20th October 2015

Quarterly Activities Report for the Period Ending 30 September 2015

Mining Projects poised to commence high priority WA nickel drill program at Roe Hills following identification of multiple geological, geophysical and geochemical targets during active and successful quarter

Highlights

Roe Hills Project, Kambalda region, WA (100%-owned)

- Multi-disciplinary exploration campaign progressed resulting in the identification of five ultramafic flows along a 40km strike length, expanding the target basal contact area to ~200km.
- New Hooton and Point Perchance prospects identified with an additional seven diamond drill holes (RHDD0015-RHDD022) completed during the Quarter, increasing the total amount of drilling completed this year to 7800m over three campaigns. Significant nickel sulphide mineralisation identified in several holes, including:
    - *4.3m at 0.53% Ni from 211.1m including 0.2m at 2.66% Ni (RHDD0001) – Talc Lake*
    - *4.24m at 0.4% Ni from 340.1m including 1.3m at 0.6% Ni(RHDD0012) – Roe 1*
    - *11m at 0.45% Ni from 113m (RHDD0022) – Roe 2*
    - *30m at 0.24% ni from 85m and 0.4m at 0.77% Ni (RHDD0015) – Hooton*
- Extensive geophysical programs including 143 line kilometres of high-powered Moving Loop EM (MLEM) surveys over the Talc Lake, Hooton and Point Perchance prospects, as well as 7.7 line kilometres of High Powered Fixed Loop EM (FLEM).
- 18 conductors highlighted by Newexo, of which seven are classed as Category 1 and designated for immediate followed-up FLEM to further constrain the targets, together with an extension of the MLEM to the west of Talc Lake where two additional conductors were detected.
- Fixed Loop EM (FLEM) and down-hole EM (DHEM) surveys ongoing to finalise drill targets ahead of the planned commencement of a 5000m drill program before the end of October.
- Initial stage of detailed field mapping completed by consultant nickel specialist Sarah Dowling across the Talc Lake and Hooton prospects to further refine targeting.

Other Projects

- Compilation of all available datasets in progress and geological assessment being conducted by Sarah Dowling at both the Fraser Range Project and the Dingo Range Project (Mt Fisher/Mt Eureka)

Corporate

- Internationally acclaimed komatiite nickel sulphide specialist and geoscientific consultant, Dr Robin Hill, joins the Company's technical team ahead of the start of drilling at Roe Hills.
- Cash reserves of $1.1M at Quarter-end, with R&D tax refund expected Q4 2015

COMPANY OVERVIEW

Mining Projects Group is an Australian nickel exploration company (**ASX Code: MPJ**) focused on delivering shareholder returns via high-grade, high-value discoveries. MPJ's exploration portfolio comprises **three core 100%-owned projects** strategically located in Western Australia's premier nickel districts (Figure 1) including Kambalda, Fraser Range and Mt Fisher/Mt Eureka.

During the Quarter, the Company continued to evaluate and advance its flagship Roe Hills Project near the world-class Kambalda province in WA. The exploration program continues to deliver results that support the potential for a near-term discovery. The project is strategically located approximately 70km east of Kambalda in close proximity to established infrastructure including nickel concentrators & smelters.

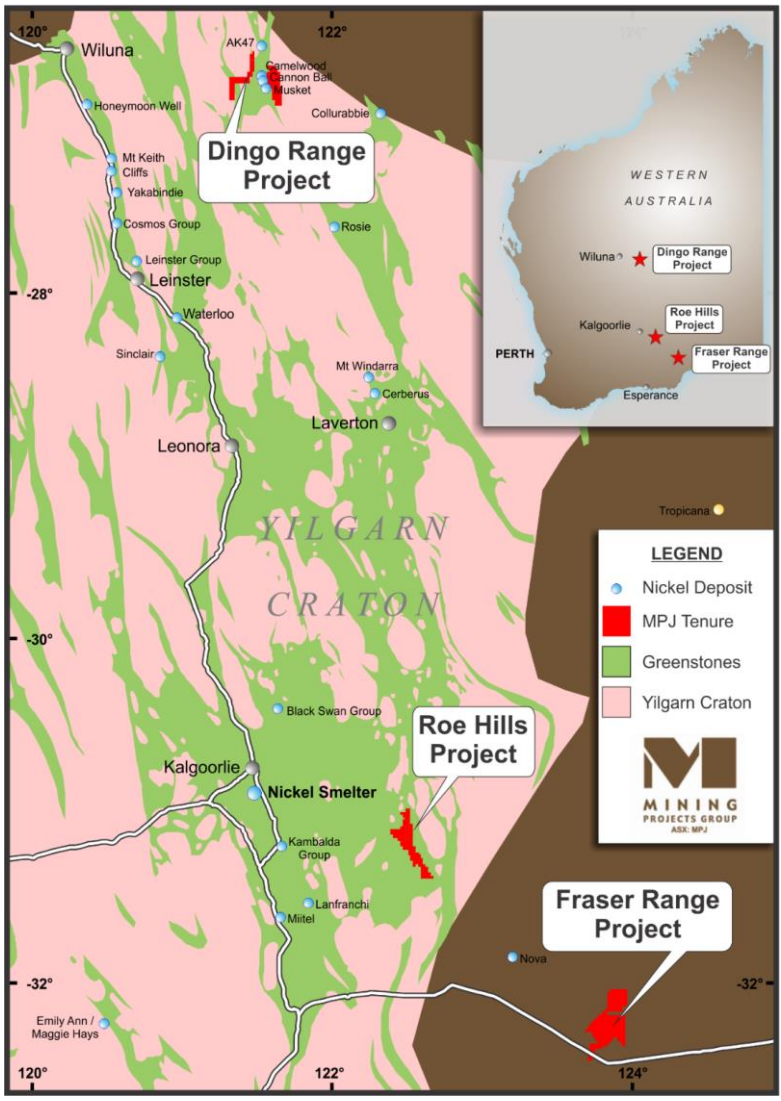

Figure 1 - MPJ Project Locations

MPJ has been well recognised for its industry leading technical team that has continued to strengthen throughout the period. The Company's technical team now includes:

- Mr Neil Hutchison (Technical Director) – Poseidon Nickel, Jubilee Mines
- Mr Steve Vallance (Technical Manager) – WMC, ACM, Jubilee Mines, Xstrata, LionOre, Kagara
- Ms Sarah Dowling (Komatiite Specialist) – CSIRO, ACM, MPI
- Dr Nigel Brand (Geochemical Specialist) – WMC, Anglo American
- Newexco Services (Geophysical and Geological Consultants):
  - Mr Adrian Black
  - Mr Bill Amman

This team has more than 130 years of combined experience in nickel sulphide exploration & mining, and has played pivotal roles in discovery, delineation & development of nickel sulphide resources exceeding 500kt of nickel, with an in-ground value of more than $10 billion. The team has maintained a methodical and scientific approach that has and will continue to ensure capital efficiency while providing maximum exposure to exploration upside.

Safety

MPJ's is pleased to report that no significant incidents or lost time injuries were experienced during the Quarter. Our goal is to ensure that all aspects of the Company's business reflect industry best practices whilst meeting statutory requirements and compliances.

MPJ is committed to developing a culture whereby all stakeholders embrace the highest level of Health, Safety and Environmental awareness as an integral part of every operation. To this end, Industrial Safe Pty Ltd were engaged during the year to provide specialist expertise and to assist in establishing MPJ's Health and Safety Management Systems.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Roe Hills Project

The Roe Hills Project is located 120km east-southeast of Kalgoorlie and 70km east of WA's premier nickel sulphide mining and processing centre of Kambalda in the Eastern Goldfields of WA (Figure 2).

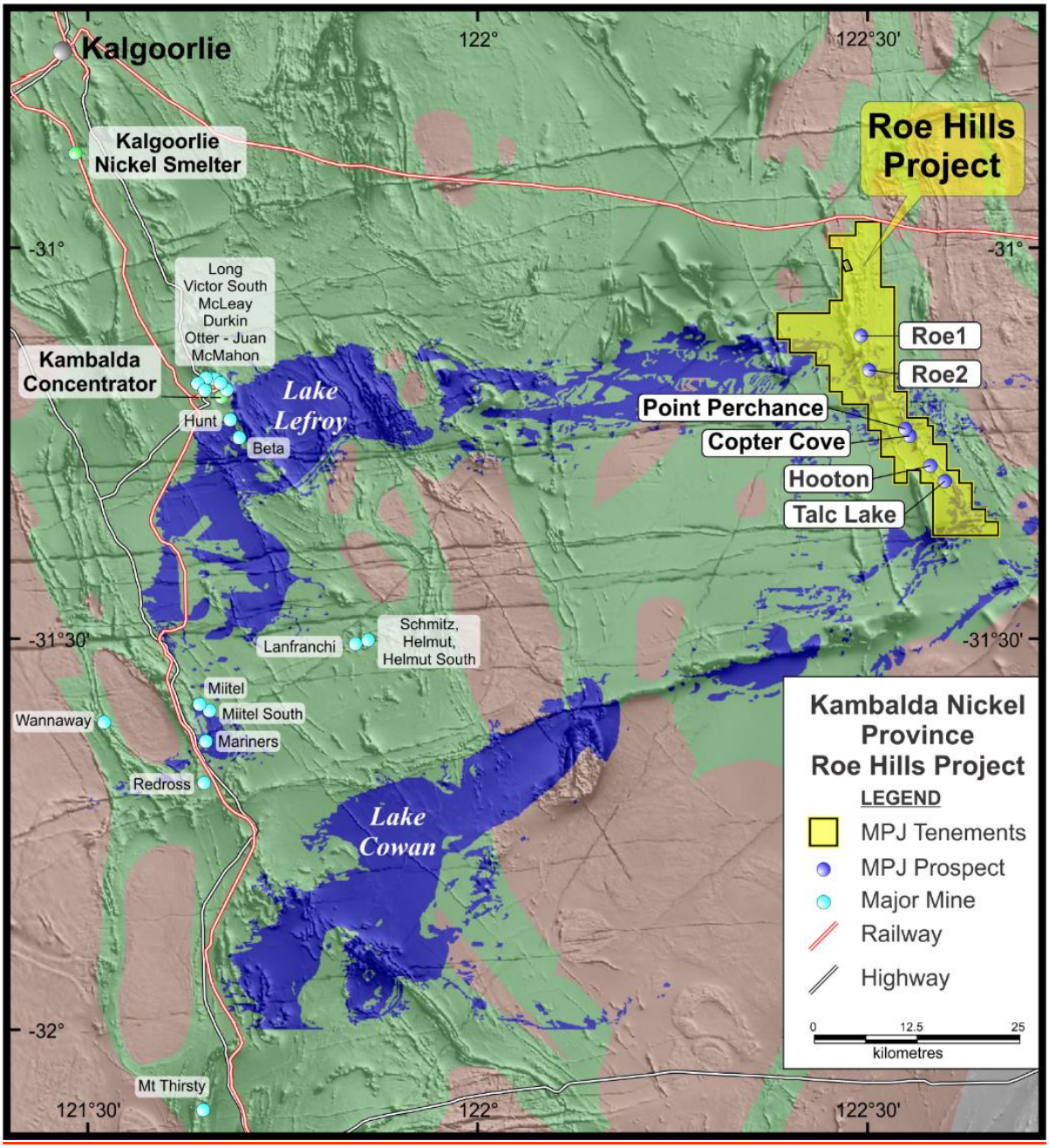

Figure 2: Roe Hills Project Location and Infrastructure

MPJ is exploring the Roe Hills Project area for Kambalda-style Komatiite/Ultramafic-hosted primary and structurally re-mobilised high grade massive nickel sulphide mineralisation. The Project **comprises three granted Exploration Licenses and two pending Exploration Licences for a total area of 324km² and includes a 40km strike length of highly prospective terrain comprising at least five separate ultramafic belts**. Structural repetition of the sequence via folding and faulting is interpreted to have significantly increased the amount of prospective ultramafic contact available to explore.

Low to medium grade disseminated and higher grade matrix and narrow **massive nickel sulphides have been identified in previous work at the Talc Lake, Roe1 and Roe2 Prospects, confirming the fertility of the sequence**.

Historical exploration was sporadic and predominantly gold-focused, directed towards relatively limited areas of outcrop, e.g. at Talc Lake and Roe1. The remainder of the target sequences occur beneath a veneer of residual and transported cover of variable thickness and remain under-explored. **Below a vertical depth of 150m, the entire project is essentially unexplored.**

Table 1: Historical intercepts for Talc Lake

Hole ID	Section (N)	EOH	Dip	Azi	From	Intersection	Comments
ROE102	6537720	120	-60	90	68	2m @ 0.38% Ni	H/wall mineralisation
ROE103	6537720	90	-60	90	60	2m @ 0.49% Ni	Contact mineralisation
ROE106	6537640	120	-60	90	108	2m @ 0.53% Ni & 0.09% Cu	Contact mineralisation
ROE107	6537640	90	-75	90	58	2m @ 0.32% Ni	Contact mineralisation
ROE108	6537640	120	-60	90	50	2m @ 0.52% Ni & 0.08% Cu	Contact mineralisation
ROE109	6537640	90	-60	90	64	4m @ 0.36% Ni	Contact mineralisation
ROE113	6537480	90	-60	90	74	4m @ 0.38% Ni & 0.17% Cu	Contact mineralisation
ROE136	6537720	204	-60	90	122	2m @ 0.31% Ni	Contact mineralisation
ROE137	6537720	188	-60	90	58	2m @ 0.46% Ni	H/wall mineralisation
ROE146	6537800	132	-60	90	52	4m @ 0.42% Ni	Contact mineralisation
ROE114	6537400	285	-60	90	155	0.5m @ 6.15% Ni & 0.38%Cu	H/wall mineralisation

Table 2: Historical intercepts for ROE1

Hole ID	Section (N)	EOH	Dip	Azi	From	Intersection	Comments
ROE119	6557900	160	-60	90	118	2m @ 0.51% Ni	H/wall mineralisation
ROE135	6559100	100	-60	90	60	16m @ 0.30% Ni	H/ wall mineralisation
ROE143	6558820	180	-60	90	74	2m @ 0.4% Ni	H/ wall mineralisation
ROE145	6558660	174	-60	90	124	2m @ 0.47% Ni	H/ wall mineralisation

Table 3: Historical intercepts for ROE2

Hole ID	Section (N)	EOH	Dip	Azi	From	Intersection	Comments
ROE2	6553320	283	-60	90	241.4m	8.6m @ 0.45% Ni	Contact mineralisation

During the Quarter, MPJ progressed an extensive multi-disciplinary exploration campaign comprising historical data evaluation, detailed geological field mapping, high-powered surface and down-hole electrical geophysical surveys, and RC percussion/diamond drilling. This work has been designed to test for extensions/repetitions of known mineralisation and to unlock the potential of the broader Roe Hills Project.

Key elements of the Company's exploration activities at Roe Hills during the financial year have included:

- Diamond drilling at Talc Lake to test for extensions to known mineralisation;
- Diamond drilling at ROE1 to test for depth extensions to regolith geochemical anomalism;
- Commencement of first-pass drill evaluation of coincident nickel/copper/PGE anomalism over the newly identified Hooton Prospect immediately north of Talc Lake;
- Diamond drilling to test for depth extensions to surface gossans, historical nickel intercepts and MLEM conductors at Point Perchance;
- Diamond drilling to test for strike/depth extensions to historical intercept at ROE2;
- Continued regional high powered MLEM geophysical surveys over the Talc lake, Hooton, Point Perchance, ROE1 and ROE2 Prospects;
- Completion of detailed field mapping at the Talc Lake, Hooton and Point Perchance Prospects; and
- Ongoing evaluation of the historical geological/geochemical/geophysical/drilling database

Drilling

During the Quarter, diamond drill holes RHDD0015-RHDD0022 were completed and in the current sequence 22 RCP/diamond drill holes have been completed for a total combined metreage of ~7,800m (Figure 3).

Talc Lake Prospect[1 6]

- **9 diamond holes for 3,309m (RHDD0001 – 8; RHDD0013)**
  - **RHDD0001: 4.3m @ 0.53% Ni from 211.1m (Includes 0.2m @ 2.66% Ni)**
  - **RHDD0002: 1.0m @ 0.69% Ni from 227.64m**
  - **RHDD0008: 1.3m @ 0.65% Ni from 242.7m**

ROE1 Prospect[1 7]

- **4 diamond holes for 1,512m (RHDD0009 – 12)**
  - **RHDD0009: 3.0m @ 0.46% Ni from 75.5m**
  - **RHDD0012: 15.3m @ 0.30% Ni from 340.1m (Incl. 1.3m @ 0.60% Ni)**

ROE2 Prospect[1]

- **1 diamond hole for 424m (RHDD0022)**
  - **RHDD0022: 11m @ 0.45% Ni from 113m**

Hooton Prospect[4]

- **6 diamond holes for 1,779m (RHDD0014 – 19)**
- **Diamond hole RHDD0015 intersected a thick sequence of ultramafic rocks hosting patchy cloud\disseminated and blebby Nickel Sulphides over a drilled interval of approximately 130 metres (70 -200m downhole depth), this confirms the development of a significant mineralised system at the Hooton Prospect.**
  - **RHDD0015 : 2.7 metres grading 0.38% Ni; from 77.3m**
    30.0 metres grading 0.24% Ni; from 85m
    8.0 metres grading 0.24% Ni; from 152m
    6.5 metres grading 0.25% Ni; from 186m
    0.4 metres grading 0.34% Ni; from 200.3m
    0.4 metres grading 0.77% Ni; from 211.4 m

Point Perchance Prospect

- **2 diamond holes for 758m (RHDD0020 – 21)**
- **Diamond drill hole RHDD0021 intersected trace amounts of disseminated sulphides within high MgO ultramafic at a basal contact about 200m down – plunge to the south of a surface gossan originally mapped by WMC and a historical intercept of 0.30m at 0.46% Ni, 1200ppm Cu PP1 Newmont.**

A summary of the drilling completed at the Roe Hills Project during the past three campaigns is presented below including diamond drill holes RHDD0015-RHDD0022 which were completed during the Quarter:

Hole ID	MGA_N	MGA_E	Dip	Az	EOH
RHDD0001	6537500	461760	-60.84	92.03	283.4
RHDD0002	6537500	461680	-60.3	89.13	354.12
RHDD0003	6537515	461600	-59.17	88.95	459.2
RHDD0004	6537800	461190	-60.86	84.98	257.42
RHDD0005	6537800	461110	-61.25	92.24	337.3
RHDD0006	6537800	461030	-62.12	92.63	414
RHDD0007	6537300	462020	-59.36	93.44	392.5

RHDD0008	6537300	461860	-59.24	88.27	390.6
RHDD0009	6557600	451200	-60	91	278
RHDD0010	6557600	451040	-60	91	437.5
RHDD0011	6557400	451040	-60	91	404.8
RHDD0012	6557800	451040	-59.95	94.73	392.3
RHDD0013	6537960	461040	-60	90	421.1
RHDD0014	6539600	459800	-60	90	349.3
RHDD0015	6539200	460180	-60	90	355
RHDD0016	6540400	459210	-60	90	208
RHDD0017	6540400	459140	-60	90	307
RHDD0018	6540000	459440	-60	90	286
RHDD0019	6540801	459129	-60	90	274
RHDD0020	6542631	457903	-60	65	323
RHDD0021	6543548	457266	-60	65	453.8
RHDD0022	452530	6553202	-60	90	424
TOTAL					**7,802.34**

Table 4: RC/Diamond Drilling for the Roe Hills Project

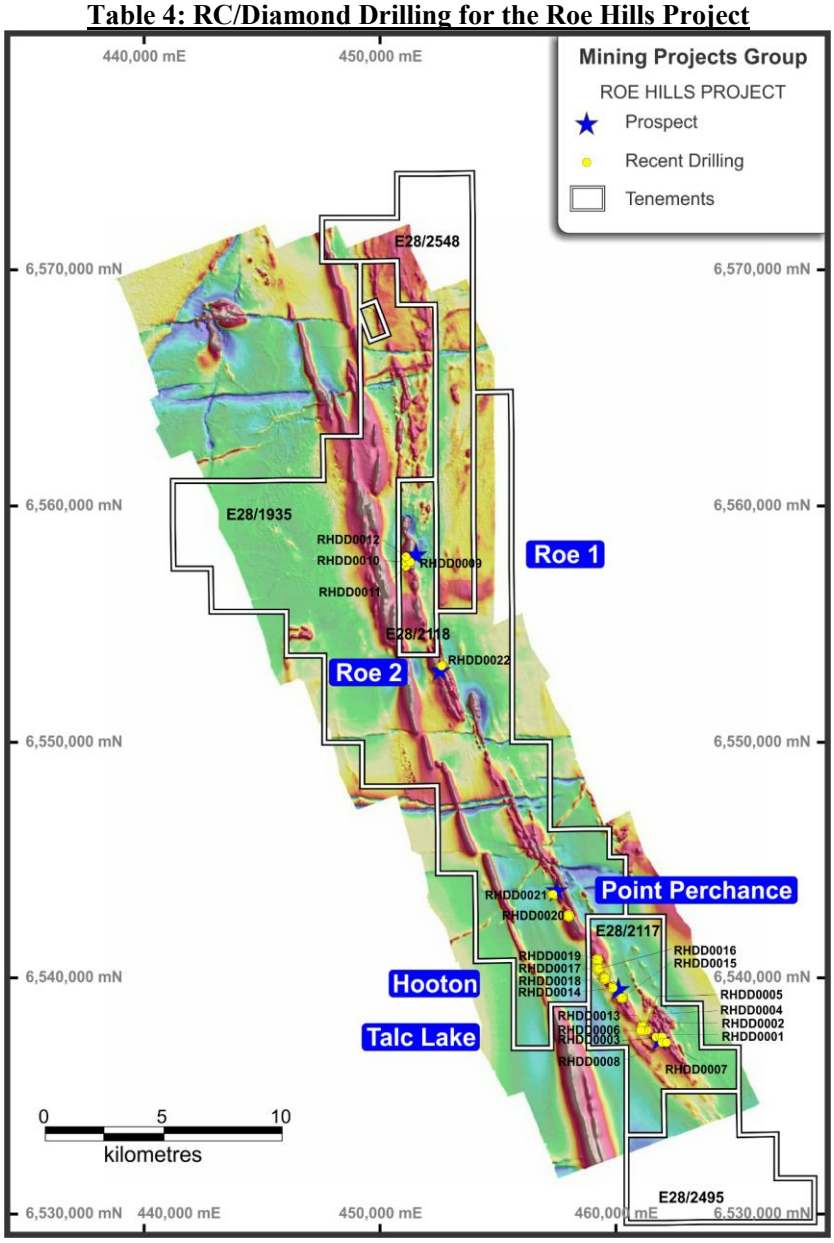

Figure 3: Location of Recent Drilling at Roe Hills

Geophysics

The Company's geophysical programs continued to be managed by Newexco and comprised ongoing regional surface MLEM geophysical surveying designed **to test the central corridor at the Talc Lake, Hooton, Point Perchance, ROE1 and ROE2 Prospects as well as follow-up FLEM surveying and DHEM surveying of all recently completed drill holes.** By the end of the period MLEM totalled 1,520 stations on 99 lines for a total survey of 143,700m (143.7 line km). Follow-up Fixed Loop EM (FLEM) surveys totalled 231 stations for 7.7 line km. DHEM surveys were completed on 20 holes.

The MLEM survey successfully identified **18 high priority conductors situated within geologically favourable positions, seven of which are defined as Category 1** and are currently being assessed for immediate follow-up. Some of these will require Fixed Loop EM (FLEM) surveys to better define the targets prior to commencing drill testing (Figures 4, 5 and 6).

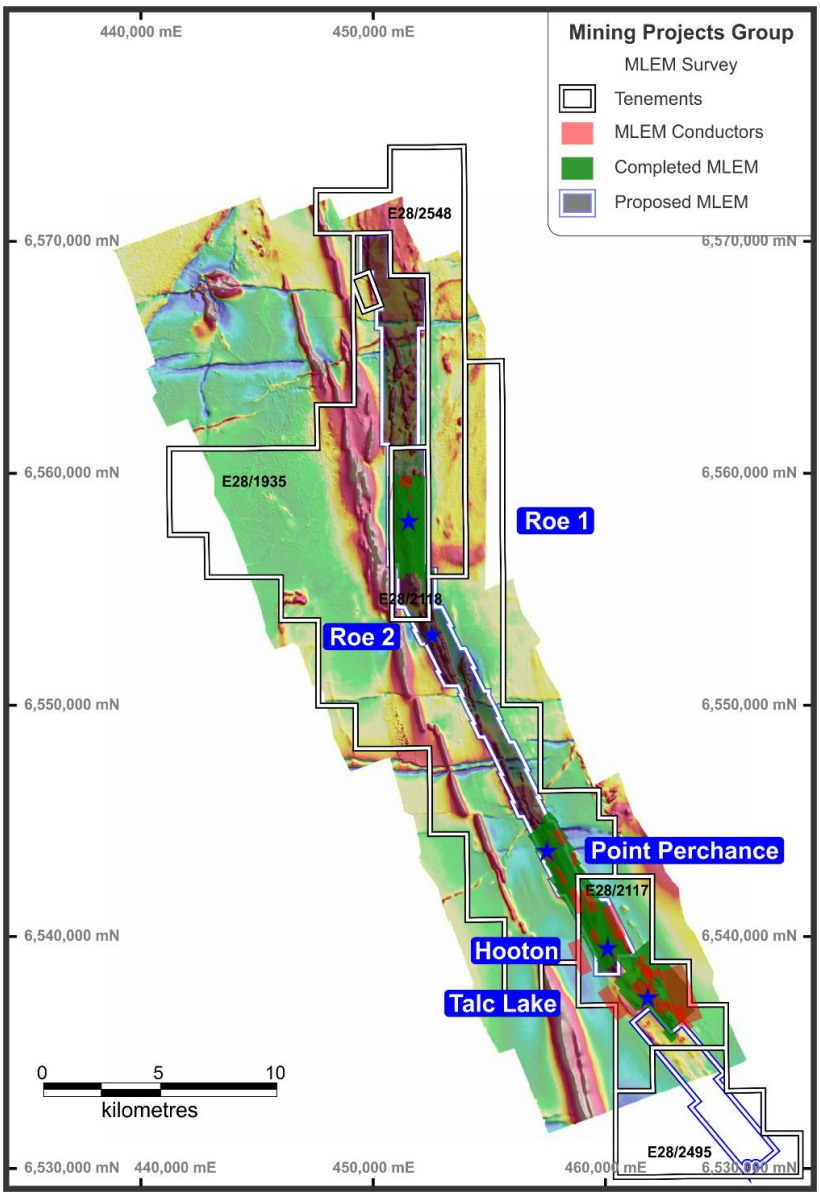

Figure 4: Roe Hills Proposed and Completed MLEM Survey with Priority Conductors

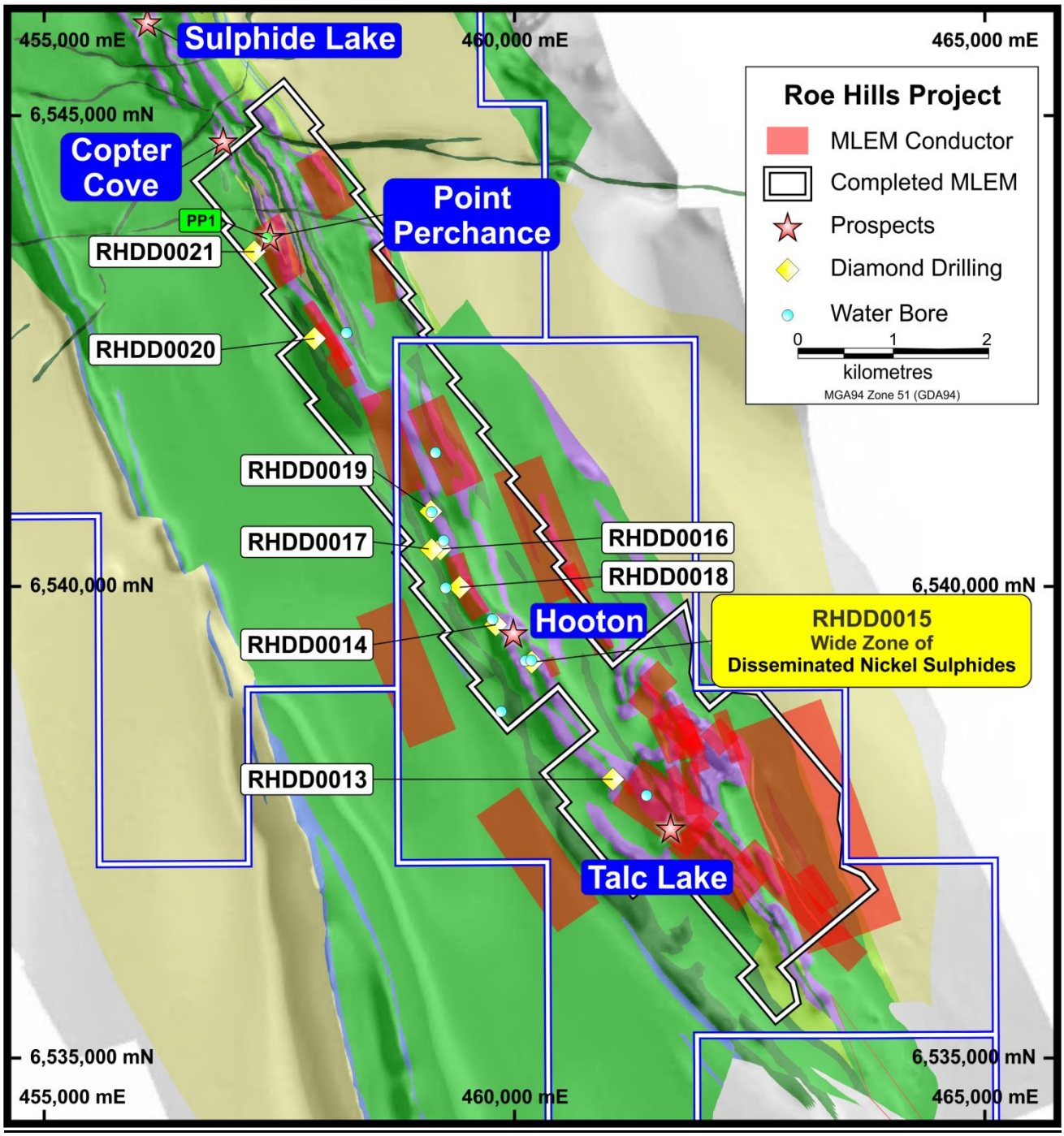

Figure 5: Talc Lake, Hooton, & Point Perchance MLEM Survey and Priority Conductors.

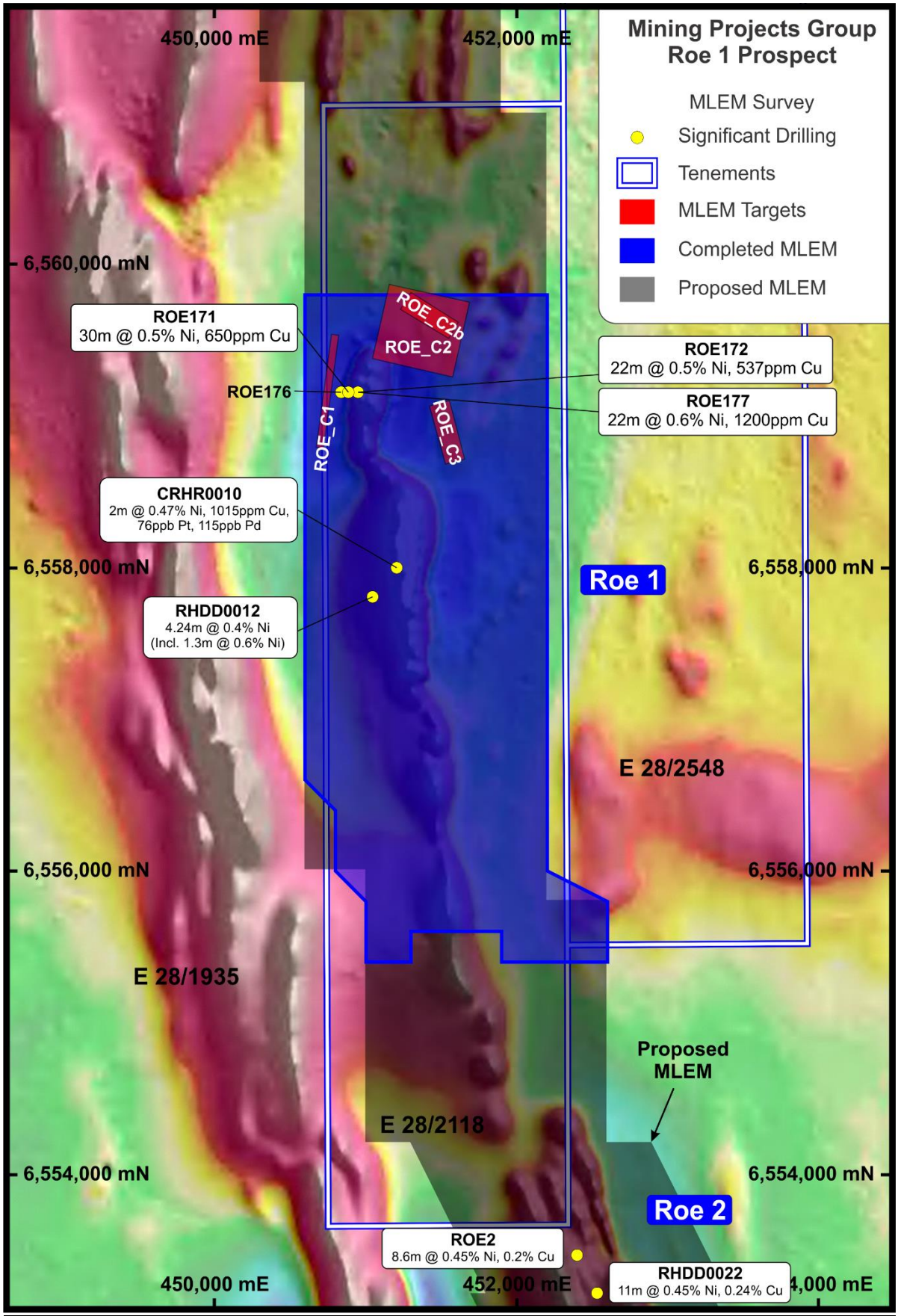

Figure 6: ROE1 MLEM Survey and Priority Conductors

Geological Field Mapping and Petrological Evaluation

Consultant Geologist and nickel sulphide specialist Sarah Dowling (from Triodia Research) completed the initial phase of detailed mapping across the Talc Lake, Hooton and Point Perchance Prospects during the Quarter.

The mapping augments historical work undertaken by previous explorers including Newmont (in the late 1960s) and Western Mining Corporation (in the early 1990s), allowing for an interpretation of the geology in relation to accepted modern geological models.

Importantly, it will enable the development of an understanding of the setting and controls on the known mineralisation at Talc Lake and ultimately the implementation of more effective exploration methodologies across the broader Roe Hills Project.

Significantly, the presence of extensive sequences of high MgO ultramafic rocks was unequivocally confirmed along the western flanks of the main sequence at Talc Lake and in association with BIF units within a regionally continuous parallel belt some 2-5km further to the west. These units are concealed beneath at least 25m of residual/transported soil and have not been drilled by previous explorers. The discovery substantially increases the prospectivity of the Project and future assessment is planned.

A review of all available drill cores including petrological evaluation has commenced in order to characterise the ultramafic stratigraphy and sulphide mineralogy and to confirm the younging directions of each ultramafic flow unit within what may be fold repeated sequences.

Of particular significance has been the identification of specific textures in the ultramafic rocks traversed by several historical holes at Talc Lake which are known to occur proximal to depositional sites for massive nickel sulphides at other known nickel sulphide deposits, e.g. Silver Swan (Photo 1).

Detailed mapping will continue throughout the Project tenure to elevate the geological understanding of all prospects and assist the ongoing exploration effort.

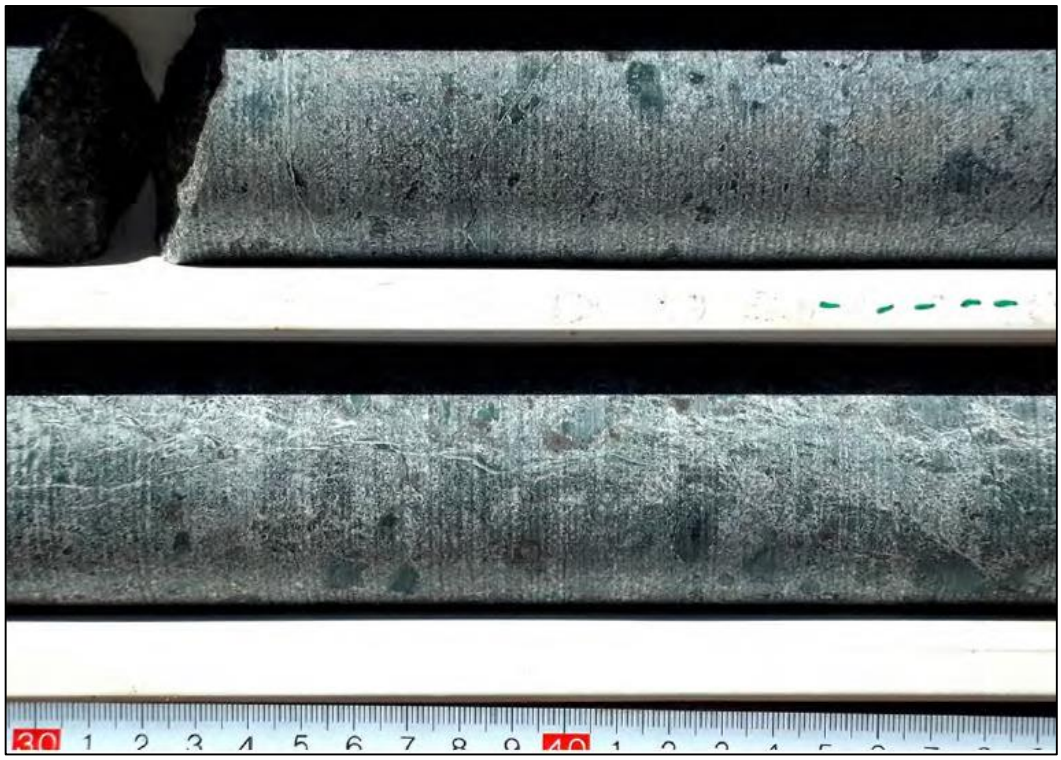

Photo 1: Core photography, TL09, depth 18-19m, Disseminated sulphide blebs in carbonated-talc ultramafics.

Key Prospects

Talc Lake Prospect

The Talc Lake area consists of thick sequences of talc-carbonate (magnesite) altered ultramafics after high MgO protoliths interpreted to represent channel facies ultramafics. Thickening of the sequence may have resulted from folding and faulting whilst apparent structural complexity may be attributed in-part to de-magnetisation associated with talc-carbonate alteration events. Other rock types include pyroxenites, basalts and sedimentary units. The footwall to the ultramafic sequence varies from basaltic to a felsic volcanosediment whose absence in-part may be explained by the process of thermomechanical erosion by the overlying ultramafics. The sequence is intruded by numerous dolerite dykes.

The potential of the prospect to host significant nickel sulphide mineralisation has been confirmed by the identification of surface gossans and both disseminated and narrow massive nickel sulphides in numerous historical holes.

Significantly, the majority of the intercepts achieved to date occur in hangingwall and/or flanking positions whilst the interpreted primary basal contact positions remain essentially untested.

Recently completed detailed MLEM geophysical surveys have identified numerous conductors considered worthy of follow-up drill testing. These represent high priority targets which will be further assessed and refined prior to re-commencing drilling. Figures 7 and 8 present a schematic cross-sections and Figure 9 represents a vertical longitudinal projection.

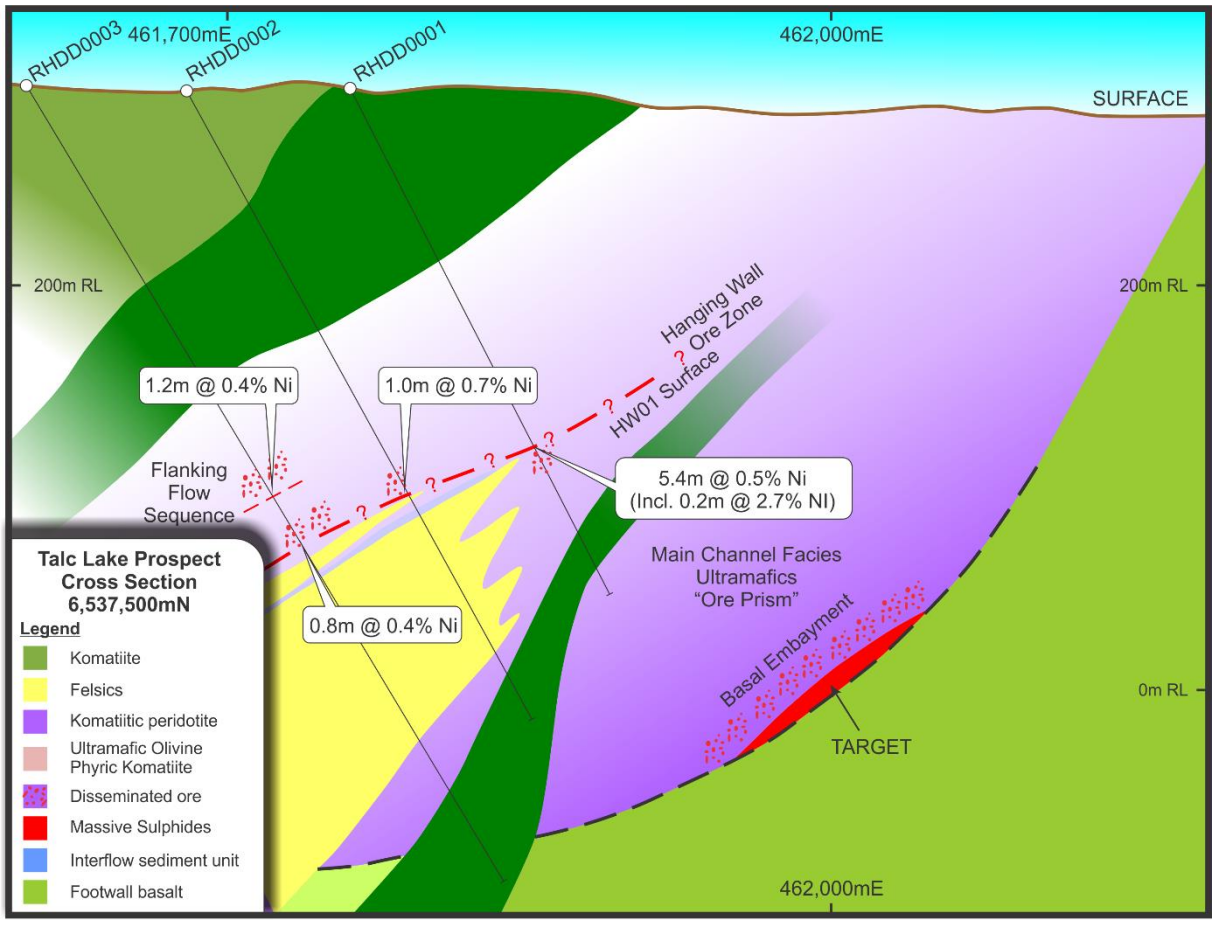

Figure 7: Talc Lake Schematic Cross Section on 6,537,500mN

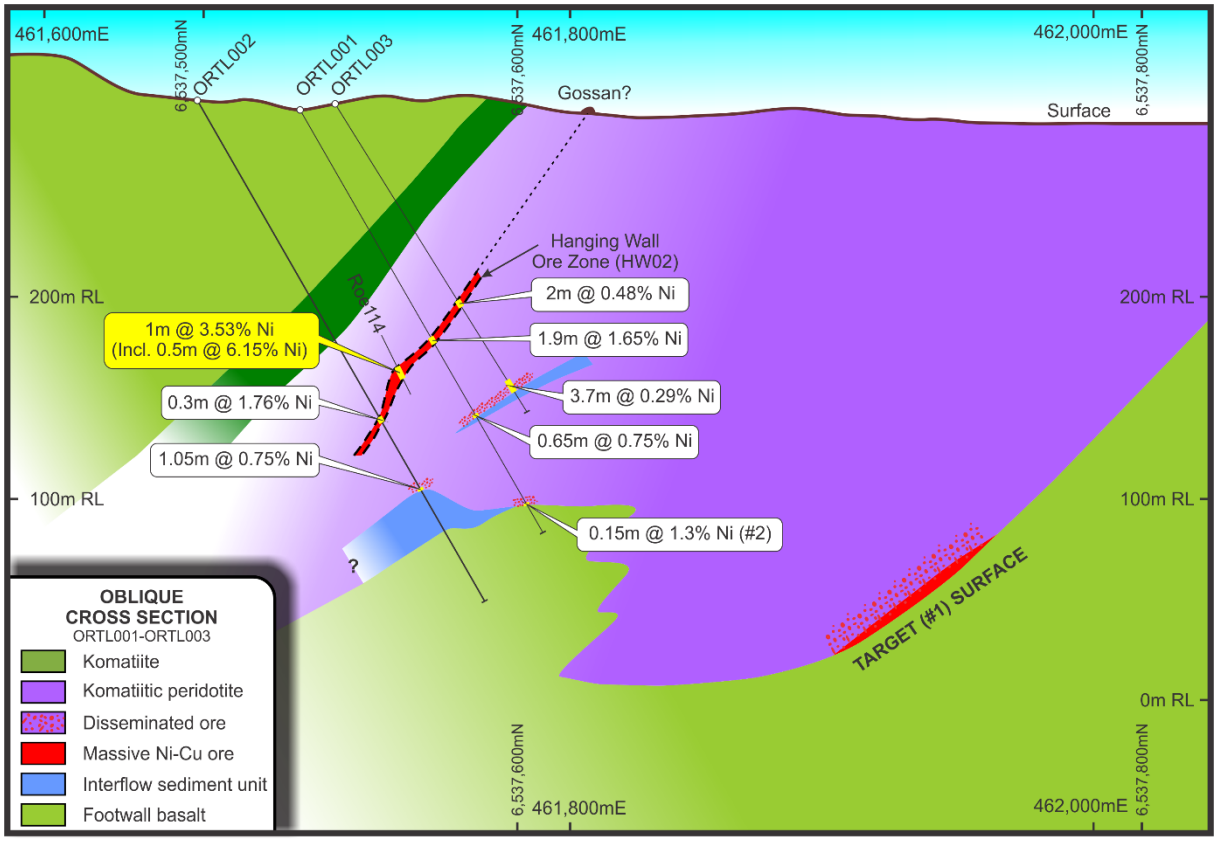

Figure 8: Schematic Oblique Cross Section with historical Holes ORTL001 – ORTL003 & ROE114.

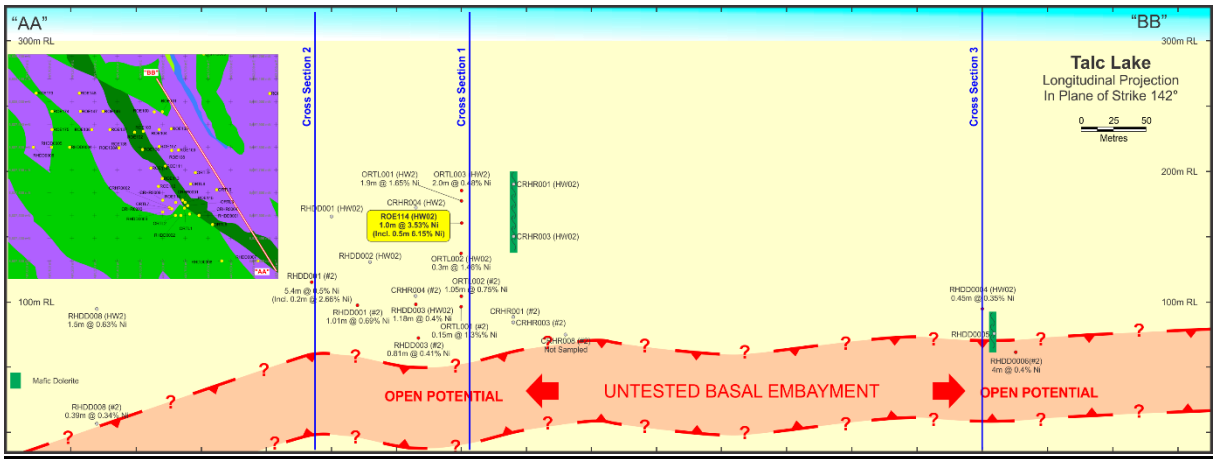

Figure 9: Talc Lake Schematic Vertical Longitudinal Projection.

ROE1 Prospect

ROE1 Prospect (Figures 1-4 and Figure 6) is characterised by low lying ridges and hills of outcropping mafic and ultramafic rocks, locally derived colluvium and a variably developed veneer of transported overburden. The area comprises serpentinised and silicified ultramafic rocks, pyroxenites, basalts and minor sedimentary units. The ultramafics are predominantly high MgO mesocumulate to adcumulate textured dunites and represent the thickest accumulations of ultramafic rock types currently recognised within the Project area. The sequence is intruded by numerous dolerite and quartz feldspar porphyry dykes. Granite intrusives occur at the northern margin of the main prospect area and may highlight a potential target zone for remobilised mineralisation.

ROE1 was first identified by WMC in the mid 1990's, as a coherent geochemical anomaly over a strike length of 500 metres, up to 40 metres wide with peak values occurring centrally within the ultramafic sequence. Nickel anomalism is also associated with copper oxide (malachite) mineralisation at surface and within the oxidised near-surface rocks. Wide spaced drilling by previous explorers targeted the peak of the internal anomaly without effectively testing basal ultramafic contacts.

It is now considered that the geochemical Ni-Cu anomaly represents a hydromorphic dispersion halo developed along the Base of Oxidation/Top of Fresh Rock (BOX/TOFR) interface and potentially sourced from an as yet undiscovered accumulation of nickel sulphides located at depth below and down-plunge from the current level of drill testing (Figure 10: Schematic Cross–Section).

Work completed at ROE1 during the reporting period includes:

- Detailed assessment of the historical geochemical database by Dr Nigel Brand,
- Diamond drill testing of depth/plunge extensions to regolith geochemical anomalism (RHDD0009-12)
- Detailed high powered MLEM geophysical surveys
- DHEM surveys of all recently completed drill holes (RHDD0009-12)

Diamond drilling at Roe1 successfully identified a broad zone of near basal contact related disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation in hole RHDD0012 as follows:

- **RHDD0012: 4.24m @ 0.4% Ni from 340.1m (Incl. 1.3m @ 0.6% Ni)**[1,2]

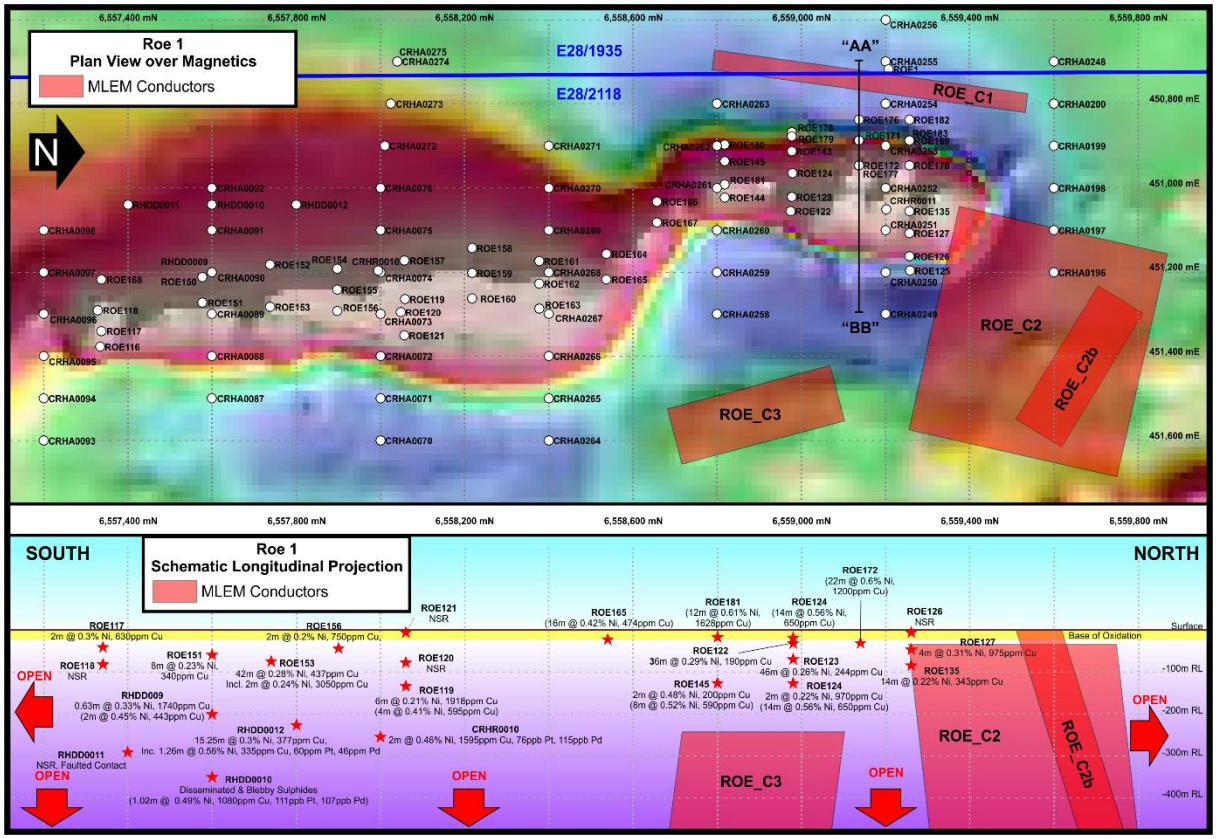

Figure 10: Plan and Schematic Longitudinal Projection of ROE1.

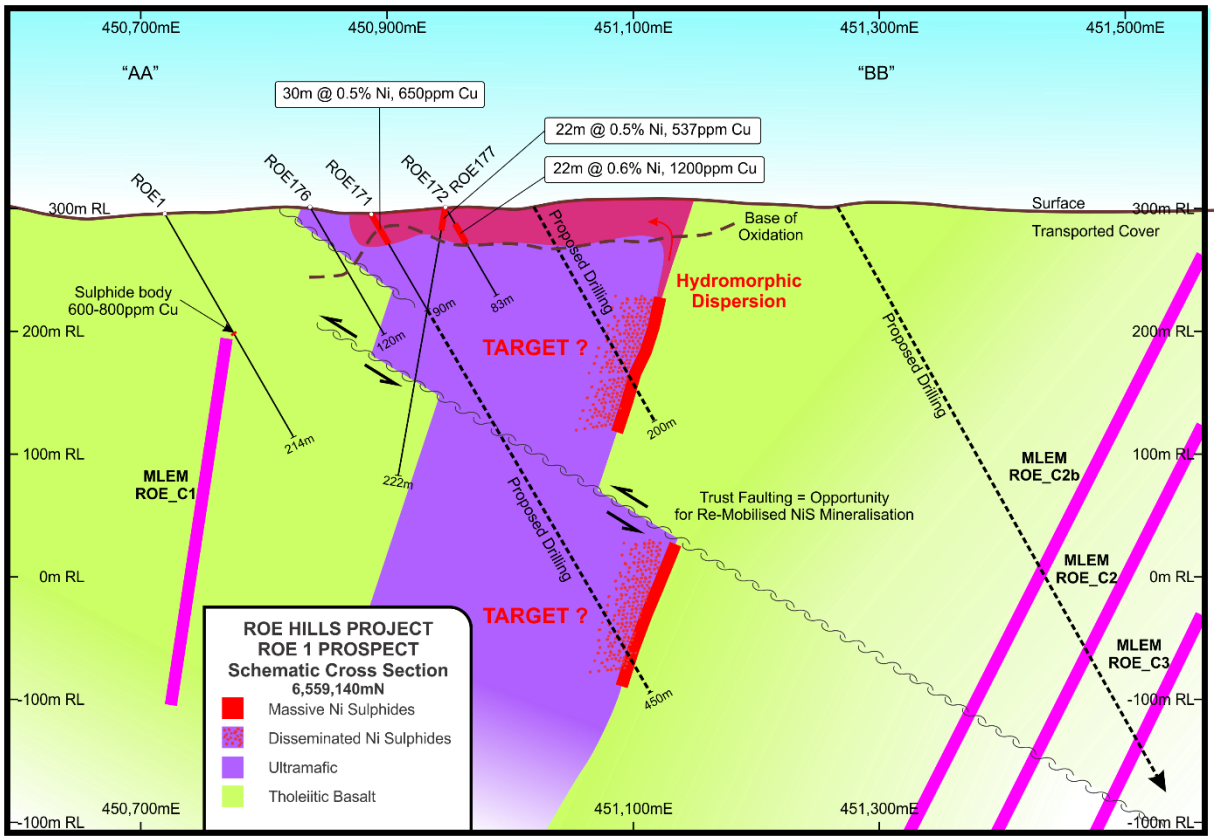

Figure 11: ROE1 Schematic Cross Section on 6,559,140mN

MLEM Survey

Recently completed MLEM survey at Roe1 (Figure 6) has successfully identified 4 strong conductors (Table 5) situated in geological favourable positions (Figures 10 and 11).

Plate_Name	Conductivity-Thickness (S)	Tau (ms)
ROE_C1	2770.41	100
ROE_C2	478.23	18
ROE_C2b	1229.63	42
ROE_C3	1000.00	18

Table 5: ROE1 MLEM Priority Conductors$_2$

- **ROE_C1:** possibly been tested up dip by historical drill hole ROE1 (WMC). This hole intersected mafic hosted semi-massive sulphides in the interpreted hanging wall of the main ultramafic complex which returned 600-800ppm copper. Further work is required to understand its geological context as it appears to be structurally related rather than stratigraphically hosted.

- **ROE_C2, ROE_C2b & ROE_C3:** untested and sit favourably within the Company's geological model (Figure 10 and Figure 11).

Newexco reported the following regarding the Roe 1 MLEM results:

> **"*These conductive results are considered Category 1 anomalies and are consistent with a bedrock sulphide source. ROE_C1 is highly likely to have been tested up-dip by historic drilling, however ROE_C2 and ROE_C3 are untested Category 1 anomalies*".**

A recent geological and structural review of the area has identified the presence of a series of previously unrecognised shallow east dipping thrust faults which have off-set the main ultramafic sequence towards the east (Figure 11).

This setting is similar to that of a number of other Western Australian Nickel Sulphide occurrences including WSA's Flying Fox/Lounge Lizard Deposits and highlights the potential for Roe 1 to host both primary basal contact related and structurally re-mobilised massive Nickel Sulphides.

ROE2 Prospect

The ROE2 prospect is located 5km to the south of ROE1 and was first identified by WMC in the mid 90's. The prospect is defined by historical drill hole ROE2 which intersected basal contact hosted disseminated nickel sulphides as follows:

- **ROE2: 8.6m @ 0.45% Ni, 0.2% Cu$_1$**

The targeted ultramafic stratigraphy in this area is completely obscured by transported lake sediments of variable thickness.

During the year MPJ has completed a single diamond drill hole RHDD0022 for a total metreage of 424m, (Figures 12 & 13).

The hole was designed to test for strike/plunge extensions 250m to the south of historical diamond drill hole ROE2 which returned 8.6m at 0.45% nickel, 2000ppm copper from 241.4m depth on what is now interpreted to be a "sediment free outer flank" contact position. It was also positioned to test a prominent embayment identified in detailed aeromagnetic imagery (Figure 13).

RHDD0022 traversed a sequence comprising of at least 5 separate ultramafic units separated by basalts with doleritic, felsic porphyry and pegmatite intrusives (Figure 14).

Whilst trace amounts of disseminated sulphides were observed in most ultramafics, fine grained heavily disseminated nickeliferous sulphides were encountered over approximately 23 metres in the uppermost ultramafic between about 104.4m and 127.4m down hole depth.

Final assays returned the following:

- **RHDD0022: 11m @ 0.45% Ni, 0.24% Cu, from 113m depth$_1$**

This result is highly encouraging and represents a significant stage in the Company's ongoing exploration efforts at ROE2 (Figures 12 & 14).

Newexco are continuing with regional MLEM & DHEM geophysical surveys.

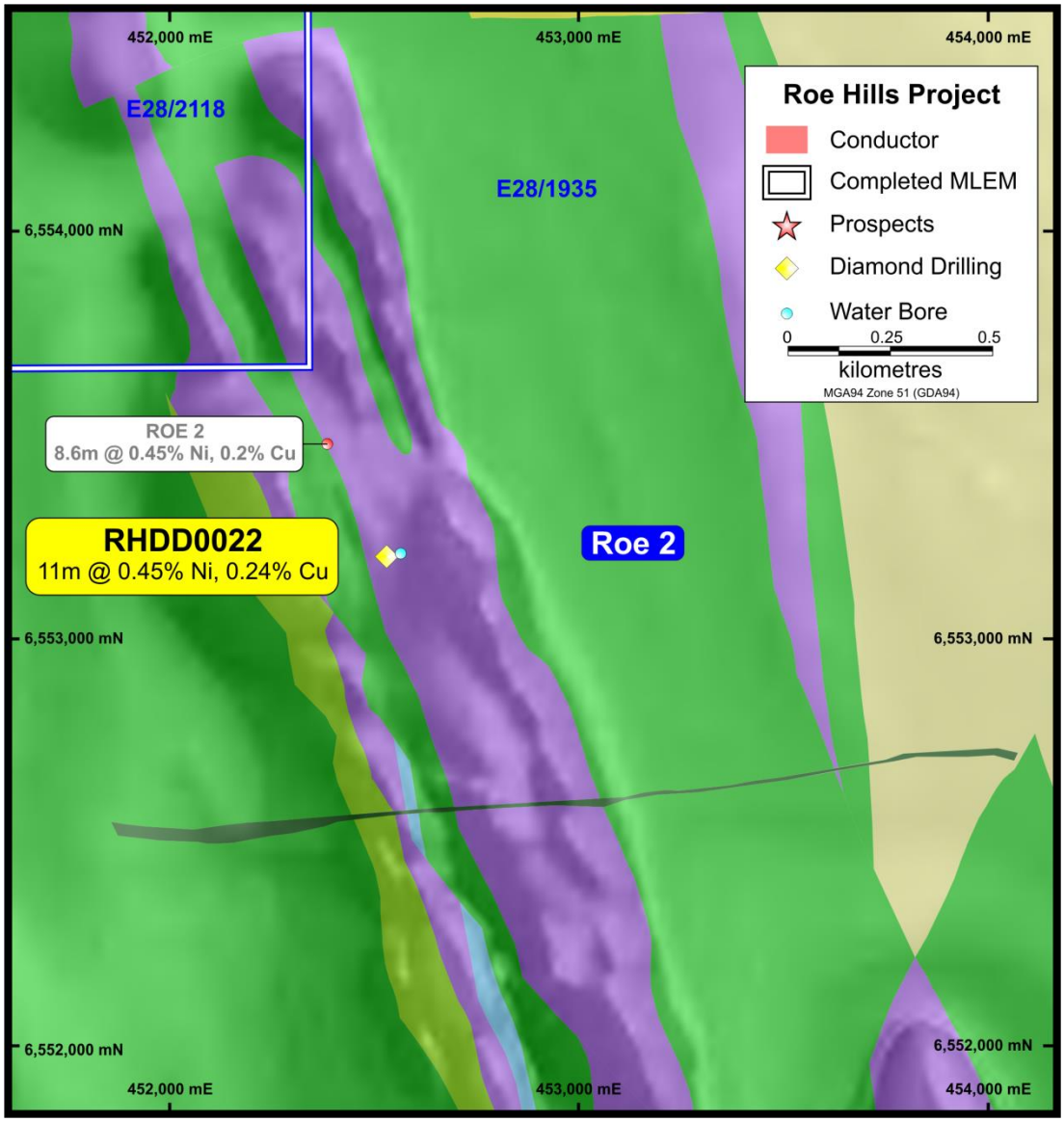

Figure 12: Drilling at ROE2

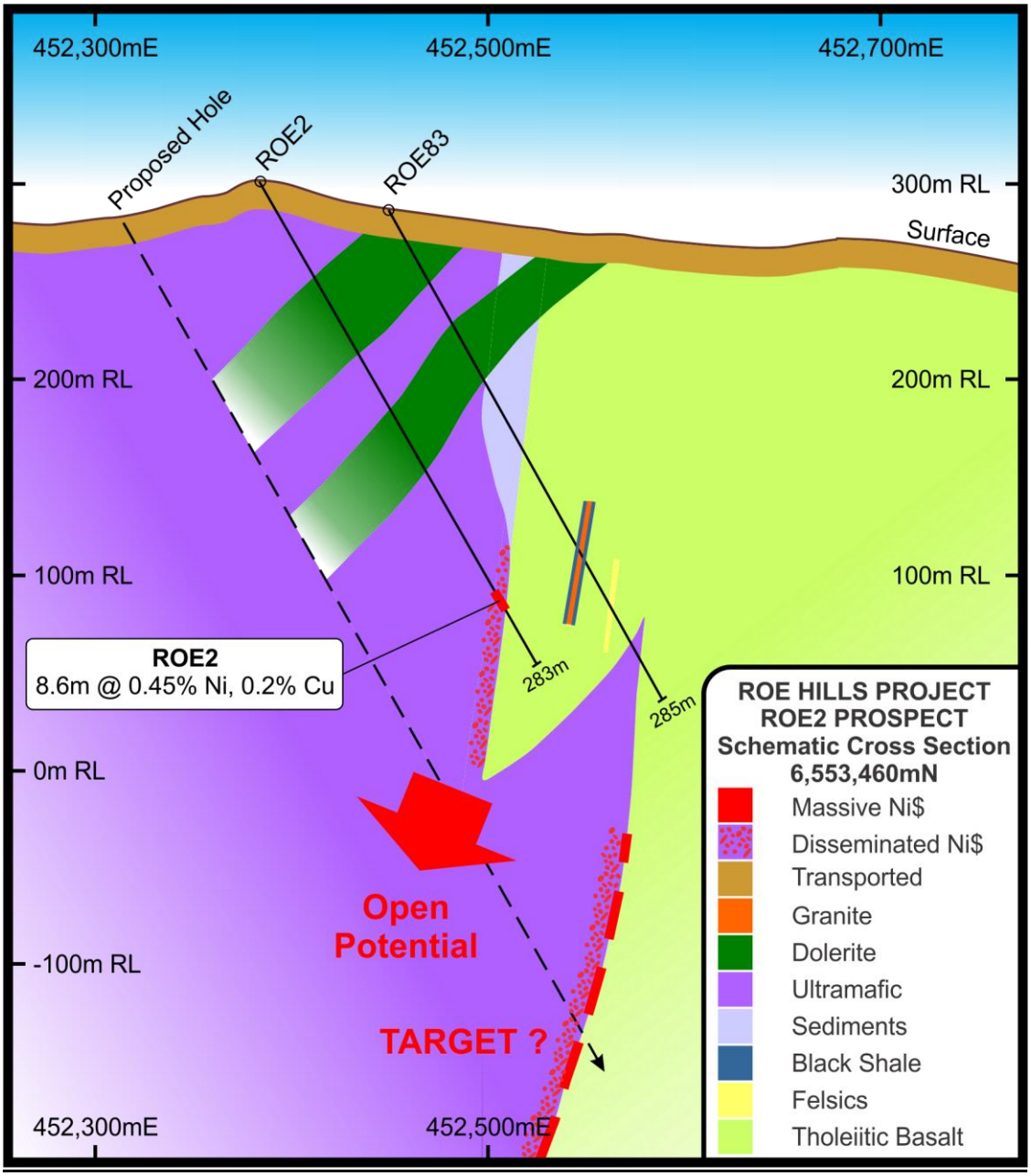

Figure 13: ROE2 Schematic Cross Section 6,553,460mN

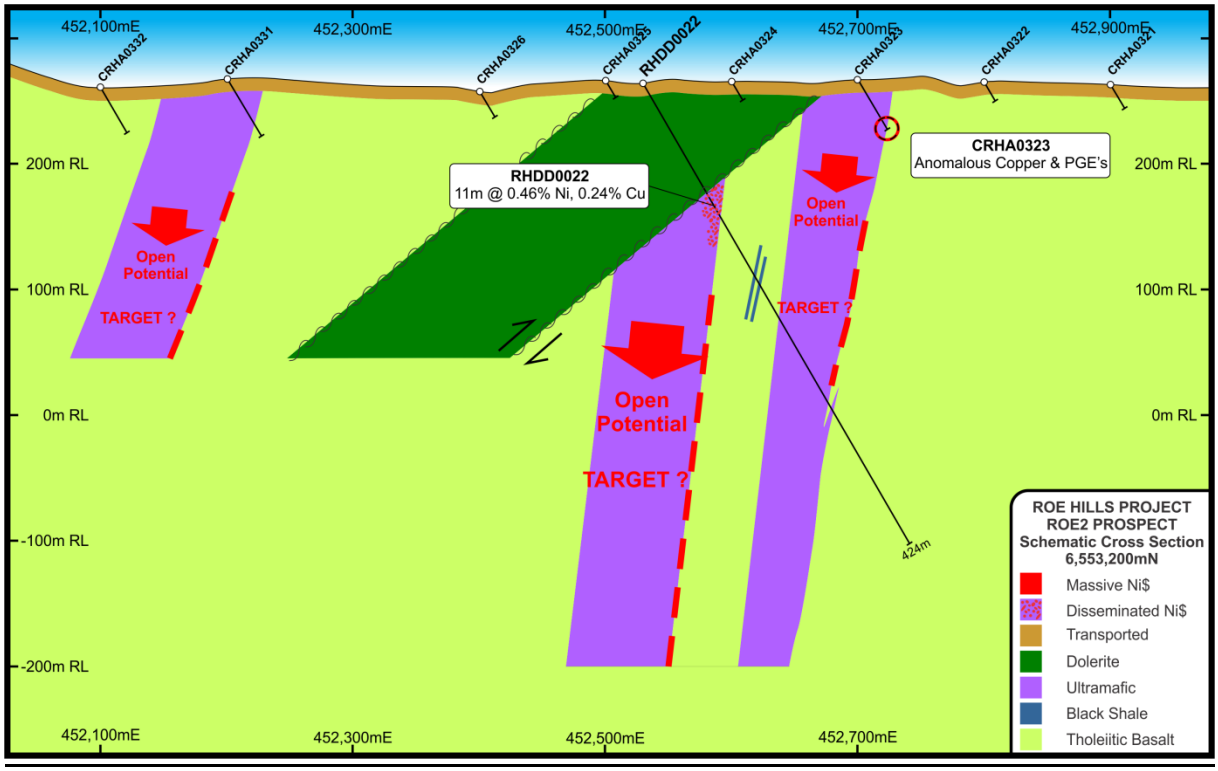

Figure 14: ROE2 Schematic Cross Section 6,553,200mN

Hooton Prospect

Centred some 5km's north along strike from Talc Lake the Hooton Prospect is defined by a historical drill hole (JodoEx, hole ID unknown, approx. location 459,900mE, 6,539,500mN MGA), which reported an oxide zone intercept of 3m @ 1.7% Nickel and 0.28% Copper from 28m depth.

During the year seven holes (RHDD0013-RHDD0019 inclusive) were completed at the Hooton Prospect for 2,200.4m (Figure 3 and 5).

Holes RHDD0013-14 and RHDD0016-19 were drilled to provide wide spaced testing of shallow RAB/aircore Ni, Cu, PGE geochemical anomalism associated with the "Western Ultramafic Belt" (Western Belt) at the Hooton Prospect and to establish DHEM geophysical platforms to guide further drill targeting. All holes reported trace amounts of weakly disseminated nickel sulphides providing confirmation of the fertility of the sequence.

Hole RHDD0015 was drilled to test historical near surface aircore Ni, Cu, PGE geochemical anomalism associated with a discrete magnetic high within what is now described as the "Central Ultramafic Belt" (Central Belt) at the Hooton Prospect. The Central Belt can be traced in aeromagnetic imagery beneath transported cover over a strike length of at least 5 kilometres at Hooton with hole RHDD0015 being the first effective test of the sequence.

RHDD0015 intersected a thick sequence of high MgO ultramafic rocks hosting patchy cloud\disseminated and blebby Nickel Sulphides over a drilled interval of approximately 130 metres (70 -200m downhole depth) (Figure 15).

Spot handheld XRF results provided initial confirmation of the presence of nickeliferous sulphides with values ranging from 0.5% nickel to 3.2% nickel (Photos 2 and 3).

Final assays reflect the patchy distribution of the mineralisation and include the following intercepts:

- 2.7 metres grading 0.38% Ni; 303ppm Cu from 77.3m to 80.0m down-hole[4]
- 30.0 metres grading 0.24% Ni; 209ppm Cu from 85 to 115 metres down-hole[4]
- 8.0 metres grading 0.24% Ni; 178ppm Cu from 152 to 160 metres down-hole[4]
- 6.5 metres grading 0.25% Ni; 342ppm Cu from 186 to 192.5 metres down-hole[4]
- 0.4 metres grading 0.34% Ni; 975ppm Cu from 200.3 to 200.7 metres down-hole, and[4]
- 0.4 metres grading 0.77% Ni; 1700ppm Cu from 211.4 metres to 211.8 metres down-hole[4]

The mineralisation intersected in hole RHDD0015 is interpreted to represent cloud sulphides developed proximal to a main lava channel feature situated at depth below the hole (down-dip/plunge).

Cloud sulphide zones such as that intersected in RHDD0015 are typically found in close association with accumulations of higher grade massive nickel sulphides as evidenced by the majority of the known Nickel Sulphide Deposits in WA, eg Kambalda, Forrestania, Black Swan, Cosmos, Leinster.

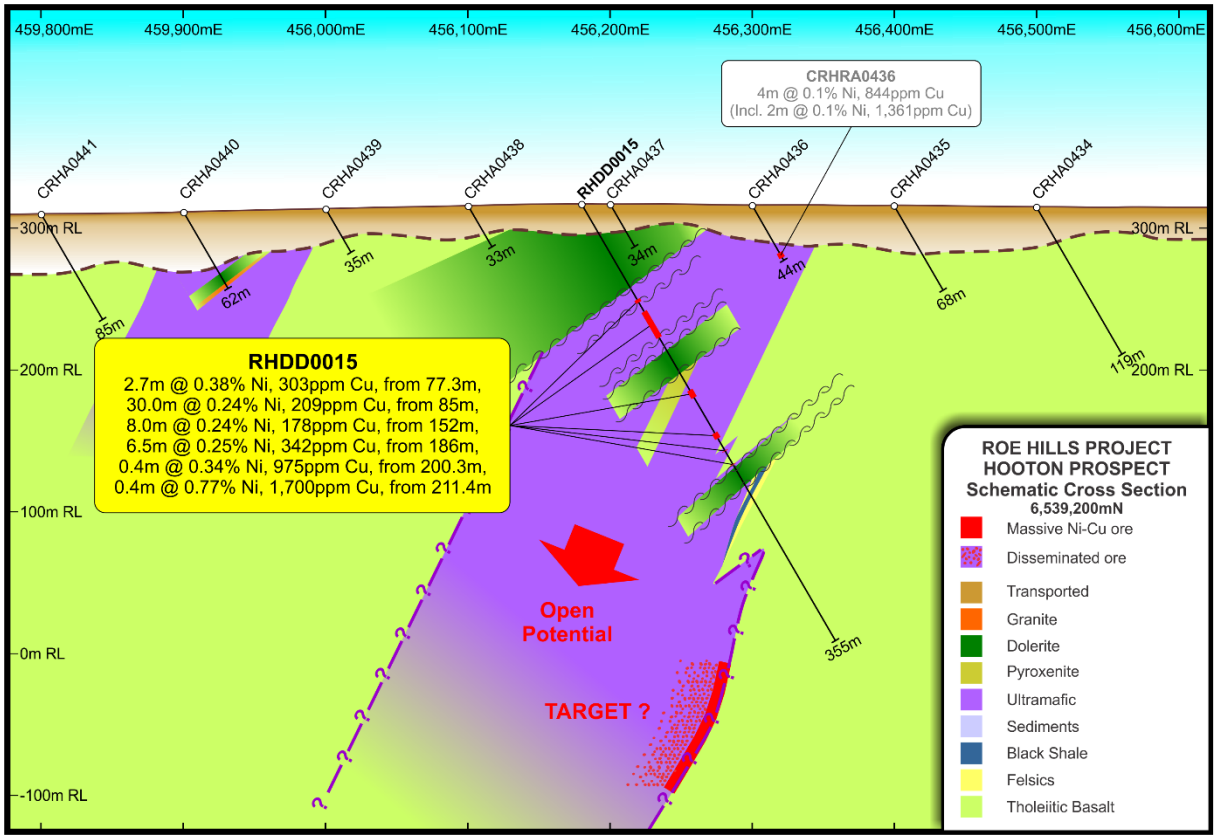

Figure 15: Hooton Schematic Cross-Section 6539,200mN.

Photo's 2 and 3: Disseminated and Blebby Nickel Sulphides hole RHDD0015

Point Perchance

The Point Perchance prospect is located 5km along strike to the north of Hooton and is defined by historical drill hole PP1 (Figure 5). This hole returned a basal contact hosted disseminated nickel sulphide intercept as follows:

- **PP1: 1.83m at 0.4% Ni, 638ppm Cu from 56.7m depth**

During the year 2 diamond drill holes (RHDD0020 and RHDD0021) were completed at Point Perchance for a total combined metreage of 758.8 metres (Figures 2, 3, and 5).

- **RHDD0020** was designed to test MLEM conductor RHC13, sulphidic shales were encountered stratigraphically beneath a weakly mineralised ultramafic sequence at the approximate modelled target depth.

- **RHDD0021** was designed to test for depth extensions to disseminated mineralisation identified at a basal ultramafic contact in historical diamond drill hole PP1. Disseminated sulphides were identified over some 10m from approximately 172m depth in close proximity to a basal ultramafic contact whilst sulphidic shales were encountered at the approximate modelled target position of the MLEM conductor (Figure 16).

DHEM is ongoing to determine if the targeted conductors have been identified and whether additional conductors related to nearby mineralisation may be present.

Numerous additional historical RAB/aircore holes in the area report supporting regolith Ni pathfinder geochemical anomalism at shallow depths spatially coincident with high priority MLEM conductors.

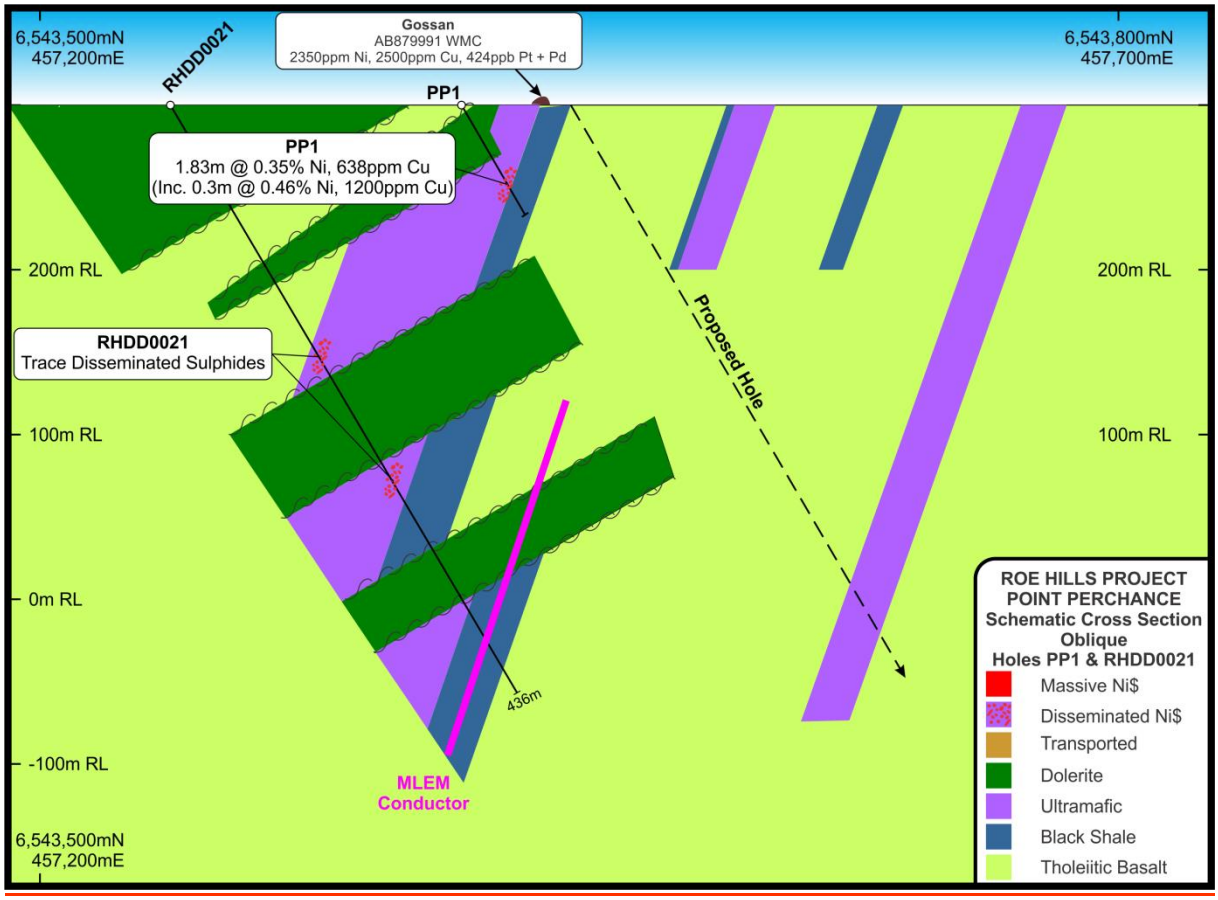

Figure 16: Point Perchance Schematic Oblique Cross Section, Holes PP1 & RHDD0021

Corporate Activities

On 28 July 2015, the Company held a general meeting of shareholders. All resolutions were voted in favour.

In August 2015, the Company completed a Placement to sophisticated investors via the issue of 200 million fully paid shares at an offer price of A$0.006 (0.6 cents) per share to raise A$1.2 million before costs. The Placement comes with a 1:2 free attaching MPJO option, subject to shareholder approval. The resolution seeking approval for the MPJO will form part of the Annual General Meeting, expected to be held late November 2015.

Appointment of Dr Robin Hill

Subsequent to Quarter-end, the Company announced that it had secured the services of internationally-acclaimed komatiite nickel sulphide specialist and geoscientific consultant, Dr Robin Hill.

Dr Hill led the CSIRO's Magmatic Ore Deposits Group (part of the research agency's Exploration and Mining division) for more than 30 years, establishing the models and methodologies that led to the discovery of many of the nickel sulphide deposits in WA over the past 20 years.

He will work as a consultant alongside MPJ's highly successful technical team. This includes former Jubilee Mines senior geologist Steve Vallance, who played a key role in several of Jubilee's nickel discoveries at the Cosmos Nickel Project and is now Technical Manager at Mining Projects Group.

Dr Hill's appointment comes as MPJ prepares to start drilling at its Roe Hills nickel project, located approximately 75km from Kambalda, in WA.

Project/Tenements	Location	Held at the end of quarter	Acquired during the quarter	Disposed during the quarter
Roe Hills Project E28/1935 E28/2117 E28/2118	W.A., Australia	100%		
Fraser Range Project E69/3082 E69/3211	W.A., Australia	100%		
Dingo Range E53/1731 E53/1732 E53/1733 P53/1624	W.A., Australia	100%		

ENDS

For further information please contact:

Mr Joshua Wellisch
Managing Director
Mining Projects Group Limited

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.

Rule 5.5

Appendix 5B – 4th Quarter

Mining Exploration Entity and Oil and Gas Exploration Entity Quarterly Report

Introduced 01/07/96 Origin Appendix 8 Amended 01/07/97, 01/07/98, 30/09/01, 01/06/10, 17/12/10, 01/05/2013

Name of Entity:

Mining Projects Group Limited (ASX:MPJ)

ABN:

84 006 189 331

Quarter Ended ('Current Quarter')

30th September 2015

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

	Cash Flows Related to Operating Activities	Current Quarter $A'000	Year-to-Date (3 months) $A'000
1.1	Receipts from product sales and related debtors	-	-
1.2	Payments for:		
	(a) exploration and evaluation	(1,012)	(1,012)
	(b) development	-	-
	(c) production	-	-
	(d) administration	(152)	(152)
	(e) contract services	(156)	(156)
1.3	Dividends received	-	-
1.4	Interest and other items of a similar nature received	1	1
1.5	Interest and other costs of finance paid	-	-
1.6	Income taxes paid	-	-
1.7	Other –Rental Income	5	5
	Net Operating Cash Flows	**(1,314)**	**(1,314)**
	Cash Flows Related to Investing Activities		
1.8	Payment for purchases of:		
	(a) prospects	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
	(d) physical non-current assets	(2)	(2)
	(e) other non-current assets	-	-
1.9	Proceeds from sale of:		
	(a) business	-	-
	(b) equity investments	-	-
	(c) other fixed assets	-	-
1.10	Loans to other entities	-	-
1.11	Loans repaid by other entities	-	-
1.12	Other (provide details if material)	-	-
	Net Investing Cash Flows	**(2)**	**(2)**

1.13	**Total Operating and Investing Cash Flows**	**(1,316)**	**(1,316)**

		Current Quarter $A'000	Year-to-Date (3 months) $A'000
1.13	**Total Operating and Investing Cash Flows (Carried Forward)**	**(1,316)**	**(1,316)**
	Cash Flows Related to Financing Activities		
1.14	Proceeds from issues of shares, options, etc.	1,185	1,185
1.15	Proceeds from sale of forfeited shares	-	-
1.16	Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
1.17	Repayment of borrowings	-	-
1.18	Dividends paid	-	-
1.19a	Other – Capital Raising Costs	(83)	(83)
1.19b	Other – Share Buy-back	-	-
	Net Financing Cash Flows	**1,102**	**1,102**
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash Held	**(214)**	**(214)**
1.20	Cash at beginning of quarter/year to date	1,314	1,314
1.21	Exchange rate adjustments to item 1.20	-	-
1.22	**Cash at End of Quarter**	**1,100**	**1,100**

Payments to Directors of the Entity and Associates of the Directors
Payments to Related Entities of the Entity and Associates of the Related Entities

		Current Quarter $A'000
1.23	Aggregate amount of payments to the parties included in item 1.2	92
1.24	Aggregate amount of loans to the parties included in item 1.10	-
1.25	Explanation necessary for an understanding of the transactions	
	Salaries, Directors' fees, corporate advisory & consulting fees at normal commercial rates	

Non-Cash Financing and Investing Activities

2.1	Details of financing and investing transactions which have had a material effect on consolidated assets and liabilities but did not involve cash flows
	The Company has issued 8,000,000 ordinary MPJ shares and 74,120,000 MPJ options to settle the consulting and investor services.

2.2	Details of outlays made by other entities to establish or increase their share in projects in which the reporting entity has an interest
	-

Financing Facilities Available

Add notes as necessary for an understanding of the position.

		Amount Available $A'000	Amount Used $A'000
3.1	Loan facilities	-	-
3.2	Credit standby arrangements	-	-

Estimated Cash Outflows for Next Quarter

		$A'000
4.1	Exploration and evaluation	450
4.2	Development	-
4.3	Production	-
4.4	Administration	100
4.5	Contract Services	-
	Total:	**550**

Reconciliation of Cash

Reconciliation of cash at the end of the quarter (as shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows) to the related items in the accounts is as follows.		Current Quarter $A'000	Previous Quarter $A'000
5.1	Cash on hand and at bank	1,100	1,314
5.2	Deposits at call	-	-
5.3	Bank overdraft	-	-
5.4	Other (provide details)	-	-
	Total: Cash at End of Quarter (item 1.22)	**1,100**	**1,314**

Changes in Interests in Mining Tenements

		Tenement Reference	Nature of Interest (note (2))	Interest at Beginning of Quarter	Interest at End of Quarter
6.1	Interests in mining tenements relinquished, reduced or lapsed	-	-	-	-
6.2	Interests in mining tenements acquired or increased	-	-	-	-

Refer to schedule above

Issued and Quoted Securities at End of Current Quarter

Description includes rate of interest and any redemption or conversion rights together with prices and dates.

		Total Number	Number Quoted	Issue Price Per Security (cents) (see note 3)	Amount Paid Up Per Security (cents) (see note 3)
7.1	**Preference [+]Securities** *(Description)*	-	-	-	-
7.2	Changes During Quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs, redemptions	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.3	**[+]Ordinary Securities**	1,888,292,541	1,888,292,541	-	-
7.4	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues	200,000,000 8,000,000	200,000,000 8,000,000	$0.006 Nil consideration	$0.006 Nil consideration
	(b) Decreases through returns of capital, buy-backs	-	-	-	-
7.5	**[+]Convertible debt securities** (*Description)*	-	-	-	-
7.6	Changes during quarter (a) Increases through issues (b) Decreases through securities matured, converted	- -	- -	- -	- -
7.7	**Options** *(Description and Conversion Factor)*	1,124,814,833 91,400,000	1,12,814,833 91,400,000	Exercisable @ $0.010 Exercisable at $0.01 to $0.50	- - -
7.8	Issued during quarter	74,120,000	74,120,000	Exercisable @ $0.010	-
7.9	Consolidation during quarter	-	-	-	-
	Exercised during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.10	Expired during quarter	-	-	-	-
7.11	Debentures (totals only)	-	-	-	-
7.12	Unsecured notes (totals only)	-	-	-	-

Compliance Statement

1 This statement has been prepared under accounting policies which comply with accounting standards as defined in the Corporations Act or other standards acceptable to ASX (see note 4).

2 This statement does give a true and fair view of the matters disclosed.

Sign Here: _____ Date: Tuesday 20 October 2015

Managing Director

Print Name: **Joshua Wellisch**

Notes

1 The quarterly report provides a basis for informing the market how the entity's activities have been financed for the past quarter and the effect on its cash position. An entity wanting to disclose additional information is encouraged to do so, in a note or notes attached to this report.

2 The "Nature of interest" (items 6.1 and 6.2) includes options in respect of interests in mining tenements acquired, exercised or lapsed during the reporting period. If the entity is involved in a joint venture agreement and there are conditions precedent which will change its percentage interest in a mining tenement, it should disclose the change of percentage interest and conditions precedent in the list required for items 6.1 and 6.2.

3 **Issued and quoted securities**
The issue price and amount paid up is not required in items 7.1 and 7.3 for fully paid securities.

4 The definitions in, and provisions of, *AASB 1022: Accounting for Extractive Industries* and *AASB 1026: Statement of Cash Flows* apply to this report.

5 **Accounting Standards**
ASX will accept, for example, the use of International Accounting Standards for foreign entities. If the standards used do not address a topic, the Australian standard on that topic (if any) must be complied with.

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