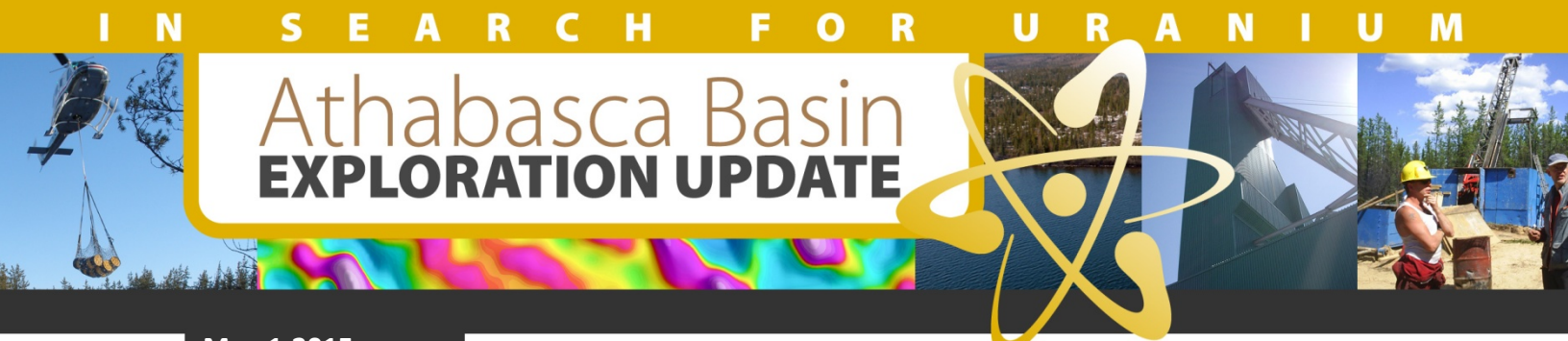

May.1.2015

brought to you by: Purepoint Uranium Group Inc.

	March 31, 2015	April 30, 2015	Change
Ux Consulting's **Spot Price**	US$39.50/lb U_3O_8	US$38.25/lb U_3O_8	US $1.25

Exploration News:

1. Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Denison Completes Successful Winter Drilling Season
2. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Step-out Hits 14.09% U3O8 Over 3.5M in 1.91% U3O8 Over 33.5M; 16 Holes Expand R780E Zone
3. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Hits 8.01M Total Composite Greater than 10,000 CPS Radioactivity in 105.0M Total Composite Mineralization; 8 New High-Grade Holes
4. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Hits Four High-Grade Holes at R780E Zone; Drills Radioactivity at Forest Lake on Three Conductors
5. Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Forum Discovers Potential New Uranium Trend on its 100% Owned Fir Island Project, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan
6. Makena Resources Inc. (TSXV-MKN): Intense 1.5KM Long by 0.5KM Anomaly Uncovered on Patterson Uranium Prospect in the Athabasca Basin with Immediate Drilling Planned
7. Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Rojo Resources Ltd. (TSXV-RJ) /Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Western Athabasca Syndicate Discovers Significant Radon and Gravity Low Anomalies at Preston Uranium Project in the Patterson Lake Region of the Athabasca Basin
8. Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Expands High-Grade Uranium Discovery at Hook Lake JV with a 40-Metre Step-out
9. UEX Corp. (TSX-UEX): New Radioactive Fault at Wolf Lake Returns Probe Peak of 12,771 CPS

For more information please contact:
Chris Frostad, President & CEO
Purepoint Uranium Group Inc.
cfrostad@purepoint.ca | 416.603.8368 | 10 King Street East | Suite 501 | Toronto | Ontario | Canada | M5C 1C3

Denison Mines Corp. (TSX-DML): Denison Completes Successful Winter Drilling Season – On April 15, Denison Mines Corp. announced that it had completed its winter exploration drilling in the Athabasca Basin. Highlights from winter drilling include the expansion of the Gryphon zone of basement-hosted uranium at Wheeler River, a new discovery of unconformity-hosted uranium south of Gryphon, and the expansion of a zone of unconformity hosted uranium at Mann Lake. A total of 30,400 metres was completed in 61 drill holes on seven Denison-operated projects. An additional 12,700 metres was completed in 32 holes on projects operated by Denison's joint venture partners. Geophysical surveys are still under way on several properties as work continues on the development of an approximately 34,000-metre summer exploration program.

David Cates, president and chief executive officer of Denison, stated: "Our winter drilling was successful on several properties. We're particularly pleased with the results at Wheeler River where we accomplished both of our two main goals: expanding the Gryphon zone and locating other mineralization in the area. With a steady stream of encouraging results from Gryphon, we expect to update the mineral resource estimate for Wheeler River later this year, and are looking forward to an aggressive summer exploration season that will follow up on several new high-priority targets identified near the Gryphon zone during the winter program."

Wheeler River

Twenty-six drill holes totalling 17,700 metres were completed during the winter drilling program at Wheeler River. All of the drilling was located in the K North area, host of the Gryphon zone, which is located roughly three kilometres northwest of the high-grade Phoenix deposit. Seven of the 12 drill holes targeting extensions of the Gryphon zone intersected significant uranium mineralization. The zone was extended up plunge, down plunge and updip on two sections. The best result was in drill hole WR-584B, which intersected 9.0 per cent eU3O8 (triuranium octoxide equivalent) over 4.6 metres in the up-plunge direction.

Additionally, 14 drill holes were completed to explore for additional zones of mineralization along strike to the south of Gryphon. The area is characterized by graphitic faults and a prospective alteration zone that extends from the south end of the Gryphon zone. The highlight was drill hole WR-597, which intersected 2.8 per cent eU3O8 over four metres at the unconformity, roughly 800 metres to the south of the Gryphon zone. WR-597 was following up drill hole WR-595 which intersected 1.0 per cent eU3O8 over 1.2 metres. Mineralization in this area straddles the unconformity, replacing the matrix of the basal sandstone or filling fractures in the underlying pelitic strata. Two additional drill holes completed on the section lacked significant mineralization. The new zone, however, is open along strike to the south and will be followed up in the summer. Additionally, there were several drill holes to the south of the Gryphon zone, which intersected weak uranium mineralization in the basement. As weak uranium mineralization in the basement near the unconformity could represent the upper edge of additional Gryphon-like zones, these results will also be followed up as part of the summer drilling program.

The drill results from the Wheeler River winter program are summarized in the table on the company’s website. Wheeler River is located between the McArthur River mine and Key Lake mill complex in the Athabasca basin in Northern Saskatchewan. Denison is the operator and holds a 60-per-cent interest in the project. Cameco Corp. holds a 30-per-cent interest and JCU (Canada) Exploration Co. Ltd. holds the remaining 10-per-cent interest.

Mann Lake

Drilling at Mann Lake in 2015 was designed to explore for extensions of uranium mineralization intersected in drill holes MN-060 (2.94 per cent U3O8 over 4.8 metres) and MN-065 (4.8 per cent U3O8 over one metre) in 2014. Uranium in these drill holes is located along the sub-Athabasca unconformity at its intersection with a fault zone that marks a contact between granite gneiss and graphitic pelitic gneiss. A total of 7,570 metres in 11 drill holes was completed in the winter program. The highlight was drill hole

MN-066-01, which intersected 9.8 per cent eU3O8 over 3.5 metres at the unconformity. The drill hole is located 300 metres along strike to the south of MN-060. The final drill hole of the season was stopped short of the target depth due to spring breakup. Cameco (the operator) plans to complete the drill hole in June. As the drill holes are oriented steeply, and the mineralization is approximately horizontal, the true thickness is expected to be at least 80 per cent of the intersection lengths. Mann Lake is located 20 kilometres southwest of the McArthur River mine and five kilometres north of Wheeler River and is a joint venture (Denison -- 30 per cent) with Cameco (52.5 per cent and operator) and Areva Resources Canada (17.5 per cent).

Other properties

Denison participated in drilling programs on seven other properties during the winter -- six were operated by the company, and one was operated by Areva Resources Canada. The Denison-operated programs were completed at Moore Lake, Lynx Lake, Crawford Lake, Hatchet Lake, Turkey Lake and Waterbury Lake. Areva operated the exploration program on the Wolly property. Encouraging results at Hatchet Lake and Crawford Lake highlighted the exploration work carried out on these other properties.

At Hatchet Lake, a total of 2,547 metres of drilling was completed in nine drill holes at the Tuning Fork grid area. A zone of intense basement clay alteration with elevated uranium values was extended by drill hole TF-15-01. The alteration is coincident with a strong fault zone within graphitic pelitic gneiss. The highest uranium value obtained in TF-15-01 was 491 parts per million (ppm) U, and was accompanied by impressive trace element results that include elevated copper (up to 2.4 per cent), nickel (up to 0.1 per cent) and cobalt (up to 0.29 per cent). The intensity of the alteration and geochemical results, combined with the presence of structurally prepared graphitic basement suggests that the area is highly prospective for high-grade basement-hosted mineralization and further drilling is required. Hatchet Lake is a joint venture with Anthem Resources Inc. owning 41.9 per cent and Denison as operator holding 58.1 per cent.

At the 100-per-cent-owned Crawford Lake project, a total of 4,135 metres of drilling was completed in eight drill holes on the CR-5 conductor. This work followed up on drilling in 2014 which encountered a large volume of intense sandstone alteration in very wide-spaced holes over a 2,400-metre length of the conductor. The 2015 drilling confirmed the presence of the alteration zone along the entire 2,400-metre strike length and identified a zone of faulting in graphitic pelites that is likely the core of the hydrothermal system. Geochemical results from drill core samples are still pending. The volume of alteration associated with the structured graphitic basement is encouraging and additional drilling is planned along the CR-5 conductor during the summer exploration program.

Summer exploration plans

Denison will continue its 2015 exploration program with an aggressive summer campaign that is expected to include drilling on eight Denison-operated properties: Wheeler River, Bell Lake, Murphy Lake, Waterbury Lake, Jasper Lake, Stevenson River, Crawford Lake and Bachman Lake. Wheeler River will be the primary focus of the summer program, with 36 drill holes planned, totalling approximately 24,000 metres. Priorities at Wheeler River continue to be the expansion of mineralization at and near the Gryphon zone, the discovery of additional zones of mineralization in the vicinity of the Gryphon zone, and the evaluation of other prospective target areas on the property. The additional drilling planned for the Gryphon zone should be sufficient to support the preparation of an initial estimate of mineral resources at Gryphon before the end of the year.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Step-out Hits 14.09% U3O8 Over 3.5M in 1.91% U3O8 Over 33.5M; 16 Holes Expand R780E Zone – On April 6, Fission Uranium Corp. released assays from 16 holes at the R780E zone at its PLS property, host to the Triple R deposit, in Canada's Athabasca Basin region. All 16 angled holes intersected mineralization. Of particular note are step out holes PLS15-299, PLS15-325 and PLS15-303, which hit large, particularly high-grade intercepts, including 14.09 per cent U3O8 over 3.5 metres in 1.91 per cent U3O8 over 33.5 metres (PLS15-299). The footprint of the R780E zone has increased on multiple lines along strike, laterally and vertically.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "These results show just how robust the continued growth of the Triple R deposit's R780E zone is, with a substantially increased footprint, strong grades and shallow depth to mineralization. We're very pleased with progress and are looking forward to the next batch of assays from our highly successful winter program."

Assay highlights include:

- Expands R780E zone of Triple R deposit along strike, laterally and at depth -- 16 out of 16 step-out holes intersected mineralization;
- PLS15-299 (line 480E) key interval: 33.5 metres (60.5 metres to 94.0 metres) at 1.91 per cent U3O8, including 3.5 metres (67.5 metres to 71.0 metres) at 14.09 per cent U3O8;
- PLS15-325 (line 720E) key interval: six metres (215.0 metres to 221.0 metres) at 8.14 per cent U3O8, including two metres (217.0 metres to 219.0 metres) at 21.18 per cent U3O8;
- PLS15-303 (line 465E) key interval: 13.5 metres (56.5 metres to 70.0 metres) at 3.13 per cent U3O8, including five metres (60.0 metres to 65.0 metres) at 8.14 per cent U3O8.

R780E zone (line 265E to line 1165E)

The R780E zone was discovered during the winter 2013 drill program with drill hole PLS13-038. PLS13-038 targeted an intense radon-in-water anomaly occurring along the PLG-3B conductor, approximately 390 metres east of the PLS discovery hole. Drill hole PLS13-038 intersected a 34.0-metre-wide zone of very strong uranium mineralization, beginning at 87.0 metres, averaging 4.9 per cent U3O8. The R780E zone mineral resource is currently defined by 194 drill holes over a grid east-west strike length of 900 metres and a maximum grid north-south width of 93 metres. Similar to R00E, R780E mineralization trends approximately northeast, in line with the corridor of variably graphitic pelitic gneiss. A very high-grade spine of uranium mineralization occurs within the main zone and has been traced as a series of lenses across almost the entire strike length of the R780E zone. The high-grade spine occurs along the contact between the variably graphitic pelitic gneiss and silicified semi-pelite.

The drill results are summarized in the table on the company’s website.

PLS mineralized trend and Triple R deposit summary

Uranium mineralization at PLS has been traced by core drilling over 2.27 kilometres of east-west strike length in four separate mineralized zones. From west to east, these zones are R600W, R00E, R780E and R1620E.

The discovery hole of what is now referred to as the Triple R uranium deposit was announced on Nov. 5, 2012, with drill hole PLS12-022, from what is considered part of the R00E zone. Through successful exploration programs completed to date, it has evolved into a large, near-surface, basement-hosted, structurally controlled high-grade uranium deposit.

The Triple R deposit consists of the R00E zone on the western side and the much larger R780E zone farther on strike to the east. Within the deposit, the R00E and R780E zones have an overall strike length

of approximately 1.2 kilometres with the R00E measuring approximately 125 metres in strike length and the R780E zones measuring approximately 900 metres in strike length. A 225-metre gap separates the R00E zone to the west and the R780E zones to the east, though sporadic narrow, weakly mineralized intervals from drill holes within this gap suggest the potential for further significant mineralization in this area. The R780E zones are located beneath Patterson Lake which is approximately six metres deep in the area of the deposit. The entire Triple R deposit is covered by approximately 50 metres of overburden.

Mineralization remains open along strike both to the western and eastern extents. Mineralization is both located within and associated with a metasedimentary lithologic corridor, associated with the PL-3B basement electromagnetic conductor.

Updated maps and files can be found on the company's website.

Patterson Lake South property

The 31,039-hectare PLS project is 100 per cent owned and operated by Fission Uranium. PLS is accessible by road with primary access from all-weather Highway 955, which runs north to the former Cluff Lake mine and passes through the nearby UEX-Areva Shea Creek discoveries located 50 kilometres to the north, currently under active exploration and development.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Hits 8.01M Total Composite Greater than 10,000 CPS Radioactivity in 105.0M Total Composite Mineralization; 8 New High-Grade Holes – On April 8, Fission Uranium Corp. released results from 11 angled holes drilled on the R780E at its PLS property, in Canada's Athabasca Basin region. All 11 holes are mineralized over significant widths, with eight holes returning strongly radioactive mineralized intervals measuring greater than 10,000 counts per second. Of particular importance, six holes have successfully extended the zone's large, high-grade area (44.3 million pounds U3O8 at 18.21 per cent indicated and 13.9 million pounds U3O8 at 26.35 per cent inferred -- see news release dated Jan. 9, 2015). Of note is hole PLS15-379 (line 540E), which intercepted 8.01 metres total composite greater than 10,000 counts per second radioactivity, with peaks up to 61,100 counts per second, in 105.0 metres total composite mineralization. In addition, five holes have improved the definition of the zone in areas previously with very little drilling, considerably increasing the extent of known mineralization.

Drilling highlights include:

- High-grade mineralization expanded on the western portion of the R780E zone on lines 300E, 315E, 450E, 465E, 510E and 540E;
- Substantial high-grade intercepts in eight holes, including:
    - Hole PLS15-379 (line 540E): 105.0 metres total composite mineralization over a 166.0-metre section (between 67.0 metres and 233.0 metres), including 8.01 metres total composite mineralization of greater than 10,000 counts per second radioactivity;
    - Hole PLS15-377 (line 450E): 24.0 metres total composite mineralization (between 110.5 metres and 134.5 metres), including 2.30 metres total composite mineralization of greater than 10,000 counts per second radioactivity;
    - Hole PLS15-385 (line 1005E): 60.0 metres total composite mineralization over a 170.5-metre section (between 156.5 metres and 327.0 metres), including 1.70 metres total composite mineralization of greater than 10,000 counts per second radioactivity.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "These 11 holes represent the end of winter drilling at the R780E zone, which has been nothing short of a resounding success. We've accomplished all three of our goals: expanding the overall footprint, expanding the already large high-grade core and increasing the definition of mineralization in areas that were underdrilled prior to the release of our 43-101 maiden resource estimate."

R780E zone (line 265E to line 1165E)

The R780E zone was discovered during the winter 2013 drill program with drill hole PLS13-038. PLS13-038 targeted an intense radon-in-water anomaly occurring along the PLG-3B conductor, approximately 390 metres east of the PLS discovery hole. Drill hole PLS13-038 intersected a 34.0-metre-wide zone of very strong uranium mineralization, beginning at 87.0 metres, averaging 4.9 per cent U3O8. The R780E zone mineral resource is currently defined by 194 drill holes over a grid east-west strike length of 900 metres and a maximum grid north-south width of 93 metres. Similar to R00E, R780E mineralization trends approximately northeast, in line with the corridor of variably graphitic pelitic gneiss. A very high-grade spine of uranium mineralization occurs within the main zone and has been traced as a series of lenses across almost the entire strike length of the R780E zone. The high-grade spine occurs along the contact between the variably graphitic pelitic gneiss and silicified semi-pelite.

An additional 51 holes drilled during the winter 2015 program (40 holes already reported on in previous news releases) have tested the R780E zone for expansion along strike to the east, vertical both up and down dip and laterally north and south as well as targeting the expansion of the high-grade domain within the R780E Main zone. The 11 additional holes have all intersected significant widths of variably radioactive mineralization, with eight of those intersecting varying degrees of strongly radioactive mineralization of greater than 10,000 counts per second.

Of the 11 holes, six holes have targeted expansion of the high-grade domain, while five have focused on volume expansion where previously very little drilling had been conducted.

- High-grade expansion:
  - PLS15-376 (line 315E);
  - PLS15-377 (line 450E);
  - PLS15-379 (line 540E);
  - PLS15-380 (line 300E);
  - PLS15-382 (line 510E);
  - PLS15-384 (line 465E);
- R780E zone expansion:
  - PLS15-378 (line 900E);
  - PLS15-381 (line 975E);
  - PLS15-383 (line 885E);
  - PLS15-385 (line 1005E);
  - PLS15-386 (line 840E).

The drill results are summarized in the table on the company's website

PLS mineralized trend and Triple R deposit summary

Uranium mineralization at PLS has been traced by core drilling over 2.27 kilometres of east-west strike length in four separate mineralized zones. From west to east, these zones are R600W, R00E, R780E and R1620E.

The discovery hole of what is now referred to as the Triple R uranium deposit was announced on Nov. 5, 2012, with drill hole PLS12-022, from what is considered part of the R00E zone. Through successful

exploration programs completed to date, it has evolved into a large, near-surface, basement-hosted, structurally controlled high-grade uranium deposit.

The Triple R deposit consists of the R00E zone on the western side and the much larger R780E zone farther on strike to the east. Within the deposit, the R00E and R780E zones have an overall strike length of approximately 1.2 kilometres with the R00E measuring approximately 125 metres in strike length and the R780E zones measuring approximately 900 metres in strike length. A 225-metre gap separates the R00E zone to the west and the R780E zones to the east, though sporadic narrow, weakly mineralized intervals from drill holes within this gap suggest the potential for further significant mineralization in this area. The R780E zones are located beneath Patterson Lake which is approximately six metres deep in the area of the deposit. The entire Triple R deposit is covered by approximately 50 metres of overburden.

Mineralization remains open along strike both to the western and eastern extents. Mineralization is both located within and associated with a metasedimentary lithologic corridor, associated with the PL-3B basement electromagnetic conductor.

Updated maps and files can be found on the company's website.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Hits Four High-Grade Holes at R780E Zone; Drills Radioactivity at Forest Lake on Three Conductors – On April 16, Fission Uranium Corp. released assay results from four holes drilled at the R00E zone and five drilled at the R780E zone, in addition to 24 regional exploration holes at its PLS property, host to the Triple R deposit, in Canada's Athabasca Basin region. Of particular note are four step-out holes in the eastern region of the R780E zone (line 1020E, 1050E and 1080E), which have grown the vertical up-dip extent of the zone up to 60 metres (PLS15-337 on line 1080E). Within the mineralized intervals, the holes also returned significant high-grade composite results, such as 3.71 per cent U3O8 over four metres in 1.60 per cent U3O8 over 10.5 metres (hole PLS15-341).

The regional exploration results comprise 20 holes drilled at Forest Lake and four drilled at Patterson Lake. Of note, four of the holes at Forrest Lake intersected anomalous radioactivity on three discrete basement electromagnetic conductors. These holes include PLS15-314 on the PLG-54A EM conductor, which intersected up to 600 counts per second over 1.5 meters. The area has been prioritized for follow-up drilling.

The 2015 winter drill program is now complete, with total of 28,296 metres drilled in 88 completed drill holes.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented: "The winter 2015 program has delivered notable and meaningful growth in the R780E and R600W zones and opened up numerous new areas for us to focus on future programs. As today's assays confirm, we are continuing to see strong growth in the Triple R deposit footprint, particularly in the R780E zone. The large, high-grade step-outs near the R600W zone were obvious major highlights of our exploration drilling and we are also very encouraged by today's results from Forest Lake approximately seven kilometres southeast of the Triple R deposit. With anomalous radioactivity intersected on three different EM conductors, Forest Lake has been confirmed as a highly prospective area and will be prioritized for follow-up drilling."

Highlights include:

- Expanded R780E zone of Triple R deposit up to 60 metres vertically up dip (PLS15-337 on line 1080E) in the eastern region of the R780E zone;
- PLS15-341 (line 1050E) key interval: 10.5 metres (144.0 metres to 154.5 metres) at 1.60 per cent U3O8, including four metres (144.5 metres to 148.5 metres) at 3.71 per cent U3O8;
- PLS15-337 (line 1080E) key interval: four metres (162.5 metres to 166.5 metres) at 5.40 per cent U3O8, including 1.5 metres (163.0 metres to 164.5 metres) at 14.07 per cent U3O8;
- Four holes at Forrest Lake have intersected anomalous radioactivity over narrow intervals on three discrete EM conductors, including PLS15-310 -- 1.5 metres with peak of 400 counts per second (178.0 metres to 179.5 metres).

Winter 2015 program summary highlights

Triple R deposit expansion:

- 55 holes/18,870 metres:
  - R00E -- five holes/1,593 metres;
  - R780E -- 51 holes/17,277 metres;
- Increased footprint of deposit mineralization to the east along strike, laterally north and south and vertically up and down dip;
- Expanded the R780E high-grade zone along strike and up and down dip;
- 50 of 51 holes drilled in R780E zone were mineralized.

Exploration drilling:

- 32 holes/9,426 metres:
  - R600W -- seven holes/2,146 metres;
  - R1620E -- one hole/330 metres;
  - Patterson Lake regional -- four holes/1,313 metres;
  - Forest Lake regional -- 20 holes/5,637 metres;
- Discovery of wide and high-grade mineralization at R600W zone and increasing strike length of zone to 60 metres. Every hole was mineralized;
- Expansion of strike length of R1620E to 55 metres;
- Anomalous radioactivity encountered in four holes at Forest Lake, associated with three discrete EM conductors.

The drill results are summarized in the tables on the company's website

PLS mineralized trend and Triple R deposit summary

Uranium mineralization at PLS has been traced by core drilling over 2.27 kilometres of east-west strike length in four separate mineralized zones. From west to east, these zones are: R600W, R00E, R780E and R1620E.

The discovery hole of what is now referred to as the Triple R uranium deposit was announced on Nov. 5, 2012, with drill hole PLS12-022, from what is considered part of the R00E zone. Through successful exploration programs completed to date, it has evolved into a large, near-surface, basement-hosted, structurally controlled high-grade uranium deposit.

The Triple R deposit consists of the R00E zone on the western side and the much larger R780E zone farther on strike to the east. Within the deposit, the R00E and R780E zones have an overall strike length

of approximately 1.2 kilometres with the R00E measuring approximately 125 metres in strike length and the R780E zones measuring approximately 900 metres in strike length. A 225-metre gap separates the R00E zone to the west and the R780E zones to the east, though sporadic narrow, weakly mineralized intervals from drill holes within this gap suggest the potential for further significant mineralization in this area. The R780E zones are located beneath Patterson Lake which is approximately six metres deep in the area of the deposit. The entire Triple R deposit is covered by approximately 50 metres of overburden.

Mineralization remains open along strike both to the western and eastern extents. Mineralization is both located within and associated with a metasedimentary lithologic corridor, associated with the PL-3B basement electromagnetic conductor.

Updated maps and files can be found on the company's website.

Forum Uranium Corp. (TSXV-FDC): Forum Discovers Potential New Uranium Trend on its 100% Owned Fir Island Project, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan – On April 20, Forum Uranium Corp. released the results of a 10-hole, 2,453-metre drill program on its 100-per-cent-owned Fir Island project located on the north rim of the Athabasca Basin. In total, five targets were tested with the last five holes (FI-6 to 10) focused on the East Channel zone where spectacular alteration within sandstones overlying a major structural lineament was encountered. For drill core photos, visit the company's website. Samples have been sent to the Saskatchewan Research Council for geochemical analysis and the results should be available in a month.

Ken Wheatley, vice-president, exploration, stated: "Dravite and sudoite clay alteration, quartz dissolution and remobilization, and sulphides deposited well up into the sandstone column are all key components of a robust and nearby source of uranium mineralization. We wanted to continue with the drill program, but spring had arrived and the ice was on its way out. Given that this property has never been drilled, this program is a definite success in defining a new, large prospective trend within the Athabasca basin."

The East Channel target (EM, gravity, topography and airborne magnetics) exhibits a 50-metre down-drop of the sandstones -- 150 metres deep on the west side of the structure and 200 metres deep on the east side. Two fences were completed on this target: a three-hole fence followed by a two-hole fence 50 metres to the south. The final hole intersected the fault in the underlying basement lithologies, a several-metre-wide zone of intense alteration (including secondary hematite) and shearing with sections of missing core. Strong alteration on the upper-west side of the fault was noted for at least 40 metres, and a difference of lithologies on either side of the fault confirmed that there has been significant movement over its lifespan. This last hole into the zone was abandoned at 248 metres due to breakup.

The East Channel structure can be traced by airborne magnetics for approximately 18 kilometres on the Fir Island project. The two drill fences tested only 50 metres strike length of this structure. The parallel Black Lake structure, located 1.5 kilometres to the west, can be traced for at least 200 kilometres across the entire Athabasca basin and is associated with Cameco's Centennial deposit (up to 33.9 metres averaging 8.78 per cent U3O8 as reported on the Formation Metals website). This structural corridor was important for concentrating fluid flow during the basinwide uranium mineralization event, similar to the Mudjatic/Wollaston boundary that strongly influenced the deposits of the eastern Athabasca. This property has year-round road access. Supplies and fuel are readily available at the nearby communities of Stony Rapids and Black Lake.

Makena Resources Inc. (TSXV-MKN): Intense 1.5KM Long by 0.5KM Anomaly Uncovered on Patterson Uranium Prospect in the Athabasca Basin with Immediate Drilling Planned – On April 9, it was announced that Makena Resources Inc.'s recent work program on the Patterson uranium prospect had uncovered multiple anomalies including a 1.5-by-0.5-kilometre discovery. Immediate drilling is being planned to fully investigate these findings. Makena's property directly borders Fission Energy Corp.'s world-class Patterson Lake South discovery in the Athabasca basin of Saskatchewan.

Dr. Karl Schimann stated: "The ongoing gravity surveys on the Patterson project have outlined multiple intense gravity low anomalies. The largest and most intense is 1.5 km long by 0.5 km wide and correlates with magnetic lineaments as well as with VTEM conductive anomalies. This strong anomaly is close to, and parallel to, the magnetic boundary marking the edge of the Clearwater domain. Drill hole CLU11-79 is also close to this boundary and the basement intersected in this drill hole is mylonitized and clay/sericite altered. Immediate drilling is warranted on this anomaly."

Negar Adam, president of Makena, stated: "We feel the findings so far are promising. Obtaining a clear drill target on this property is exciting for both management and our shareholders. Considering we are bordering one of the most anticipated uranium projects in the world (Fission's Patterson), and in the direct vicinity of what may possibly be the next discovery (NexGen's Arrow and Rook), we are positioned strategically within the best uranium district in the world. We eagerly anticipate conducting our first drill program on this prospect."

Noka Resources Inc. (TSXV-NX) / Athabasca Nuclear Corp. (TSXV-ASC) / Rojo Resources Ltd. (TSXV-RJ) /Skyharbour Resources Ltd. (TSXV-SYH): Western Athabasca Syndicate Discovers Significant Radon and Gravity Low Anomalies at Preston Uranium Project in the Patterson Lake Region of the Athabasca Basin – On April 15, Noka Resources Inc. provided an update and results of gravity and radon (RadonEx) surveys completed as part of the Western Athabasca Syndicate's winter field program at the Preston uranium project. The Preston property is strategically located proximal to Fission Uranium's shallow, high-grade Triple R deposit, as well as NexGen Energy's Arrow discovery in the Patterson Lake region in northwestern Saskatchewan.

The 1,234-station gravity survey was completed over four grids in the Depper Lake area, including one at the FIN target, one at the FSA target and two at the Dixon target. A total of seven circular gravity low anomalies were detected by the survey, located along prospective coincident EM conductors and magnetic breaks defined by the 2014 airborne VTEM survey. RadonEx radon surveys were subsequently completed over these seven gravity anomalies, as well as at four additional gravity anomalies identified in 2014 at the Canoe target, which is also endowed with coincident gravity, magnetic and EM anomaly features. The 273-station RadonEx survey returned significant radon cluster anomalies with up to 0.40 picocurie per square metre per second in soil (RFM samples) and up to 10.36 picocuries per litre in water. For comparison, anomalous radon-in-soil results at Fission's nearby PLS deposit range between 0.15 picocurie per square metre per second and 0.95 picocurie per square metre per second, and anomalous radon-in-water results range between two picocuries per litre and 13.3 picocuries per litre.

Based on the combined results of the 2014 to 2015 gravity and RadonEx surveys, six high-priority targets have been identified and will be subjected to ground-based horizontal-loop electromagnetic surveys. Grids totalling 12.5 line kilometres are currently being surveyed at the FSA, FIN, Dixon and Canoe targets. The combined results of these surveys will be used to prioritize and refine targets for a proposed drill program this summer at Preston.

The syndicate has carried out one of the largest regional exploration programs in the relatively underexplored southwestern side of the Athabasca basin over the last 18 months. A total of approximately $4-million in expenditures on the Preston uranium project has been incurred, including ground gravity, airborne and ground EM and magnetics, radon, soil, silt, biogeochem, lake sediment, and geological mapping surveys, as well as boulder prospecting and a nine-hole exploratory diamond drill program. Fifteen high-priority drill target areas associated with eight prospective exploration corridors have been successfully delineated through this methodical, multiphased exploration initiative, which has culminated in an extensive, proprietary geological database for the project area. Skyharbour is the operator of the western Athabasca syndicate.

The 246,643-hectare Preston uranium property is the largest individual property proximal to Fission Uranium's Triple R deposit and the recent discovery made by NexGen Energy on the Rook-1 project. The tremendous potential of the area is highlighted by the recently reported results from Fission Uranium's Patterson Lake South property with the announcement of the large, shallow, high-grade Triple R deposit, which includes 79.6 million pounds at 1.58 per cent triuranium octoxide indicated and 25.9 million pounds at 1.30 per cent triuranium octoxide inferred (see Fission Uranium news release dated Jan. 9, 2015).

Management cautions that mineralization present on proximal properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the syndicate's property.

Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Expands High-Grade Uranium Discovery at Hook Lake JV with a 40-Metre Step-out – On April 15, it was announced that Purepoint Uranium Group Inc.'s drilling had expanded the recently announced discovery of high-grade mineralization at the Hook Lake joint venture (see Purepoint press release dated March 31, 2015). The final hole of the program, HK15-33, intersected 8.6 metres of uranium mineralization that includes a 20-centimetre interval of semi-massive pitchblende.

Drill hole HK15-33 intersected mineralization 40 metres updip of drill hole HK15-27 that returned 12.90 per cent triuranium octoxide over 0.4 metre within 2.23 per cent U3O8 over 2.8 metres. The step-out hole averaged 8,900 counts per second over 8.6 metres from the downhole gamma probe and returned a peak reading of 32,600 cps from an interval of semi-massive pitchblende. The uranium mineralization of HK15-33 again coincides with the upper contact of a strongly sheared graphitic-pyritic pelitic gneiss unit. Assay results will be provided as soon as they become available.

"The Spitfire high-grade intercepts represent the eastern extent of the 14-kilometre Patterson mineralization trend that includes Fission's newly discovered R600W zone, their Triple R deposits, and NexGen's Arrow deposit and Bow zone," said Scott Frostad, Purepoint's vice-president of exploration. "Our new Spitfire intercepts remain open for exploration in most directions and the Patterson trend, which continues for another eight kilometres on our property, holds tremendous potential for additional mineralization."

Highlights:

- The last hole of the season, HK15-33, intersected 8.6 metres of mineralization (using a cut-off grade of 0.05 per cent equivalent U3O8) and included 20 cm of semi-massive pitchblende.
- HK15-33 is a 40-metre step-out updip from the high-grade mineralization intersected in hole HK15-27.

- True thickness of the mineralization is expected to be 75 to 85 per cent of the intersection lengths.
- Spitfire high-grade mineralization remains open in most directions while the mineralized trend remains relatively untested for an additional eight kilometres to the northeast.

Follow-up drill results -- HK15-27 high-grade uranium discovery

Drill hole HK15-31 tested the structure intersected by HK15-27 that returned 2.23 per cent U3O8 over 2.8 metres at depth by backing the drill up 35 metres and drilling with a dip of minus-70 degrees. The unconformity was reached at a depth of 158 metres then quartz-rich pelitic gneiss displaying hematite, clay and chlorite alteration was encountered to 409 metres. Two zones of anomalous radioactivity, 3.4 and 4.1 metres in thickness, were encountered with grades slightly lower than 0.05 per cent eU3O8 between 387 and 396 metres. A brecciated and resilicified quartz vein, a product of hydrothermal fluids, was intersected at the projected depth of the high-grade mineralization. Graphitic-pyritic pelitic gneiss was encountered between 409 and 432 metres, pelitic gneiss was then drilled to 499 metres, and the hole was completed within granitic gneiss at 549 metres.

Drill hole HK15-33 was collared 35 metres west of the HK15-27 drill hole and was drilled with a dip of minus-70 degrees. Quartz-rich pelitic gneiss with hematite, clay and chlorite alteration was encountered to a depth of 362 metres and a 4.4-metre-wide clay-altered fault zone, which returned an average of 1,500 cps from the downhole probe, was intersected between 304.4 and 308.8 metres. Strongly sheared graphitic-pyritic pelitic gneiss was encountered to 392 metres with the targeted mineralized zone being intersected over 8.6 metres immediately above the graphitic unit between 344.0 and 352.6 metres. The mineralized zone included a 20 cm interval of semi-massive pitchblende. Moderately clay altered quartz-rich pelitic gneiss was then drilled to 445 metres followed by unaltered granitic gneiss to the completion depth of 542 metres.

Three instruments were used during the 2015 Hook Lake JV drill program to measure gamma radiation. An Exploranium GR-110G scintillometer is the hand-held instrument used for defining core samples to be submitted for assay. The company's standard Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 downhole total gamma probe is a well-calibrated instrument that provides consistent results and is used for reporting low-grade mineralization as an equivalent uranium grade. The new Mount Sopris 2GHF-1000 downhole triple-gamma probe is capable of properly estimating high-grade mineralization but requires additional calibration before equivalent uranium grades can be confidently reported.

Core samples are submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Council (SRC) Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon. The SRC facility is ISO/IEC 17025:2005 accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (scope of accreditation No. 537). The samples are analyzed using partial and total digestion inductively coupled plasma methods, for boron by sodium oxide fusion and for uranium by fluorimetry.

All drill intercepts are core width, and the true thickness, based on the geometry of the mineralized structures and related geologic units, is estimated at 75 per cent or greater.

Hook Lake JV project

The Hook Lake JV project is owned jointly by Cameco Corp. (39.5 per cent), AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (39.5 per cent) and Purepoint Uranium Group (21 per cent), and consists of nine claims totalling 28,683 hectares situated in the southwestern Athabasca basin. The depth to the Athabasca unconformity is very shallow, ranging from zero to 350 metres. Three prospective structural corridors have been defined on the property, each corridor comprising multiple electromagnetic conductors that have been confirmed by drilling to result from graphitic metasediments that intersect the Athabasca unconformity.

Current exploration is targeting the Patterson Lake corridor, the same conductive trend which not only hosts Fission's Triple R deposit, but as well produced two new uranium showings last year. Those showings included the Arrow discovery by NexGen Energy, where hole AR-14-30 returned 10.3 per cent U3O8 over 46 metres (NexGen press release of Oct. 6, 2014) and the Spitfire discovery by the Hook Lake JV, with drill hole HK14-09 returning 0.32 per cent U3O8 over 6.2 metres, including an interval of 1.1 per cent U3O8 over 0.5 metre.

UEX Corp. (TSX-UEX): New Radioactive Fault at Wolf Lake Returns Probe Peak of 12,771 CPS – On April 10, UEX Corp. released drill results from the winter basement-targeting drill program in the Wolf Lake area, the second of 12 targets identified during the 2014 Hidden Bay core review program.

At Wolf Lake, 22 holes totalling 5,513 metres were completed in early April, which targeted the large basement alteration zone defined during the 2014 Hidden Bay core review program.

This drilling program identified a new radioactive and hydrothermally altered graphitic fault system oriented in an east-northeasterly direction in the Wolf Lake area that extends eastward from a known area of hydrothermal alteration, geochemically anomalous uranium and radioactivity that occurs along the main Wolf Lake north-south fault system. The two highest readings of radioactivity intersected during the winter program were encountered in this newly identified fault structure:

- Hole WO-151 returned a downhole radiometric probe peak of 12,771 counts per second at 81.2 m.
- Hole WO-152 returned a downhole radiometric probe peak of 4,348 cps at 215.4 m.
- This new fault zone has untested potential for both unconformity-style and basement-type uranium mineralization and remains untested along strike to the east.
- East-northeasterly fault systems that splay off regional fault structures are known to host important basement-uranium mineralization in the district. The nearby Eagle Point mine is currently mining uranium from such a fault system.

UEX is encouraged by the results of the Wolf Lake drill program, with further drilling planned next winter when access is cost-effectively achievable using winter ice roads.

The Wolf Lake program represented the second half of the Hidden Bay winter 2015 program, in which 47 holes totalling 10,179 m were drilled at the Wolf Lake and Dwyer Lake areas.

The Dwyer Lake drilling program was completed in March, 2015, and consisted of 25 holes totalling 4,666 m (see UEX news release dated Feb. 26, 2015). The final six drill holes that rounded out this program tested structural targets similar in nature to, but not directly associated with the extensive clay alteration zone reported previously. UEX is planning a resistivity survey to define the extent of the Dwyer Lake alteration zone in order to cost-effectively vector toward potential uranium mineralization in upcoming drilling programs.

About the Hidden Bay project

UEX's Hidden Bay project is located in the eastern Athabasca Basin and is proximal to several of the region's major uranium deposits and mines. The property lies adjacent to two operating uranium mills, is divided by a provincial highway and is located minutes from daily all-weather commercial air service at a nearby regional air terminal. The Hidden Bay project has been explored for uranium by UEX and preceding companies for over four decades, with this exploration leading to the discovery of three deposits documented in National Instrument 43-101 reports.