10 September 2015

## STRONG BEDROCK CONDUCTORS IDENTIFIED AT ROE 1

- **4 strong MLEM Bedrock Conductors identified at Roe 1 Prospect**
- **3 of the conductors are associated with exceptionally strong regolith geochemical anomalism and occur along strike from known Ni$ mineralisation**
- **The geological setting is favourable for primary and structurally re-mobilised Ni$ mineralisation similar to WSA's Flying Fox/Lounge Lizard Deposits**
- **MLEM and DHEM surveys ongoing**
- **Follow-up drilling planned to re-commence late September**

MPJ is pleased to announce that ongoing exploration at the Company's 100% owned Roe Hills Project continues to identify high priority targets which will be systematically drill tested over the coming months. The Roe Hills Project is located only 120 kilometres east of Kalgoorlie, 70 kilometres east of Kambalda in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia (Figure 1: Project Location).

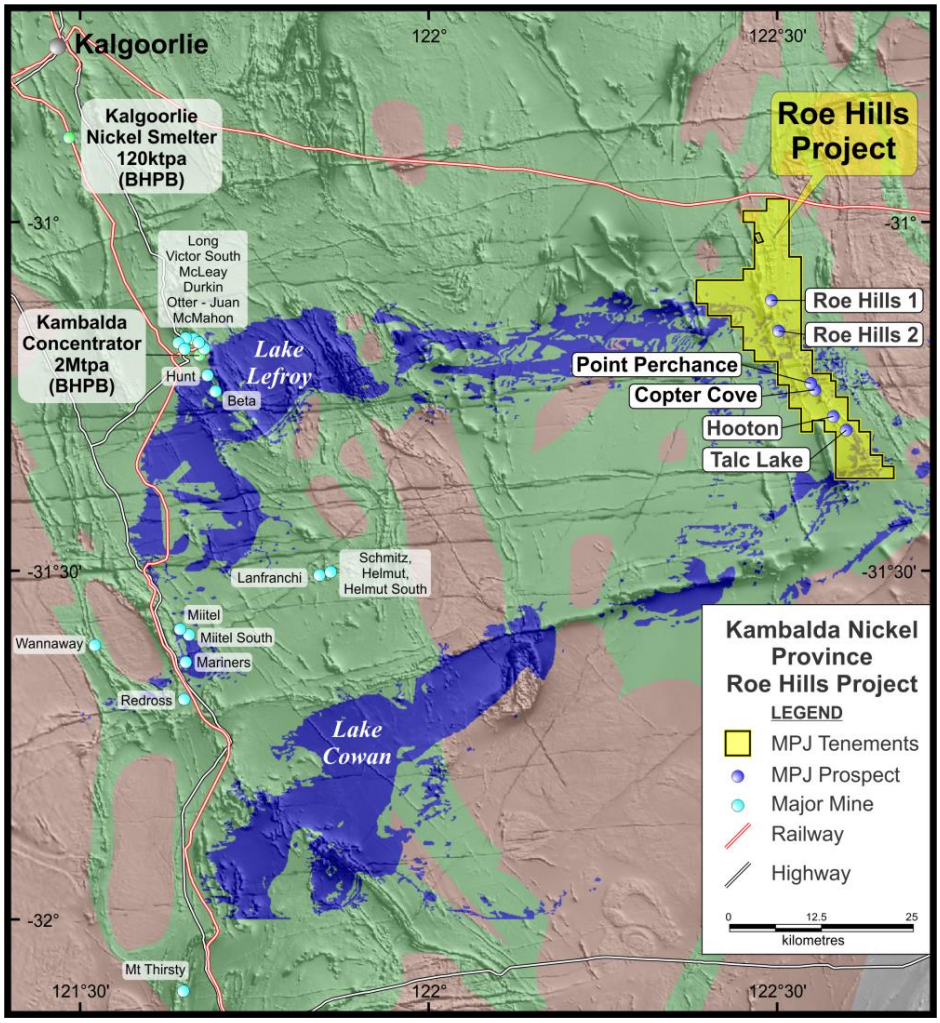


**Figure 1: Project Location**

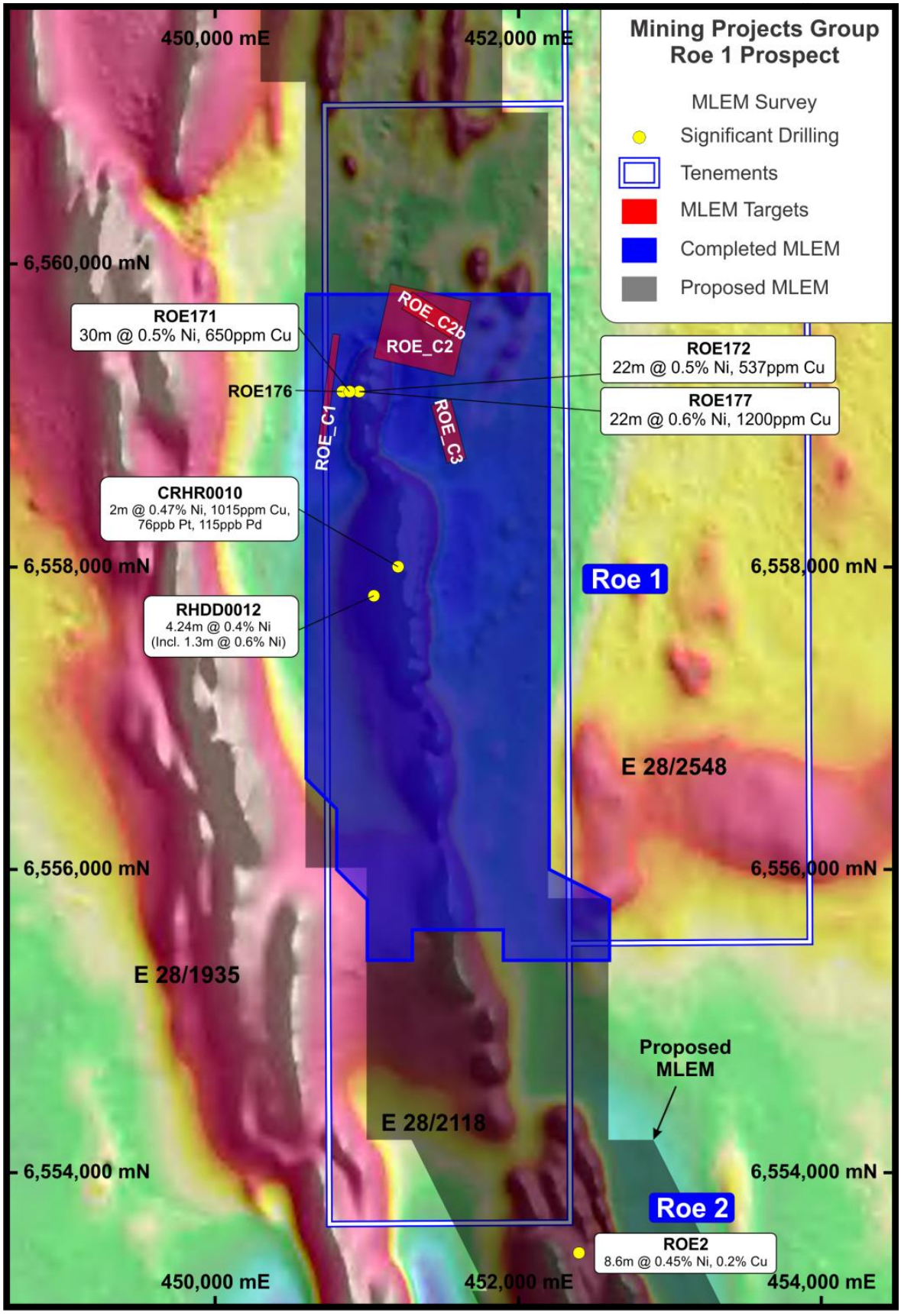


**Figure 2: MLEM Conductor Locations**

**Roe 1 Prospect, MLEM Results**

Surface Moving Loop Electromagnetic (MLEM) geophysical surveying has identified 4 strong bedrock conductors located at the northern extremity of the main ultramafic sequence at the Roe 1 Prospect (Figure 2: MLEM Conductor Locations).

MLEM anomalies with modelled plates up to a maximum of 2770 Siemens (S) were generated and are tabulated in Table 1 below.

**Table 1: MLEM Anomalies**

| 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 |

3 conductors (ROE_C2, C2b & C3) are located adjacent to known mineralisation and down-plunge to the north from an extensive zone of exceptionally strong regolith geochemical anomalism. A fourth anomaly (ROE_C1) occurs along the western margin of the main ultramafic sequence within the hangingwall basalts (Figure 2).

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*".

Roe 1 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 3: Schematic Cross–Section).

Geological interpretations completed by MPJ's geologists agree that the ROE_C1 anomaly has been tested up dip of this MLEM anomaly. Historic drilling intersected a coincident mafic hosted semi-massive sulphide unit in the hanging wall 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. Importantly the MLEM has successfully detected the occurrence of the sulphide

bearing horizon which, when coincident with the ultramafic basal contacts, are likely to be nickel sulphide hosting.

Encouragingly the 3 eastern anomalies are untested and sit favourably within the Company's geological model (Figure 3: Schematic Cross–Section and Figure 4: Schematic Vertical Longitudinal Projection).

At the Talc Lake Prospect, 25km to the southeast of Roe 1, previously untested ultramafic units were identified by MPJ's geologist to the east of the main nickel sulphide bearing ultramafic host. This lead to a reinterpretation of the ultramafic system and opens up the projects potential as it is typically the lower most basal ultramafic units that host the nickel sulphides, as is recognised in most Kambalda Style komatiite hosted nickel deposits. The eastern ultramafic rocks are recognised as the older lower most units which should potentially host nickel accumulations.

At Roe 1,250km to the northwest, the MLEM anomalies (ROE_C2, C2b & C3) are coincident with the eastern position of the lower ultramafic identified at Talc Lake. The area is undercover and no drilling or test work has been completed over these areas. In addition, 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 3).

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.

Figure 3 presents a Schematic Cross–Section on Line 6,559,140mN and Figure 4 shows a Schematic Vertical Longitudinal Projection of the Roe 1 Prospect.

Newexco continues to manage all of the geophysical surveys being undertaken at Roe Hills Project. The MLEM survey is currently ongoing with the next stage planned to cover the Roe 2 Prospect area.

Results from DHEM surveying of all recently completed holes is being received and evaluated.

Assays from the recently completed drilling program will be received over the next few weeks and will be reported on once a thorough interpretation has been completed. The combination of results from an ongoing assessment of historical data, surface and downhole geophysical surveys and recently completed drilling will define priority targets for follow up drilling planned to re-commence later this month.

**END**

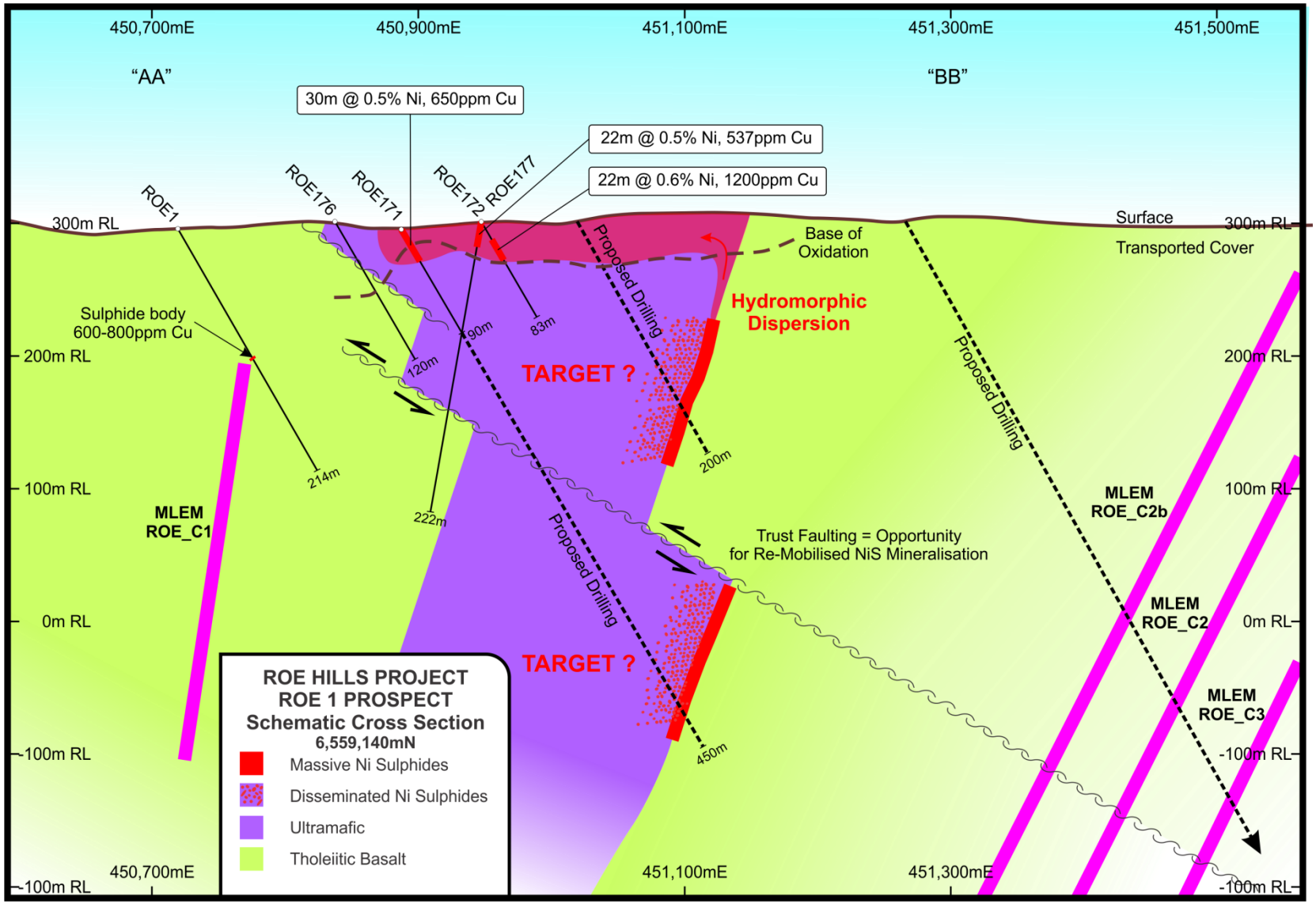
450,700mE
450,900mE
451,100mE
451,300mE
451,500mE
"AA"
"BB"
30m @ 0.5% Ni, 650ppm Cu
22m @ 0.5% Ni, 537ppm Cu
22m @ 0.6% Ni, 1200ppm Cu
ROE1
ROE176
ROE171
ROE172
ROE177
300m RL
Surface
Transported Cover
Base of Oxidation
Hydromorphic Dispersion
Sulphide body 600-800ppm Cu
Proposed Drilling
TARGET ?
TARGET ?
200m RL
100m RL
0m RL
-100m RL
MLEM ROE_C1
MLEM ROE_C2b
MLEM ROE_C2
MLEM ROE_C3
Trust Faulting = Opportunity for Re-Mobilised NiS Mineralisation
214m
222m
120m
90m
83m
200m
450m
ROE HILLS PROJECT
ROE 1 PROSPECT
Schematic Cross Section
6,559,140mN
Massive Ni Sulphides
Disseminated Ni Sulphides
Ultramafic
Tholeiitic Basalt

**Figure 3: Schematic Cross Section 6,559,140mN**

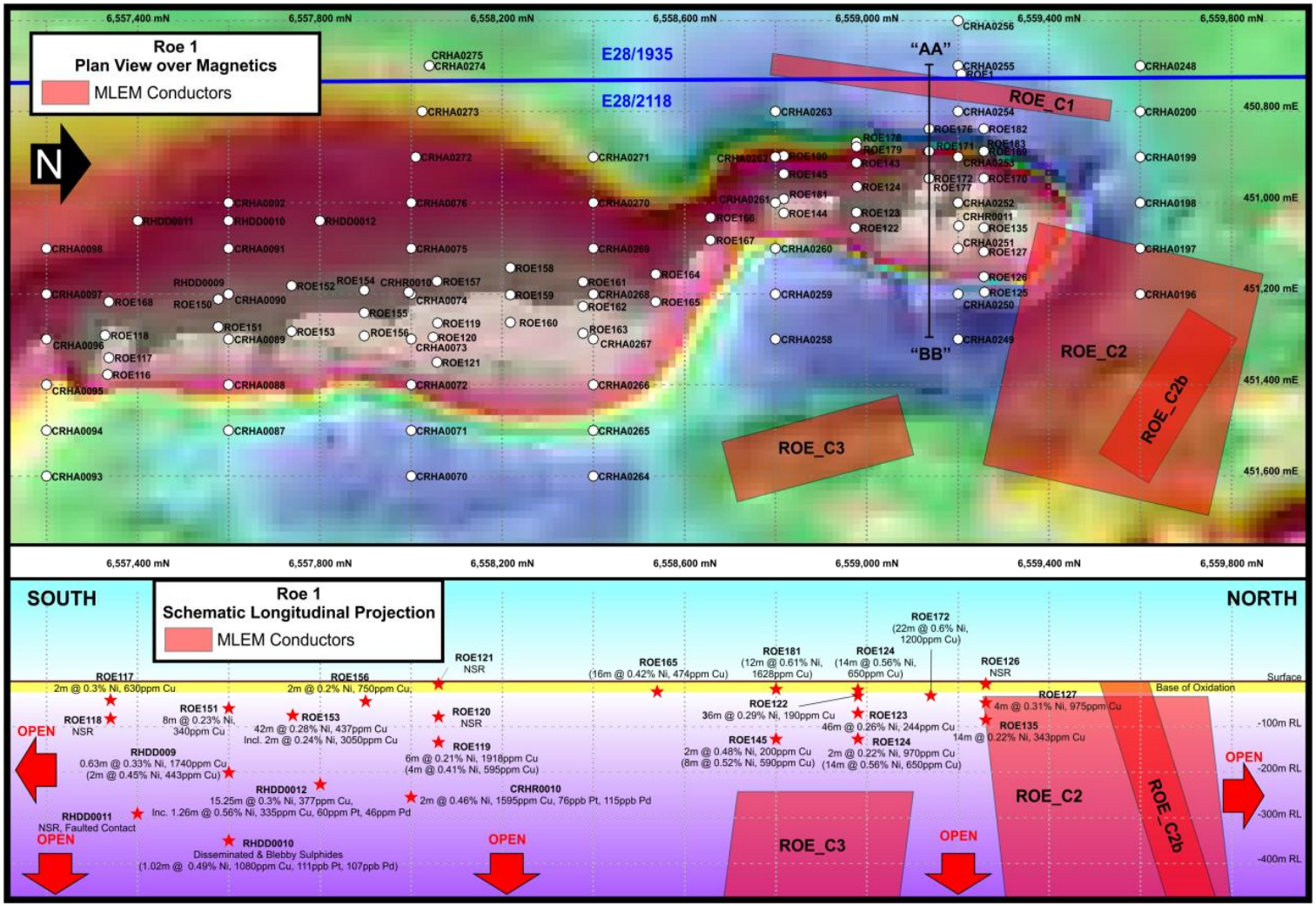


**Figure 4: Schematic vertical Longitudinal Projection**

# 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.*<br>• *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*<br>• *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.*<br>• *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**<br>• Moving in-loop ground EM (MLEM) survey carried out at 200m line spacing using a SMARTemV system by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd.<br>• EMIT Fluxgate sensor recording 3 orthogonal components: Bz, Bx and By.<br>• Survey done at ground level.<br>• SMARTEM standard window times used for a transmitter frequency of 0.27 to 1 Hz.<br>• 200m x 200m transmitter loop producing a loop dipole moment for ~32000000 $Am^2$.<br>• Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m.<br>**Drilling**<br>• NQ sized cores were sawn with manual brick saw and half split prior to sampling and submitted to the lab.<br>• 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.<br>• 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 1.0m. |
| *Drilling techniques* | • *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details* | • All drilling was carried out by DDH 1 Drilling of North Fremantle Perth WA using a |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *(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).* | Sandvik 1200 Multi-purpose truck mounted drill rig. Reverse circulation percussion (RCP) drilling was used to establish pre-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.*<br>• *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*<br>• *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.<br>• All cores are photographed using a digital camera.<br>• 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.*<br>• *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.*<br>• *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.*<br>• *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being* | • Cores were sawn and half split prior to sampling and submitted to SGS Laboratories in Kalgoorlie WA for subsequent transportation to SGS Perth WA.<br>• Half core samples submitted for highest quality and best representation of the sampled material. Duplicates not required.<br>• Cut sheets prepared and checked by geologist and field technician to ensure correct sample representation.<br>• All samples were collected from the same side of the core. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *sampled.* | |
| *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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *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**<br>• Data acquired using SMARTemV receiver system.<br>• Data were delivered by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd who performed QA/QC on a daily basis.<br>• 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.<br><br>**Drill Sample Analysis**<br>• 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.<br><br>**Hand Held XRF**<br>• Field reading are estimated using Olympus Innovx Delta Premium (DP4000C model) handheld XRF analyser prior to laboratory analysis.<br>• Reading times employed was 15 sec/beam for a total of 30 sec using 2 beam Geochem Mode.<br>• 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.*<br>• *The use of twinned holes.*<br>• *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.*<br>• *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.* | **Geophysics**<br>• Data were check and validated on a daily basis using Maxwell software by ElectroMagnetic Imaging Technology Pty Ltd.<br><br>**Geological Logging**<br>• Primary data was collected using Excel templates utilizing lookup codes on laptop computers.<br>• Steve Vallance MPJ Technical Manager (AIG Member) has visually verified the significant intersections in the diamond core. |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| *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.*<br>• *Specification of the grid system used.*<br>• *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.* | **Geophysics**<br>• Locations were planned using a combination of GIS software packages.<br>• Location of stations was accomplished with Garmin handheld GPS units with an accuracy of +/- 4m.<br>• All data points were located using the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1994 and the Map Grid of Australia zone 51 projection.<br>**Drilling**<br>• 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *Whether sample compositing has been applied.* | **Geophysics**<br>• At least 3 readings were recorded per station.<br>• Stations were spaced 100m along line.<br>• Line spacing was 200m<br>**Drill Sampling**<br>• Minimal sample spacing for assay samples is 0.2m and maximum sample spacing is 1.0m.<br>• Sample spacing width is dependent on geological or grade distribution boundaries.<br>• 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.*<br>• *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**<br>• Survey was oriented with E-W lines perpendicular to the main geological trend.<br>**Drilling**<br>• 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**<br>• Data were acquired by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd and reported to the company director.<br>• Data were forwarded from Merlin |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | | Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd to consultants Newexco Services Pty Ltd.<br><br>**Drilling**<br>• 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. |
| *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.*<br>• *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.<br>• The project consists of 5 ELs.<br>• The Project is Located on Vacant Crown Land.<br>• 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 announcements. |
| *Geology* | • *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.* | • Target is Kambalda, Cosmos, Black/Silver Swan and Flying Fox/Lounge Lizard 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:*<br>  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*<br>  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*<br>  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*<br>  ○ *hole length.*<br>• *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. |

| 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.*<br>• *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.*<br>• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.* | • Exploration results will be 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.*<br>• *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.*<br>• *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 are more accurate and will vary from the PXRF results. Lab results will supersede PXRF reported 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* | **Geophysics**<br>• MLEM Survey designed and managed by Newexco Services Pty Ltd.<br>• Moving in-loop Transient Electromagnetic surveying was completed by Merlin Geophysical Solutions Pty Ltd.<br>• Geophysical surveying employed |

| Criteria | JORC Code explanation | Commentary |
|---|---|---|
| | *substances.* | 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.<br>• Interpretation of the Electromagnetic data is being undertaken by Newexco Services Pty Ltd.<br>**Drill Sampling**<br>• Multi-element analysis is being 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 plus Au, Pt & Pd. |
| *Further work* | • *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).*<br>• *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.* | **Geophysics**<br>• Regional MLEM geophysical surveys are planned to continue to provide full coverage of the 40 kilometre length of prospective ultramafic stratigraphy secured by the project tenure.<br>• Down Hole Electro-Magnetics (DHEM) is proposed in conjunction with the already successful geochemical and geological modelling.<br>• 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. |