27th March 2015

Drilling Intersects Strongly Disseminated Nickel Sulphides at Roe 1 Prospect

- **MPJ has completed diamond drill holes RHDD0011 & RHDD0012 at the Roe 1 Prospect. Broad disseminated Nickel Sulphides were intersected in RHDD0012 within the lava channel particularly between 340-343m downhole-depth where strongly disseminated Nickel Sulphides were intersected.**

- **Logging of RHDD0006 at the northern end of the Talc Lake Prospect has also identified significant cloud to disseminated Nickel Sulphide mineralisation over a 2m zone near the basal contact of the ultramafic lava channel, extending mineralisation over a strike distance of 875m.**

- **A Down Hole Electro Magnetic (DHEM) survey crew is currently onsite to complete DHEM surveys on diamond holes RHDD0007 and RHDD0008 located at the Talc Lake Prospect. The crew will then mobilise to Roe 1 Prospect and complete DHEM surveys on holes RHDD0009, 0010, 0011 and 0012 to identify potential EM targets adjacent to the disseminated Nickel Sulphide mineralisation.**

- **A major moving-loop electro-magnetic (MLEM) survey is planned to commence in April to test 40km of strike-length of the prospective ultramafic horizon within MPJ's tenement package. This will be followed by strategic target drilling.**

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX:MPJ) ("the Company") is pleased to announce it has intersected further significant disseminated Nickel Sulphides in diamond hole RHDD0012 at Roe 1 Prospect (Figure 2) on MPJ's 100% owned Roe Hills Project ("Roe Hills"). Assay results are pending however the sulphide mineralisation as shown in Figure 1 has been confirmed to be anomalous in nickel using a PXRF analyser. The mineralisation is hosted within a broad zone of finely disseminated sulphides with a strong accumulation of sulphides occurring between 340-343m downhole depth. The mineralisation is hosted within a serpentinised meso-adcumulate ultramafic flow, which is associated with large lava flow channel systems.

Logging of the northern most hole at Talc Lake Prospect, RHDD0006 (drilled in late 2014) has now also been completed (Figure 3). This work has also identified disseminated Nickel Sulphides over a 2m zone (320-322m downhole depth) within mesocumulate rocks near the basal contact of the ultramafic channel. The sulphides have been confirmed to be anomalous in nickel using a PXRF analyser and assay results are also pending. This is significant as drilling has now defined nickel mineralisation in all 3 drill sections over a strike distance of 875m at the Talc Lake Prospect.

A DHEM crew is currently on site to complete Down Hole Electromagnetic (DHEM) surveys on unsurveyed holes at the Roe 1 and Talc Lake Prospects.

Newexco will complete a major moving-loop electro-magnetic (MLEM) survey which is planned to commence in April to test 40km of strike-length of the prospective ultramafic horizon within MPJ's tenement package (Figure 4). This will be followed by strategic target drilling on the generated anomalies that fall within the now defined lava channel positions.

Figure 1: Strongly disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation at a depth of 342m within RHDD0012 drill hole at Roe 1 Prospect. The mineralisation is hosted within a serpentinised meso-adcumulate ultramafic.

Technical Director Mr Neil Hutchison noted:

> The Company has now intersected Nickel Sulphide mineralisation on each of the 5 of the 6 cross-sections drilled within 2 prospects located over 25km apart. The company initially set out to test the fertility of the project for potential Nickel Sulphide mineralisation and develop geological control on the modelled ultramafic channel systems. In less than 12 months we have turned this "neglected" project around and through industry leading techniques have now proven that the Roe Hills Project has the right rocks, fits the classic Kambalda "Cabbage Leaf" model, and most importantly contains widespread primary Nickel Sulphide mineralisation. The surface MLEM work being undertaken by Newexco will give the Company its first opportunity to define conductive electro-magnetic targets within the now defined lava channel positions and test them with a high level of geological confidence through the knowledge gained from the stratigraphic drilling work completed to date. The Company has had great success to date in a short time period and look forward to ramping up our exploration efforts now that we have demonstrated the projects potential.

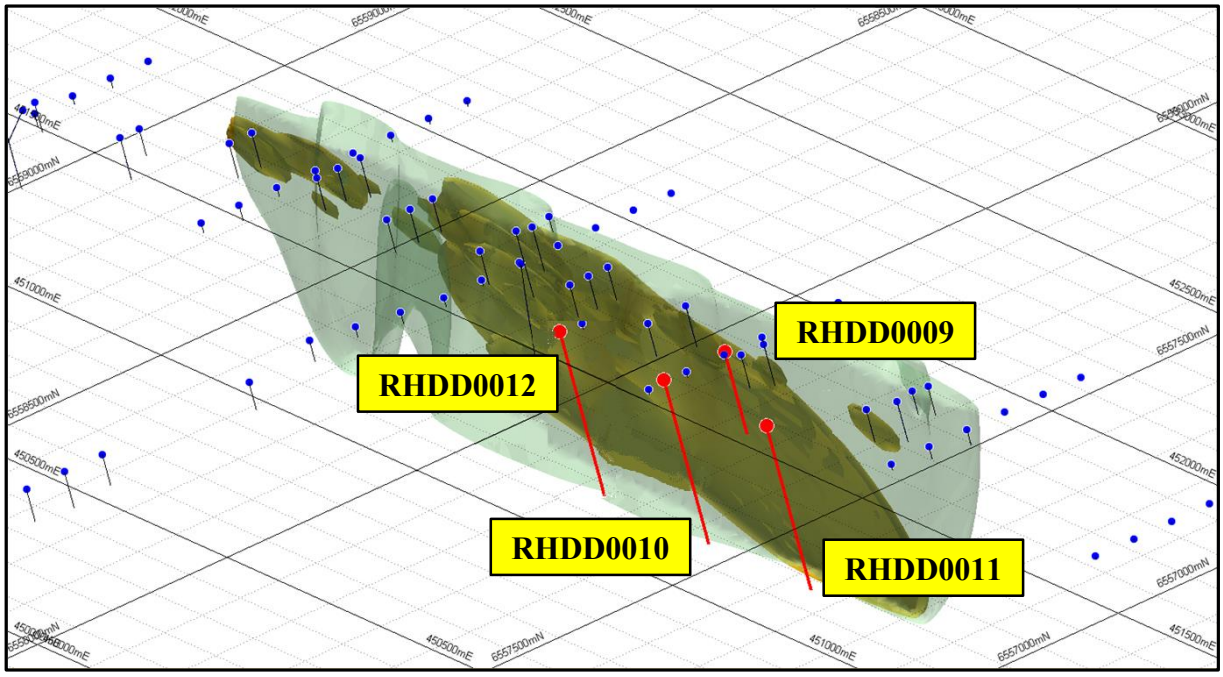

Figure 2: Roe 1 Prospect long-section (looking north-east). Shallow historic drill holes (blue collars) define a magmatic Ni-Cu corridor and recent drilling (red) has intersected primary nickel sulphides within serpentinised meso-adcumulate ultramafic rocks.

Table 1: Diamond Drillhole Locations

Hole ID	East (m)	North (m)	Length (m)	Dip	Azimuth	Prospect
RHDD0006	461030	6537800	414.0	-60	090	Talc Lake
RHDD0009	451200	6557600	278.0	-60	090	Roe 1
RHDD0010	451040	6557600	437.5	-60	090	Roe 1
RHDD0011	451040	6557400	404.8	-60	090	Roe 1
RHDD0012	451040	6557800	392.3	-60	090	Roe 1

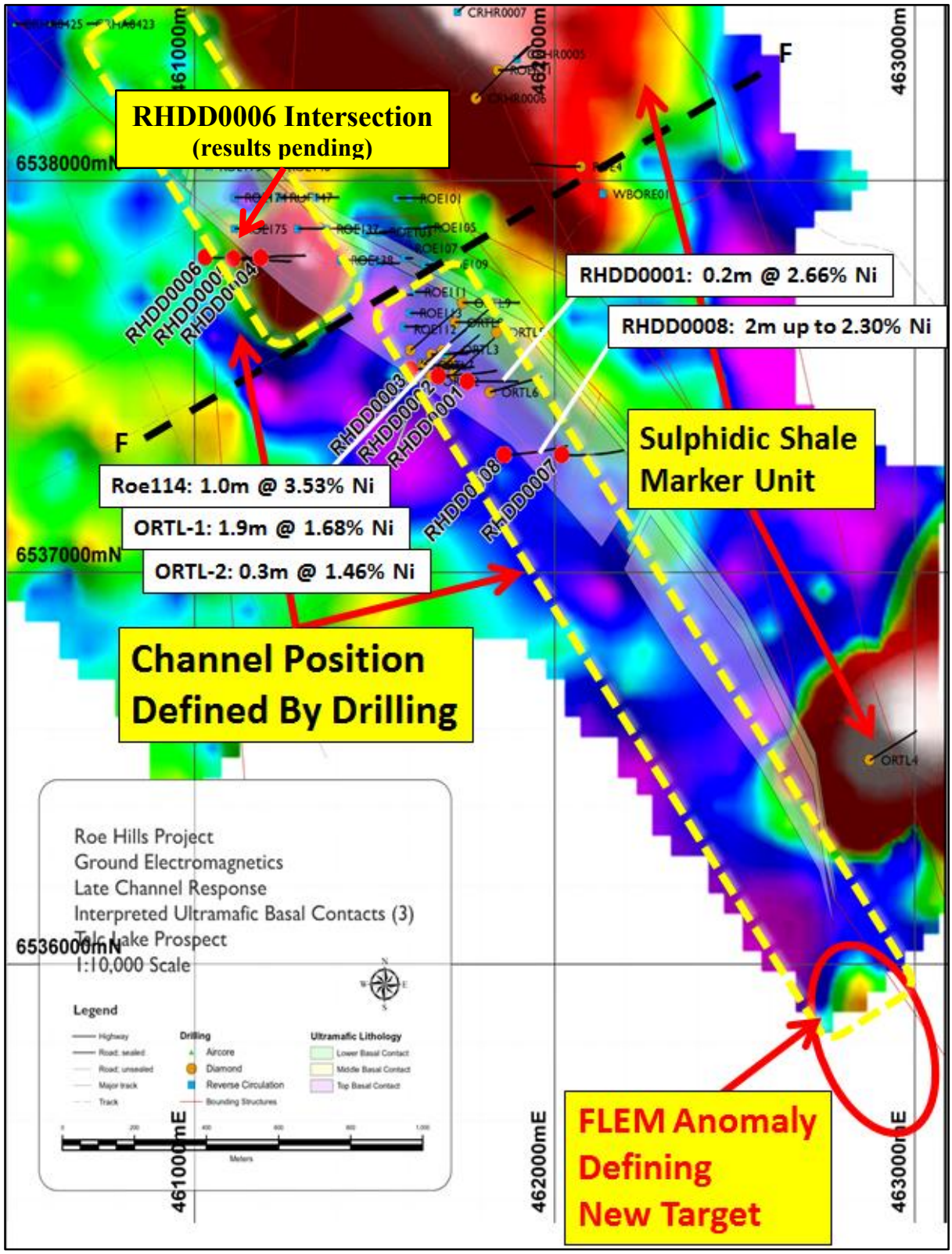

Figure 3: Drill hole location plan over historic FLEM survey data showing location of the recently logged RHDD006 intersection. The drilling defines the position of the lava channel which be targeted with a MLEM survey.

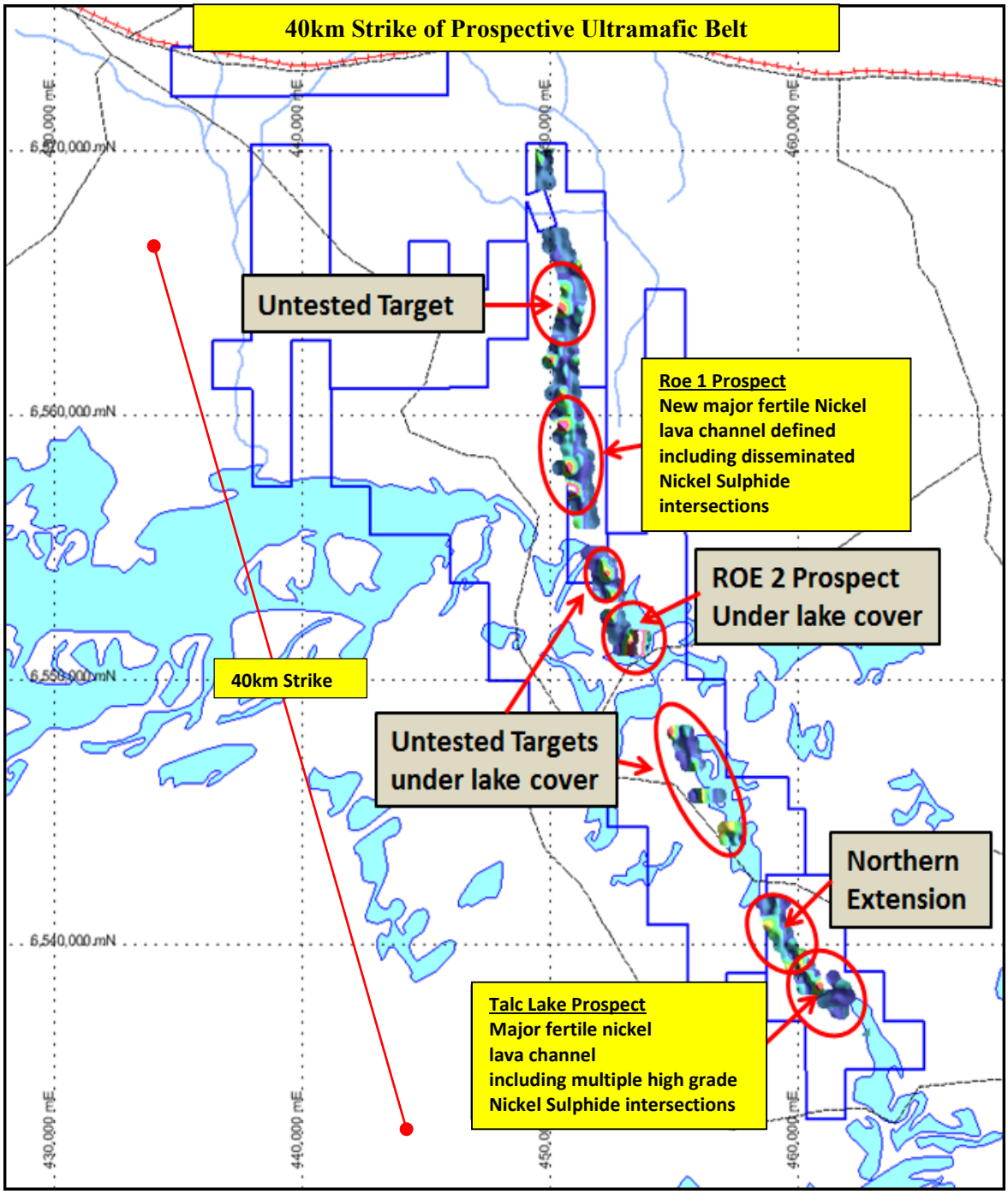

Figure 4: MPJ's 100% owned Roe Hills Project covering 40 strike kilometres of prospective ultramafic rocks. Nickel Sulphide mineralisation has between intersected at Talc Lake & Roe 1 Prospects are 25km apart. MLEM will be complete over and between these prospects to identify conductive targets within the identified lava channel systems.

ENDS

For further information please contact:

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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.*	• PXRF Analysis on NQ2 core using a handheld Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) Portable XRF analyser. Measurements were taken on surface of the core and depth intervals recorded. • 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. 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 1.2m.
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-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• Core drilling carried out by OnQ Exploration Solutions using a track-mounted Desco 6500 diamond drill rig. Tri-cone rock roller bit was used to drill from surface till competent rock was encountered. The hole was then completed with NQ2 six metre barrel. 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*	• Diamond core is logged and recorded in the database. Overall recoveries are >95% and there was no core loss or

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	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.*	• Geologic 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 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 the lab. • 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.
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.*	• 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. • 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.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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.*	• Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers. • Harjinder Kehal, (member of AusIMM) and consultant to the company 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.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• Drill collars are surveyed by modern hand held GPS units with accuracy of 5m 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.*	• Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 15cm and maximum sample spacing is 1.1m. • 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.*	• Diamond drill holes oriented to the east and stratigraphically define the centre of the komatiite lava channel and locate the source of the Nickel sulphide mineralisation. Holes are designed to intersect the geological contacts as close to perpendicular as possible.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Core samples are being cut in the field at the project site by MPJ personnel. They will be delivered to the laboratory be the field personnel.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• N/A

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 known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• 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 these licenses expire between March 2015 and 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 announcements.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• Target is Kambalda, Cosmos and Black/Silver Swan style Komatiitic Ni hosted in ultramafic rocks within the project.

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 exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• Co ordinates and other attributes of diamond drillholes are included in the release.

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.*	• Exploration results will be length-weight average where applicable, no cut-off grade applied.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	
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 lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• 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 include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• 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 and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• Minimum, maximum and average PXRF results have been reported. Laboratory assay results will vary from the PXRF results.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (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.*	• Multi-element analysis was conducted routinely on all samples for a base metal suite and potentially deleterious elements including Al,As,Co,Cr,Cu,Fe,Mg,Ni,S,Ti,Zn, Zr
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 sensitive.*	• 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 source of the Nickel sulphide mineralisation

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary