, Ni, As, Co, B, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn and V).

Exploration on the Geiger project area began in 1976 with airborne surveys flown by Asamera Inc. and the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC). And between 1976 and 1988, diamond drilling was completed by SMDC on Dawn Lake Q grids. Sandstone cover is thin ranging between 100 and 360 metres in thickness. Uranium mineralization has been intersected on the project (Q2 grid) with historic drill hole HL-48 returning 0.18% U₃O₈ over 0.61 metres and HL-50 returning 2.74% U₃O₈ over 1.2 metres.

From 2018 to 2023, exploration at the Geiger project by IsoEnergy has consisted of fixed-loop transient electromagnetic (FLTEM) surveys, a stepwise-loop transient EM survey (SW-TEM) and diamond drilling. The ground EM surveying totalled 128.2 line-kilometres, and 36 drill holes were completed totalling 13,563 metres.

In the HL-50 area (Q2 grid), a significant alteration zone spanning the unconformity was intersected by GG18-09 with local, steeply dipping fault zones from 158 to 212 metres. A zone of strong pervasive clay alteration, desilicification, and bleaching was encountered above the unconformity and returned a partial uranium weighted average of 127 ppm U over 6.0 metres from 206 to 212 metres. Below the unconformity, the drill hole encountered a 22-metre-wide graphitic pelitic gneiss with weak uranium mineralization to

a depth of 222 metres that returned a total uranium weighted average of 202 ppm U over the 10 metres. The alteration zone is interpreted to sit directly along strike of the HL-50 mineralization, however, follow-up drilling failed to return comparable results.

In the HL-76 area (Q2 grid), garnetiferous pelitic gneiss, graphitic pelitic gneiss, and foliated pegmatite were intersected. The graphitic unit in the vicinity of GG18-03 and GG18-08 is approximately 10 metres thick. A 2-metre-wide zone containing 0.11% U_3O_8 with patchy hydrothermal hematite and limonite alteration was intersected between 271 to 273 metres. This weakly mineralized zone hosts two mineralized fractures; the upper and lower fractures returned assay values of 0.35% U_3O_8 over 0.2 metres and 0.16% U_3O_8 over 0.1 metre, respectively. Fracture-hosted uranium mineralization in GG18-08 is associated with hematite, limonite, and chlorite, including sudoite.

Further drill testing of the Q2 grid area following the graphitic basement stratigraphy towards the Northeast is warranted.

In the Q3 grid area, since conductive rocks were only intersected by 2 of the 12 holes, the geophysical interpretation of the Q3 area needs to be revisited utilizing the recent drill results.

The Q23 grid area drilling encountered faults and alteration as well as elevated levels of uranium pathfinder elements and illitic clays that were intersected on lines 3200N and 2400N. Further exploration of the Q23 grid area is warranted.

Based on the uranium mineralization discovered to date on the Geiger project and its favorable geologic setting, further exploration is warranted. A multi-staged exploration program and budget is recommended.

Stage 1: Summer/Fall 2025:

Drill testing the Q2, Q23 and Q48 grids with seven helicopter-assisted diamond drill holes for a total of 2,800 metres.

Stage 2 is not contingent on positive results from Stage 1.

Stage 2: Winter 2026:

Drill testing additional geophysical targets identified from the 2022 and 2023 ground EM surveys within the Q23 and Q48 Grids. Further testing the Q2 Grid to the Northeast and the Q24 grid to the North. Ten skidder-assisted diamond drill holes for a total of 4,000 meters are recommended.

2. INTRODUCTION

The Geiger technical report was prepared for Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 following the guidelines specified by National Instrument 43-101F. The purpose of this report is to evaluate the potential of the project to host uranium mineralization.

Scott Frostad, P.Geo. Vice President of Purepoint Uranium Group Inc and Colin Fehr, P.Geo. Chief Geologist of Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. are the qualified persons responsible for the content of this report. Mr. Frostad and Mr. Fehr have been involved with the Geiger Project since September 2024 and their most recent visit to the site was in May 2025.

The available assessment data on the project that have been filed with Saskatchewan Industry and Resources has been reviewed, including geological mapping, boulder sampling, soil and water geochemical surveys, ground EM surveys, and drill log results from within, and proximal to, the project.

The author has not verified the technical information in the past technical reports but has formed opinions on the potential for the uranium mineralization in the project area primarily based on the technical information and preliminary results of the current exploration programs.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The authors of this report believe that the basic assumptions and data contained are factual and accurate and that the interpretations are reasonable. The authors of this report have to the extent applicable relied on this data and have taken all appropriate steps, in their professional judgment, to ensure that the work and data is sound and the authors do not disclaim any responsibility for this report.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The Geiger project is located in the Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan (Figure 1). The southernmost point of the project lies roughly ten kilometres northwest of UEC's Roughrider deposit. The northwestern arm of the project is roughly 3 kilometres south of IsoEnergy's Hurricane deposit. Points North Landing, a privately-owned airstrip and service center, is located 14 kilometres southeast of the Geiger project's southernmost point. The project lies mostly within NTS sheets 074I08 and 074I09, with a portion of the project extending into 064L05. The project is approximately centered at NAD83 UTM Zone 13 coordinates 553,600 mE and 6,483,800 mN, or 58° 29' 29" west longitude and 104° 04' 50" north latitude (Figures 2 and 3). The project consists of 55 mineral claims totaling 14,333 hectares (Figures 2, 3 and Table 1).

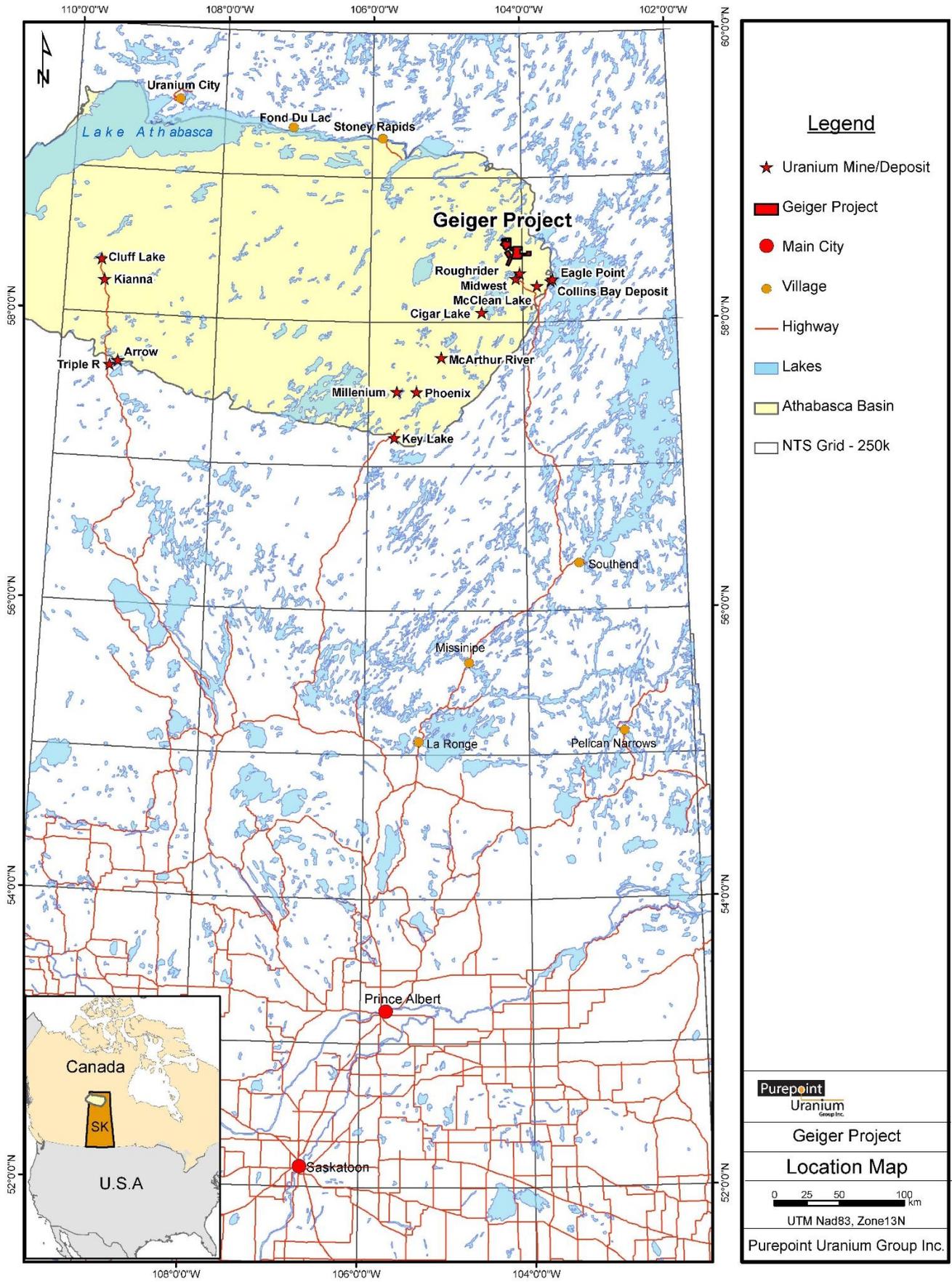


Figure 1: Location Map of the Geiger Project

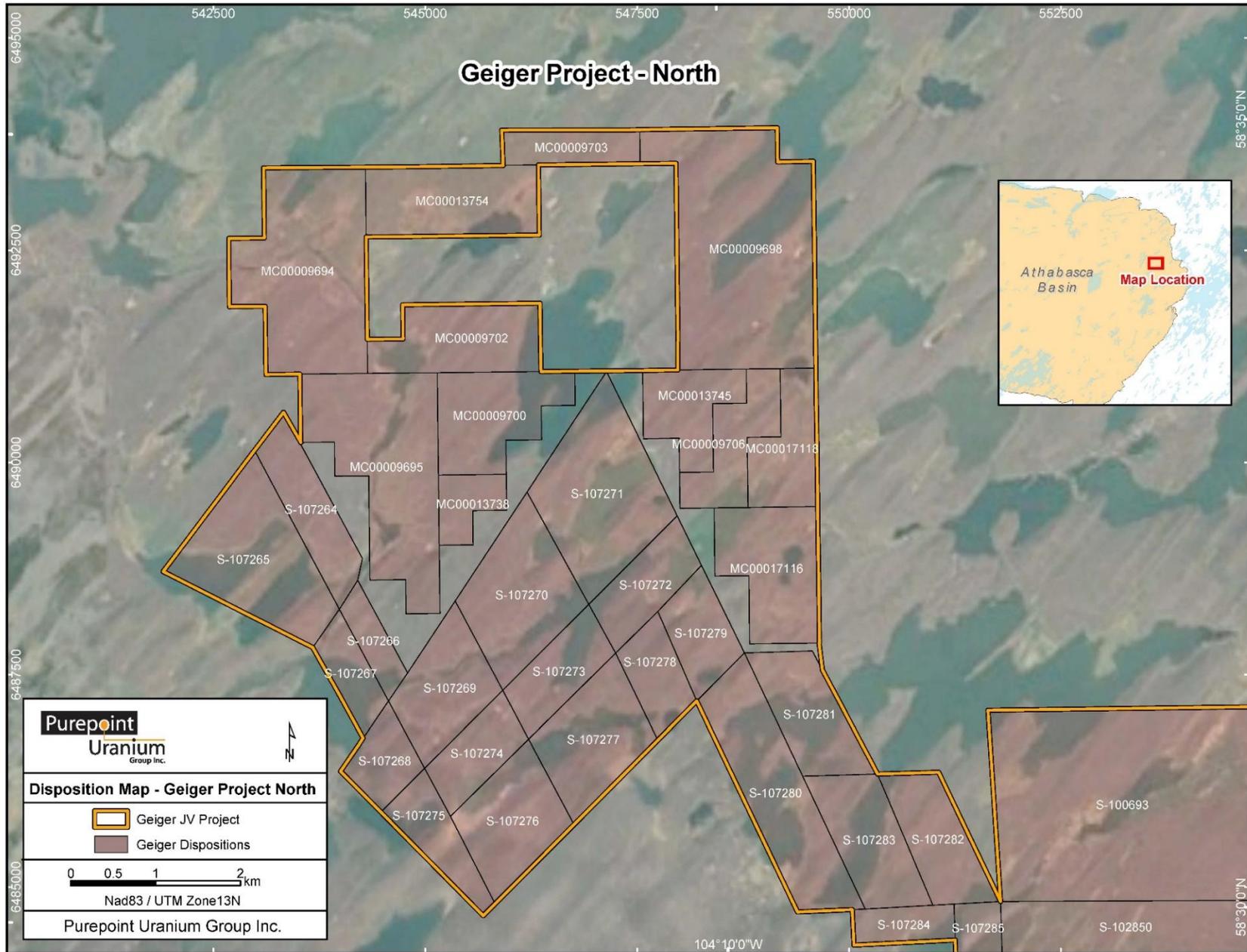


Figure 2: Disposition Map of the Geiger Project - North

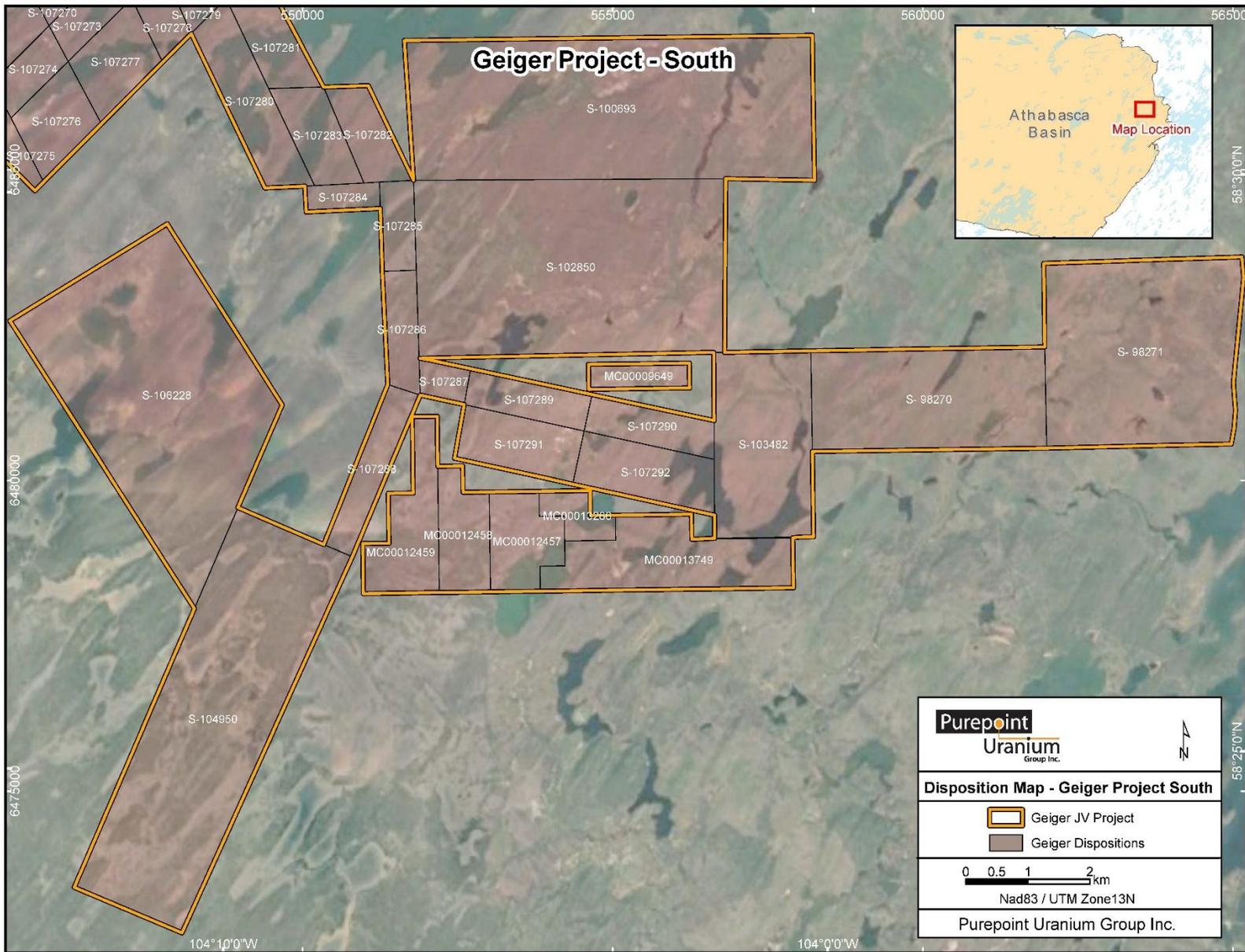


Figure 3: Disposition Map of the Geiger Project - South

Table 1a. Geiger Project – Land Status Summary

Disposition	Area (ha)	NTS	Recording Date	Next Work Due	Report Due By:
S- 98270	614	64L/05	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-37	12-Apr-37
S- 98271	928	64L/05	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-37	12-Apr-37
S-100693	1487	74I-09	06-Jul-88	05-Jul-36	03-Oct-36
S-102850	1406	74I-08 & 74I/09	06-Jul-88	05-Jul-36	03-Oct-36
S-103482	473	74I/08	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-37	12-Apr-37
S-104950	1295	74I/08	15-Feb-93	14-Feb-30	15-May-30
S-106228	1328	74I/08	21-Dec-99	20-Dec-29	20-Mar-30
S-107264	107	74I/09	17-Sep-99	16-Sep-37	15-Dec-37
S-107265	226	74I/09	17-Sep-99	16-Sep-37	15-Dec-37
S-107266	44	74I/09	17-Sep-99	16-Sep-37	15-Dec-37
S-107267	59	74I/09	17-Sep-99	16-Sep-37	15-Dec-37
S-107268	65	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-37	12-Apr-37
S-107269	130	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-37	12-Apr-37
S-107270	185	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-37	12-Apr-37
S-107271	246	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-38	12-Apr-38
S-107272	92	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-38	12-Apr-38
S-107273	90	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-38	12-Apr-38
S-107274	80	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-38	12-Apr-38
S-107275	81	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-38	12-Apr-38
S-107276	143	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-45	12-Apr-45
S-107277	154	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-29	12-Apr-29
S-107278	73	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-37	12-Apr-37
S-107279	83	74I/09	13-Jan-76	12-Jan-38	12-Apr-38
S-107280	227	74I/09	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-37	25-May-37
S-107281	124	74I/09	18-Mar-93	17-Mar-37	15-Jun-37
S-107282	119	74I/09	18-Mar-93	17-Mar-37	15-Jun-37
S-107283	133	74I/09	18-Mar-93	17-Mar-37	15-Jun-37
S-107284	51	74I/08 & 74I/09	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-30	25-May-30
S-107285	79	74I/08 & 74I/09	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-36	24-May-36
S-107286	102	74I/08	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-30	25-May-30
S-107287	46	74I/08	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-30	25-May-30
S-107288	147	74I/08	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-29	25-May-29
S-107289	118	74I/08	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-34	25-May-34
S-107290	126	74I/08	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-34	25-May-34
S-107291	172	74I/08	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-30	25-May-30
S-107292	196	74I/08	25-Feb-04	24-Feb-30	25-May-30

Table 1b. Geiger Project – Land Status Summary (cont'd)

Disposition	Area (ha)	NTS	Recording Date	Next Work Due	Report Due By:
MC00009649	65	74I-08	15-Nov-17	14-Nov-29	12-Feb-30
MC00009694	326	74I/09	24-Nov-17	23-Nov-37	21-Feb-38
MC00009695	297	74I/09	17-Nov-24	23-Nov-37	21-Feb-38
MC00009698	460	74I/09	24-Nov-17	23-Nov-37	21-Feb-38
MC00009700	147	74I/09	24-Nov-17	23-Nov-36	21-Feb-37
MC00009702	147	74I/09	24-Nov-17	23-Nov-37	21-Feb-38
MC00009703	65	74I/09	24-Nov-17	23-Nov-37	21-Feb-38
MC00009706	98	74I/09	24-Nov-17	23-Nov-37	21-Feb-38
MC00012457	162	74I/08	01-Nov-18	31-Oct-37	29-Jan-38
MC00012458	150	74I/08	01-Nov-18	31-Oct-37	29-Jan-38
MC00012459	213	74I/08	01-Nov-18	31-Oct-37	29-Jan-38
MC00013266	66	74I-08	24-Oct-19	23-Oct-37	21-Jan-38
MC00013560	165	74I/09	30-Jan-20	29-Jan-43	29-Apr-43
MC00013738	50	74I/09	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-37	29-Jun-37
MC00013745	98	74I-09	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-36	29-Jun-36
MC00013749	361	74I-08	01-Apr-20	31-Mar-37	29-Jun-37
MC00013754	168	74I-09	06-Apr-20	05-Apr-37	04-Jul-37
MC00017116	164	74I/09	19-Apr-23	18-Apr-38	17-Jul-38
MC00017118	102	74I-09	19-Apr-23	18-Apr-38	17-Jul-38

The mineral claims are currently held in the name of 50% Purepoint Uranium Group Inc., a public Company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, and 50% IsoEnergy Ltd. that is listed on the TSX as well as the New York Stock Exchange.

To conduct work at the project, the operator must be registered with the Saskatchewan government and comply with the Saskatchewan Environment's Exploration Guidelines and hold the appropriate Temporary Work Camp Permit, Timber Permit and Aquatic Habitat Alteration Permit. As well, the operator must comply with the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans that administers its own Guidelines for the Mineral Exploration Industry.

A mineral disposition in good standing gives the owner mineral rights only, Saskatchewan Environment controls surface rights. All fifty-five mineral claims are in good standing until 2029 and require work commitments of \$25.00/ha/annum since the first 10 years of assessment credit has been accepted (Table 1).

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

Rise Air provides flights connecting Points North Landing to La Ronge, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, and several smaller communities in the area. Road access to the eastern Athabasca Basin area is via Highway 102 north from La Ronge, followed by Highway 905 north to its junction with the Athabasca Seasonal Road near Points North Landing. The Geiger project is accessible during frozen months via access trails extending northeast from the Athabasca Seasonal Road; primary access is located at kilometre 29 on the Athabasca Seasonal Road (Figure 2), approximately 26 kilometres from Points North Landing; this access trail extends northeast to the project and crosses several lakes, streams, and muskegs. During warm months, the project is accessed via float plane or helicopter.

The climate is typical of northern Saskatchewan, being cold in the winter, (-20 to -40 degrees Celsius) and hot in the summer (15 to 35 degrees Celsius). Precipitation is moderate. Freeze up begins in late October and break up occurs in late May. During the period of freeze up, from December to April, accessibility in the area is enhanced by frozen muskegs and lakes.

The project has varied topography due to Quaternary landforms that include drumlins, eskers, ground moraine and hummocky moraine. Outcrop exposure is sparse due to a blanket of glacial till. The forest cover is comprised of mainly jack pine and spruce. The elevation of Hatchet Lake is 395 metres above sea level (masl) while Cunning Bay is at 425 masl.

6. HISTORY

Exploration on the Geiger project area began in 1976 when a series of regional airborne input-EM (electromagnetic), VLF-EM, magnetometer, and radiometry surveys were flown over the eastern Athabasca by Asamera Inc. and the Saskatchewan Mining Development Corporation (SMDC) from 1976 to 1983 and 1983 to 1988, respectively (Lavoie et al., 1988). A total of approximately 5,700 metres of diamond drilling was completed by SMDC on Dawn Lake grids Q-2, Q-3, Q-20, Q-23, Q-24, Q-34, and Q-42 by 1984 (Figure 4) which intersected mixed paragneisses and orthogneisses plus anomalous sandstone geochemistry near the unconformity in many drill holes (Roy et al., 1984).

More recent airborne geophysical surveys have covered the Geiger project as shown in Figure 5. The location of historical ground geophysical surveys and diamond drill collars are provided in Figures 6 to 12.

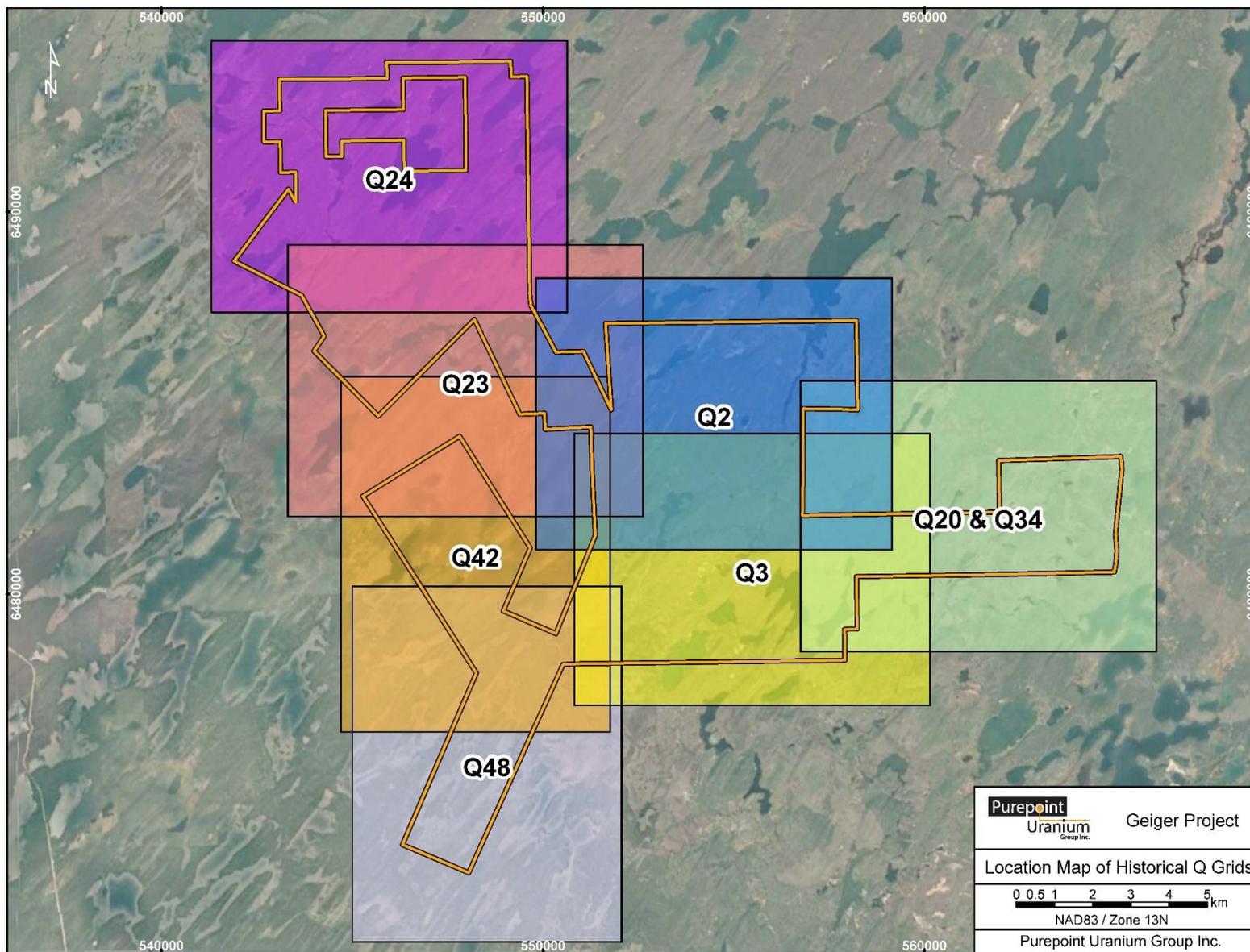


Figure 4: Location Map of Historical Grid Areas

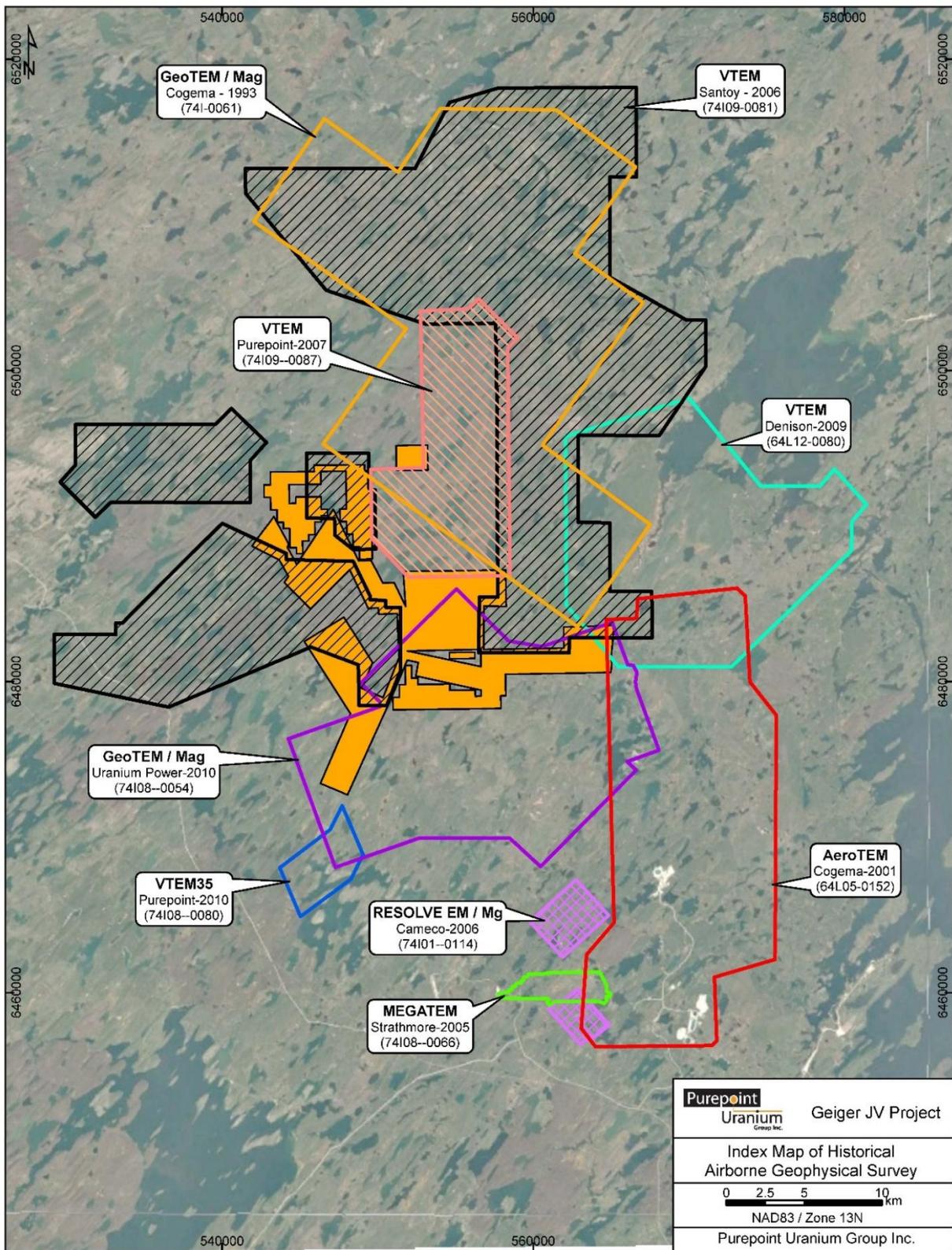


Figure 5: Historical Airborne Geophysical Surveys over the Geiger JV Project Area

6.1 Q2 Grid Area

In 1983, SMDC drilled **Bent-1** (HT-82) within the Grid Q2 area (Figure 6). The hole intersected the unconformity at 154.5 metres then graphitic rocks 2.5 metres below the unconformity. The basement alteration zone was narrow but moderately intensive with the first 1.5 metres showing good secondary hematite, followed by 0.5 metres of intensive chloritic clay development. The interval returned 286 ppm U over 2.5 metres from 154.5 to 157.0 metres.

In 1990, Cogema advanced their H-11 grid area by conducting a 54 line-kilometre MaxMin I ground EM survey which was established to test the eastern extension of conductors previously identified to the southwest (Alonso et al., 1990). Geophysical surveying successfully located conductors on the H11 grid and identified several other possible conductors. Two drill holes drilled to test the southern extension of the H11N conductor intersected metasedimentary sequences which lacked notable alteration or radioactivity.

In 1991, diamond drilling completed on the H11 grid by Cogema consisted of four holes totaling 904 metres (Figure 6). **HL-48** intersected 0.18% U_3O_8 over 0.61 metres and **HL-50** intersected 2.7% U_3O_8 over 1.2 metres including 7.7% U_3O_8 over 0.26 metres in the basal sandstone (Alonso et al., 1991).

In 1992, ground-based EM-37 and MaxMin 1 HLEM geophysical surveying was conducted over the H11, and H12 grids (Figure 6) and further delineated the H11 conductors (Dalidowicz and Lozac'h, 1992). Also in 1992, a petrographic study suggested that uraninite mineralization in **HL-50** was overprinted by strong hematization and was therefore likely a very early mineralizing event. Cameco conducted 1,933 metres of diamond drilling in 1993 on grids Q-3 and Q-23 (McGill et al., 1993).

In 1994, Cogema encountered encouraging sandstone structure, alteration, and anomalous geochemistry with DDH's HL-58, HL-60 and HL-62 (Eriks and Chiron., 1994). Approximately 10 metres below the unconformity, **HL-58** intersected a 1-metre wide, weakly radioactive and strongly chloritized graphitic fault that hosted 1 to 2% pyrite, locally up to 10%, as massive stringers and aggregates and trace chalcopyrite. Assays returned 0.04% U and 0.13% Cu over 1.0 metres.

In 1999, roughly 1.6 kilometres along strike to the northeast of H11-50, drill hole **HL-76** intersected a mineralized, flat lying, graphitic breccia at 267.3 metres which hosted 5,510 ppm U-p and 10,550 ppm Cu-p over 0.1 metres (Munholland and Bingham, 1999).

A diamond drilling program totalling 882 metres was completed in 2004 which further tested the H6, H11S, and H11N conductors for unconformity hosted uranium mineralization (Cutts, 2004). Drill hole **HL-85** tested the H11N conductor and intersected up to 21.9 ppm U-p in the sandstone through a zone of increased illite content.

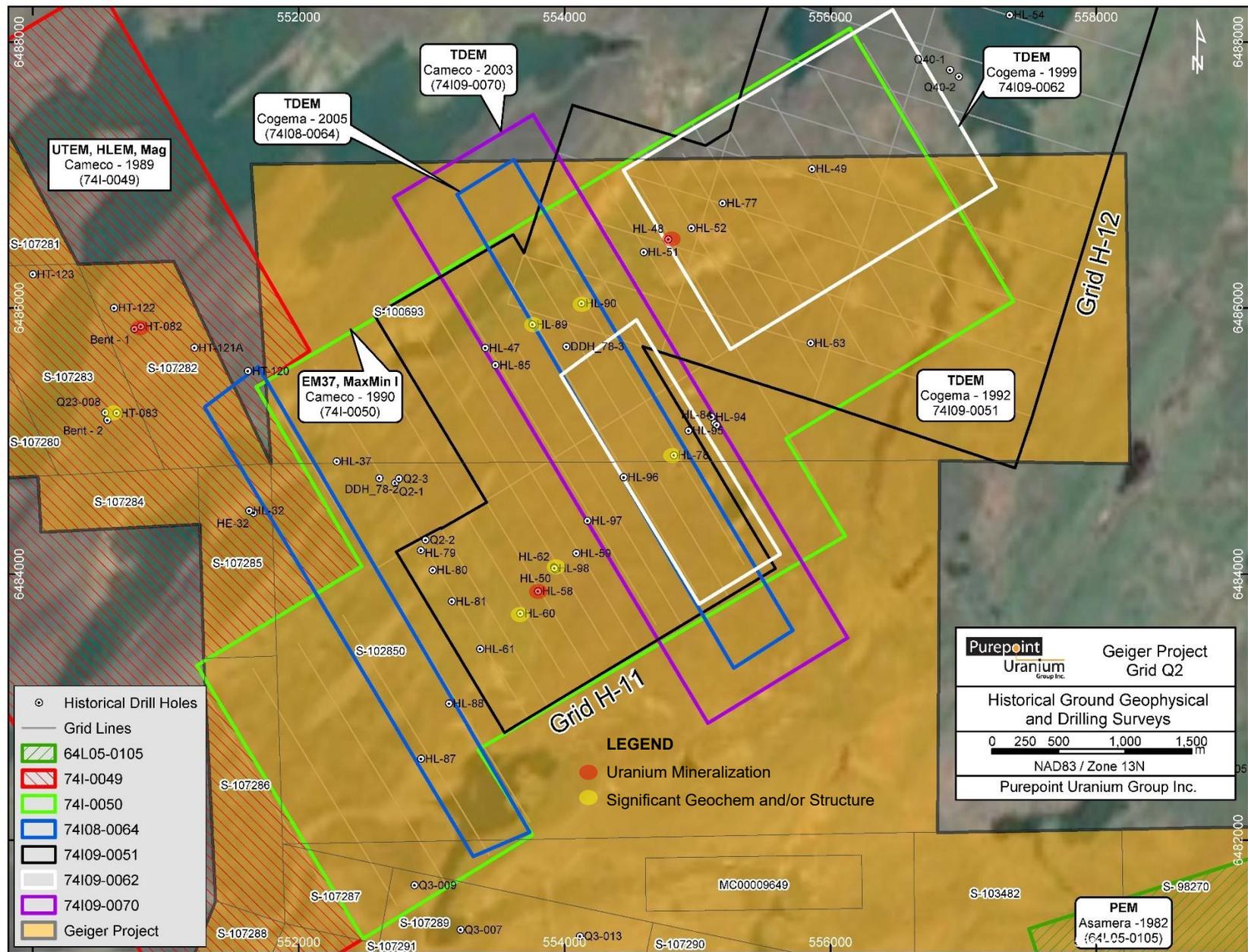


Figure 6: Historical Ground Geophysical Surveys and Drill Collars – Q2

Geophysical surveying in 2005 consisted of 20.2 kilometres of TEM small moving loop/sounding surveys over the H11 grid (Bingham, 2005). H11 conductors were confirmed to be good picks for further exploration.

In 2007, four holes were completed on the H11 grid. Drill holes HL-87 and HL-88 targeted the H11S conductor. Weakly elevated uranium values were intersected in the basal sandstone of **HL-88** which also intersected a 45-centimetre argillized breccia at depth. Drill hole **HL-89** targeted the H11N conductor and intersected 0.16% U₃O₈ over 0.2 metres through a zone of strong silicification overlying the unconformity. Step-out drill hole **HL-90** intersected argillitization in the basal 2.7 metres of sandstone and returned 0.085% U₃O₈ over 0.15 metres.

6.2 Q20 and Q34 Grid Areas

On Grid Q-34 (Figure 7), Cameco DDH **Q34-3** intersected strong bleaching with strong clay replacement and quartz dissolution for 28 metres directly overlying the unconformity at 171.6 metres. Local anomalous radioactivity was coincident with intense clay replacement (246 cps @ 168.9m and 200 cps @ 169.5m). The conductive response was explained by weakly graphitic, strongly pyritic, semipelitic rock (Jiricka et al., 1995).

In 2002, Cameco's DDH **Q20-17** encountered strong pervasive bleaching and clay alteration in the lower sandstone and the basement. An interval of moderate to strong limonite staining, 25 metres below the unconformity, is associated with a 1.3 metre fault zone. Weak to locally moderately graphitic semipelitic gneisses, sillimanite quartzite, pegmatite and sillimanite semipelitic gneisses are the dominant lithologies.

6.3 Q23 Grid Area

In 1993, SMDC's drill hole **Q23-5** (Figure 8) intersected the unconformity at 272.3 metres then strong to moderate, pervasive clay altered pelitic rocks to 285.9 metres. A dark green to black, strongly chloritic, mineralized interval hosted 0.08% U₃O₈ over 1.5 metres including 3.2% arsenic, 0.98% cobalt, and 0.75% nickel from 283.8 to 285.0 metres. (McGill et al., 1993).

DDH **Q23-3** (Figure 9) intersected the unconformity at 255 metres and encountered pelitic rocks that were frequently faulted and associated with hydrothermal alteration.

In 1998, DDH **Q23-11** (Figure 8) encountered greater than 40% illite in the sandstone column. A geochemical scoring system, which considers the pathfinder element/clay geochemistry of the Athabasca Group and the Wollaston Group basement, indicated that element/clay distributions in DDH Q23-11, represented a high priority geochemical response (Jiricka et al., 1999). The geochemical scores obtained for DDH's **Q23-08** and **Q23-09** were also considered priority geochemical responses due to weak chlorite and/or kaolinite alteration in the basal sandstone.

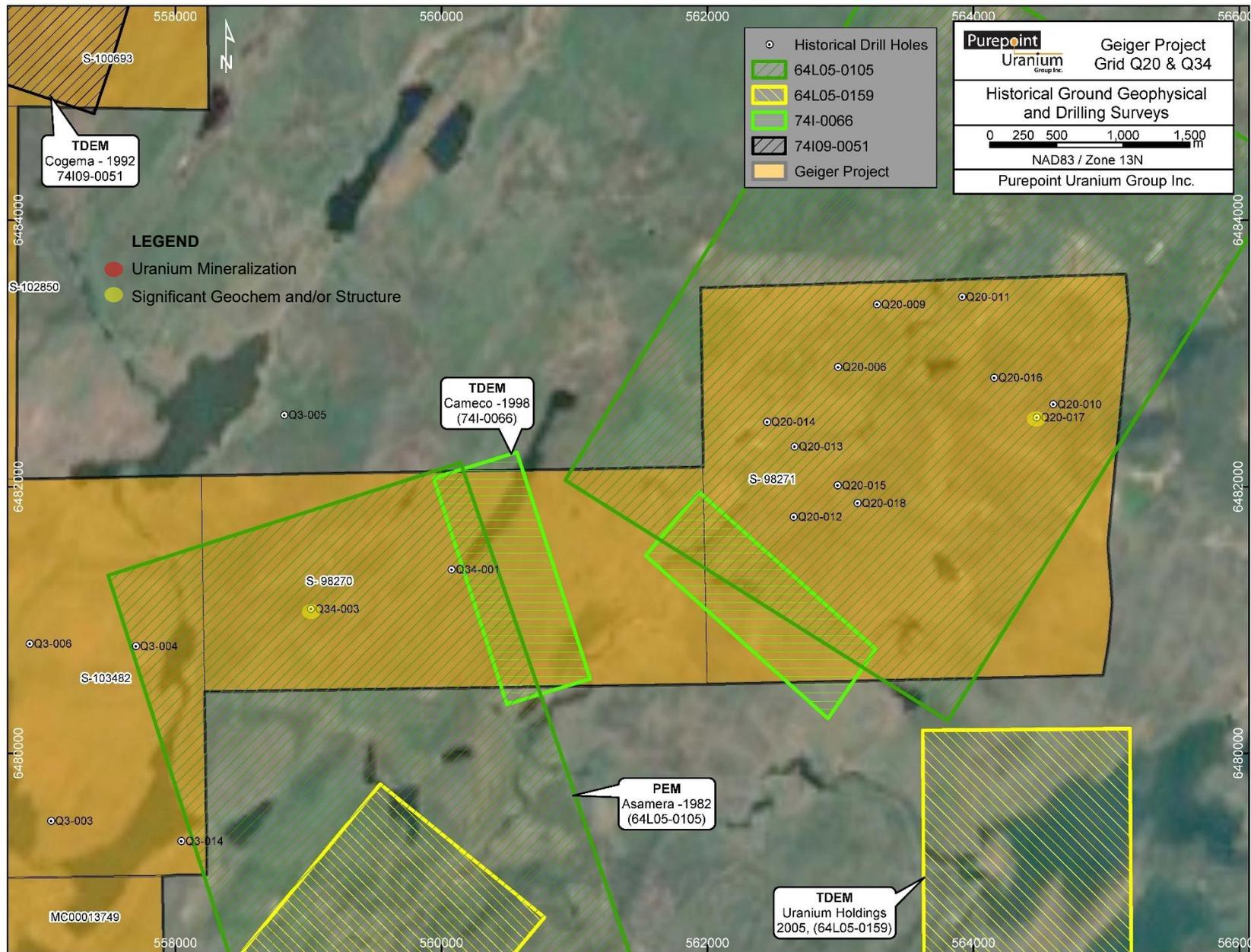


Figure 7: Historical Ground Geophysical Surveys and Drill Collars – Q20 & Q34

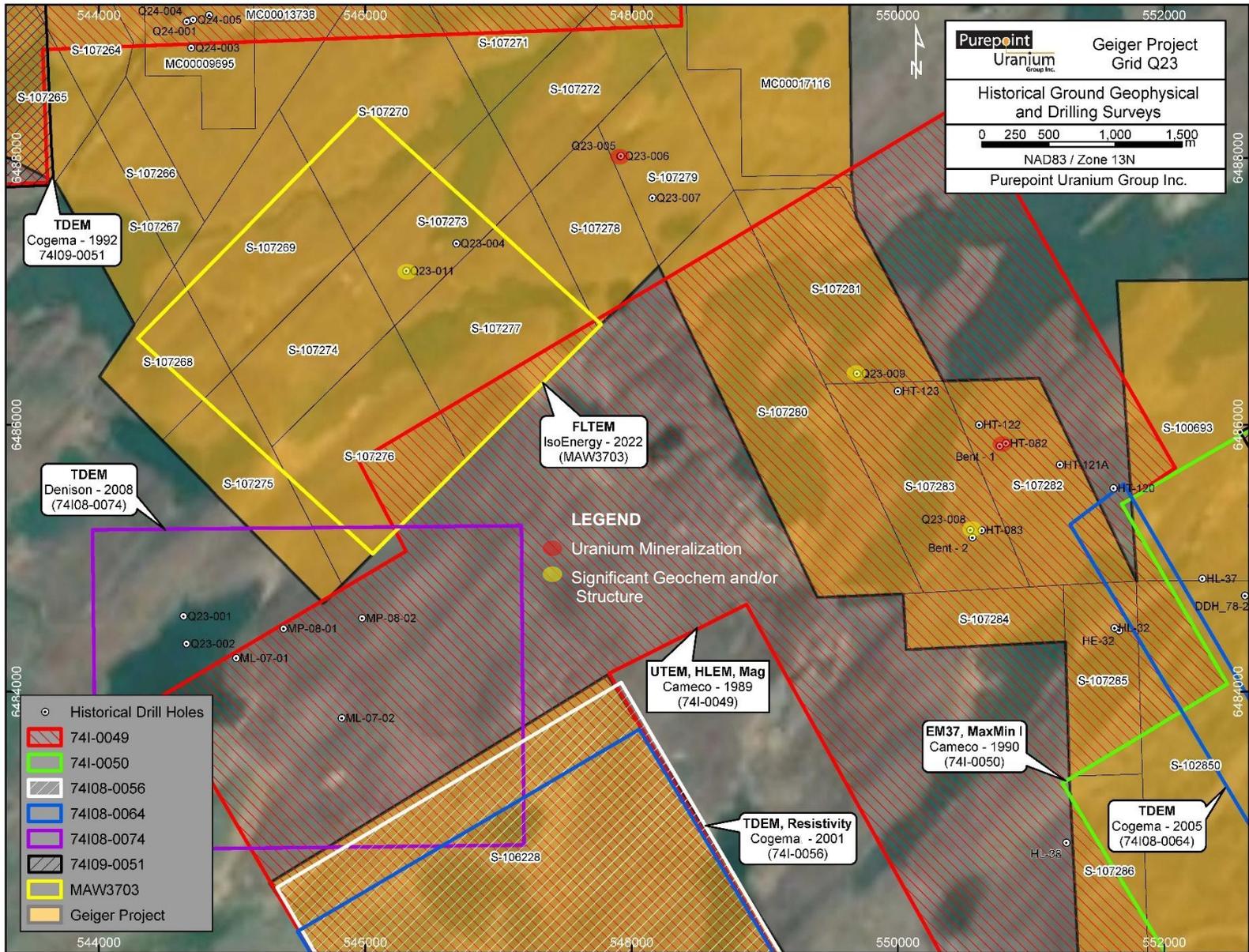


Figure 8: Historical Ground Geophysical Surveys and Drill Collars – Q23

6.4 Q24 Grid Area

The Q24 grid area (Figure 9) was surveyed by Cogema in 2008 with 17 kilometres of moving loop EM surveying being completed (Bingham, 2008). Drill hole **HL-83** was targeted to test the east-west H6 conductor and intersected significant sandstone structure with clay alteration, core loss, argillitization, and elevated U-partial concentrations up to 10.8 ppm in the basal sandstone. Drill hole **HL-91** intersected a regional sandstone column with up to 1.54 ppm U-partial in the basal 15 metres and 7.17 ppm in the basal metre. An isolated graphite- and sulphide-rich structure intersected at 128.3 metres returned 31.8 ppm U-p which was the highest concentration intersected in the basement (Bragg and Wiggins, 2009).

6.5 Q42 and Q48 Grid Areas

In 1989, as follow-up to their airborne EM survey, Cogema completed UTEM III fixed loop EM surveying over the H5 grid (Figure 10). Surveying assisted with the further delineation of a steeply dipping conductive package trending roughly north-south (Koch et al., 1989).

In 1995, Cameco DDH **Q48-1** (Figure 10) encountered strong alteration and structure in the basal sandstone and intense clay alteration with local weak radioactivity (415 cps) at the unconformity. Weakly graphitic semipelite was encountered over 8 metres and hosted minor, 20-cm wide, subvertical, weakly graphitic gouges (Jiricka et al., 1995).

In 1999, Cogema's H5 grid drill holes encountered moderately bleached or limonitized sandstone with argillitization close to or at the unconformity. Illite occurred close to the unconformity or punctually along the stratigraphy. Even though hole HL-31 is regional looking, the sandstone illite background is above average for the area. Holes HL-30 and HL-39 both show strong hydrothermal alteration (argillitization, bleaching, fracturing). HL-30 returned anomalous trace elements from the clays immediately above the unconformity while HL-39 did not (Alonso et al., 1990).

In 2007, Cogema completed DDH HL-86 on the H5 grid. The hole intersected strongly clay altered sandstone for 27 metres above the unconformity but failed to explain the EM conductor (Cutts and Lesiczka, 2007).

In 2011, Cogema drilled three holes with the initial two, HL-92 and HL-93, both being lost in sandstone at depths of 129 metres and 93 metres, respectively. Hole HL-99 encountered quartz dissolution and core loss from 113 to 150 metres, strong bleaching to 156 metres, then complete core loss to 162 metres. The unconformity was within the lost core interval. The conductor was explained by graphitic pelitic gneiss from 222.6 to 248.9 metres (Kinar, 2011).

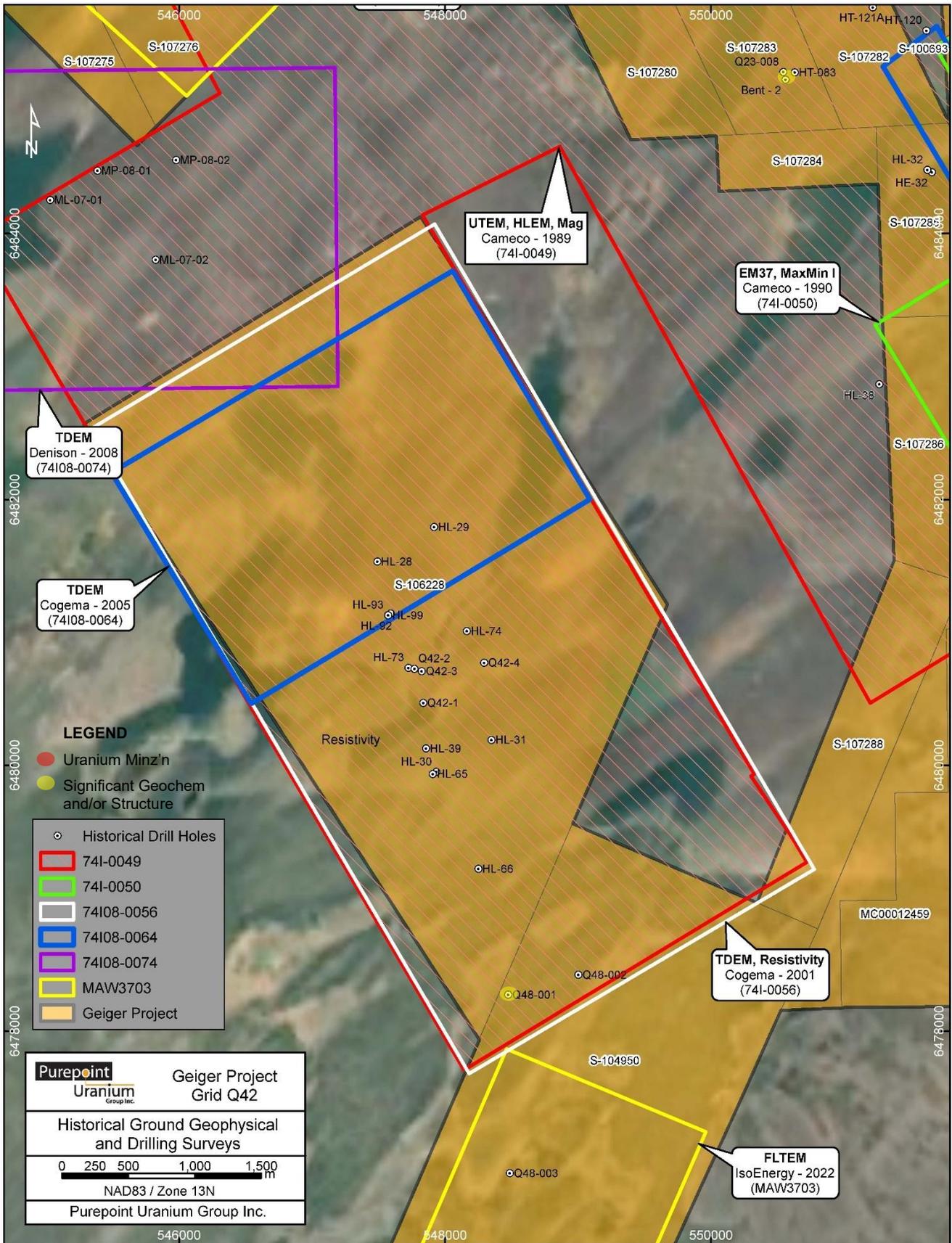


Figure 10: Historical Ground Geophysical Surveys and Drill Collars – Q42 and Q48

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Geological Setting

The Geiger Project lies on the northeastern margin of the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. The Athabasca Basin is filled by the Athabasca Group of relatively undeformed and flat-lying, mainly clastic strata. The Athabasca Group unconformably overlies crystalline basement rocks of the Rae Province in the northwest and the Hearne Province to the east (Hoffman, 1990; Figure 11). Diabase dykes that range from a few to a hundred metres in width have intruded into both the Athabasca rocks and the underlying basement. Extensive areas are covered by Quaternary glacial drift and outwash, forming an undulating, lake-covered plain.

The oldest rocks underlying the Geiger Project are situated in the Archean Hearne Province at the boundary between the northern Mudjatik and Wollaston Domains (Figure 13). The Hearne province is bounded along its southeast margin by the Trans Hudson Orogen and to the northwest by the Snowbird Tectonic Zone (Hoffman, 1988); which subdivides the Churchill Structural Province into the Rae and Hearne provinces. The northern Mudjatik Domain is bounded to the northeast by the Tantato and Dodge domains of the Rae Province and to the southeast by the Wollaston Domain of the Hearne Province (Hoffman, 1990). The Wollaston Domain is bounded to the southeast by the Peter Lake Domain of the Hearne Province and the Wathaman Batholith of the Trans Hudson Orogen (Hoffman, 1990).

North and east of the project, at the edge of the Basin, the exposed basement consists of the Mudjatik Domain which is comprised of intensely deformed and metamorphosed Archean granitic gneisses and numerous small remnants of Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rocks and pelitic gneisses (Gilboy, 1983). To the east, metasedimentary rocks of the Wollaston Group rest unconformably on Archean granitoid gneisses (Lewry and Sibbald, 1980; Lewry et al., 1985; Lewry and Collerson, 1990). The Wollaston Group consists of shelf to miogeosynclinal sediments that were deformed and metamorphosed (together with the adjacent gneisses) during the Hudsonian orogeny. The basal units consist mostly of pelitic and semi-pelitic gneisses with graphitic pelitic gneiss and subordinate quartzite and ironstone. These pass upward into calc-silicate gneisses and psammopelitic and psammitic gneisses (Eriks and Chiron, 1994). The geology map of the Geiger project area assumes that magnetic high responses are due to granitoid rocks (Figure 12).

Following the Hudsonian orogeny (ca. 1860-1770 Ma, Saskatchewan Geological Survey, 2003), the Archean basement and Paleoproterozoic metasedimentary rocks were uplifted and subjected to erosion leaving a weathered profile or regolith (Ramaekers, 1990, 2003a, b). A thin (5-10 cm) bleached clay-rich replacement zone lies at the unconformity below which is a red hematitic zone which grades (red-green transition zone) to a chlorite-rich green zone then to fresh basement. If the paleoweathered zone is white, buff or pale green in colour, the profile has been overprinted by alteration (Macdonald, 1980).

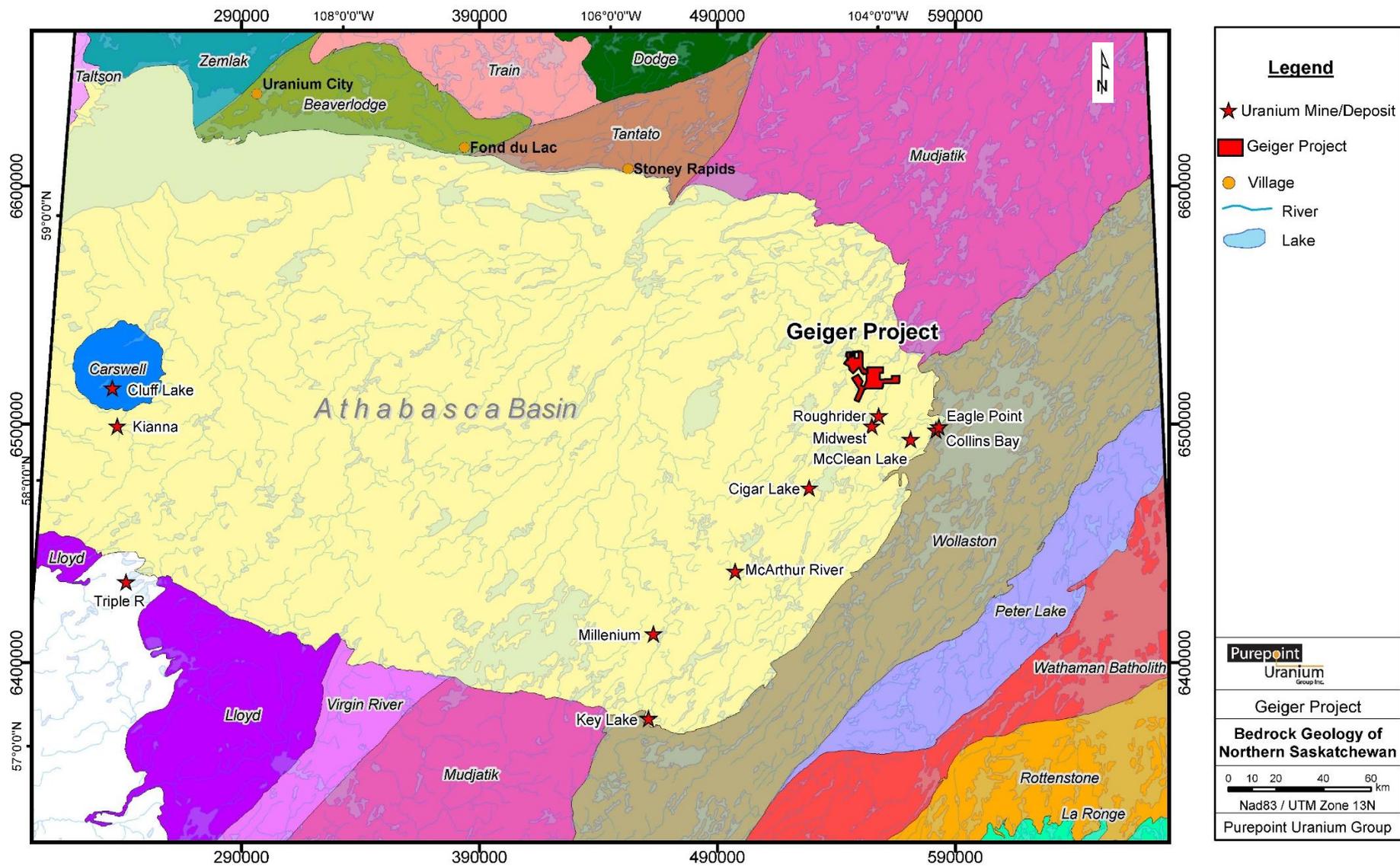


Figure 11: Lithostructural Domains of Northern Saskatchewan

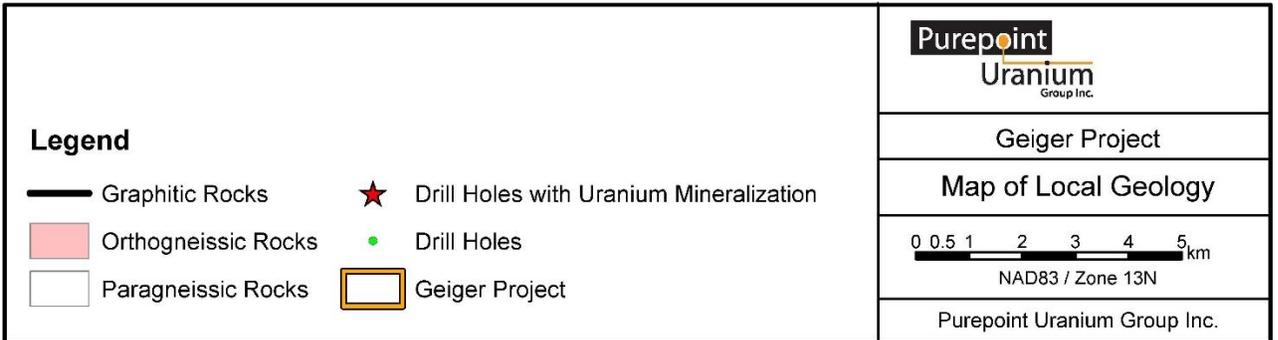
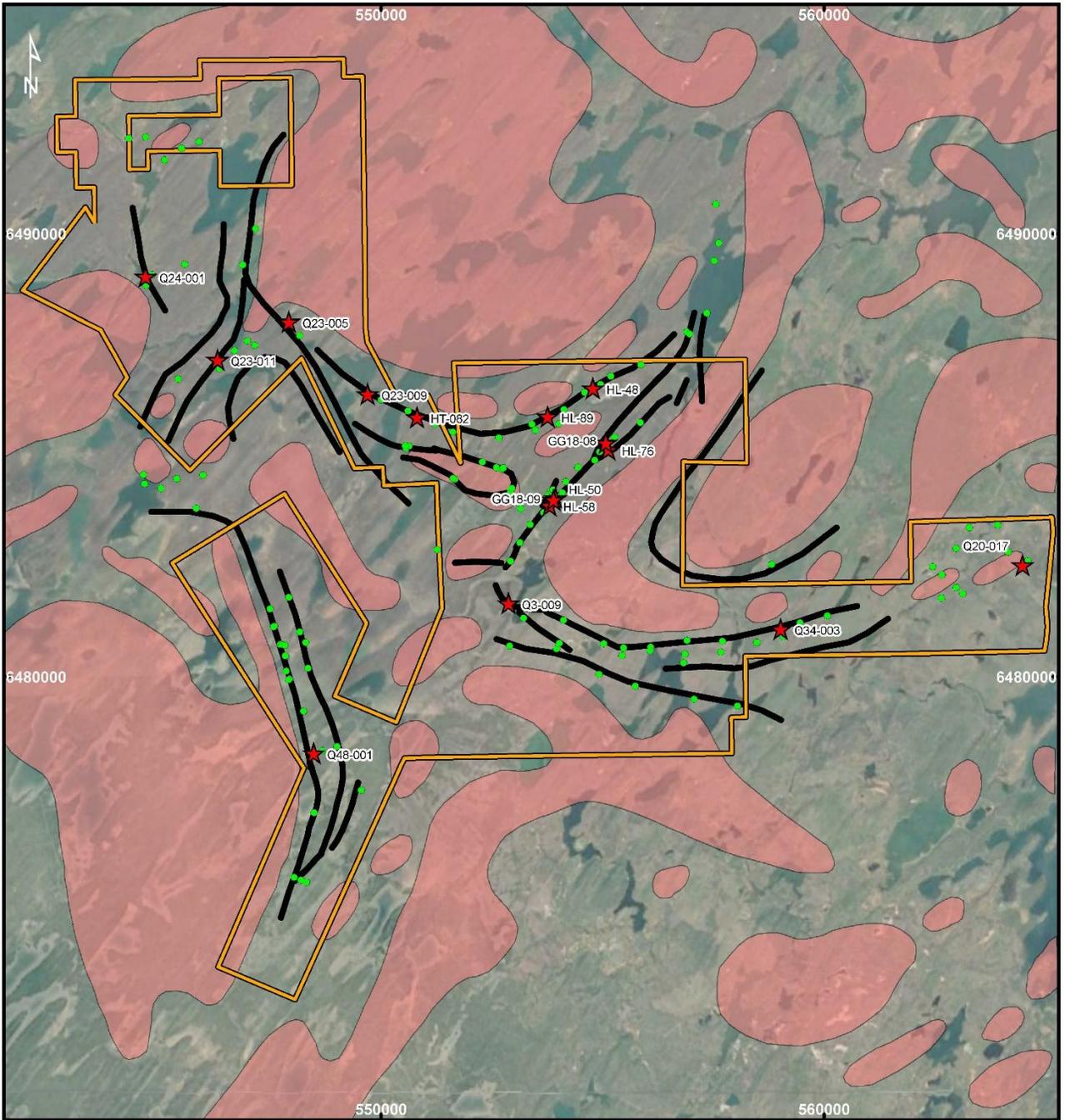


Figure 12: Local Geology of the Geiger Project

A thin (5-10 cm) bleached clay-rich replacement zone lies at the unconformity below which is a red hematitic zone which grades (red-green transition zone) to a chlorite-rich green zone then to fresh basement. If the paleoweathered zone is white, buff or pale green in colour, the profile has been overprinted by alteration (Macdonald, 1980).

The sedimentary rocks of the Athabasca Group were deposited in the intracratonic Athabasca Basin that formed through extensional tectonics (Ramaekers and Hartling, 1979). The thickness of the Athabasca Group sediments was originally up to 5 km (Pagel et al., 1980), but presently it is estimated to be a maximum of 2200 m (Sibbald and Quirt, 1987).

The Athabasca Group was divided into two subgroups: the William River Subgroup and the overlying Points Lake Subgroup (Ramaekers, 1980, 1990). The William River Subgroup now comprises the Fair Point, Manitou Falls, Lazenby Lake, Wolverine Point, Locker Lake and Otherside Formations (Ramaekers *et al.*, 2001). The Points Lake Subgroup consists of the Douglas and Carswell formations that are present only in the Carswell structure. Most formations can be further subdivided into members (e.g. Yeo *et al.*, 2002).

The Manitou Falls Formation is the only formation of the Athabasca Group that occurs on the Geiger Project. The three formations from Manitou Falls group that have been encountered by drilling are the Read, Bird and Warnes. The Read (MFr) formation is the first stratigraphic sequence in the Athabasca Supergroup and is described as a fining upward quartz arenite with occasional clay intraclasts and contains a basal conglomeratic sequence commonly located in paleo-troughs. The Read formation is overlain by the Bird (MFb) formation defined by the presents of granule conglomeratic beds with one to five fining-up cycles which is displayed in the core. The Warnes (MFw) formation is a very fine grained clay-intraclast-rich quartz arenite with no pebbles (Bosman and Ramaekers, 2015).

7.2 Project Mineralization

Several drill holes on the project have intersected uranium mineralization at the unconformity or within basement hosted fractures (Figure 14). Drill hole HL-48 was the first drill hole to intersect mineralization on the H11N conductor where it intersected 0.148% uranium over 0.61 metres through a zone of strongly hematized sandstone (Alonso et al., 1991).

HL-50 tested the H11S conductor to the south where it intersected weak mineralization within fractured upper basement rocks. Mineralization of 3.13% uranium over 0.64 metres occurs within a zone of strong hematization and anomalous nickel and vanadium up to 222 ppm and 400 ppm (total digestion) respectively.

Roughly 200 metres southwest of HL-50, drill hole HL-58 intersected 0.043% uranium over 1.0 metre through a strongly chloritized graphitic fault from 223.2 to 224.6 metres (Eriks and Chiron, 1994).

Roughly 1.6 kilometres along strike to the northeast of HL-50, drill hole HL-76 intersected a mineralized, flat-lying, graphitic breccia at 267.3 metres which hosted 5,510 ppm U-p and 10,550 ppm Cu-p as indicated from a ten-centimetre grab sample (Munholland and Bingham, 1999).

In the northwest, drill hole Q23-5 intersected a strongly chloritic interval from 283.8 to 285.0 metres which hosts 0.08% U_3O_8 over 1.5 metres plus 3.2% arsenic, 0.98% cobalt, and 0.75% nickel where a metallic arsenide mineral makes up 10% of the rock (McGill et al., 1993). Also in the northwest, Q24-1 intersected 0.067% U_3O_8 over 0.6 metres.

In the HL-50 area (Q2 grid), a significant alteration zone spanning the unconformity was intersected by GG18-09 with local, steeply dipping fault zones from 158 to 212 metres. A zone of strong pervasive clay alteration, desilicification, and bleaching was encountered above the unconformity and returned a partial uranium weighted average of 127 ppm U_p over 6.0 metres from 206 to 212 metres. Below the unconformity, the drill hole encountered a 22-metre-wide graphitic pelitic gneiss with weak uranium mineralization to a depth of 222 metres that returned a total uranium weighted average of 202 ppm U_t over 10 metres.

In the hole HL-76 area, GG18-08 intersected 0.11% U_3O_8 over 2 metres associated with patchy hydrothermal hematite and limonite alteration between 271 to 273 metres within a garnetiferous pelitic gneiss. The weakly mineralized alteration zone hosts two mineralized fractures; the upper and lower fractures returned assay values of 0.35% U_3O_8 over 0.2 metres and 0.16% U_3O_8 over 0.1 metre, respectively. Fracture-hosted uranium mineralization in GG18-08 is associated with hematite, limonite, and chlorite, including sudoite.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The Athabasca Basin hosts some of the world's largest and richest known uranium deposits. The Cigar Lake deposits grade ~15% uranium while McArthur River grades ~22% uranium and the average grade of 30 deposits for 30 unconformity-associated deposits in the Athabasca Basin is ~2% uranium, approximately four times the average grade of Australian unconformity-associated deposits (Jefferson et al., 2007). The deposits are located at the sub-Athabasca unconformity and are hosted in both the Athabasca Group sandstones above the unconformity, and in the Paleoproterozoic metamorphosed supracrustal and intrusive rocks of the Archean Hearne Craton basement. Most of the known important deposits occur within a few tens to a few hundred metres of the unconformity and within 500 m of the present surface, thus making them accessible and attractive exploration targets.

The initial discoveries were found through surficial indicators, such as radioactive boulders, strong geochemical anomalies in the surrounding lakes and swamps, and geophysical signatures (Wheatley et al., 1996). After these initial discoveries, an exploration model was developed that targeted electromagnetic conductors based on the associated underlying graphitic schists with strong electromagnetic signatures (Kirchner and Tan, 1977; Matthews et al., 1997).

The uranium zones are structurally controlled both with relation to the sub-Athabasca unconformity, and the basement fault and fracture-zones. They are commonly localized above and along or in graphitic pelitic gneiss that generally flank structurally competent Archean granitoid gneiss domes (Quirt, 1989). Although electromagnetic conductors are typical exploration targets, the Kiggavik deposit in the Thelon Basin, Nunavut (Fuchs and Hilger, 1989) is an example of a significant uranium deposit forming without graphitic units. Uranium deposits within the Athabasca Basin that are associated with little or no graphite in the immediate host rocks include Rabbit Lake, Eagle Point, Raven, Horseshoe, Cluff Lake, and Centennial (Rhys et al., 2010; Yeo and Potter, 2010).

Uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin that occur in proximity to the Athabasca unconformity can be characterized as polymetallic (U, Ni, Co, Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo) or monometallic (Ruzicka, 1997, Thomas et al., 2000, Jefferson et al., 2007). Examples of polymetallic deposits include the Key Lake, Cigar Lake, Collins Bay 'A', Collins Bay 'B', McClean, Midwest, Sue and Cluff Lake 'D' deposits. Polymetallic deposits have high-grade ore at or just below the unconformity, and a lower grade envelope that extends into the sandstone or downwards into the basement. The lower grade envelope exhibits a distinct zonation marked by predominance of base metal sulphides (Ruzicka, 1997).

8.1 Hurricane Deposit

IsoEnergy (TSXV: ISO) announced in 2022 an initial mineral resource estimate for the Hurricane uranium deposit, part of its 100% owned Larocque East project in the eastern Athabasca Basin of Saskatchewan.

The resource estimate was conducted by SLR Consulting (2022), using assays from 52 diamond drill holes totaling 20,387 metres and 785 samples.

Indicated mineral resources totals 48.61 million lb. of U₃O₈ (uranium oxide) based on 63,800 tonnes grading 34.5% U₃O₈, including 43.89 million lb. of U₃O₈ at an average grade of 52.1% U₃O₈ within the high-grade domain. Inferred resources are 2.66 million lb. of U₃O₈ based on 54,300 tonnes grading 2.2% U₃O₈.

Mineralization at Hurricane occurs at the sub-Athabasca unconformity approximately 325 m vertically below surface and is essentially horizontal. East-west trending, steeply north-dipping basement rocks underlying Hurricane host centimetre- to metre-scale fault zones that occur preferentially at contacts between graphitic and non-graphitic units. Mineralization is controlled by the intersection of these fault zones with the sub-Athabasca unconformity resulting in mineralization being elongated in an east-west direction.

8.2 Exploration Criteria

Based on the mineralized Geiger drillholes, proximal deposits, such as Hurricane and Roughrider, and the general geological model for unconformity-type and basement-hosted uranium deposits, ongoing exploration for uranium on the Geiger project will target: (1) Areas proximal to graphitic basement rocks; (2) Possible structures, especially where cross-cutting structures are indicated; (3) Extensive alteration envelopes within basement rocks or sandstone, (4) Low grades of uranium which may represent a low-grade halo to more significant mineralization; (5) High concentrations of pathfinder elements (U, Ni, As, Co, B, Cu, Mo, Pb, Zn and V); (6) Proximity to the Athabasca basement unconformity either above or below it; and (7) Zones of highly fractured sandstone that may be coincident with and overlying uraniumiferous zones.

9. EXPLORATION PROGRAMS

From 2018 to 2023, exploration at the Geiger project has consisted of fixed-loop transient electromagnetic (FLTEM) surveys, a stepwise-loop transient EM survey (SW-TEM) and diamond drilling. The ground EM surveying totalled 128.2 line-kilometres, and 36 drill holes were completed totalling 13,563 metres.

Table 2. Ground Geophysical Survey Summary

Grid	Year	Electromagnetics (EM)	
		Fixed-loop (line/km)	Moving-loop (line/km)
Q23	2022	35.0	-
Q48	2022	34.8	-
Q23	2023	-	58.4

9.1 Ground Geophysical Surveys

Discovery International Geophysics of Saskatoon, SK completed line-cutting and a FLTEM survey over two grids between December 9th, 2021, to January 29th, 2022 to identify conductive anomalies at depth which can serve as proxies for graphitic structures in the basement (Table 2).

The survey totalled 35.0 line-kilometres over four lines at Q23 (Figures 13 and 17) and 34.8 line-kilometres over six lines at Q48 (Figures 14 and 18). Survey lines were spaced at 800 metres and were oriented northwest southeast. Prior to the survey, Discovery Geophysics completed 17.5 kilometres of line cutting.

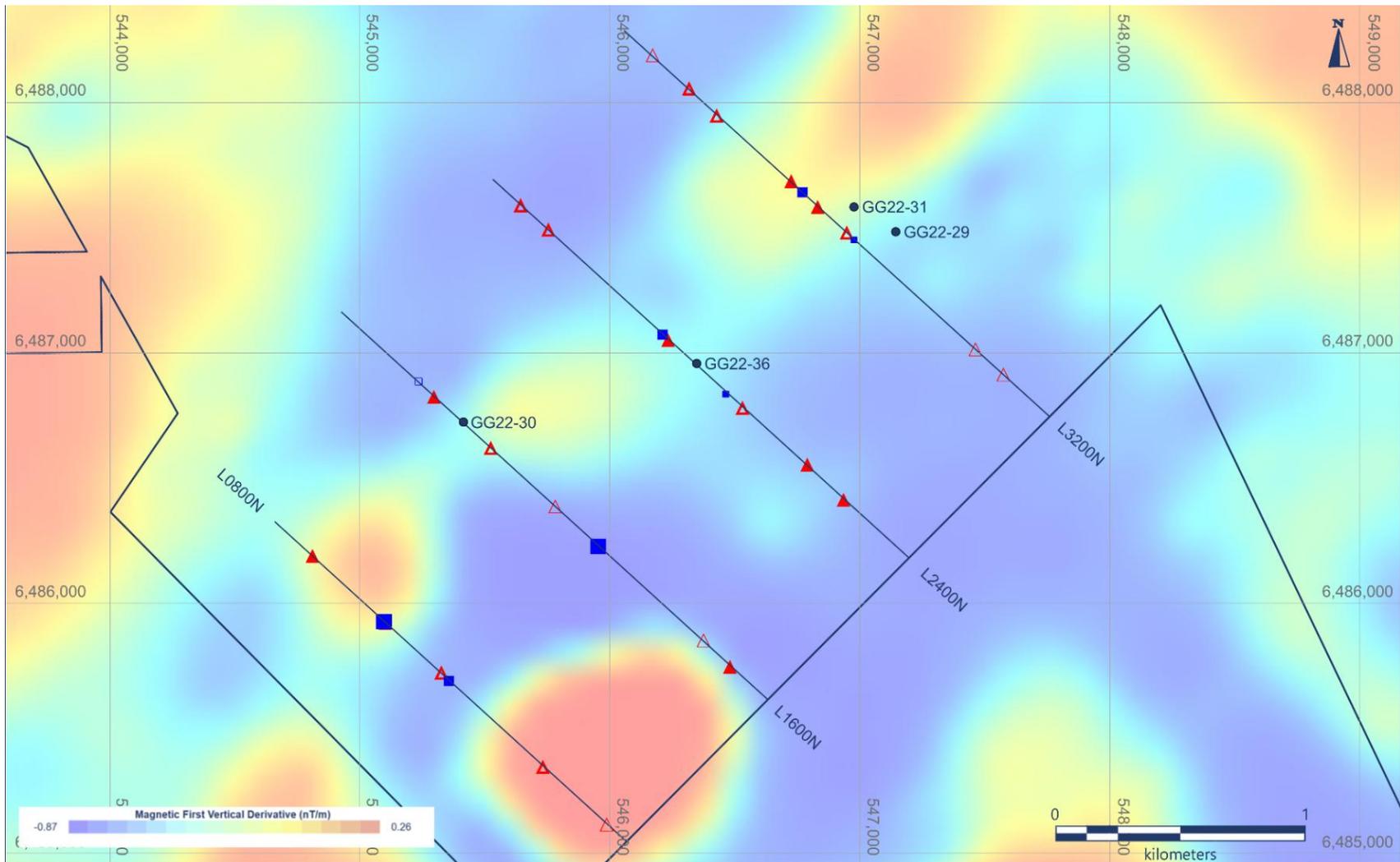
During the period January 15 to February 13, 2023, Patterson Geophysics Inc. (PGI) of La Ronge, Saskatchewan conducted 13.6 line-kilometres of line cutting and 58.4 line-kilometres of stepwise-loop transient electromagnetic survey coverage (SW-TEM) within the Grid Q23 area (Figure 13).

Operations were based out of Points North Landing and access to the project was via snowmobile.

9.1.1 Fixed Loop Transient Electromagnetic Survey Methodology

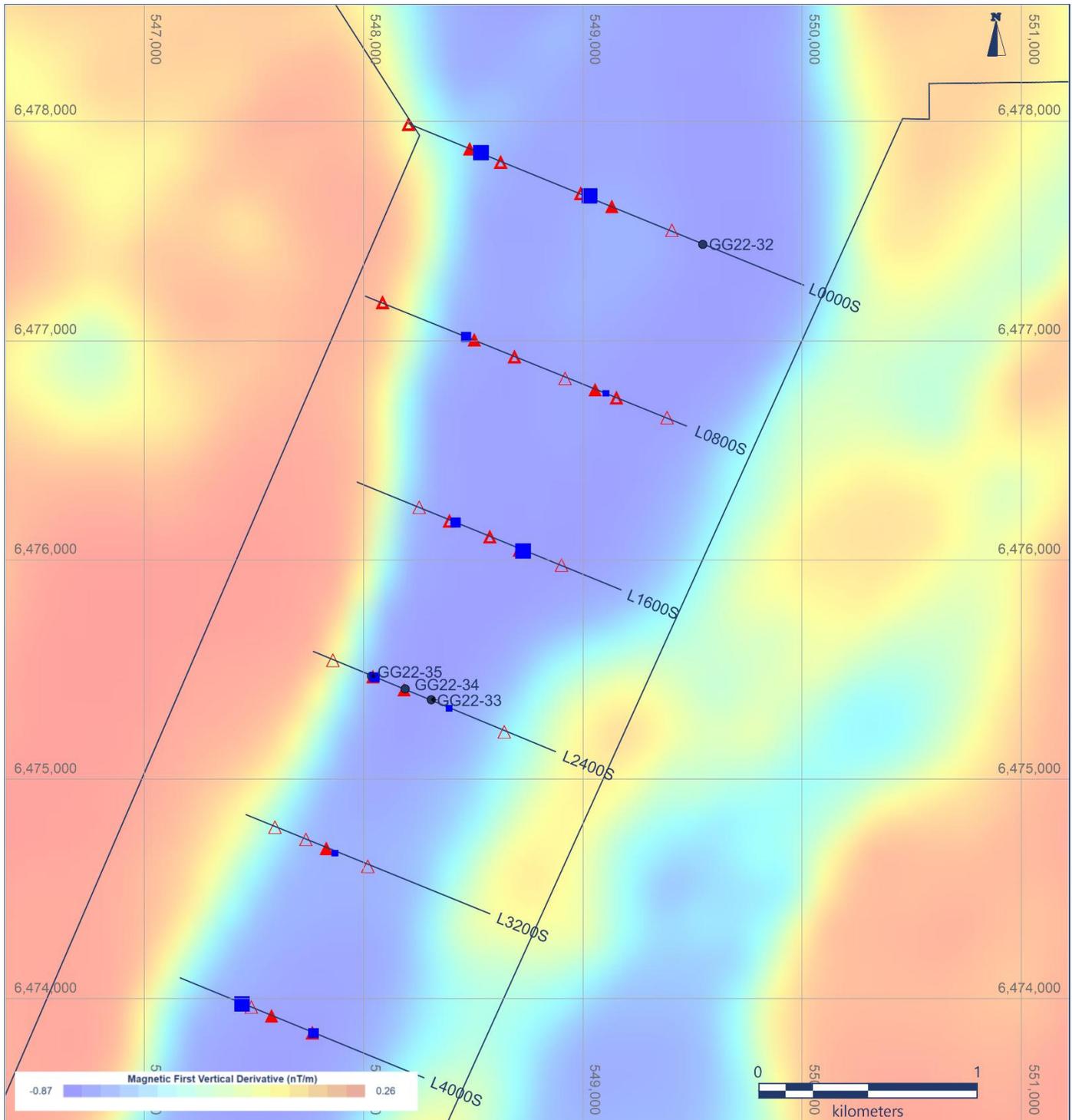
During a transient electromagnetic survey, the transmitter loop induces a primary electromagnetic field, and the receiver measures the vertical (Bz), horizontal (Bx), and orthogonal (By) components of the resulting secondary fields. In fixed loop format, a roving receiver records measurements in profile format along a cutline while the transmitting loop remains stationary. Measurements were recorded at a nominal 100 metre station spacing from a total of forty transmitter loops, comprised of 200 by 400 metre geometry and 30 Hz base frequency. Current levels were greater than 30 A for the duration of the survey. Global positioning data corresponding to the measurement locations are included in the digital data archive as received from the disposition holder from the contractor. This together with the full operational report — including survey procedures and equipment specifications — is included in Appendix I.

Data processing was carried out by Discovery Geophysics via proprietary software programs and receiver processing software created by ElectroMagnetic Imaging.



Legend			Date: 2023-09-14	Geiger Project - Q23	
□ Geiger Property	Original FLTEM Pick	Reinterpreted FLTEM Pick	Author: S. LeRuyet-Loziak	Reinterpreted FLTEM Results	
— FLTEM Survey Line	△ Weak	□ Weak	Scale: 1:20,000		
● 2022 DDH Collar	△ Moderate	■ Moderate	Projection: UTM Zone 13 (NAD 83)		
	▲ Strong	■ Strong			
		■ Very Strong			

Figure 13: 2022 Fixed-loop Transient EM Results - Q23



Legend	
Geiger Property	Reinterpreted FLTEM Conductor Pick
FLTEM Survey Line	
2022 DDH Collar	Weak
FLTEM Conductor Pick	Weak
	Moderate
	Strong
	Moderate
	Strong
	Very Strong

Geiger Project - Q48 DDH Collar Locations

Date: 2023-09-14

Author: S.LeRuyet-Loziak

Scale: 1:22,500

Projection: UTM Zone 13 (NAD 83)



Figure 14: 2022 Fixed-loop Transient EM Results – Q48

Technology Pty Ltd. of Midland, Western Australia. Processing included reduction of the full waveform electromagnetic data to 20-time channels of secondary magnetic field data. A comprehensive list of the processing operations can be found in the contractor's logistics report (Appendix I). The FLTEM data can be interpreted in profile format where the interpreted location of a conductive feature is generally indicated by the best stacking of the mid to late time peak position of the Bx component data and the corresponding inflection of the Bz responses. In cases where closely spaced conductors exist, an interpretation of the profiles can be more complicated and may require modelling to aid in the interpretation. A complete digital data archive of the data is included in Appendix II as received by IsoEnergy Ltd. This includes presentation of the data in profile format to demonstrate the significance of the data.

After the FLTEM survey was completed, data was interpreted to allow for drill targeting. Interpretation was contracted to Convolutions Geoscience of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Following drilling, the FLTEM data was reinterpreted to attempt to better locate the conductive anomalies. This reinterpretation was completed by Bingham Geoscience of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

9.1.2 Stepwise Loop Transient Electromagnetic Survey Methodology

A total of 58.4 line-kilometres of stepwise-loop transient electromagnetic survey coverage (SW-TEM) were completed along six (6) profiles situated over the Grid Q23 area during the 2023 program. One (1) receiver was employed for this survey using a GDD NordicEM24 digital EM receiver, together with a Geonics Low-Frequency 3D-3 (three orthogonal component) induction coil. The digital EM receiver and induction coil were deployed up to 1000 metres from the transmit loop centres to acquire stepwise loop data.

Using the digital EM receiver and induction coil, vertical (dBz/dt), in-line horizontal (dBx/dt), and cross-line horizontal (dBy/dt) component measurements of the induced transient magnetic field were acquired at 50 metre station intervals along each of the six profiles. Two (or more) readings, each reading composed of 1024 stacks, of each component were measured and stored at each station location, employing a base frequency of 30 Hz.

The primary transient magnetic field for the SW-TEM survey was generated using a Geonics TEM57 transmitter with TEM67 power module, a GDD NordicEM24 transmitter controller, a Honda 6500 watt motor generator, and forty (40) 400m x 400m square transmit loops. The loops each consisted of single-turn, #10 gauge, insulated, stranded steel wire. Synchronization between the transmitter controller and receivers was maintained during the course of the survey via GPS satellite, with

high-frequency quartz crystal clocks controlling timing when GPS satellite signal became low.

The Geonics TEM57 waveform consists of a series of bipolar current pulses characterized by slow exponential turn-on and rapid linear turn-off. The NordicEM24/Geonics receiver-coil configuration measures the induced transient magnetic field (time rate of decay of magnetic flux) after transmitter turn-off with twenty logarithmically spaced time channels (gates), ranging from 0.088 ms to 6.98 ms (please refer to Appendix 2 for specific gate times).

At the end of each field day the raw SW-TEM profile data were downloaded from the NordicEM24 receiver via USB hard drive to Dell personal computers. The 'dumped' data were then edited, and normalized to units of nV/Am² considering the effective receive coil area and the transmit currents applied by the TEM 57 transmitter. The processing operations were performed using GDD's NordicEM24 Desktop software.

9.1.3 Q23 - Results and Conclusions

The results of the 2022 FLTEM survey within the Grid 23 area (Figure 13) produced varying EM conductor locations between the two contracted geophysical consultants. The area has since been drilled with four 2022 holes and the geophysical interpretations will be revisited using the drill core results.

The results of the six 2023 SW-TEM survey lines within the Grid 23 area (Figure 17) are currently being reviewed by Condor North Consulting prior to drill testing.

9.1.4 Q48 - Results and Conclusions

The results of the 2022 FLTEM survey within Grid Q48 (Figure 14) produced numerous conductors of varying strength. The geophysical program was followed by the drilling of 4 holes in 2022 and the geophysical interpretation will be revisited.

10. DIAMOND DRILLING

During the 2018, 2021 and 2022 drill programs on the Geiger project, IsoEnergy drilled 13,563 metres with 36 holes being completed (Table 3).

Geiger drilling during winter 2018 was skidder-supported, operated in mid January through early March, and comprised nine drill holes totaling 3,411 metres. Geiger drilling during summer 2018 was helicopter-supported, operated from June 14th through July 14th, 2018, and comprised seven drill holes totaling 2,366.0 metres.

Table 3. Drill Hole Collar Summary

Hole ID	Grid	UTM_N	UTM_E	Elev. (m)	Azi.	Dip	Depth (m)
GG18-01	Q2	6484154.8	553833.9	461.2	141	-79	371
GG18-02	Q2	6484154.8	553833.9	461.2	142°	-73	413
GG18-03	Q2	6485251.9	555053.6	479.9	147°	-70	456.6
GG18-04	Q2	6484187	553830.9	459.8	128	-65	389
GG18-05	Q2	6484161.2	553858.7	460.4	127°	-65	344
GG18-06	Q2	6484110.1	553764.9	459.8	125°	-65	386
GG18-07	Q2	6484085.6	553794.5	460.7	124°	-65	323
GG18-08	Q2	6485283.1	555066.5	479.7	132	-64	462.3
GG18-09	Q2	6483996.4	553888.3	463.4	0	-90	266
GG18-10	Q2	6483989.1	553746.7	462.4	306	-90	281
GG18-11	Q2	6484073.4	553746.7	459.2	131	-60	353
GG18-12	Q2	6484074.6	553956.5	464.7	360	-90	275
GG18-13	Q2	6483953.6	553861	461	360	-90	284
GG18-14	Q2	6484227.4	553879.3	461.1	136	-60	341
GG18-15	Q2	6485408.5	555267.7	479.3	137.2	-59.9	392
GG18-16	Q48	6478327.5	548673.7	464.9	251	-60	440
GG21-17	Q3	6480900	559073	452	345	-60	299
GG21-18	Q3	6480560	557665	449	10	-60	473
GG21-19	Q3	6480633	553958	445	22°	-60	524
GG21-20	Q3	6480900	559073	452	345°	-50	394
GG21-21	Q3	6480510	556854	443	5°	-55	419
GG21-22	Q3	6480760	554022	445	22°	-44	329
GG21-23	Q3	6481061	559506	455	340°	-55	353
GG21-24	Q3	6480480	555438	463	5°	-55	404
GG21-25	Q3	6480778	558482	451	340°	-60	347
GG21-26	Q3	6481217	559455	455	360°	-90	212
GG21-27	Q3	6480315	556826	444	5°	-55	419
GG21-28	Q3	6480652	555473	462	360°	-90	257
GG22-29	Q23	6487484	547144	433	270°	-60	414.5
GG22-30	Q23	6486724	545414	451	309°	-65.5	42
GG22-30A	Q23	6486724	545414	451	309°	-65.5	431
GG22-31	Q23	6487583	546977	425	267°	-65	410
GG22-32	Q48	6477440	549548	464	292°	-60	383
GG22-33	Q48	6475362	548308	487	292°	-70	422
GG22-34	Q48	6475412	548190	483	292°	-65	428
GG22-35	Q48	6475471	548037	473	292°	-60	368
GG22-36	Q23	6486958	546348	433	309°	-67	458

The 2021 helicopter-supported drill program occurred from July 21st to August 18th, 2021 and consisted of 12 drill holes totalling 4,430 metres completed using two diamond drill rigs. The 2022 helicopter-supported drill program occurred from July 31st to September 11th, 2022 and consisted of 8 drill holes totalling 3,356.5 metres.

The drill programs were contracted to Bryson Drilling of Archerwill, Saskatchewan who utilized a Zinex A5 diamond drill to produce BQ, NQ, and HQ core. Helicopter operations were contracted to Access Helicopters of Kelowna, BC who operated an Airbus AS350B3 (2B1). Room, board, and fuel were obtained at Points North Landing for the duration of the program.

Storage of drill core was in three project locations established near temporary core logging facilities. The 2018 drill core from the winter and summer programs are located at UTM NAD83-13 coordinates 548555 mE / 6481430 mN. During a site visit in May of 2025, it was discovered all the 2018 drill core had burned in a wildfire. Drill core from the winter 2021 program is located at 557,158mE and 6,479,544mN while the 2022 drill core is located at 548,472mE and 6,478,276mN. As of May 2025, the 2021 and 2022 drill core remains undamaged. Upper sandstone is cross piled, and the basal sandstone and basement core is stored in core racks.

10.1 Downhole and Core Logging Procedures

All drill holes were gamma probed using a Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 with gamma values recorded in counts per second (cps). All core was scanned with an SRAT SPP2 handheld scintillometer and the average cps for each three-metre drill run recorded on a geotechnical log. Radioactivity exceeding double the background level was recorded as a discrete interval within the three-metre drill run.

A total of 1,797 geochemistry (including QA/QC) and 1,598 reflectance samples were collected during the 2018, 2021 and 2022 drill programs.

During 2018, reflectance samples were shipped to Kim Heberlein of Maple Ridge, British Columbia for collection of spectra. These spectra were subsequently sent electronically to AusSpec of New Zealand for semi-quantitative determinations of clay mineralogy.

During 2021 and 2022, reflectance samples were scanned in house by IsoEnergy personnel using an ARCOptix FT-NIR Rocket spectrometer as well as the Peak Spectroscopy Software for collection of spectra. These spectra were subsequently processed by IMDEX aiSIRIS for semi-quantitative determinations of clay mineralogy.

10.2 Diamond Drill Hole Results

Diamond drilling by IsoEnergy on the Geiger project has been conducted within four conductive areas that include the Q2, Q3, Q23 and Q48 grids.

10.2.1 Q2 Drill Results

Fifteen drill holes, GG18-01 to GG18-15, totalling 5,337 metres were drilled in the Q2 grid area near historic holes HL-50 and HL-76 (Figure 15).

HL-50 Area (GG18-01, 02, 04 to 07, 09 to 14; 12 holes)

In the HL-50 area, drilling defined a steeply northwest-dipping sequence of metasedimentary rocks comprising garnetiferous pelitic gneiss, graphitic pelitic gneiss, and pegmatite. Two graphitic units are present; an upper, weakly graphitic unit approximately four metres thick and a lower, moderately graphitic unit approximately 18 metres thick. Graphitic units are significantly pyrrhotitic at depth but not within approximately 40 metres of the unconformity. The two graphitic units are separated by seven metres of garnetiferous pelitic gneiss which is like the garnetiferous pelitic gneisses on the hanging wall (NW) and footwall (SE) sides. Both graphitic units show clear signs of ductile structure; brittle structure is best developed at or near the contacts between the garnetiferous wedge and the graphitic pelitic gneiss.

GG18-09 (Figure 16) was drilled a dip of -90° to test the unconformity 50 metres along strike of HL-50 where brittle structures with weak alteration intersected by GG18-06 and GG18-07 were projected to the unconformity. Steeply dipping fault zones were intersected intermittently from 158 metres with increasing correlation to alteration and intensity approaching the unconformity at 212 metres. A zone of strong pervasive clay alteration, desilicification, and bleaching was encountered above the unconformity and returned a partial uranium weighted average of 127 ppm U_p over 6.0 metres from 206 to 212 metres. Below the unconformity, the drill hole encountered a 22-metre-wide graphitic pelitic gneiss with weak uranium mineralization to a depth of 222 metres that returned a total uranium weighted average of 202 ppm U_t over the 10 metres. The hole was completed in an unaltered garnetiferous pelitic gneiss at a depth of 266 metres.

A second zone of alteration was intersected by GG18-01, GG18-02, GG18-06 and GG18-07 and is associated with anomalous radioactivity and geochemistry. While high levels of core loss through this zone mean the source of the radioactivity cannot be definitively attributed to uranium, the presence of anomalous concentrations of uranium, relatively high U:Th ratios, and illite content are positive indicators.

A third alteration zone was intersected in the upper basement by GG18-05 and GG18-07 which comprises bleaching and chlorite (sudoite) and is associated with weak mineralization and hematization. The alteration zone immediately underlies the upper, weakly graphitic pelitic gneiss unit.

The five drill holes completed in the HL-50 area during summer 2018, holes GG18-10 to 14, followed up the structure, hydrothermal alteration, and highly anomalous geochemistry intersected by GG18-09 the previous winter. None of these follow up drill

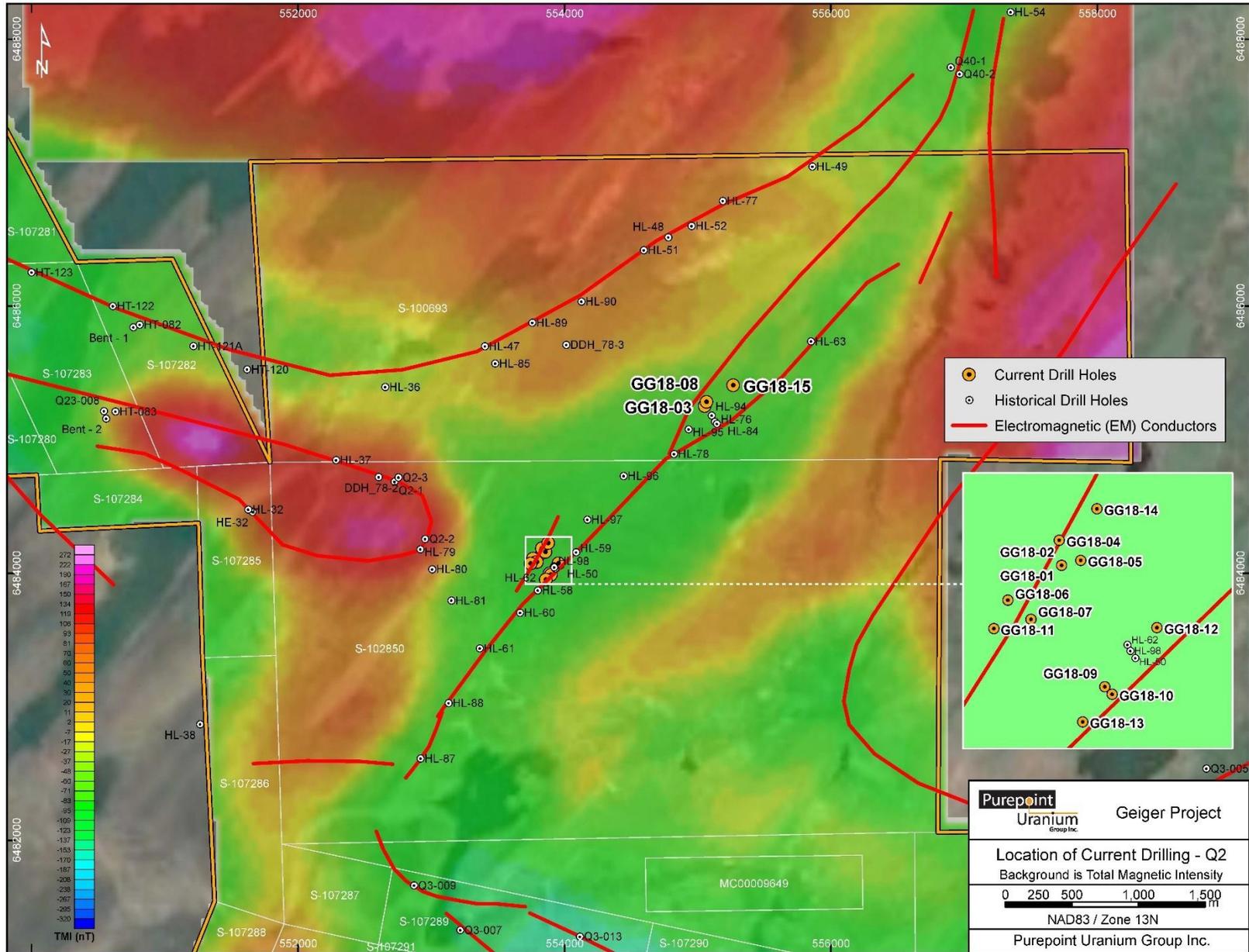


Figure 15: Drill Hole Location Map – Q2

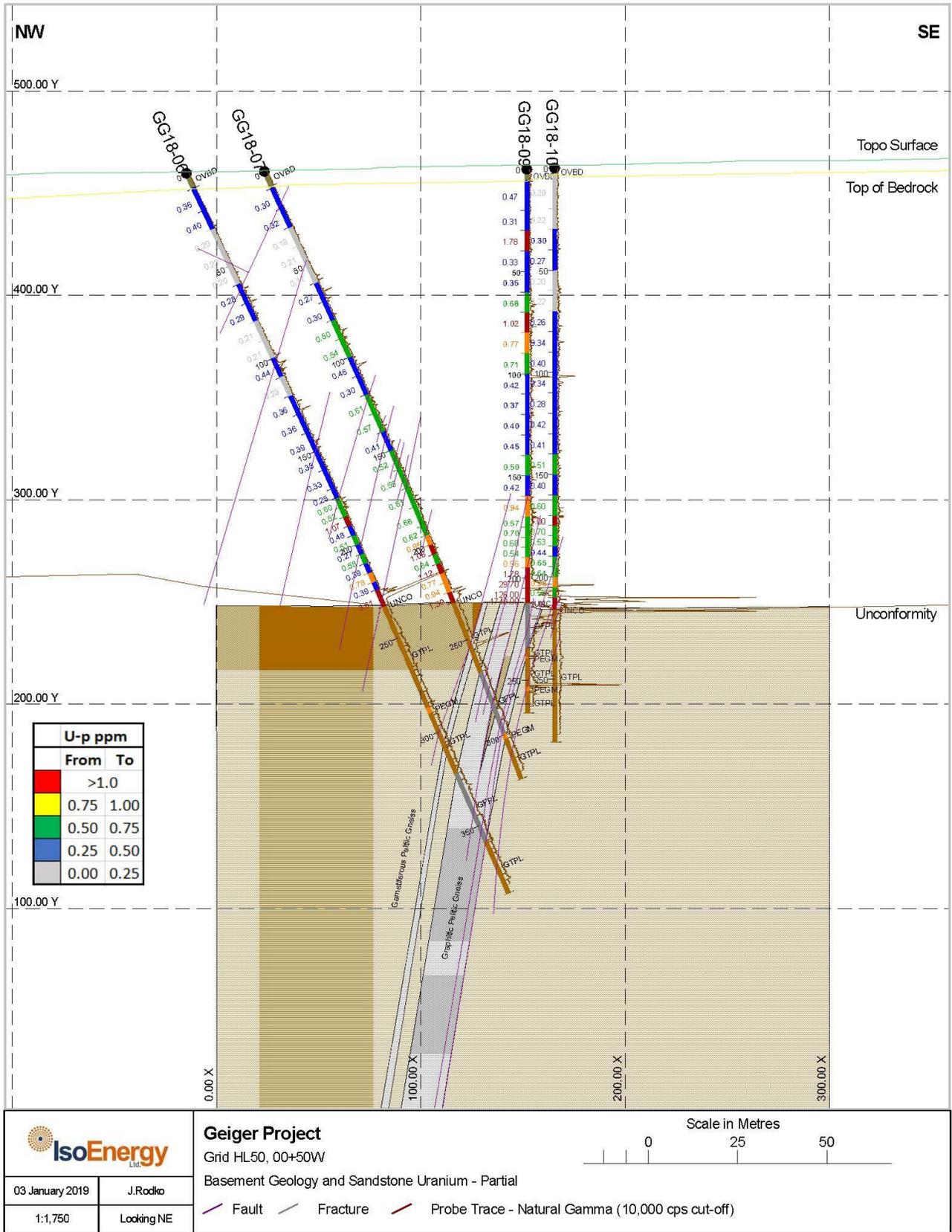


Figure 16: Cross Section of Drill Holes GG18-06, 07, 09 and 10 – Q2

holes intersected structure, alteration, or geochemistry of strength or thickness comparable to GG18-09.

HL-76 Area (GG18-03, 08 and 15; 3 holes)

GG18-03 was drilled to test the down dip extensions of an altered structural zone and mineralization intersected in HL-76. GG18-03 was drilled with a dip of -70° and an azimuth of 147° . Overburden was cased to a depth of 15 metres followed by 230 metres of sandstone from the Manitou Falls Formation. No significant hydrothermal alteration or structure was encountered in the sandstone. The unconformity was encountered at a depth of 245 metres. Roughly 1,200 cps measured at the unconformity by downhole gamma logging corresponds to abundant heavy mineral beds with high thorium content. Below, the basement rocks contain garnetiferous pelitic gneisses and pelitic gneisses. A 53-metre-wide zone of weakly to moderately blocky and broken core starting at 339 metres, flanks a moderately argillized 0.4-metre-wide fault core from 380 metres with structurally controlled moderate clay and chlorite alteration. The garnetiferous pelitic gneiss hosts an 18-metre-wide graphitic pelitic gneiss starting at 431 metres with a 5-metre-wide pegmatite crosscutting the graphitic pelitic gneiss starting at a depth of 432 metres. The hole was completed at a depth of 456.6 metres in an unaltered garnetiferous pelitic gneiss.

GG18-08 was drilled to determine if alteration and mineralization intersected by HL-76 plunged to the northeast. GG18-08 was started with HQ and reduced to NQ at 120 metres. The hole was drilled with a dip of -64° and an azimuth of 132° . Overburden was cased to a depth of 11 metres followed by 245 metres of sandstone from the Manitou Falls Formation. No significant alteration or structure was encountered in the sandstone column. The unconformity was intersected at a depth of 256 metres. Below, the basement rocks are garnetiferous pelitic gneisses that host 4 pegmatitic intervals which range in width from 1 to 13 metres. The garnetiferous pelitic gneiss also includes two weakly sheared graphitic pelitic gneisses. The upper graphitic unit is 4-metres-wide starting at 397 metres, and the lower graphitic unit is 10-metres-wide starting at 432 metres. A 2-metre-wide zone containing 0.11% U_3O_8 with patchy hydrothermal hematite and limonite alteration was intersected between 271 to 273 metres. This weakly mineralized zone hosts two mineralized fractures; the upper and lower fractures returned assay values of 0.35% U_3O_8 over 0.2 metres and 0.16% U_3O_8 over 0.1 metre, respectively. Basement structure is limited to weak fracturing through the paleoweathering profile plus discrete graphitic faulting over a 7-metre-wide interval starting at 433 metres. Basement alterations consist of patchy hydrothermal hematite in the upper 18 metres to a depth of 275 metres followed by a 6-metre-wide interval of pervasive bleaching and chloritization to a depth of 281 metres. The hole was completed at a depth of 462.3 metres in an unaltered pegmatite.

Drill hole GG18-15 was a step-out to test the northeast extension of alteration and weak mineralization intersected below the unconformity in drill holes GG18-03 and GG18-08. GG18-15, collared 237 metres northeast of GG18-08, drilled unfractured sandstone to

the unconformity at a depth of 265 metres. The basement rocks are a garnetiferous pelitic gneiss hosting a 20-metre-wide graphitic pelitic gneissic interval starting at a depth of 333 metres. A 5-meter composite basement assay below the unconformity returned a total uranium value of 58 ppm U_t. The graphitic pelitic gneiss hosts frequent concordant fractures plus a 15-centimetre graphitic and coarse-grained pyritic breccia at 346 metres. The hole was completed at a depth of 392 metres. No significant hydrothermal alteration was intersected in the basement and no anomalous radioactivity was detected.

10.2.2 Q3 Drill Results

Twelve drill holes, GG21-17 to GG18-28, totalling 4,430 metres were drilled in the Q3 grid area testing 5.4 km of strike length in the southeastern portion of the project (Figure 17). Drill holes were completed parallel to VTEM survey lines. Prior to drilling, geochemical composite samples as well as reflectance samples were taken from historical drill core to assist in targeting.

Drill holes GG21-17, GG21-20, GG21-24, GG21-25, and GG21-28 intersected zones of moderate to strong sandstone structure (faulting/core loss) and associated alteration; alteration consisted of bleaching, argillitization, desilicification, and sporadic hydrothermal hematite. Drill holes GG21-20, GG21-22, and GG21-24 intersected zones of moderately graphitic basement faulting and/or protocataclasite and associated gouge and wall rock argillitization. Although no uranium mineralization was intersected, significant structure and alteration was noted in several drill holes which warrants follow-up drilling in the future.

10.2.3 Q23 Drill Results

Four drill holes, GG22-29, 30A, 31 and 36, totalling 1,756 metres were drilled in the Q23 grid area (Figure 18).

GG22-29 and GG22-31 were planned as a fence on line 3200N to test EM picks. GG22-29 intersected faulting and associated wall rock alteration including bleaching, desilicification, and pervasive argillitization in the lower sandstone with the main fault zone from 293 to 299 metres. This drillhole is interpreted to have overshot of the targeted conductor. GG22-31 stepped forward from GG22-29 by approximately 90 metres and intersected narrow zones of faulting and bleaching in the lower sandstone and elevated uranium partial values were detected above the unconformity. Below the unconformity the drill hole intersected a moderately graphitic and pyritic lithology, explaining the conductive response. Alteration was also intersected below the unconformity including weak to moderate clay replacement and chloritization extending roughly 50 metres below the unconformity and completely removing any paleoweathering profile. 75% to 100% illite was detected within faulted intervals in the lower sandstone of both drill holes.

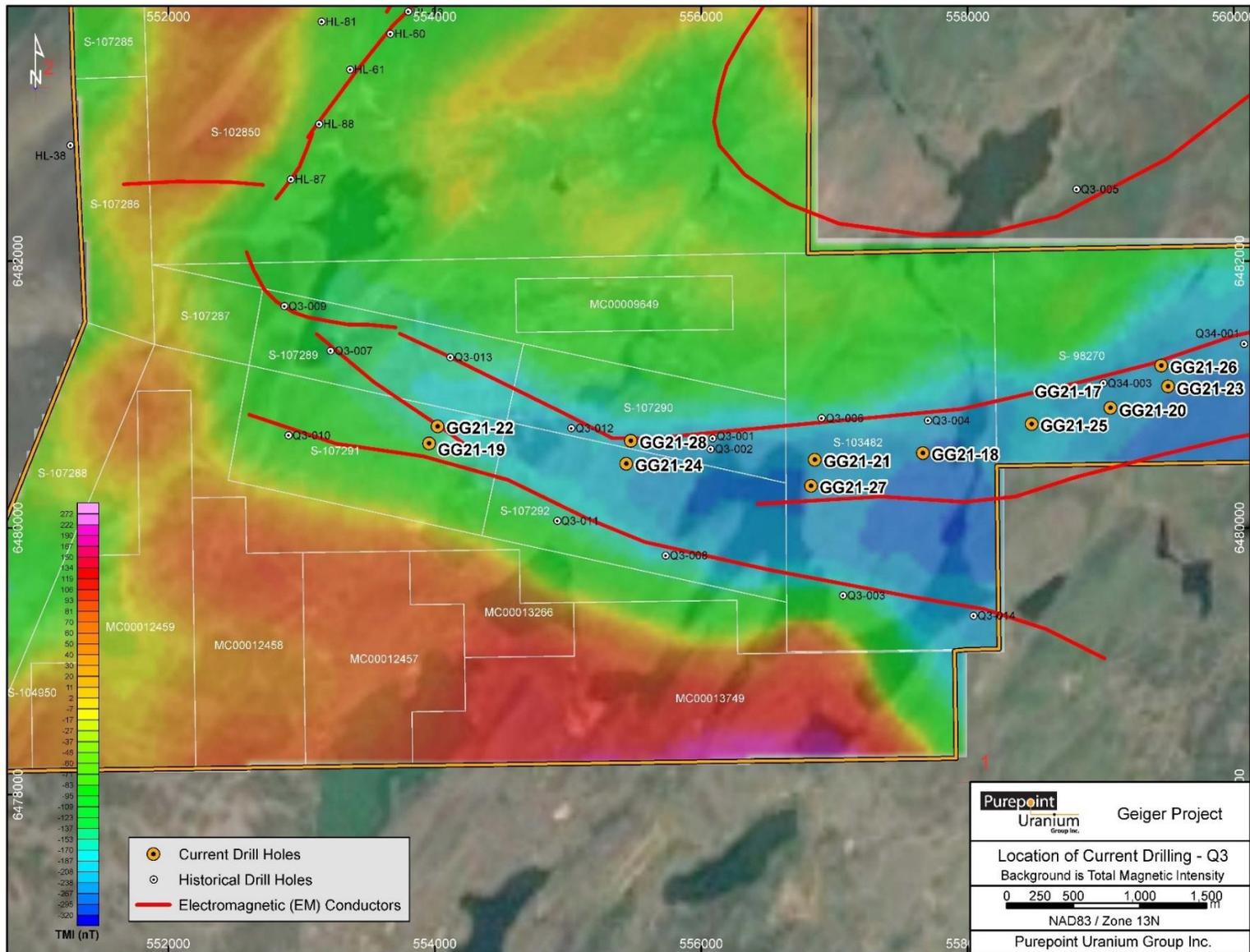


Figure 17: Drill Hole Location Map – Q3

GG22-30A targeted a conductive anomaly on line 1600N. A narrow zone of weak to moderate graphite and pyrite was intersected in the basement, possibly explaining the conductive response. 11 ppm U-p was detected directly above the unconformity.

GG22-36 targeted a conductive anomaly on line 2400N. Significant core loss was intersected in the basal sandstone, as well as faulting and associated wall rock alteration including bleaching, desilicification, and pervasive argillitization. Elevated uranium partial values were detected in the basal sandstone, and a zone of 90 to 100% illite was detected coincident with faulting. Moderate pervasive bleaching and argillitization was intersected below the unconformity, extending roughly five metres and removing any paleoweathering profile through this interval.

10.2.4 Q48 Drill Results

Five drill holes, GG18-16 and GG22-32 to 35, totalling 2,041 metres were drilled in the Q48 grid area (Figure 19).

Hole GG18-16 was designed to follow up geochemically anomalous basement faults and test the down-dip projection of sandstone structure and alteration intersected in historic drill hole Q48-1. The drill hole was collared 200 metres east of Q48-1, drilled with a dip of -60° and intersected the unconformity 63 metres east of the Q48-1 pierce point at a depth of 296 metres. Below, the basement rocks are a garnetiferous pelitic gneiss that hosts 2 distinct intervals of graphitic pelitic gneiss. The upper graphitic pelitic gneiss is 6-metres-wide and the lower graphitic unit is 16-metres-wide, both at depths of 315 metres and 356 metres, respectively. Moderate chloritization below the unconformity is underlain by a 69-metre-wide zone of weak to moderate bleaching and argillitization from starting at 308 metres gradually waning into fresh rock. Weak shearing is crosscut by graphitic and/or clay filled faults at 312, 316, 390, and 409 metres. The hole was completed at a depth of 440 metres in an unaltered garnetiferous pelitic gneiss. No anomalous radioactivity was detected.

GG22-32 targeted a weak conductive anomaly on grid line 0S and intersected background sandstone followed by a fresh granitic basement.

A three-hole fence was drilled across grid line 2400S with GG22-33, GG22-34, and GG22-35. GG22-33 intersected zones of bleaching and limonitization in the sandstone and mainly fresh basement lithologies consisting of alternating pelitic and granitic units. GG22-34 intersected bleaching and limonitization throughout the sandstone column as well as multiple zones of faulting and associated wall rock alteration including desilicification, and argillitization. A zone of moderate chloritization was intersected in the otherwise fresh basement. GG22-35 intersected significant fracturing along with bleaching and desilicification in the upper sandstone, followed by mainly background core.

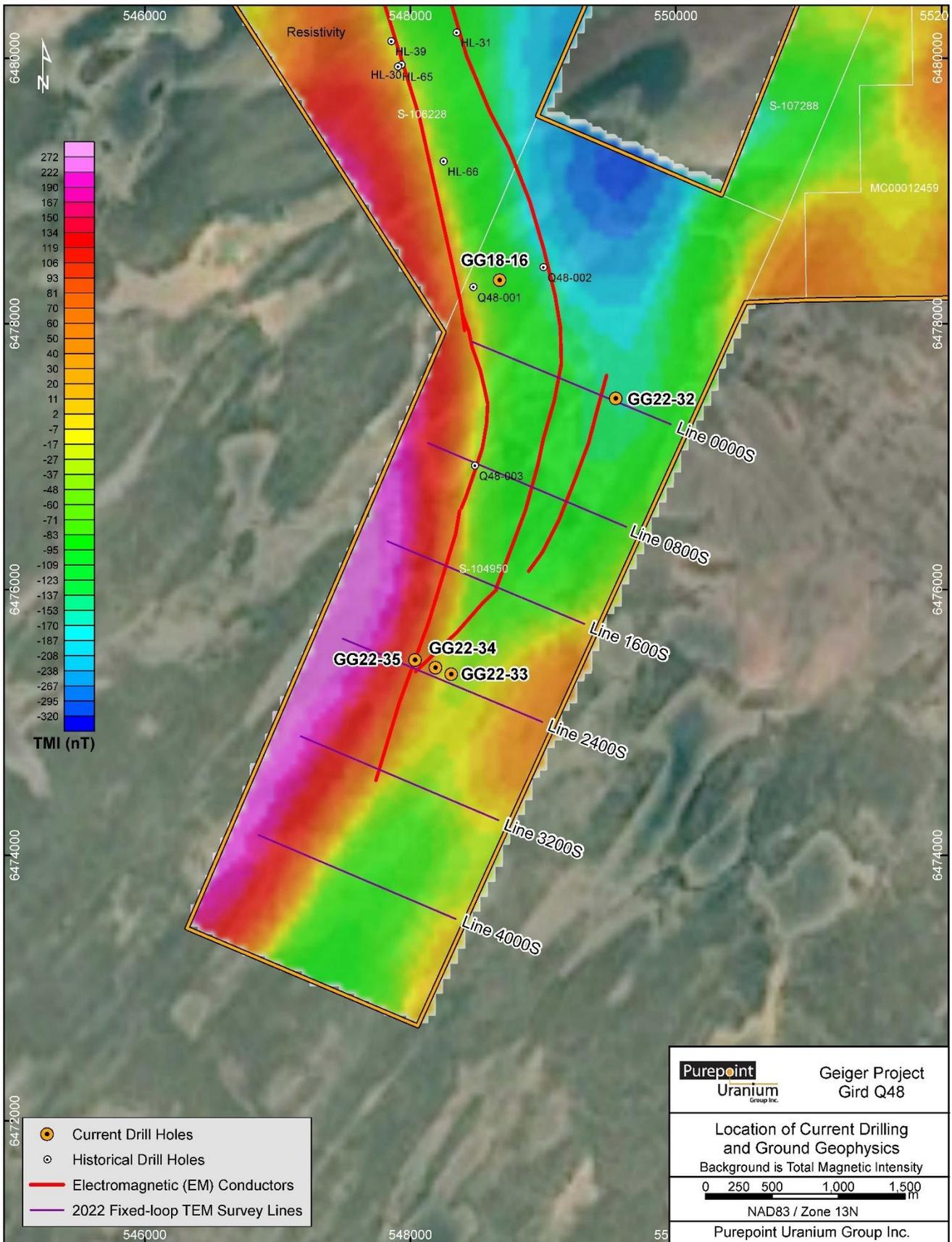


Figure 19: Geophysical Survey and Drill Hole Location Map – Q48

10.2.5 Interpretation and Conclusions

Q2 Grid Area

Drilling followed up historical mineralization in holes HL-50 and HL-76 by systematically testing the basement for shallow to steep, northeasterly to southwesterly plunging zones of alteration and/or mineralization

In the HL-50 area, drilling defined a steeply northwest-dipping sequence of metasedimentary rocks comprising garnetiferous pelitic gneiss, graphitic pelitic gneiss, and pegmatite. Two, 4 metre and 18 metre-thick, graphitic units show clear signs of ductile structure with brittle structure best developed at or near the contacts between the garnetiferous wedge and the graphitic pelitic gneiss.

A significant alteration zone spanning the unconformity was intersected by GG18-09 where the structures bounding the garnetiferous wedge meet the unconformity. The alteration zone is notably stronger and thicker than in HL-50, hosts broad zones of elevated radioactivity and geochemistry, and is interpreted to sit directly along strike of the HL-50 mineralization.

The favourable hole GG18-09 was followed-up by holes GG18-10 to 15 but none intersected comparable structure, alteration, or geochemistry of strength or thickness.

In the HL-76 area, garnetiferous pelitic gneiss, graphitic pelitic gneiss, and foliated pegmatite were intersected. The graphitic unit in the vicinity of GG18-03 and GG18-08 is approximately 10 metres thick. A narrower, overlying graphitic unit was intersected in GG18-08. Fracture-hosted uranium mineralization in GG18-08 is associated with hematite, limonite, and chlorite, including sudoite.

Drill hole GG18-15 intersected anomalous geochemistry in the basal sandstone and within a graphitic structure in the basement. Although no mineralization was intersected, approximately 2.4 kilometres of conductor strike extending northeast of GG18-15 has been tested by a single historical drill hole.

Further drill testing of the prospective graphitic basement stratigraphy of the Q2 grid area towards the northeast is warranted.

Q3 Grid Area

Along the northern conductive trends, drill holes GG21-17, GG21-20, GG21-24, GG21-25, and GG21-28 intersected zones of moderate to strong sandstone structure and associated alteration including bleaching, argillitization, desilicification, and sporadic hydrothermal hematite. Drill holes GG21-20 and GG21-24 also

intersected zones of moderately graphitic basement faults and/or protocataclasite and associated gouge and wall rock alteration. Along the southern conductors, drill hole GG21-22 intersected faulting and strong clay gouge in the basement.

Since conductive rocks were only intersected by 2 of the 12 holes, the geophysical interpretation of Q3 area needs to be revisited with the recent drill results.

Q23 Grid Area

GG22-29 and GG22-31 were planned as a fence on line 3200N and explained the targeted EM conductor. GG22-29 intersected faults and associated wall rock alteration including bleaching, desilicification, and pervasive argillitization in the lower sandstone with the main fault zone from 293 to 299 metres. Follow-up drillhole GG22-31 explained the conductor by intersecting moderately graphitic and pyritic lithology below the unconformity. Alteration was also intersected below the unconformity including weak to moderate clay replacement and chloritization extending roughly 50 metres below the unconformity that completely removed the paleoweathering profile.

GG22-36 is interpreted to be an overshoot of the targeted conductor. Moderate pervasive bleaching and argillitization was intersected below the unconformity, extending roughly five metres.

Further exploration of the Q23 grid area is warranted.

Q48 Grid Area

In 2018, drill hole GG18-16 followed up anomalous sandstone structure and basement geochemistry in the Q48 area. A half-metre split sample taken from a basement fault within a larger interval of sheared and moderately graphitic rocks contained anomalous cobalt, copper, nickel, lead, and vanadium, but no significant radioactivity.

The remaining 4 holes in the area, GG22-32 to 35, failed to explain the EM conductor picks with GG22-32 intersecting background sandstone and a fresh granitic basement.

Drilling in this area is not thought to have adequately explained the conductive responses or the geology of the area. Given the alteration and structure intersected in the area as well as along trend to the north, continued drill testing of this conductive trend is warranted.

11. SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Sample Preparation

The sample preparation on site is limited to splitting the core. All other sample preparation is performed by the independent laboratory, SRC. The core splitting is done under the supervision of the site geologist by the company's geological technician.

Diamond drill core was placed in core boxes and transported to the core logging building at the temporary work camp by the drilling company. The project geologists log the core for lithologic characteristics and the geological technicians log the core for core recovery, rock quality determination (RQD), fracture count, magnetic susceptibility and radioactivity.

IsoEnergy collected several types of geochemical samples. Systematic composite geochemistry samples (COMP) are collected through every drill hole, and each sample consists of multiple core chips (roughly one centimeter long) collected approximately every 1.5 metres through the sandstone and basement. Composite samples of the sandstone are typically taken in ten metre intervals then reduced to 5 metres intervals starting at depths 50 to 100 metres above the unconformity. Basement composite samples are generally limited to an interval of 10 metres and do not cross lithological boundaries; some sample intervals may be extended through zones of fresh and relatively homogenous core. Within intervals with significant core loss, COMP samples are taken as three metre intervals between depth mark blocks to maintain confidence in sample intervals.

Split-core SPOT samples are collected to geochemically characterize zones of unmineralized but significantly structured or altered core. SPOT samples consist of two half-metre shoulders on either side of structured and/or altered zones.

QA/QC protocols for COMP and SPOT samples consist of:

- Sample ID's ending in 00 – CRM BLANKS
- Sample ID's ending in 25 and 75 – duplicates (1/2 or 1/4 core) of the preceding sample (DUPL)
- Sample ID's ending in 50 – CRM OREAS 120 (O124)

Systematic reflectance samples (RSYS) are collected from the approximate mid point of each COMP sample for analysis of clays, micas, and a suite of other minerals. Spot reflectance samples (RSPO) are collected where warranted (i.e., fracture coating). No QA/QC duplicates are collected for reflectance samples.

After the core has been marked for sampling, it is photographed both wet and dry. The core requiring splitting is then split lengthwise using a mechanical knife-type core splitting tool and every attempt was made to ensure an even split. One half of the core is placed in plastic sample bags pre-marked with the sample number along

with a sample number tag from the sample ticket book while the other half is returned to the core box. The bags containing split samples are then placed in buckets with lids for transport to Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

11.2 Sample Analysis

The SRC facility in Saskatoon crushes each sample to 60% -10 mesh and then riffle split to a 200g sample with the remainder retained as coarse reject. The 200 g sample is then ground to 90% -140 mesh. Replicates are chosen at random, and an additional 200 g sample is riffle split and ground to 90% -140 mesh.

All composite and split- core spot samples were analyzed via the ICPMS Exploration Package for sandstone (ICPMS1) or basement (ICPMS2) lithologies, plus boron. The Exploration Package consists of three analyses using a combination of ICP-MS, ICP-OES, and partial or total acid digestion of one aliquot of representative sample pulp per analysis (SRC, 2016).

For total digestion analysis, a 0.125 g pulp is gently heated in a mixture of ultrapure HF/HNO₃/HClO₄ until dry and the residue dissolved in dilute ultrapure HNO₃. For the partial digestion analysis, a 0.500 g pulp is digested with 2.25 ml of 8:1 ultrapure HNO₃/HCl for 1 hour at 95 C. Boron analysis has a lower detection limit of 2 ppm and is completed via ICP-OES after the aliquot is fused in a mixture of NaO₂ and NaCO₃.

The SRC facility is licensed by the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC) to receive, process, and archive radioactive samples. The facility is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (scope of accreditation #537) and also participates in regular interlaboratory tests for many of their package elements.

11.3 Sample Security

Core samples were transported to the SRC laboratory by IsoEnergy employees.

12. DATA VERIFICATION

Data verification utilized at Geiger includes internal SRC laboratory quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC), blanks, comparison of results of the duplicate samples and variance of standard samples.

In-house quality control performed by SRC consists of multiple instrumental and analytic checks using standards ASR316 and DCB01. 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 with each sample group. SRC in-house quality control for boron analysis consists of a blank (internal BL and BSM QC standards), and one replicate with each batch of samples (SRC, 2016).

Neither the SRC in-house quality control nor IsoEnergy's blind duplicate protocols yielded any indication of quality concerns with sample collection practices, analysis, or final data.

The drilling database geochemistry is compiled directly from Excel spreadsheets sent from the SRC laboratory.

13. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The surrounding area of the Geiger project (Figure 20) has undergone significant historical exploration activities over the years. IsoEnergy's Hurricane deposit (Section 8.1), located 4 km north of Geiger, was discovered in 2018. More recent exploration drilling, northwest of the Project boundary, has been undertaken by Cameco since the winter 2022 season. The aforementioned information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Geiger project.

14. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The Geiger uranium project is adjacent to the Wollaston-Mudjatik transition zone, a major crustal-scale structural zone related to most of the major uranium deposits in the eastern Athabasca Basin. Sandstone cover is thin ranging between 100 and 360 metres in thickness. Uranium mineralization has been intersected on the project (Q2 grid) with historic drill hole HL-50 returning 2.74% U_3O_8 over 1.2 metres.

In the HL-50 area (Q2 grid), a significant alteration zone spanning the unconformity was intersected by GG18-09 with local, steeply dipping fault zones from 158 to 212 metres. A zone of strong pervasive clay alteration, desilicification, and bleaching was encountered above the unconformity and returned a partial uranium weighted average of 127 ppm U_p over 6.0 metres from 206 to 212 metres. Below the unconformity, the drill hole encountered a 22-metre-wide graphitic pelitic gneiss with weak uranium mineralization to a depth of 222 metres that returned a total uranium weighted average of 202 ppm U_t over the 10 metres. The alteration zone is

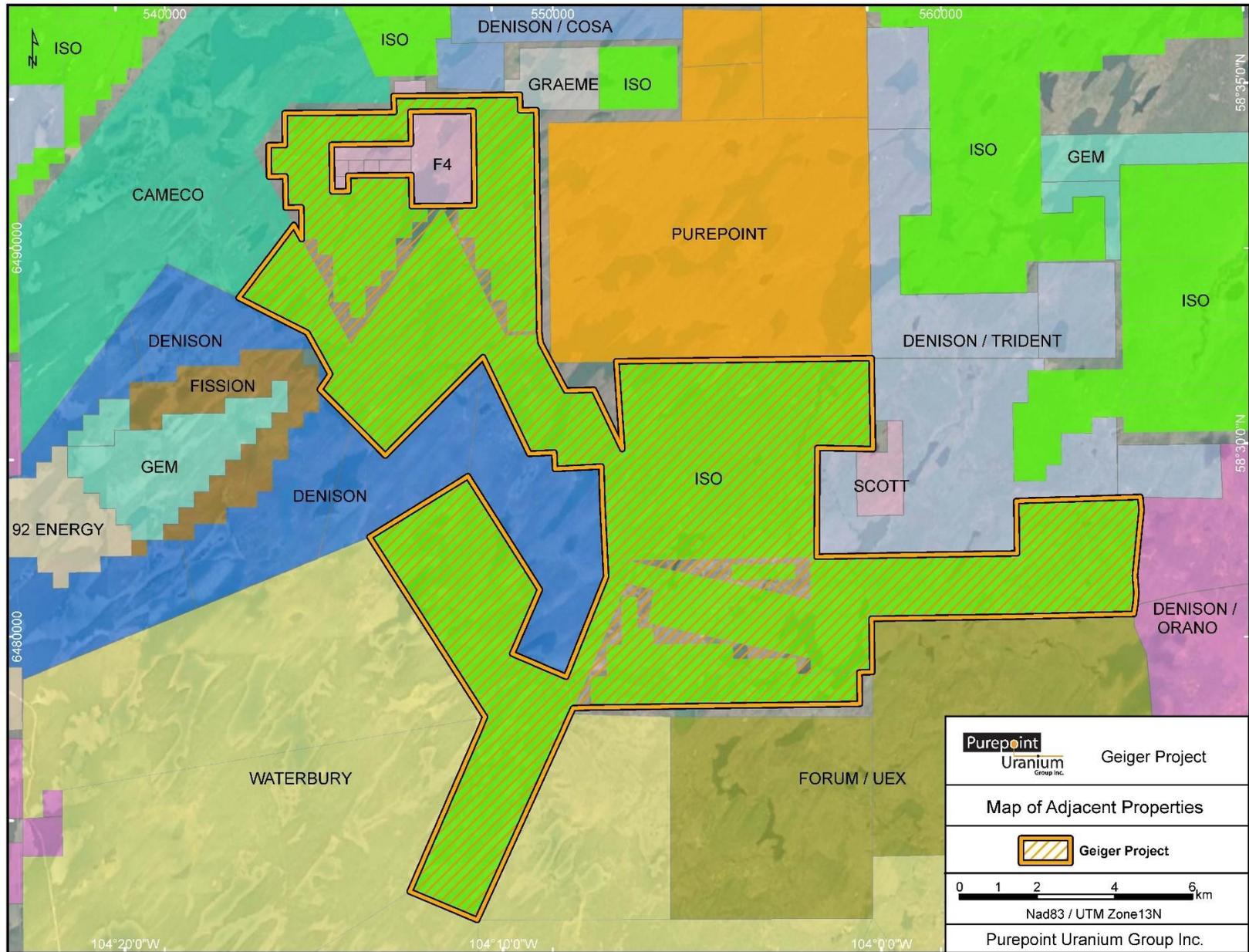


Figure 20: Adjacent Properties of Geiger Project

interpreted to sit directly along strike of the HL-50 mineralization, however, follow-up drilling failed to return comparable results.

In the HL-76 area (Q2 grid), garnetiferous pelitic gneiss, graphitic pelitic gneiss, and foliated pegmatite were intersected. The graphitic unit in the vicinity of GG18-03 and GG18-08 is approximately 10 metres thick. A 2-metre-wide zone containing 0.11% U_3O_8 with patchy hydrothermal hematite and limonite alteration was intersected between 271 to 273 metres. This weakly mineralized zone hosts two mineralized fractures; the upper and lower fractures returned assay values of 0.35% U_3O_8 over 0.2 metres and 0.16% U_3O_8 over 0.1 metre, respectively. Fracture-hosted uranium mineralization in GG18-08 is associated with hematite, limonite, and chlorite, including sudoite.

Further drill testing of the Q2 grid area following the graphitic basement stratigraphy towards the Northeast is warranted.

In the Q3 grid area, since conductive rocks were only intersected by 2 of the 12 holes, the geophysical interpretation of Q3 area needs to be revisited utilizing the recent drill results.

The Q23 grid area drilling encountered faults and alteration as well as elevated levels of uranium pathfinder elements and illitic clays that were intersected on lines 3200N and 2400N. Further exploration of the Q23 grid area is warranted.

Drilling in the Q48 grid area is not thought to have adequately explained the conductive responses or the geology of the area. Given the alteration and structure intersected in the area as well as along trend to the north, continued drill testing of this conductive trend is warranted.

Many areas within the Geiger project remain underexplored, including the Q23 North and Q24 areas, and work in these areas should include ground geophysical surveys and subsequent diamond drilling.

15. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the uranium mineralization discovered to date on the Geiger project and its favorable geologic setting, further exploration is warranted. A multi-staged exploration program and budget is recommended (Table 4).

Stage 1: Summer/Fall 2025:

Drill testing the Q2, Q23 and Q48 grids with seven helicopter-assisted diamond drill holes for a total of 2,800 metres.

Stage 2 is not contingent on positive results from Stage 1.

Stage 2: Winter 2026:

Drill testing additional geophysical targets identified from the 2022 and 2023 ground EM surveys within the Q23 and Q48 Grids. Further testing the Q2 Grid to the Northeast and the Q24 grid to the North. Ten skidder-assisted diamond drill holes for a total of 4,000 meters are recommended.

Table 4: Proposed Geiger Exploration Budget

Stage 1

Summer/Fall 2025

MOB/Demob Drill/Helicopter/Staff		150,000
Diamond Drilling	7 holes, 2,800 m @ \$300/m	840,000
Technical Staff	Geologist & Technician	50,000
Camp Costs	50 days @ \$4,000/day	200,000
Helicopter and Fuel	50 days @ \$12,000/day	600,000
Analytical Costs	1,050 samples @ \$100/sample	105,000
Report – Drilling		10,000
	Subtotal	1,955,000
	Contingency (5%)	99,000
	Management Fees (10%)	196,000
	Total Stage 1 =	2,250,000

Stage 2

Winter 2026

Mob/Demob Drill		200,000
Diamond Drilling	10 holes, 4,000 m @ \$300/m	1,200,000
Technical Staff	Geologist & Technician	70,000
Camp/Staff Costs	70 days @ \$5,000/day	350,000
Fuel	70 days @ \$1,500/day	105,000
Analytical Costs	1,500 samples @ \$100/sample	150,000
Report - Drilling		10,000
	Subtotal	2,085,000
	Contingency (5%)	106,000
	Management Fees (10%)	209,000
	Total Stage 2 =	2,400,000

Estimate for Total Stages 1 And 2 = \$4,650,000

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17. DATE AND SIGNATURE

This NI 43-101 technical report titled “Geiger Uranium Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada” and dated June 7, 2025, was prepared and signed by the following authors:

“*Scott Frostad*”
(Signed and sealed)

Scott Frostad, B.Sc., M.A.Sc, P.Geo.

Dated at Canmore, AB
June 7, 2025

“*Colin Fehr*”
(Signed and sealed)

Colin Fehr, B.Sc., P.Geo.

Dated at Martensville, SK
June 7, 2025

APPENDIX 1

STATEMENT BY QUALIFIED PERSON

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Scott R. Frostad, of 404-108 Armstrong Place, Canmore, Alberta, Canada T1W 3L2 do hereby certify that:

1. I am a registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (Member Number 12878) and the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (Member Number 25020)
2. I am a graduate of the University of Western Ontario with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (1984) and of the University of British Columbia with a Master of Applied Science Degree in Mining and Mineral Process Engineering (1999).
3. I have practiced my profession continuously since 1984 and have experience in the search for uranium, gold, and base metals in Canada.
4. I am currently employed as the Vice President of Exploration for Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. and am also a director and shareholder of the company. As such, I am not independent of the issuer as defined under Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Independence is not required for this report pursuant to Section 5.3 of National Instrument 43-101.
5. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and consider myself a “qualified person” for the purpose of the Instrument.
1. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report dated June 7, 2025 entitled “Technical Report on the Geiger Uranium Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada” which has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
6. I have been involved with the Geiger Project since September 2024. My most recent visit to the site was May 2025.
7. For this report, I have relied on assessment reports currently on file with Saskatchewan Industry and Resources and recent exploration reports of IsoEnergy Ltd.
8. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, this 7th day of June, 2025.

(Signed and sealed) ”Scott Frostad”

Scott Frostad, BSc, MASc, P.Geo

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

I, Colin K. Fehr, of 908 Reimer Road, Martensville, Saskatchewan, Canada S0K 0A2 do hereby certify that:

2. I am a registered as a Professional Geologist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of Saskatchewan (Member Number 39333)
3. I am a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan with a Bachelor of Science Degree in Geology (2013).
4. I have practiced my profession continuously since 2015 and have experience in the search for uranium, gold, and base metals in Canada and the United States of America.
5. I am currently employed as the Chief Geologist for Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. I am not independent of the issuer as defined under Section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101. Independence is not required for this report pursuant to Section 5.3 of National Instrument 43-101.
6. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1 and consider myself a “qualified person” for the purpose of the Instrument.
7. I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report dated June 7, 2025 entitled “Technical Report on the Geiger Uranium Project, Northern Saskatchewan, Canada” which has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101.
8. I have been involved with the Geiger Project since September, 2024. My most recent visit to the site was May 2025.
9. For this report, I have relied on assessment reports currently on file with Saskatchewan Industry and Resources and recent exploration reports of IsoEnergy Ltd.
10. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

Dated at Martensville, Saskatchewan, this 7th day of June, 2025.

(Signed and sealed) ”Colin Fehr”

Colin Fehr, BSc, P.Geo.