November 26, 2015

Multiple thick zones of nickel sulphides intersected in new area at Talc Lake

Drilling highlights potential for significant new discovery in previously untested ultramafic unit east of recent results: spot readings to 7% nickel from portable XRF

Key Points

- **Broad zones of nickel-bearing sulphides intersected in a previously untested ultramafic contact at the Talc Lake prospect, part of the Roe Hills Nickel Project near Kambalda**
- **Two holes, RHDD0026 and RHDD0027, drilled 600m apart, both returned broad zones of nickel-bearing sulphides with spot readings to 7% nickel from portable Niton XRF – assays pending**
- **One hole completed to test regolith geochemical anomalism at the Hooton prospect:**
  - ***RHDD0025 intersected coarse blebby nickel sulphides in the Western Ultramafic (WUM) at Hooton;***
  - ***Spot readings to 0.5% Nickel confirmed with portable XRF – Assays pending***
- **One hole completed to test MLEM conductor and deep ultramafic west of Talc Lake:**
  - ***RHDD0024 traversed a sequence of mafic volcanics – targets remain unexplained***
- **DHEM surveys to commence within the next few weeks**
- **Rig has commenced drilling to test the previously reported priority DHEM target situated down-plunge of hole RHDD0023, which intersected a narrow nickel-bearing**
- **Rig then scheduled to move to Narrow Neck/ROE2/ROE1 to test priority MLEM/FLEM conductors**

Mining Projects Group (ASX: MPJ) is pleased to advise that it the first two diamond drill holes in a new area at the Talc Lake prospect, part of its 100%-owned Roe Hills Nickel Project near Kambalda in WA, have intersected multiple broad zones of nickel-bearing sulphides with spot grades of up to 7% nickel.

The new area is located within the eastern-most (presumed basal) ultramafic flow at Talc Lake, a previously untested area in the Roe Hills Project (see Figures 1 & 2).

The intersections comprise **multiple broad zones of disseminated, blebby and in places thin veinlet/massive nickel-bearing sulphides** within high MgO channel facies ultramafic host rocks. The nickel values were confirmed by portable Niton-XRF sampling of the mineralized intervals.

The two holes, which were drilled approximately 600m apart along strike, represent the first effective test of the sequence. Portable Niton XRF sampling of selected blebs within the mineralized intervals as shown in the photos 1 & 2 below has confirmed nickel values ranging from: **0.2% to 1.00% nickel in RHDD0026 and from 0.2% to 7% nickel in RHDD0027.**

Photo 1: RHDD0027 2.5% Ni Veinlet from 186m. **Photo 2: RHDD0027 7.04% Ni Blebby Sulphides from 360.5m**

The holes are located some 800m to the east of historical hole **ROE114** which returned **1m @ 3.53% Ni incl 0.5m @ 6.15% Ni**. (Figures 3 & 4)

Hole RHDD0025, drilled beneath historical shallow nickel-copper-PGE geochemical anomalism at the southern end of the Hooton Prospect has also identified a narrow zone of coarse blebby nickel-bearing sulphides interpreted to represent "rip-up" clasts derived from an as yet undiscovered basal accumulation of massive nickel sulphides.

Portable Niton XRF sampling of selected blebs within the mineralized zone has confirmed nickel values ranging from 0.2% to 0.5% nickel. Assays for this hole are awaited (see Figure 4 & 5, Photo 3).

Photo 3: RHDD0025, Blebby "rip-up" clast sulphides from 281.5m

Hole RHDD0024, drilled to test a combined MLEM conductor and associated buried ultramafic sequence to the west of Talc Lake encountered a sequence of carbonate-altered mafic volcanics. Subsequent DHEM surveying failed to identify any off-hole conductors proximal to the hole with the targeted ultramafic horizon remaining unexplained.

Further work is planned to evaluate this sequence (see Figures 3 & 4).

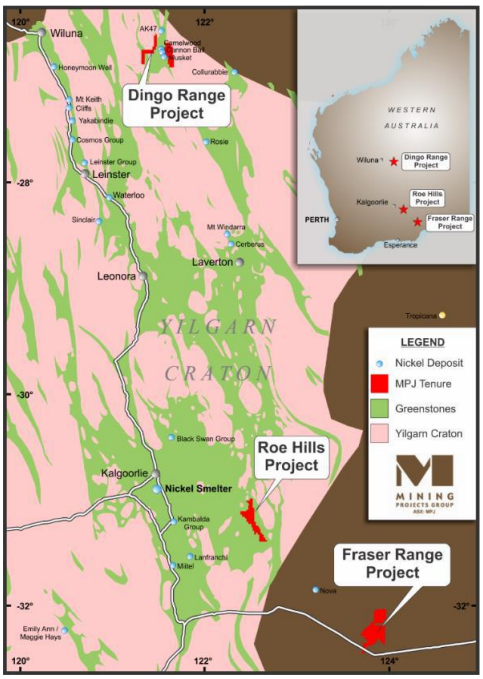

Figure 1. MPJ projects location in Western Australia

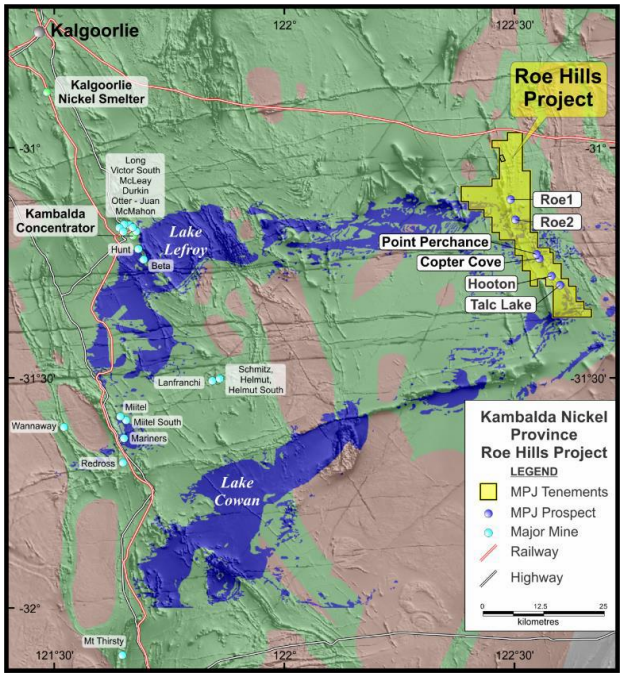

Figure 2. Roe Hills Nickel Project geographical location including relevant infrastructure

The Company's drilling contractor, DDH1 Drilling, has now commenced hole RHDD0028, which is designed to test the recently reported strong DHEM conductor identified from hole RHDD0023 (see ASX Announcements – 9 and 19 November 2015).

RHDD0023 was drilled to test a conductor identified by the Company's geophysical consultants Newexco from a combination of surface MLEM surveys and DHEM surveys of earlier holes RHDD0004 and RHDD0005 at the northern end of the Talc Lake Prospect (see Figures 3 & 4).

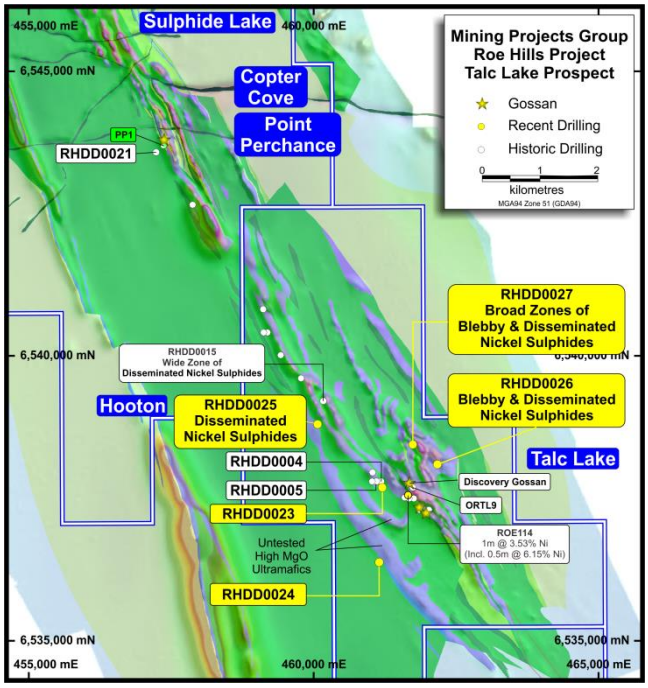

Figure 3. Diamond Hole RHDD0023-27 Location

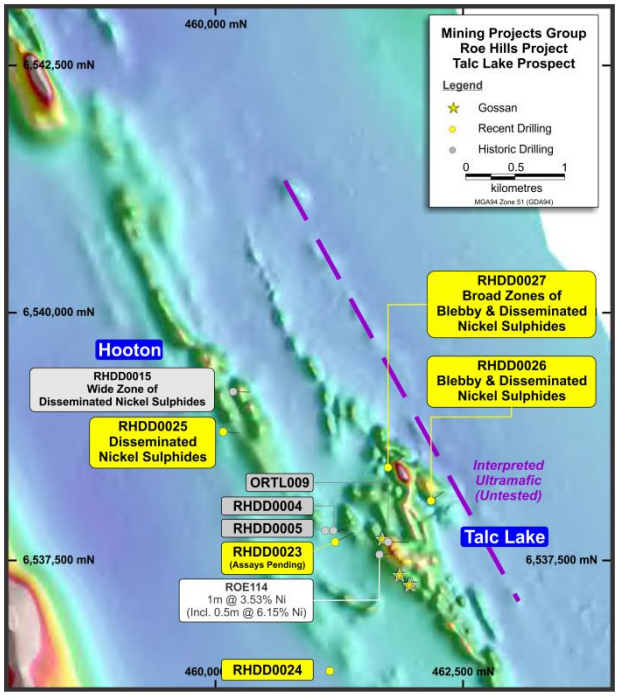

Figure 4. Talc Lake Recent Drilling over magnetics

RHDD0023 intersected a narrow zone of nickel bearing stringer-veinlet massive sulphides hosted within a sequence of high MgO ultramafics at the predicted target depth of approximately 257m (refer ASX Announcement dated 9/11/15).

In all, the hole intersected three narrow intervals of disseminated, blebby and stringer sulphides without explaining the original MLEM/DHEM conductor. Trace amounts of nickel-copper sulphides were encountered throughout the prospective ultramafic horizon.

The strong off-hole conductor identified by the DHEM survey is centered at a depth of ~260m and extends along strike, down-dip/down-plunge towards the north from the zone of nickel-bearing sulphides described above.

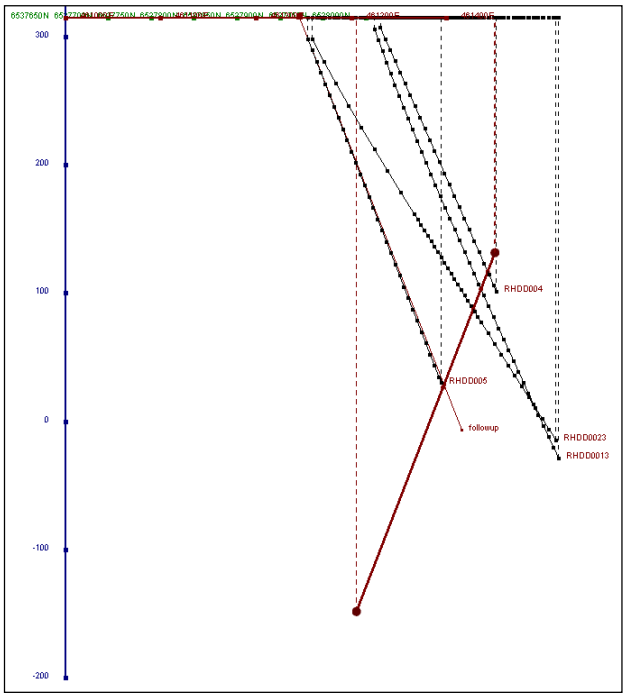

Figure 5: Projected Cross Section looking along strike (NW) of the modelled off-hole conductor.

Importantly, no DHEM response was recorded from a 1.5m wide unit of black shale which was encountered at a depth of 285m, therefore eliminating this horizon as a potential source for the modelled conductor.

The survey has enabled the Company to refine its target model for this prospect utilizing all available MLEM and DHEM geophysical data, combined with best information geological data. The centre of the conductive horizon is modelled approximately 260m along strike to the north and down-dip/plunge of the intercept achieved in hole RHDD0023.

Assay results are also awaited from the sulphide intervals in RHDD0023.

On completion of hole RHDD0028, the rig is scheduled to move to the Narrow Neck/ROE2 and ROE1 Prospects to commence drill testing of priority targets defined by a combination of MLEM/FLEM geophysics, historical regolith geochemistry where available and recent geological re-interpretation (see Figures 5,6 & 7).

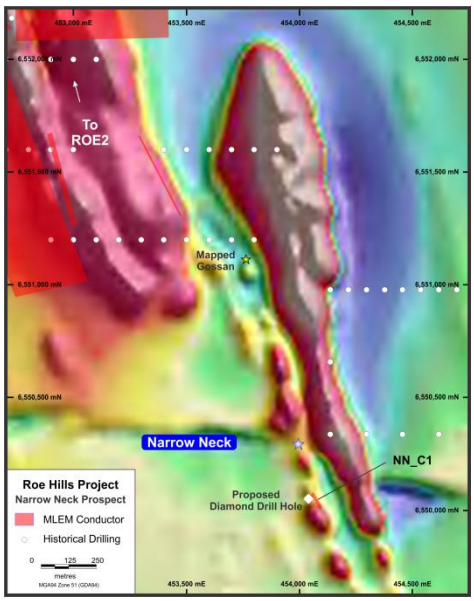

Figure 5: Narrow Neck Prospect, MLEM Conductors

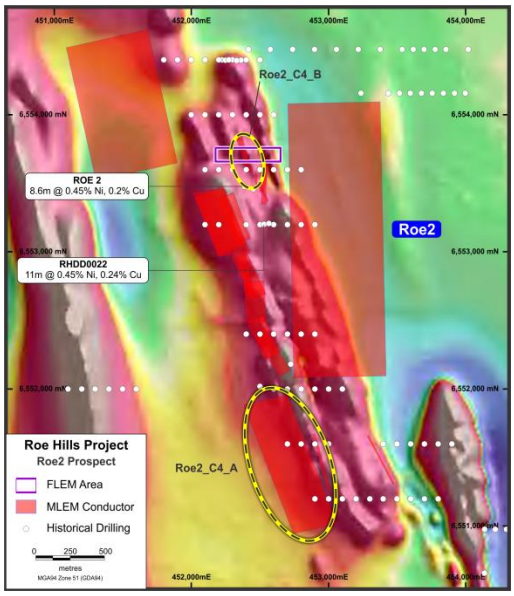

Figure 6: ROE2 Prospect, MLEM Conductors

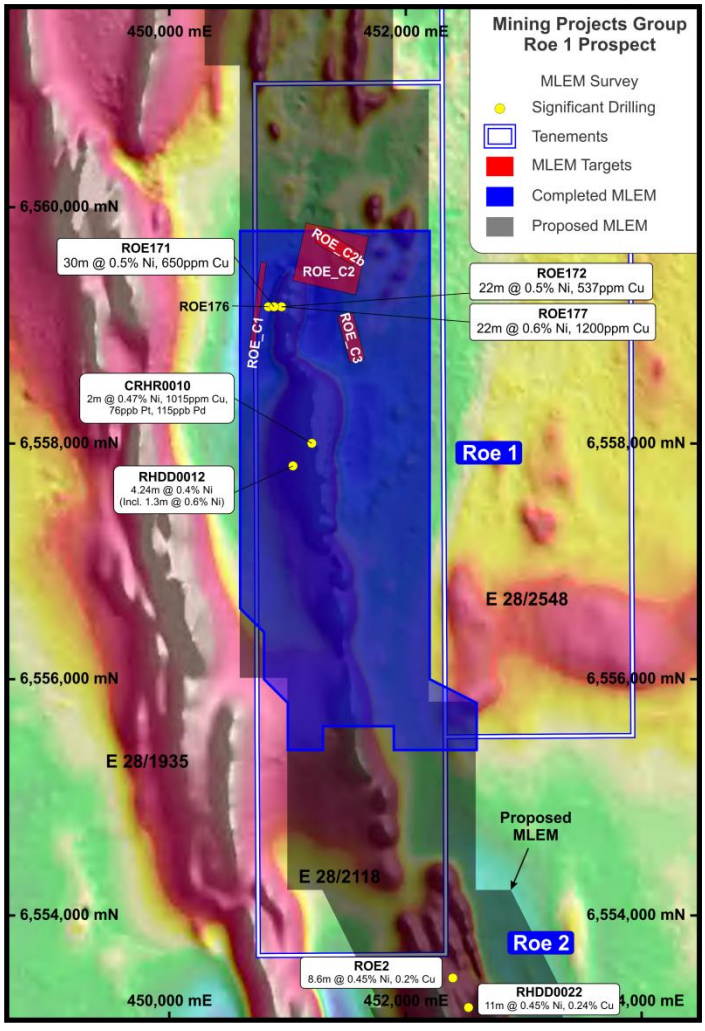

Figure 7: ROE1 Prospect, MLEM conductors

Hole ID	MGA_E	MGA_N	Dip	Azimuth	Total Depth
RHDD0023	461212	6537688	-60	57	395.2
RHDD0024	461156	6536384	-60	50	238.6
RHDD0025	460080	6538800	-60	90	361.8
RHDD0026	462175	6538100	-60	53	327.9
RHDD0027	461742	6538439	-60	50	415
					1,738.50

Table 1: Drilling Summary for Roe Hills Project

For further information please contact:

Key Personell :
Mr Steve Vallance
Mr Brian Naylor
Mr Joshua Wellisch
Managing Director
Mining Projects Group Limited

Media:
Nicholas Read/Paul Armstrong
Read Corporate
Ph: 08 9388 1474

For online Information visit: www.miningprojectsgroup.com.au

Competent Person Statement:

Competent Person: *The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results or Mineral Resources is based on information compiled and reviewed by Mr N Hutchison, who is a Non-Exec Director for Mining Projects Group and who is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Hutchison has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' (the JORC Code 2012). Mr Hutchison has consented to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

The Australian Securities Exchange has not reviewed and does not accept responsibility for the accuracy or adequacy of this release.

Appendix 1 – Mining Projects Group – Roe Hills Project

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	**Geophysics** • Moving in-loop ground EM (MLEM) survey carried out at 200m line spacing using a SMARTemV system by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. • EMIT Fluxgate sensor recording 3 orthogonal components: Bz, Bx and By. • Survey done at ground level. • SMARTEM standard window times used for a transmitter frequency of 0.27 to 1 Hz. • 200m x 200m transmitter loop producing a loop dipole moment for ~32000000 Am^2. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m. **Drilling** • NQ sized cores were sawn with manual brick saw and half split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab. • Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material and sample intervals are checked by the supervising geologist and field technician throughout the sampling process. • All sampling is based on diamond drill core and chips from RC pre- collars Sample selection is based on geological core logging and sampled to geological contacts. Individual assay samples typically vary in length from a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum length of 1.0m.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-*	• All drilling was carried out by DDH 1 Drilling of North Fremantle Perth WA using a Sandvik 1200 Multi-purpose truck mounted drill rig. Reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling was used to establish pre-

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	collars from surface to competent rock. The hole was then advanced with HQ3 and NQ2 in 3 metre and six metre barrel configurations to hole termination depth. Core is oriented using Reflex ACT II RD digital core orientation tool.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Diamond core is logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there was no core loss or significant sample recovery problems. Diamond core was reconstructed into continuous runs on an angle iron cradle for orientation marking. Depths are checked against depth given on core blocks.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• Geological logging is carried out on the core and recorded as qualitative description of colour, lithological type, grain size, structures, minerals, alteration and other features. • All cores are photographed using a digital camera. • Geotechnical logging comprises recovery, fracture frequency and RQD measurements.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• Cores were sawn and half split prior to sampling and submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie WA for subsequent transportation to SGS Perth WA. • Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material. Duplicates not required. • Cut sheets prepared and checked by geologist and field technician to ensure correct sample representation. • All samples were collected from the same side of the core.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	**Geophysics** • Data acquired using SMARTemV receiver system. • Data were delivered by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd who performed QA/QC on a daily basis. • Data were again subject to QA/QC by consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd on a daily basis. QA/QC was achieved using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technolgy Pty Ltd. **Drill Sample Analysis** • Samples were submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie for sample preparation before pulps are freighted overnight to SGS Newburn Labs in Perth for multi-element analysis by sodium peroxide fusion followed by ICP-OES finish. PGEs are assayed using Fire Assay method. **Hand Held XRF** • Field reading are estimated using Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser prior to laboratory analysis. • Reading times employed was 15 sec/beam for a total of 30 sec using 2 beam Geochem Mode. • Handheld XRF QAQC includes supplied standards and blanks.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	**Geophysics** • Data were check and validated on a daily basis using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd. **Geological Logging** • Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers. • Steve Vallance MPJ Technical Manager (AIG Member) has visually verified the significant intersections in the diamond core.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.*	**Geophysics** • Locations were planned using a combination of GIS software packages. • Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All data points were located using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 projection. **Drilling** • Drill collars are surveyed by modern hand held GPS units with accuracy of +/-4m which is sufficient accuracy for the purpose of compiling and interpreting results.
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	**Geophysics** • At least 3 readings were recorded per station. • Stations were spaced 100m along line. • Line spacing was 200m **Drill Sampling** • Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 0.2m and maximum sample spacing is 1.0m. • Sample spacing width is dependent on geological or grade distribution boundaries. • No sample compositing will be applied.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	**Geophysics** • Survey was oriented with E-W lines perpendicular to the main geological trend. **Drilling** • Diamond drill holes oriented to MGA (magnetic) east Holes are designed to intersect the geological contacts as close to perpendicular as possible.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	**Geophysics** • Data were acquired by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd and reported to the company director. • Data were forwarded from Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd to consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd. **Drilling** • Core samples are being cut in the field at the project site by MPJ personnel under the supervision of senior geological staff. They will be delivered to the laboratory by MPJ field personnel.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Regular reviews and checks by Newexco Services Pty Ltd to maintain standards of logging and sample handling

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any*	• Mining Project Group Limited owns 100% of the tenements. • The project consists of 5 ELs. • The Project is Located on Vacant Crown Land. • At the time of writing extensions of terms for these licenses have been approved. Further review will be undertaken May 2016.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• Significant past work has been carried out by other parties for both Ni and Au exploration including, surface geochemical sampling, ground electromagnetic surveys, RAB, AC, RC and DD drilling. This is acknowledged in past ASX
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is Kambalda, Cosmos and Black/Silver Swan style Komatiitic Ni hosted in ultramafic
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole* ○ *down hole length and interception depth* ○ *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this*	• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in the release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation*	• Exploration results will be reported length- weight average where applicable, no cut-off grade applied.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole*	• All intercepts reported are measured in down hole metres.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should*	• Suitable summary plans have been included in the body of the report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades*	• Minimum, maximum and average PXRF results have been reported. Laboratory assay results are more accurate and will vary from the PXRF results. Lab results will supersede PXRF reported results.

Other substantive	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including*	**Geophysics** • MLEM Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd.
exploration data	*(but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Moving in-loop Transient Electromagnetic surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd. • Geophysical surveying employed a SMARTemV receiver system, an EMIT Fluxgate magnetic field sensor, Zonge ZT-30 transmitter and 200m x 200m transmitter loops. Survey stations were spaced 100m along line and lines were spaced 200m. • Interpretation of the Electromagnetic data is being undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd. **Drill Sampling** • Multi-element analysis is being conducted routinely on all samples for a base metal suite and potentially deleterious elements including
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially*	**Geophysics** • Regional MLEM geophysical surveys are planned to continue to provide full coverage of the 40 kilometer length of prospective ultramafic stratigraphy secured by the project tenure. • Down Hole Electro-Magnetics (DHEM) is proposed in conjunction with the already successful geochemical and geological modelling. • Further DD drilling is continuing and targeted to locate the modelled centre of the host komatiitic lava channel which is interpreted to be the