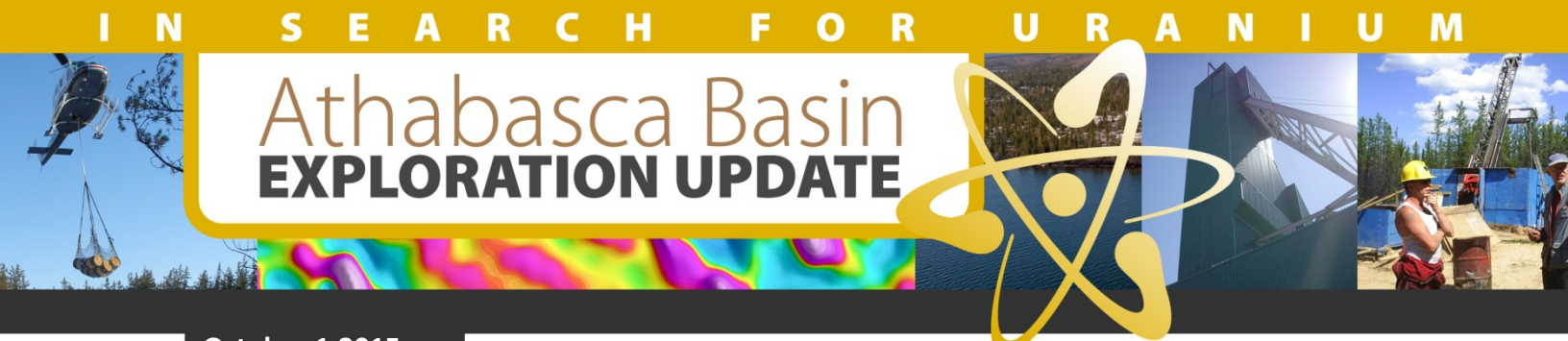

October.1.2015

brought to you by: Purepoint Uranium Group Inc.

	August 31, 2015	September 30, 2015	Change
Ux Consulting's **Spot Price**	US$36.75/lb U_3O_8	US$36.50/lb U_3O_8	**US $0.25**

Exploration News:

1. Cameco Corp. (TSX-CCO) / AREVA Resources Canada Inc.: Cameco and AREVA Celebrate Start of Production at Cigar Lake
2. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Triple R PEA Shows US$14.02/Lb OPEX, 46.7% Pre-Tax IRR and $1.81 Billion Pre-Tax NPV
3. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission R600W Drilling Ends with 100% Hit Rate, Expands North with 13.59M Total Composite Greater than 10,000 CPS Radioactivity in 58.0M Total Composite Mineralization
4. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission High Grade Drilling Expands R600W, R780E and R1620E; Hits 21.53% U3O8 Over 4.5M
5. Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Regional Drilling Hits Anomalous Radioactivity at Forest Lake and Patterson Lake Corridors
6. NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV-NXE): NexGen Assays Return 50.0M at 12.01% U3O8 Including 18.0M at 20.55% U3O8 in Hole AR-15-49C2
7. Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Announces Plans for Hook Lake JV Project
8. Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Completes Technical Report for Red Willow Project
9. Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Completes Three Technical Reports for Eastern Projects

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Cameco Corp. (TSX-CCO) / AREVA Resources Canada Inc.: Cameco and AREVA Celebrate Start of Production at Cigar Lake – On September 23 Cameco Corp. and AREVA officially marked the start of production at the Cigar Lake uranium mine and McClean Lake mill at the mine site in Northern Saskatchewan, Canada.

Cameco president and chief executive officer Tim Gitzel, and Olivier Wantz, member of the executive committee and senior executive vice-president, mining and front-end business group for Areva, welcomed dignitaries including Saskatchewan Economy Minister Bill Boyd and community leaders from Northern Saskatchewan, and led a tour of the underground workings.

"I thank all of our stakeholders and partners whose strong support helped us bring this rich and challenging deposit into production," said Mr. Gitzel. "This achievement took 10 years, great perseverance and technical creativity, and I commend the many people who contributed."

"We are happy to celebrate these two major uranium mining assets in Saskatchewan, the Cigar Lake mine and the McClean Lake mill," said Mr. Wantz. "Their successful operation demonstrates the determination and expertise of our employees to ensure the safe start-up and continued production."

Mining at Cigar Lake began in March, 2014. The first packaged uranium concentrate was produced in October, 2014, at the McClean Lake mill which is majority owned and operated by Areva Canada Resources Inc.

During 2015, through Sept. 19, the McClean Lake mill processed and packaged 6.1 million pounds of triuranium octoxide concentrate (U_3O_8) from ore mined at Cigar Lake.

The jet boring mining system (JBS) continues to perform as expected. There are now three JBS machines commissioned for use underground. Cigar Lake has achieved the lower threshold of its 2015 production target range of six million to eight million packaged pounds (100-per-cent basis) for Cigar Lake and McClean Lake. The company is reviewing the target and will provide an update in Cameco's third quarter report.

As production ramps up to 18 million pounds (100-per-cent basis) by 2018, volumes may not be linear year to year, but will vary based on the company's operational experience. To ensure the most efficient operation of the mine and mill throughout the year, the company expects to continually manage ore supply and, therefore, may halt and resume mining several times during a quarter without impacting planned annual production.

The Cigar Lake mine is owned by Cameco (50.025 per cent), Areva Resources Canada Inc. (37.1 per cent), Idemitsu Canada Resources Ltd. (7.875 per cent) and TEPCO Resources Inc. (5.0 per cent) and is operated by Cameco. The operation employs more than 600 highly skilled workers, with the majority being residents of Northern Saskatchewan.

The orebody is located at depths ranging between 410 and 450 metres below the surface at the interface between dry basement rock and the water-bearing sandstone above. The ore zone and surrounding ground in the area to be mined must be frozen to prevent water from entering the mine and to help stabilize weak rock formations. The ore is removed using a jet boring method that mines out cavities in the frozen ore using a high-pressure water jet. The mixture of ore and water from the cavities is collected in a piping system and pumped to underground grinding and processing circuits. Thickened ore slurry is then pumped to the surface where it is loaded into tanker trucks and transported 70 kilometres to the McClean Lake mill for processing into uranium concentrate.

The McClean Lake mill is owned by Areva (70 per cent), Denison Mines Inc. (22.5 per cent) and OURD Canada Co. Ltd. (7.5 per cent) and is operated by Areva. The operation employs more than 350 highly skilled workers. Half of the employees are residents of Northern Saskatchewan.

The McClean Lake mill expansion construction activities continue to advance well with completion slated for 2016. The mill ramp-up is progressing as planned with some feed grades exceeding 25 per cent uranium and output well above historical mill production levels. The McClean Lake mill has achieved production of over 52 million pounds of uranium concentrate since its initial start in 1999. Once the expansion is complete, the mill will have capacity to produce 24 million pounds of uranium per year.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Triple R PEA Shows US$14.02/Lb OPEX, 46.7% Pre-Tax IRR and $1.81 Billion Pre-Tax NPV – On September 3, Fission Uranium Corp. released the results of a National Instrument 43-101-compliant preliminary economic assessment for the high-grade uranium resource identified to date on the Triple R uranium deposit, at its 100-per-cent-owned PLS property in Canada's Athabasca Basin region. The PEA was prepared by RPA Inc.

Highlights:

- Base-case pretax net present value of $1.81-billion, posttax NPV of $1.02-billion (10-per-cent discount rate);
- Mine life of 14 years producing an estimated 100.8 million pounds of yellowcake at a metallurgical recovery of 95 per cent with 77.5 million pounds of triuranium octoxide recovered in the first six years of production;
- Average annual production of 7.2 million pounds U3O8 over the life of mine;
- Base-case pretax net cash flow over the proposed mine life of $4.12-billion, posttax net cash flow of $2.53-billion;
- Base-case pretax internal rate of return of 46.7 per cent, posttax IRR of 34.2 per cent;
- Payback estimated at 1.4 years pretax, payback at 1.7 years posttax;
- Estimated initial capital costs of $1.1-billion;
- Average operating costs of $14.02 (U.S.)/pound U3O8 over the life of mine.

The PEA is preliminary in nature and includes inferred mineral resources that are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied that would enable them to be categorized as mineral reserves. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There is no certainty that the PEA will be realized.

The PEA study considers the PLS project as a stand-alone mine and mill operation, which includes development and extraction of the R00E and R780E zones (Triple R deposit). Due to the early stage of drill definition, the PEA does not include the recently discovered R600W zone.

The study envisions a combination of open-pit and underground mining, with a dike system (dike and slurry wall) for water control. High-grade mineralization (above 4 per cent U3O8) is captured within the open pit, eliminating the need for expensive, specialized underground mining methods. This hybrid open-pit and underground mining results in an opex cost of $14.02 (U.S.)/pound U3O8 over the life of mine, making Triple R potentially one of the lowest-cost uranium producers in the world.

These results may be further enhanced with the addition of the R600W zone discovered 495 metres along strike to the west of R00E zone. Although not included in the PEA production schedule, definition drilling continues to expand the known mineralization since the discovery of high-grade mineralization within R600W zone during the winter 2015 drill program (see news release dated March 1, 2015).

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented:

"This PEA is an incredibly important milestone, and shows the viability of development and profitability of the unique, shallow, large and high-grade Triple R uranium deposit. The study confirms this unique deposit is a robust project with very strong economics. With anticipated operating costs of $14.02 (U.S.)/pound and a pretax IRR of 46.7 per cent, we are looking at low-cost production with a payback and highly profitable life of mine. It's also important to note that the recently discovered, high-grade R600W zone, which was not included in the PEA, has the potential to add a great deal to the bottom line as the Triple R continues to grow. Additionally, a mill at PLS has the potential to become a key centrepiece for the western Athabasca basin -- with the potential to process ore from other high-grade projects in the region as they are taken into production."

PEA methodology details

The PEA was prepared by independent consultants led by RPA Inc., which carried out resource estimation and mining work, assisted by BGC Engineering Inc. (geotechnical aspects), DRA Taggart (process and infrastructure) and Arcadis Canada Inc. (environmental and radiological considerations).

In addition to managing radiological issues common to high-grade uranium mining, a key technical challenge to developing the operation will be water control related to Patterson Lake and saturated sandy overburden. The PEA proposes a system of dikes and slurry walls -- proven techniques successfully implemented at a number of Canadian mining operations, including the Diavik diamond mine and the Meadowbank gold mine. The development scenario does not require any new, untested, conceptual mining or construction methods.

Physicals:

- Three years of preproduction and 14-year mine life, processing nominally 1,000 tonnes per day (350,000 tonnes per year);
- Total tonnes processed: 4.8 million tonnes at 1.00 per cent U3O8 average grade;
- Open-pit mining of 1.56 million tonnes at 2.21 per cent U3O8;
- Underground mining of 3.25 million tonnes at 0.42 per cent U3O8;
- Process recovery of 95 per cent, supported by metallurgical testwork;
- Production of 100.8 million pounds U3O8;
- An average of 13 million pounds U3O8 per year for six years, followed by an average of three million pounds U3O8 per year for eight years.

Revenue:

- Long-term uranium price of $65 (U.S.)/pound U3O8;
- Exchange rate of 85 U.S. cents/$1.00;
- Gross revenue of $7.71-billion;
- Less Saskatchewan gross revenue royalties of $556-million;
- Less product transportation charges of $34-million;
- Net revenue of $7.12-billion.

Operating costs:

- Average opex of $16.50/pound ($14.02 (U.S.)/pound) U3O8 over the life of mine;
- Unit operating costs of $346 per tonne processed;
- Combined mining $154 per tonne processed;
- Processing: $114 per tonne processed;
- Surface and general and administrative: $78 per tonne processed;
- Operating cash flow of $5.45-billion.

Capital costs:

- Preproduction capital costs of $1.1-billion;
- Open-pit mining $363-million (includes dike, slurry wall and overburden removal);
- Process plant $198-million;
- Infrastructure $117-million;
- Indirects $209-million;
- Contingency $208-million;
- Sustaining capital costs of $189-million (includes completion of overburden stripping, all underground mine capital costs and tailings dam lifts);
- Reclamation and closure cost of $50-million;
- Cash flow from operations of $4.12-billion.

PLS mineralized trend and Triple R deposit summary

Uranium mineralization at PLS has been traced by core drilling approximately 2.31 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 km with the R00E measuring approximately 125 m in strike length and the R780E zones measuring approximately 900 m in strike length. A 225 m 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 m 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. Recent very positive drill results returning wide and strongly mineralized intersections approximately 495 m west of the Triple R deposit, have significantly upgraded the R600W zone to a very prospective area for further growth of the PLS resource. The R600W zone is covered by approximately 100 m of overburden.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission R600W Drilling Ends with 100% Hit Rate, Expands North with 13.59M Total Composite Greater than 10,000 CPS Radioactivity in 58.0M Total Composite Mineralization – On September 17, Fission Uranium Corp. released results from the final eight zone delineation holes of the 20,000-metre, 60-hole summer drill program at its PLS property in Canada's Athabasca Basin region: seven holes drilled on the R600W zone and one drilled on the R780E zone. Of exceptional note, hole PLS15-439, drilled on line 615W, targeting 10 metres north of PLS15-352 (11.09 per cent triuranium octoxide over 31.5 metres; see news release dated May 4, 2015) intersected strong mineralization with 13.59 m total composite mineralization of greater than 10,000 counts per second radioactivity with 58.0 m total composite mineralization.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented:

"These results are a strong finish to what has been a highly successful zone delineation program. We are particularly pleased with progress at the R600W zone. This shallow, high-grade zone, which is not included in the Triple R's PEA economic or resource estimate, has grown dramatically in every direction. We believe that further growth of this zone may have a substantial impact on the economic potential of the Triple R and continued expansion will be a top priority for the winter drill program."

All seven holes testing the R600W zone intersected mineralization, with three holes returning strongly radioactive mineralized intervals measuring greater than 10,000 cps.

Drilling highlights include:

Hole PLS15-439 (line 615W):

- Expands high-grade mineralization on line 615W 10.0 m farther north;
- 58.0 m total composite mineralization over a 254.0 m section (between 98.0 m to 352.0 m);
- Including 13.59 m total composite mineralization of greater than 10,000 cps radioactivity.

Hole PLS15-444 (line 690W):

- 18.5 m total composite mineralization over a 21.5 m section (between 98.0 m to 119.5 m);
- Including 0.54 m total composite mineralization of greater than 10,000 cps radioactivity.

The company also announces that the preliminary economic assessment report for the Triple R deposit at PLS was filed on SEDAR on Sept. 15, 2015.

Resource growth drilling

A total of 41 holes were drilled within the R600W, R780E and R1620E zones during the summer 2015 drill program. All 41 holes intersected mineralization of varying degrees -- from holes that were weakly anomalous to those with intense mineralization, illustrating the further growth potential of the PLS project. In particular, mineralization discovered in the R600W represents a significant new zone with potential to add to the resource size of the Triple R deposit as well as enhance the already demonstrated strong economic viability of the project as shown in the recently completed PEA study (see news release dated Sept. 3, 2015).

R600W summary highlights

In total, 19 holes targeting the R600W zone were completed. All 19 holes were mineralized and resulted in the expansion the strike length to 150 metres (lines 705W to 555W). Over all, the zone is characterized by a system of multiple parallel stacked lenses, with a mineralized system width of up to 85 m (line 615W).

Drill results show good continuity particularly along the southern boundary across the entire strike length (705W to 555W). The northern extent of the R600W zone is developed best in the eastern region between lines 630W to 555W. The R600W zone remains open in all directions and more drilling is required to further evaluate it.

R780E summary highlights

In total, 18 holes targeting the R780E were completed. All 18 holes were mineralized. Ten holes focused on the western area of the zone between 270E and 555E, and resulted in increasing the vertical extent and continuity of mineralization. Eight holes were drilled on the eastern extent of the zone between lines 1050E and 1140E, similarly resulting in increasing the vertical extent and continuity of mineralization. Of particular note was the intersection of high-grade mineralization between 1110E and 1140E, where previous drilling had not encountered particularly strong mineralization. Mineralization remains open along strike to the east.

R1620E summary highlights

In total, four holes targeting the R1620E were completed. All four holes were weakly to locally moderately mineralized. The R1620E zone is defined by seven holes in total and has a strike length of 55 m (lines 1575E to 1620E). Although weakly mineralized at this time, the R1620E remains open and has the potential to host significant high-grade mineralization, and more drilling is required to further evaluate this area.

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission High Grade Drilling Expands R600W, R780E and R1620E; Hits 21.53% U3O8 Over 4.5M – On September 21, Fission Uranium Corp. released assays from four angled holes drilled on the R600W, eight on the R780E zone and two on the 1620E zone at its PLS property, host to the Triple R deposit, in Canada's Athabasca Basin region. Of particular note is hole PLS15-402 (line 555E), which returned high-grade, shallow-depth mineralization including intervals of 28.35 per cent triuranium octoxide over one metre and 21.53 per cent U3O8 over 4.5 m within a larger interval of 10.91 per cent U3O8 over 12.50 m. Thirteen of the 14 holes were mineralized.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented:

"These assays represent excellent progress for the Triple R deposit and the high-grade mineralized zones on either side of it, particularly the R600W, which has expanded in size and strength again and again. It's worth remembering that none of the R600W 2015 drill results were included in the recently released PEA, so strong results like this may have an impact on the future economics of the Triple R deposit and PLS as a whole."

Assay highlights include:

R600W

PLS15-389 (line 600W) key interval:

- 27.0 m at 2.92 per cent U3O8 (99.0 m to 126.0 m);

- Including 10.50 m at 6.44 per cent U3O8 (108.0 m to 118.5 m).

R780E

PLS15-402 (line 555E) key interval:

- 12.5 m at 10.91 per cent U3O8 (120.0 m to 132.5 m);
- Including 4.50 m at 21.53 per cent U3O8 (120.5 m to 125.0 m);
- Including one m at 28.35 per cent U3O8 (128.5 m to 129.5 m);
- Including one m at 10.02 per cent U3O8 (131.5 m to 132.5 m).

Fission Uranium Corp. (TSX-FCU): Fission Regional Drilling Hits Anomalous Radioactivity at Forest Lake and Patterson Lake Corridors – On September 24, Fission Uranium Corp. released results from the 17 regional exploration holes at its PLS property, host to the Triple R deposit, in Canada's Athabasca Basin region. Twelve holes tested multiple basement conductors within the Patterson Lake corridor and five holes tested conductors within the Forest Lake corridor. Of note, holes PL15-419 and PLS15-425 intersected anomalous radioactivity in the downhole gamma survey (PLS15-419 with a maximum of 7,965 counts per second at 153.5 metres and PLS15-425 with a maximum of 4,168 cps at 100.8 m). No radioactivity greater than 300 cps was seen in the core. This disparity is possibly explained due to loss of recovered core. Additionally, two holes encountered anomalous radioactivity in drill core: one hole at Patterson Lake (PLS15-407) and one hole at Forrest Lake (PLS15-433) intersected anomalous radioactivity up to 520 cps and 360 cps, respectively.

Ross McElroy, president, chief operating officer and chief geologist for Fission, commented:

"These results include some of the most promising holes seen in our regional exploration program. We have now drilled anomalous radioactivity at both Forest Lake and the Patterson Lake corridor. Even more exciting, we have encountered promising geological features, often associated with high-grade mineralization on the PLG-1B EM conductor, with two out of three holes intersecting strong anomalous radioactivity in the downhole gamma survey. Although this radioactivity was not seen in the drill core, possibly due to loss of recovered core in strongly clay altered lithology, these results warrant follow-up in the upcoming winter drill program."

Regional drill highlights include:

Patterson Lake corridor

PLG-1B EM conductor (approximately 470 m north of R600W zone):

- Hole PLS15-419 -- The downhole gamma survey recorded 0.8 m of anomalous radioactivity (greater than 500 cps) with a maximum peak of 7,965 cps at 153.5 m. No anomalous radioactivity was measured in the recovered core, possibly due to washout of clay altered lithology.
- Hole PLS15-425 -- The downhole gamma survey recorded 0.7 m of anomalous radioactivity (greater than 500 cps) with a maximum peak of 4,168 cps at 100.8 m. No anomalous radioactivity was measured in the recovered core, possibly due to washout of clay altered lithology.

Hole PLS15-407:

- Weak anomalous radioactivity of 330 cps in drill core over 0.5 m (180.5 m to 181.0 m) and 520 cps over 0.5 m (215.5 m to 216.0 m);
- Located on land approximately one kilometre east along strike of Triple R deposit;
- Positive style of hydrothermal alteration within prospective pelitic gneiss.

Forest Lake corridor (approximately 7.28 kilometres southwest of Triple R deposit)

Hole PLS15-433:

- Weak anomalous radioactivity of 360 cps over 0.5 m (273.0 m to 273.5.0 m) and 320 cps over 0.5 m (287.5 m to 288.0 m);
- Located on land approximately 500 m west of Forest Lake;
- Positive style of hydrothermal alteration within prospective pelitic gneiss.

Encouraging geology encountered

Three holes (PLS15-419, PLS15-422 and PLS15-425) which tested the PLG-1B EM conductor encountered encouraging hydrothermal alteration associated with graphitic pelitic gneiss. PLS15-419 and PLS15-425 both intersected anomalous radioactivity in the downhole gamma survey (PLS15-419 with a maximum of 7,965 cps at 153.5 m and PLS15-425 with a maximum of 4,168 cps at 100.8 m) but no anomalous radioactivity was seen in the core, possibly due to loss of recovered core. Importantly, dravite veining was visible in holes PLS15-419 and PLS15-425. Dravite (boron-rich clay) is often considered to be one of the most important pathfinder elements and is often associated in hydrothermal altered systems near uranium mineralization. The anomalous alteration features and the radioactivity measured in the downhole gamma survey, make this area a top priority for further drilling.

PATTERSON LAKE CORRIDOR

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Peak range (cps)
PLS15-390	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-396	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-401	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-406	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-407	180.5	181.0	0.5	330
	215.5	216.0	0.5	520
PLS15-412	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-419	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-421	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-422	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-425	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-430A	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-437	No significant radioactivity			

PLS15-390

This angled hole targeted an airborne VTEM conductor southwest of the PLG-3B EM conductor (associated with the high-grade mineralization of the Triple R deposit and R600W zones). The hole intersected moderate to locally strong clay alteration within a thick package of graphitic to garnetiferous pelitic gneiss. Current interpretation suggests this to be the western continuation of the PLG-3B EM conductor.

PLS15-396

This angled hole tested for the western extension of the PLG-3B EM conductor coincident with a resistivity gradient. Basement lithology consists of semi-pelitic gneiss interpreted to be north of the pelitic gneiss intersected in PLS15-390.

PLS15-401/PLS15-407/PLS15-412

These three holes were drilled as a fence testing a break in the PLG-2C EM conductor with a coincident gravity low east of Patterson Lake on trend with the Triple R deposit. PLS15-407 intersected anomalous radioactivity up to 520 cps on hand scint hosted in strongly altered graphitic semi-pelite.

PLS15-406

This angled hole tested a flexure along the PLV-4A EM conductor in the vicinity of a radioactive spring on the south shore of Patterson Lake. Previous drilling had identified strong silicification and hematite alteration in the area, similar to what the company sees along the mineralized sections of the PLG-3B EM conductor. Slightly anomalous radioactivity was noted on the downhole gamma probe, over 1,000 cps at 184.1 m, corresponding to a silicified pelitic gneiss.

PLS15-419/PLS15-422/PLS15-425

These three dangled drill holes tested a left stepping flexure in the PLG-1B EM conductor, located parallel and to the north of the PLG-3B EM conductor. This region exhibits a similar style to the flexure seen in the mineralized zones along the PLG-3B. PLS15-419 and PLS15-425 both intersected anomalous radioactivity in the downhole gamma survey (PLS15-419 with a maximum of 7,965 cps at 153.5 m and PLS15-425 with a maximum of 4,168 cps at 100.8 m) but no anomalous radioactivity was seen in the core, possibly due to loss of recovered core. Importantly, dravite veining was visible in holes PLS15-419 and PLS15-425. Dravite (boron-rich clay) is often considered to be one of the most important pathfinder elements and is often associated in hydrothermal altered systems near uranium mineralization. This area represents a top priority for further drilling to follow up these encouraging results.

PLS15-421

This angled hole tested the PLG-2C EM conductor in Patterson Lake along a left stepping flexure. A sequence of moderately altered metasediments was intersected.

PLS15-430A

This angled hole tested the western extension of the PLG-3A EM conductor underneath the radioactive boulder field, approximately three kilometres west of the Triple R deposit. The hole intersected a similar sequence of rock as the main mineralized zone to the east with moderate local alteration present.

PLS15-437

This angled hole tested the PLG-3A EM conductor approximately 600 m east of PLS15-430A. The hole intersected a similar sequence of rock as seen as in the main mineralized zone. Local moderate clay and hematite alteration were encountered.

FOREST LAKE CORRIDOR

Hole ID	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Peak range (cps)
PLS15-415	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-420	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-424	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-429	No significant radioactivity			
PLS15-433	273.0	273.5	0.5	360
	287.5	288.0	0.5	320

PLS15-415

This angled drill hole tested a radon anomaly and flexure in the PLV-96B EM conductor, located on the southern side of the Forest Lake corridor. The hole intersected a fairly thick package of weakly altered and structurally disturbed graphitic metasediments bounded to the north by orthogneiss.

PLS15-420

This angled hole tested an interpreted gravity low with a coincident radon anomaly. The hole encountered a dominantly weakly altered, intercalated sequence of orthogneiss and mafics with only minor metasediments.

PLS15-424

This angled hole targeted a radon anomaly along the PLV-68A EM conductor. It intersected an interval of strongly clay altered graphitic pelite at the top of the bedrock from 88.9 m to 136.2 m. Below the pelitic interval, the lithology is dominated by a thick package of orthogneiss.

PLS15-429

This angled hole tested the PLG-37E EM conductor. The hole intersected a thick package of graphitic metasediments and mylonite with abundant brittle faulting but no radioactivity.

PLS15-433

This angle hole tested a coincident radon anomaly with the PLV-41E EM conductor. Intercalated orthogneiss, mafic gneiss and pelite was intersected in the hole with anomalous radioactivity noted in two intervals. The anomalous radioactivity appears to be related to felsic intrusives, rather than pelitic gneiss.

Natural gamma radiation in drill core that is reported in this news release was measured in counts per second (cps) using a hand-held RS-121 scintillometer manufactured by Radiation Solutions, which is capable of discriminating readings to 65,535 cps. Natural gamma radiation in drill hole survey that is reported in this news release was measured in counts per second (cps) using a Mount Sopris 2PGA-1000 single gamma probe. The reader is cautioned that scintillometer readings are not directly or uniformly related to uranium grades of the rock sample measured and should be used only as a preliminary indication of the presence of radioactive materials. The degree of radioactivity within the mineralized intervals is highly variable and associated with visible pitchblende mineralization. All intersections are downhole. Individual zone wireframe models constructed from assay data indicate that both the R780E and R00E zones have a complex geometry controlled by and parallel to steeply south-dipping lithological boundaries as well as a preferential subhorizontal orientation. All depths reported of core interval

measurements including radioactivity and mineralization intervals widths are not always representative of true thickness and thus true thicknesses are yet to be determined.

PLS mineralized trend and Triple R deposit summary

Uranium mineralization at PLS has been traced by core drilling approximately 2.33 km 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 m in strike length and the R780E zones measuring approximately 900 m in strike length. A 225 m 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 m 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 (EM) conductor. Recent very positive drill results returning wide and strongly mineralized intersections approximately 555 m west of the Triple R deposit have significantly upgraded the R600W zone to a very prospective area for further growth of the PLS resource.

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 km to the north, currently under active exploration and development.

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

NexGen Energy Ltd. (TSXV-NXE): NexGen Assays Return 50.0M at 12.01% U3O8 Including 18.0M at 20.55% U3O8 in Hole AR-15-49C2 – On September 8, NexGen Energy Ltd. released assay results for six angled holes from the recently expanded summer 2015 drilling program on the company's 100-per-cent-owned Rook I property, Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan.

Hole AR-15-49c2 has delivered substantial continuous high-grade uranium mineralization in the A2 shear similar to that encountered in hole AR-15-44b (see news release dated June 15, 2015) and at shallower

depth. Both holes are amongst the best uranium intersections drilled in the Athabasca basin. In addition, hole AR-15-48c1 has returned broad and extensive uranium mineralization in both the A2 and A3 shears.

Highlights

AR-15-49c2:

- AR-15-49c2 returns 50.0 metres at 12.01 per cent triuranium octoxide (435.5 to 485.5 m), including 18.0 m at 20.55 per cent U3O8 (456.0 to 474.0 m) and 4.5 m at 40.64 per cent U3O8 (465 to 469.5 m) in the A2 shear;
- Assay results continue to show that Arrow is a world-class discovery by returning a continuous composite grade thickness (GT) of 605 (this is the second hole at Arrow with a continuous GT over 600);
- Returned the highest-grade assay result from the Arrow zone to date at 76.0 per cent U3O8 over 0.50 m (466.5 to 467.0 m);
- Located 41 m upplunge to the northeast in the A2 shear from AR-15-44b (56.5 m at 11.55 per cent U3O8).

AR-15-48c1:

- AR-15-48c1 returns 60.0 m at 0.91 per cent U3O8 (409.5 to 469.5 m), including 12.5 m at 3.09 per cent U3O8 (428.5 to 441.0 m) in the A2 shear and 24.0 m at 5.43 per cent U3O8 (595.5 to 619.5 m), including 10.5 m at 10.12 per cent U3O8 (597.5 to 608 m) in the A3 shear;
- Located 81 m updip and to the southwest in the A2 shear from AR-15-44b;
- The Arrow zone which is entirely basement hosted currently covers an area of 645 m by 215 m with a vertical extent of mineralization commencing from 100 to 920 m, and remains open in all directions and at depth. Geochemical results continue to show highly anomalous gold values and very low deleterious metals content throughout the Arrow zone;
- Five rigs continue to turn on the Arrow zone as part of the 2015 summer drill program recently expanded to 30,000 m;
- The company has cash on hand of approximately $23-million.

Garrett Ainsworth, NexGen's vice-president, exploration and development, commented: "The assay results from drill hole AR-15-49c2 are very significant for the Arrow zone as it highlights intensive mineralization 41 m upplunge and northeast from hole -44b. The high-grade mineralization within both of these world-class holes is characterized by significant accumulations of massive pitchblende that have rock densities ranging from 2.5 to over five grams/cubic centimetre. The implication of such densities and high-grade mineralization across this area in the A2 together with the broadening high-grade mineralization in A3 is very positive for the resource calculation of Arrow slated for the first half of 2016."

Leigh Curyer, chief executive officer, commented: "AR-15-49c2 is another world-class hole at the Arrow zone. Our large step-outs continue to deliver amazing results on any metric for a uranium discovery in the Athabasca basin. This has all been accomplished in comparatively very few holes and low cost for a discovery of this nature and it's a credit to the entire team. We have a significant amount of additional work to complete before we can begin to determine the eventual scale of Arrow. With a treasury of $23-million, our current and future programs throughout 2016 are well funded to achieve that goal and develop this rapidly emerging world-class uranium discovery."

Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Announces Plans for Hook Lake JV Project – On September 9, Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. announced the completion of its summer analysis and submission of plans for the next stage of exploration at its Hook Lake project in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin, where last winter's program encountered high-grade mineralization at the Spitfire zone -- 12.9 per cent triuranium octoxide over 0.4 metre within 2.23 per cent triuranium octoxide over 2.8 metres.

"Looking back over 20 years of uranium exploration in the basin, you can count on one hand the number of junior resource companies who have intersected high-grade mineralization in excess of 10 per cent U3O8," said Chris Frostad, Purepoint's chief executive officer. "In each case, those discoveries were advanced into significant deposits. We expect nothing less here, particularly in light of the neighbouring Fission and NexGen high-grade uranium deposits on strike to the south."

"Last winter's program covered a significant area with large step-outs," said Scott Frostad, vice-president, exploration, at Purepoint. "This winter we will focus on the 300 metres of untested ground at Spitfire between our new high-grade intersection and last year's discovery holes, where the Spitfire mineralization is projected to meet the unconformity, and along the host structure towards the northeast."

Highlights:

- An exploration program has been reviewed at length with the Hook Lake JV partners (AREVA Resources Canada Inc. and Cameco Corp.) that includes two drills and approximately 6,000 metres of drilling this coming winter. Final approvals will follow the conclusion of the budget processes of each partner, currently in progress.
- In addition to closing the 300-metre gap between the two uranium discoveries at Spitfire, drilling will continue along the structural trend toward the northeast following boron enrichment seen in both sandstone and basement rocks. Boron is consistently associated with the Spitfire mineralized intercepts, has an open trend toward the northeast, and is coincident with anomalous uranium and vanadium trends.
- The Hook Lake JV project, due to the relatively shallow depth to the unconformity along the prospective Patterson Lake trend, has become one of the highest-quality uranium exploration projects in the Athabasca basin. With the proposed program at Hook Lake, there is tremendous potential in 2016 to expand the Spitfire mineralization and discover new deposits.

Hook Lake JV project

The Hook Lake JV project is owned jointly by AREVA Resources Canada Inc. (39.5 per cent), Cameco Corp. (39.5 per cent) and Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (21 per cent) and consists of nine claims totalling 28,683 hectares situated in the southwestern Athabasca basin, Saskatchewan. The depth to the Athabasca unconformity is very shallow, ranging from zero to 350 metres. Three prospective corridors have been identified on the property, each corridor being composed of 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, an emerging, world-class uranium district that is attracting significant exploration investment. The prospective Patterson corridor now hosts two deposits along a 14-kilometre structural trend that includes the recent high-grade discovery at Hook Lake's Spitfire zone. Those two uranium deposits are Fission Uranium's Triple-R deposit, with a current resource of 100.8 million pounds of U3O8, and NexGen Energy's Arrow deposit, with an initial National Instrument 43-101 resource estimate due in the first half of 2016.

Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Completes Technical Report for Red Willow Project – On September 17, Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. announced that it had completed a National Instrument 43-101-compliant technical report on its 100-per-cent-owned, 35,000-hectare Red Willow project on the northeastern edge of Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin.

"Earlier this decade, as the sector started to languish, we began performing only minimal work on our 100-per-cent-owned eastern projects in order to build on the momentum of discoveries around the Patterson Lake area," said Chris Frostad, president and chief executive officer at Purepoint. "Recent information requests have prompted us to create a current and complete compilation, interpretation and evaluation of our highly prospective exploration portfolio."

Six major uranium deposits, JEB, Midwest, Roughrider, Cigar Lake, McArthur River and Millennium, are located along a northeast to southwest mine trend that extends through the Red Willow project. The property adjoins Areva Resource Canada Inc.'s claim group that contains the JEB, Sue, McClean and Caribou uranium deposits to the west and to the south adjoins UEX's Hidden Bay property that surrounds Cameco Corp.'s Rabbit Lake, Collins Bay and Eagle Point uranium deposits.

"After 2008 we were fortunate enough to add to our existing eastern portfolio as valuable claims came available," said Scott Frostad, vice-president, exploration, for Purepoint. "Through the combination and reconciliation of significant volumes of data, in addition to the application of recent geologic models and newer interpretation tools, we believe our eastern projects hold some of the most attractive prospects in the region."

Red Willow highlights

The larger, newly configured Red Willow project hosts numerous drill-ready targets which Purepoint has outlined in detail through years of geophysical surveys and first-pass drilling including:

The Osprey zone, which has returned up to 0.20 per cent triuranium octoxide (U3O8) over 5.8 metres, has excellent exploration potential at depth below the known mineralization. To date, the mineralized zone has only been drill tested at shallow depths.

The Osprey hinge fault, in an initial three-hole drill fence, intersected a radioactive fault zone as well as some of the strongest clay alteration seen to date on the property. A review of basement rock geochemistry also showed the hinge holes to have very strong alteration signatures.

The Topping Island zone appears to be the eastern terminus of Denison Mine's Crooked-Richardson Lakes conductive belt where recent drilling returned 0.45 per cent U3O8 over 2.3 metres. During the 1980s an off-scale pitchstone cobble (greater than 9,999 counts per second) was discovered down ice of Purepoint's Topping Island conductor. The source of that sample has not yet been identified.

The 333 zone has drill targets not yet tested, was named after a historic overburden hole (No. 333) that intersected values up to 0.31 per cent U3O8 in glacial till. Recent geophysics have outlined the possible source as a strong 1.1-kilometre conductor located 200 metres to the northeast of hole 333.

Geneva zone drilling has intersected 0.22 per cent U3O8 over one metre within a graphitic fault zone. Recent induced polarization surveys have outlined two low apparent resistivity chimneys that correspond with gravity anomalies and extend to the uranium intercept.

The Golden Eye shear zone is located between two historic uranium occurrences: the FDL showing (with a historic outcrop sample of 1.43 per cent U3O8) and the AJ showing (returning a radioactive subcrop sample of 0.46 per cent U3O8). An interpreted shear, coincident with an untested six km long EM conductor, joins these two showings.

The Turkey North conductor, which has returned intercepts of up to 0.16 per cent U3O8 over one metre, is interpreted to continue untested for over five kilometres on the Red Willow North property.

Additional target areas outlined in the report include Dancing Lake, Ghost Lake, Horse Lake, Cross Lake and Smith Bay zones.

Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. (TSXV-PTU): Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. Completes Three Technical Reports for Eastern Projects – On September 23, Purepoint Uranium Group Inc. announced that it had completed three additional National Instrument 43-101-compliant technical reports on its 100-per-cent-owned McArthur East, Henday and Umfreville projects in the eastern region of Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin.

"Over the last few years we have continued to refine our understanding of these valuable projects," said Scott Frostad, vice-president of exploration for Purepoint. "The exploration targets we've outlined to date hold direct geological relationships with the McArthur River and Roughrider deposits, and we are anxious to advance them to the next stage of exploration."

Highlights:

- McArthur East is on trend (northeast) of Cameco's McArthur River project and is situated due south of the Cigar Lake mine.
- Recent airborne surveys at McArthur East have provided new, clearly defined, electromagnetic conductors associated with an area of low magnetic response. These prospective conductors, coupled with interpreted north-northeast-trending faults, are an ideal target for high-grade uranium mineralization.
- On the Henday block, Purepoint has identified structurally complex electromagnetic conductors on trend with the interpreted east to west alteration corridor hosting neighbouring Denison's J-zone and Rio Tinto's Roughrider deposit.
- Originally covering 60,000 hectares, the Umfreville project has been refined to the most prospective target areas using results from airborne gravity, magnetic and electromagnetic surveys.
- Utilizing Camiro techniques (a three-year research study utilizing field samples collected from areas overlying the McClean Lake, Cigar Lake West and Dawn Lake uranium deposits), strong uranium anomalies have been identified at Umfreville that are coincident with gravity and magnetic lows.