RIMOUSKI, QUEBEC--(Marketwired - Nov 16, 2015) - Puma Exploration (TSX VENTURE:PUM)(SSE:PUMA) is actively defining and exploring its mineralized polymetallic lenses along the 15 kilometer Rocky Brook Project in New Brunswick, focusing mainly on the highest grade silver and gold portions.

Puma's geologists have compiled and selected the highest potential within each of the main six (6) lenses along this trend showing the highest silver and gold grades in order to evaluate and expand on their size. These mineralized lenses, namely Haché, Shaft, Henry, Henry East, Half Mile and Pine Tree are spread over a distance of 6 kilometers and have received very little advanced exploration work to date. 3D modelling focusing on the high grade portions of each lens containing at least 300 g/t Ag (10 oz/t) is currently underway. Surface trenching and stripping programs will be conducted in the vicinity of these zones in order to increase their size and extent.

Haché Lens

The Haché Lens has received the most focus to date including a total of 87 drill holes, which represents about 50% of the project's drilling (172 drill holes), which was directed to the exploration and definition of the central part of the Haché zone. In 2008, a compliant 43-101 resource estimate outlined an indicated mineral resource of 1.11M oz of silver within the first 100 meters from surface over an area of only 100 by 50 meters (see news release 27/02/2008, filed on Sedar). These resources include some sections of high very high grade silver content which are currently being modelled in order to showcase the shape and size of the silver enrichment. Follow up will include with exploration along strike within 25 meters of surface. Since the 2008 resource estimate, 84 additional drillholes were completed from the Haché to the Shaft zones over a strike length of 700 meters.

Geology

The 15km long by 2km wide Rocky Brook Corridor is a major mineralized structure which contains the main silver-gold-lead-zinc lenses centered on the Rocky-Brook-Millstream fault which is interpreted to have played a major role in the enrichment of the mineralized lenses. This fault can be followed over a strike length of more than 6 kilometers. The intersection of this major structure with minor transverse NW-SE faults is the primary exploration target for the richest silver-gold-lead-zinc deposits as defined by Puma geologists.

The main lenses are composed of massive to disseminated sulphides enclosed within a highly altered rock close to the contact within the Rocky-Brook-Millstream Fault. The lenses are subvertical and range in thickness from 1 to 25 meters.

Field work

The most effective way to explore the area is through trenching. The area is covered by thin overburden, usually less than 1 meter thick and mineralization outcrops on surface. These features facilitate the access to new data and information that could lead to new discoveries at minimum cost compared to a drilling program. More than 15 kilometers of trenches have been done since 2011 on the Rocky Brook Corridor and have led to the many successful drilling programs as shown in table 1.

Table 1. Selected drillholes intercepts within the Rocky-Brook Corridor

Rocky Brook	Drillhole	From	To	Length	Ag	Au	Pb	Zn
RBM Fault Corridor	#	m	m	m	g/t	g/t	%	%
	F07-15	70.9	79.3	8.3	720	3.8	3.5	5.3
	F07-16	46.0	49.0	3.0	679	1.8	8.3	5.1
Haché Lens	F07-31	26.1	30.7	4.6	503	2.1	2.2	3.0
87 Drillholes	F07-32	27.2	32.5	5.3	540	1.0	2.7	3.3
	F08-36	158.0	161.3	3.3	373	3.2	1.0	1.1
	FH12-04	72.9	79.2	6.4	446	1.5	2.2	5.8
	F06-01	40.0	52.7	12.7	257	1.1	1.1	2.4
Shaft Lens	F07-10	73.2	78.8	5.6	138	0.9	5.3	1.7
51 Drillholes	F08-41	199.0	203.0	4.0	133	0.2	3.4	2.1
	F08-56	182.0	187.2	5.2	235	1.3	0.7	1.2
	F08-68	85.1	88.3	3.2	278	0.8	7.8	8.0
	FH12-04	11.5	20.6	9.1	92	1.1	0.8	0.7
Henry-East Lens	FH12-05	36.6	41.0	4.4	454	2.3	3.0	3.7
13 Drillholes	FH12-06	12.2	13.3	1.1	194	1.6	4.1	3.0
	FH12-09	11.2	15.8	4.6	81	1.0	0.9	0.9
	FH12-10	31.2	34.2	3.0	187	2.3	1.5	1.5
Henry Lens	F06-11	35.0	37.0	2.0	217	1.6	2.8	1.6

3 Drillholes	F06-12	48.5	52.0	3.5	183	0.9	3.6	2.1
Lentille Half Mile Lens	F05-12	69.5	70.0	0.5	82	0.1	2.7	2.8
4 Drillholes	F05-13	78.8	80.7	1.9	92	0.1	3.4	2.0
	F05-06	46.0	48.5	2.5	116	0.7	3.3	3.4
Pine Tree Lens	F05-07	11.4	15.6	4.2	91	1.9	3.5	4.2
14 Drillholes	F05-08	35.8	38.8	3.0	107	0.4	4.6	5.1
	F05-16	143.7	146.1	2.4	111	0.8	5.8	4.7
	PT09-03	65.3	72.9	7.7	81	1.7	3.0	2.0

"The Rocky Brook project has always been one of the more exciting assets for Puma. Since 2011, we have constantly conducted field work to increase the knowledge of the mineralized systems. With the current work, we will be able to better evaluate the potential size of the very high grade silver portion within each lens at a relatively low cost.", noted Marcel Robillard, Puma Exploration's President.

About Rocky Brook

Rocky Brook is located in mining friendly New Brunswick, near sea level in the established Bathurst mining camp which welcomes employment opportunities. The property is located 15 kms from the city of Bathurst and 20 kms from a deep-water Atlantic port and the nearby Glencore smelter at Belledune. Access is excellent with a commercial airport near Bathurst, a nearby railroad and with paved roads running through the property. The project consists of a 15 km long by 1.5 km wide Rocky Brook mineralized corridor adjacent and spatially related with the large 4 km diameter Beresford Copper porphyry intrusion.

About Puma Exploration

Puma Exploration is a Canadian mineral exploration company with advanced precious and base metals projects in Canada. The Company's major assets are the Rocky Brook and the Beresford projects (before referred to as Nicholas-Denys Project), the Turgeon Copper-Zinc Project in New Brunswick and the Little Stull Lake Gold Project in Manitoba. Puma is focusing its exploration efforts in New Brunswick, Canada.

Learn more by clicking here: www.pumaexploration.com

The contents of this press release were prepared by Dominique Gagné. a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101. The samples were analyzed at the ALS Chemex laboratory in Val d'Or using the atomic absorption and ICP methods. There is not enough drilling data presently available to determine the shape and true width of the mineralized zone. Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

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